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The Mule soliloquizes—This is what comes of trying to make me go the Moscow pace.

THE SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

Appointment of Chinese Members to the Coming Conference: Chang Tso-lin and Manchuria's Rights Regarding Chinese-Eastern Railway

Peking, June 27.

The Official Gazette to-day publishes an order issued by the Waichiaopu containing the following appointments of the Chinese members of the Sino-Russian Conference, which will carry on the negotiations provided for by the Sino-Russian Agreement:—

Chief Secretary, Mr. Li Ching-jen.

Secretaries of Department, Messrs. Yang En-chan, Hsia Ching-yi, Chen Kuang-ping, and Chin Wen-ssu.

Chief of the General Section, Mr. Chu Ho-hsiang.

Chief of the Conference Affairs Section, Mr. Chow Chuan.

Members of the Secretariat Department, Mr. Chuan Shou-wen.

Expert Delegates of the Sino-Russian Conference Department, Messrs. Tang Tsai-chang, Chang Yu-chuan, Shih Chow-chang, Chow Chuan-ching, Wang Ting-chang, Chien Tai, Fan Ting, Chi Ching, Dr. Wei Wen-ping.

Chang Tso-lin Conciliatory.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is officially reported to be adopting a much more conciliatory attitude towards the Sino-Russian agreement within the past few days. He now merely insists that his views shall be considered regarding Manchurian questions in the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations. While no official information on the question can be obtained, it is understood that Marshal Chang still claims that the Chinese Eastern Railway is a Manchurian question and that no definite settlement can be made regarding the railway without his approval.

The Russian Consulate at Tientsin was handed over to the Soviet representative to-day, and arrangements have been completed for the Soviet Consul to take over the Hankow Russian Consulate on July 1. Some difficulties have arisen over the Russian Consulate at Shanghai, owing, it is explained officially, to a misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, not to any opposition on the part of the Settlement authorities. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Reply to the Legations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, June 30.

A Note relative to the status of the Russian Legation has been sent to the Diplomatic Body by the Foreign Minister. *Inter alia* the Note says that the assumption by the foreign representatives of the signatories of the Protocol of 1901 of the responsibility of guarding the buildings and premises of the former Russian Legation in Peking was an act undertaken by the said representatives without the consent of the Chinese Government, and it continues:—

"Your Excellency's suggestion to consider the question of handing over the former Russian Legation only on a request addressed to the foreign representatives by the Russian representatives duly accredited to the Chinese Government appears to overlook the special interest of the Chinese Government to see that the premises of the former Russian Legation promptly are handed back to an authorized representative of the Russian Government. It will be recalled that the Diplomatic Quarter, though placed under the control of the foreign Legations by the Protocol of 1901, remains a part of Chinese territory and that the premises of the Russian Legation, though situated in the said Quarter, are themselves not subject to the control of the representatives of other Powers. Indeed, they cannot be subject to such control, as they are the property of a foreign Power with which China has re-established diplomatic relations and which is anxious to take possession of the Legation through its authorized representative, for use as its Legation. It appears to the Chinese Government that for practical purposes they are the natural channel through which to arrange for the handing back of the premises of the former Russian Legation to their lawful owners, because, as regards this particular matter, they are in the best position to know by direct communication with the representative of the Soviet Government as to who is its duly authorized agent to take over the said premises on its behalf. They are further inclined to the view that the conventional status of the Diplomatic Quarter should not make it difficult for the foreign representatives to comply with the request of the Chinese Government, since they have not asked to take control themselves of the said premises, but have requested only to have them delivered to an authorized representative of the Soviet Government.

"In view of the foregoing considerations, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will, on recept of this Note, in conjunction with the other foreign representatives concerned, hand over the premises of the Russian Legation as early as possible to the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which has appointed M. Schwarsalon as its duly authorized representative to receive and take possession of the Legation on its behalf. I hope the more sincerely that Your Excellency will see your way to arrange for compliance with this request, as any other course of action in the present case would not only embarrass the Chinese Government in their desire to extend every courtesy and facility prescribed by international usage to the representatives of foreign Governments maintaining amicable relations with China, but would also appear to prejudice the right of foreign Powers to establish their Legations on Chinese territory free from any condition other than the consent of the Chinese Government."

Diplomatic Body Formulating Reply to Waichiaopu's Second Note

Peking, July 1.

As a result of discussion at to-day's meeting of the Diplomatic Body with regard to the second demand by the Waichiaopu for the transfer of the Russian Legation here, it has been decided that the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body will draft a reply and forward it to the Waichiaopu.

It is reliably reported that the Diplomatic Body has no objection to the transfer of the Russian Legation, its contention is that the demand for the transfer should be made by an officially recognized Russian delegate after going through legal procedure.—Eastern News Agency.

Buildings in Tientsin Handed Over.

Peking, June 27.

According to an announcement made by the Chinese authorities concerned, the Russian Consulate in Tientsin was completely transferred yesterday to the Soviet delegate there. It is understood that the transfer of the Russian Consulate in Hankow will be effected on July 1. There are at present some complications concerning the transfer of the Russian Consulate in Shanghai between the Waichiaopu and the party in charge of the Consulate in question. In these circumstances, it is observed that it will take some time, before the Consulate there can be completely handed over to the Soviet Envoy in Shanghai.

As for the Russian Consulate in Harbin, it is reported that the transfer will be delayed in view of the triangular relations between the Three Eastern Provinces, the Soviet and Peking Governments.—Eastern News Agency.

Trade Commissioner in Peking.

Moscow, June 27.

M. Klyschko, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner in London, has been appointed Soviet Trade Commissioner in Peking.—Reuter.

Peking, June 30.

It is reported in reliable quarters that M. Davtian will be appointed by the Soviet Government as its official delegate to the formal Russo-Chinese Conference and that M. Rakichin, now in Harbin, may perhaps participate in the Conference. M. Karakhan, who has no power of attorney to represent the Soviet Government at the formal Conference, announces that he will return to Moscow as soon as the Russo-Japanese Conference at Peking is completed.—Eastern News Agency.

Meeting in Shanghai.

An important meeting of Russian residents was held on Sunday at [illegible] address in Avenue Foch [illegible] to discuss the Sino-Russian agreement as it will affect them. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Russian Orthodox Fraternity, one of the most influencial local Russian bodies, and was attended by representatives of other organizations.

It is understood that a committee was formed, of which Mr. V. Grosse, former Russian Consul and co-Director of the Bureau of Russian Affairs was invited to become chairman.

The meeting was exclusively composed of anti-Bolshevik elements.

A CABINET CRISIS IN PEKING

All Ministers Follow Premier in Handing in Their Resignations

PRESIDENT STRIVING TO MAKE THEM WITHDRAW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 2.

Although the Cabinet has decided to resign *en bloc*, the resignations have not yet been submitted to the President. President Tsao Kun is trying very hard to nip them in the bud but the impression is that he will not succeed. The Premier, Mr. Sun Pao-chi, is determined to force an issue with Wang Koh-ming (Minister of Finance) and the rest of the cabinet now recognize that reconciliation seems impossible.

If he cannot stave off the resignations the President will be in the same position as Mr. Sun Pao-chi, who depends for support on Lo-yang (*i.e.* Wu Pei-fu) while President Tsao Kun has hitherto refused to desert Wang Koh-ming.

Peking, July 2.

There is no new Premier in sight at present, for Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. Wellington Koo have all put forward objections to their forming a Ministry. It is the general opinion that the situation will merely result in a reshuffle of portfolios under Dr. Wellington Koo. Meanwhile the usual exchanges of views are occurring between Peking and the outside military leaders.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Premier's Resignation Accepted

Peking, July 2.

A mandate accepts the resignation of Mr. Sun Pao-chi and appoints Dr. Wellington Koo, Talli Premier. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

TRADE MARK BUREAU AT WORK

Firms Registering: Beginning of the End of Opposition: The New Official Translation Clearing up Some Previous Misunderstandings

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, June 28.

It has been said that the action of the British-American Tobacco company in applying for registration of their trade marks punctured foreign opposition to the new law; but was evident from the list of applying firms (appearing on page 2 to-day), opposition was falling away long before the B. A. T. capitulated. It is true that as a result probably of the example afforded by the B. A. T. other British firms are coming to terms with the law; but foreign acquiescence in the statute was assured long ago, first by the Japanese, then by the Germans, followed by the nationals of the United States and other countries. British business is the last to capitulate, and even as yet the capitaluiation is not so extensive as has been reported. Up to June 15, the date of publication of the eleventh number of the Trade Mark Builetin, only 12 marks, all belonging to the B. A. T., had been registered and none was under examination. This does not mean that others had not been received ,as applications are sometimes not even recorded as being under examination for about three months; but it proves that there has not been any rush on the part of British firms as is insinuated.

Treaty Rights the Basis

Even if one doubts whether British nationals have shown any tendency to monopolize the time of the Trade Mark Bureau lately, one cannot doubt that they will eventually fall into line with the rest of the foreign firms interested in China trade. During the time that Britons have been protesting against the law, other nationals have been registering, making little fuss and in some cases rendering half-hearted support to the anti-law demonstrations. By their action they will gain whatever protection such registration affords, as well as maintaining their claim on the protection of treaty obligations.

This latter protection is by no means sacrificed by acceptance of the law. Treaty rights are still the basic resort of the foreign firm, and are not altered in any fundamental degree by the new situation. What foreign firms have done is to make assurance doubly sure, and to protect themselves fully in any attempted infringement by Chinese firms. They have established a clearly-defined case against infringements according to China's own law, as well as according to China's commitments with foreign Powers. The establishment of a case free from all quibbling is infinitely more important to a firm with the interests in China possessed by a firm like the B. A. T. than an undue emphasis on rights which are only half the story of successful business enterprise in this country. It is the cultivation of the other half, which may be described as friendly feeling, which brings success to business undertakings in China.

Foreign Powers Lukewarm

That is the argument of the firms that have registered, and seeing that the deed as well as the word is involved, it is hopeless for British firms to expect drastic modification of a law which has even now won the recognition of so many foreign firms. To carry on a fight with the strenuousness that has distinguished the agitation hitherto would be to jeopardise not only their marks but the business that springs from them. Moreover, it is surely apparent to British merchants that their agitation has received only lukewarm support from the authorities negotiating with the Chinese Government. That lukewarmness, indeed, has been the cause of more than one [illegible] Right from the start of the agitation against recognition of the trademarks law, it was apparent that the feeling in Shanghai and Manchester, was not the feeling in Peking, and presumably the Foreign Office in London. Several American firms sensed their own Legation's viewpoint immediately, and took the hint contained in "We cannot tell you to register and we cannot tell you not to register." The difference in feeling took shape when the Diplomatic Body made its representations to the Government. It formulated suggestions, and even those suggestions were milk and water to many business firms and chambers of commerce. It should have been apparent, however, that they were the last word so far as the Diplomatic Body was concerned.

Hunting for an Expert

What has the Chinese Government done to meet these suggestions? First, it is negotiating with a foreign expert through the International Association of Trade Marks. There is every indication that the negotiations are being carried on in good faith, for, the writer understands, the Trade Mark Bureau has already piled up a bill of over $2,000 in cable tolls alone. But the engagement of a trademark expert is not like the engagement of, say, a bricklayer, Trademark experts are few and far between and apparently are in such well-paid and secure positions that the Government is finding it very difficult to dislodge one of them. The man with whom negotiations are now being carried on is a Swede, and the Trade Mark Bureau is confident that his engagement will soon be announced. It has been asserted in protestant circles that this expert must have administrative powers, but it is not likely that the Chinese Government will acquiesce in anything more than the appointment of an advisor, although it is quite likely that eventually not one but many foreigners will have to be admitted to the staff of the Trade Mark Bureau. But this will be merely a matter of business expediency.

The Government has already issued English supplements of all the back numbers of the Trade Mark Bulletins, and intends in the future to publish the Trade Mark Record, as the new supplement is called, simultaneously with the Bulletin. No one could quibble with the information put out in this publication; it will meet the wish of everybody interested in what his competitors in China are doing in respect of trademarks.

In regard to the remaining suggestions, China has already extended the period of grace allowed for registration purposes to December 31, while Article 10 still remains unaltered.

The Attempted Monopoly

As with several articles to which certain people have taken exception, the Chinese contend that Article 10 has been misunderstood. One who has had something to do with the legal side of the newly-created organ pointed out to the writer that in reality it is on all-fours with a similar provision to be found in the 1906 rules which were annexed to the British Trade Mark Law of 1905. Article 10 gives the Trade Mark Bureau power to change the appointment of attorneys. In the British rules it is stated that"

In the British rules it is stated that" the registrar shall not be bound to recognize as such agent any person who has been convicted criminally or struck off the roll of solicitors, or whose name, by reason of his having been adjudged guilty of disgraceful professional conduct has been erased from the register of patent agents."

The Chinese provision is not so explicit as this, but, so it is contended, means the same thing. An argument is used that recalls the recent attempt of a Chinese firm to monopolize unto itself all registrations of marks. It is said that whereas in Britain and the United States there are properly licensed patent agents, in China there is no such person, and that this article is intended to prevent the Bureau being imposed upon by the crooks who might be called into existence by this very Act. It is a good argument when dissociated with recent activities. In regard to these activities, the Bureau states that the firm in question came into existence entirely without its concurrence, that as soon as the Bureau was made aware of its purpose, it was speedily put under a ban, and that it exists no more. It is true that the trademark dealers have not entered into any transactions with the Bureau, but how far that was due to the storm created by the news of its establishment is difficult to define.

The Question of Finality

In certain quarters exception is taken to Article 35. In the translation now in general use, this clause reads:

In an official translation, to be issued shortly, the article reads:

"When a decision in a hearing in the matter of a trademark has been given, no person whosoever shall be permitted to ask for another hearing on the same facts and evidence."

"When a decision in a hearing concerning maters of a trademark has became *final*. . . . ."

It is pointed out that there must be some finality in trademark decisions, as is the custom in any legal issue in any country, and that appeals are specifically allowed for, first to the Bureau and then direct to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In the case of infringement, which would logically be the main, if not the only, ground for complaint, trademark machinery is supplemented by the machinery of the Courts. Hitherto, there has been no provision in any code of Chinese law dealing with the infringement of trademarks, other than a Supreme Court decision which says that such cases shall be accorded treatment according to the principles of justice. Now of course the question is written in detail into the law of the land.

Treaty Stipulations

Another clause on which issue has been taken is Article 43. The official translation clarifies the point in this way:

"In regard to the penalty and damages connected with trademarks as provided for in Articles 39 to 42, the trial and execution, when they concern foreigners, shall be conducted in accordance with treaty stipulations, if any."

This, of course, is the main consideration to the foreigner, recognizing as it does the existence of certain treaty rights which are the resort of the foreigner who is subject to his own consular jurisdiction in China.

The new translation of the law may clear up a few misunderstandings which have been current in the last six months. At any rate, seeing that it is the only official translation, it is essential to consult it before passing judgment on the law as a law. Whether the Chinese were justified in passing the law without consulting the treaty powers is another question.

Trademarks Already Registered or Approved up to June 15

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, June 25.

The following list shows the number of trademarks registered or approved on six months' probation up to June 15, as published in the 11 issues of the Trade Mark Bulletin. It does not include all the applications that have been made to the Bureau; sometimes they are held for three months before being mentioned in the Bulletin. Roughly, there have been twice as many applications as are here listed.

Trade Mark Bulletin and Date of Issue	Nationality of Firm or Applicant	Number of Trade Marks Registered	Number of Trade Marks Approved
No. 1, Issued Sept. 15.	Chinese	4	8
No. 2, Issued Oct. 15	Chinese	5	27
	Japanese		11
No. 3, Issued Nov. 15.	Chinese	16	58
	Japanese	2	—
No. 4, Issued Dec. 15.	Chinese	20	66
	Japanese	3	—
No. 5, Issued Jan. 15.	Chinese	11	54
	Japanese	7	—
No. 6, Issued Feb. 15.	Chinese	15	28
	Japanese	14	91
	German	1	—
	American	5	—
No. 7, Issued March 15.	Chinese	29	59
	Japanese	9	63
	German	—	23
No. 8, Issued April 15.	Chinese	11	72
	Japanese	6	52
No. 9, Issued April 30.	Chinese	41	41
	Japanese	8	24
	German	32	—
No. 10, Issued May 15.	Chinese	3	29
	Japanese	3	32
	German	42	8
	American	4	12
No. 11, Issued June 15.	Chinese	64	45
	Japanese	8	32
	German	31	1
	British	12	—
	American	—	18

PROHIBITION OF OPIUM BY MANDATE

Peking Deceived by Provinces: Secret Agents Sent Out to Ascertain Facts

Peking, June 24.

Another opium prohibition mandate was issued last night. It says that mandates ordering prohibition of opium traffic have repeatedly been issued. Apprehension is felt by the Central Government that, owing to local disturbances in remote regions, these mandates are not being fully enforced. Delegates have been sent out from Peking from time to time secretly, with the object of ascertaining the facts. Although official reports state that prohibition is being enforced, it is believed that a certain amount of poppy plantation, opium selling and smuggling is being carried on secretly.

"Since opium was first introduced into China this country has suffered bitterly from the use of this drug. Fortunately China can count on the assistance of other countries in endeavouring to free herself of this evil, but if we fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered to effect positive prohibition how can we fulfil the expectations of friendly Powers? The local authorities, therefore, as their duties involved, must bear the full responsibility in this matter. They must instruct their subordinates accordingly and see that their orders are obeyed, throughout the areas under their control. Prohibition must be carried out absolutely. If the local authorities fail to carry out this order, they will be punished and dismissed."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Peking Police Administration reports a rush among the Russian refugees to get passage to Harbin, which is furnished free. It is estimated that at least one-third of the [illegible] refugees have left Peking

THE NEW HOUSE TAX IN PEKING

Regulations for Assessment: Classification of Owners and Tenants

Peking, June 27.

A special order issued by the Metropolitan Police in connexion with the new house tax contains the following regulations for assessment:—

Houses are divided into three classes. The first class is again divided into three grades, Namely: 1.—Those to pay over $15 a month in taxation. 2.—Those to pay over $13. 3.—Those to pay over $10.

The second class is similarly divided into three grades as follows:—

1.—Those to pay over $8. 2.—Those to pay over $6. 3.—Those to pay over $4.

The third class is divided into grades as follows: 1.—Those to pay over $2 a month. 2.—Over $1, and 3.—Over 50 cents.

The classification and grades are based on the value of the property and the manner of living of the occupants, as well as of the rental in the case of leased properties. The taxes are to be paid by the occupants, and in the case of empty houses no tax is to be imposed. Poor people unable to pay the tax can apply to the local authorities for exemption. Schools, missions, temples and similar institutions not carried on as business concerns are exempt from the tax. With these exceptions, the order says, all residents, foreign and Chinese, are to be taxed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A Peking telegram to the "Journal of Commerce" reports that on account of a run on the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and China and South Sea Bank at Hankow, silver dollars were being sent to that port from Peking on June 30. Quantities of million loan [illegible] were sold in a hurry, bringing the price down to $36.50.

BRITAIN AND BOXER INDEMNITY

Application Bill Strongly Supported by Manchester Chamber of Commerce

London, June 26.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day sent to the Foreign Office a resolution expressing grave apprehension at the action of the minority of 56 Members of the House of Commons on June 16 in voting against the second reading of the China Indemnity Application Bill, and expressing disagreement with the reason offered for such action. It says that to delay the carrying out of the promise made on behalf of Britain to China in 1922 would not only be undignified, but would assuredly bring discredit upon Britain. The Chamber holds that to turn such an act of grace into a means of bargaining would not assist but, on the contrary, would prejudice unfavourably the negotiations now pending with regard to new Chinese trademarks legislation. The Chamber is of the opinion that the possibility of a satisfactory outcome to the negotiations lies in the maintenance of a mutually friendly attitude.

Although the news that the Chinese Government has decided to extend the period for registration of old trademarks to December 31 has not yet been officially confirmed, the Chamber has advised its members not to take any further immediate action, but to maintain their previous attitude, namely, not to register under the Act in its present form, pending negotiations during the next six months with a view to securing the reforms of the law which are considered necessary in order to render the new Chinese law workable.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION IN HANKOW

Municipal Buildings Taken Over by the Chinese Authorities Almost by Stealth

Hankow, July 1.

The "Central China Post" says that the return of the Russian concession to the Chinese was effected to-day, apparently in a somewhat half-hearted manner, by hoisting the Chinese flag over the municipal buildings and the police station and by the decoration of police helmets with a new Chinese heraldic device in place of the familiar Russian cockade.

The Chinese authorities, for some reason or other, were obviously desirous of avoiding attracting attention to the change, and so surreptitiously was it done that quite a number of muncipal employees were not aware that they were working under a new banner.

The change, the paper declares, is likely to be remembered by Chinese and foreigners alike as being a day of importance in the annals of Hankow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

"LITTLE SUN" IN PEKING

A Hearty Welcome

Peking, June 30.

Mr. Sun Hung-yi, known more familiarly as "Little Sun," arrived at the Chienmen station from Tientsin at noon to-day and was welcomed by a number of prominent military officers, accompanied by bodyguards and bands. Amongst those on the platform to meet Mr. Sun were Gen. Chow Meng-hsien, a delegate from the Presidency, and a group of parliamentary supporters of Mr. Sun, headed by Mr. Wang Hsiang. During his stay in Peking Mr. Sun is to reside at Sun Chun-un, a big temple outside the Hsuan Wu-men.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE SINO-GERMAN TREATY HELD UP

Peking, July 2.

The Sino-German Agreement was to have been issued to-day, but publication has been postponed probably on account of the political situation.

LEADING ARTICLES

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HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND

June 30.

"THE standard on the Braes o' Mar is up and streaming rarely." Not very long ago we chronicled a scene in the House of Commons. A Bill had been presented claiming Home Rule for Scotland and, in a not over full house, it seemed possible that a snatch majority might have been secured in its favour or, failing that, the vote against it would have been carried by such a small majority as to have given a fictitious appearance of the probability of the Bill becoming law at some not very distant date. The enemies of the Bill adopted the well known expedient of talking it out. That is, they continued the discussion until, by the rules of the House, other business must be proceeded with and the subject then under discussion shelved till a more convenient season which, not infrequently, means never. The red brigade from Glasgow appealed to the chairman to permit the application of the closure that a vote might be taken in the favourable circumstances then existing. But that gentleman, probably because a vote then taken would have been no true indication of the real feeling of the House, refused the request and the Bill was talked out as we have said. This was the occasion for a display of bad temper from the disappointed Radicals and there was another of those regrettable scenes which lower the dignity of Parliament and leave exacerbated feelings behind them.

Scotland, as a whole, seems to have taken the incident very quietly. With the exception of the few Glasgow irreconcilables it is likely that the majority even of those Members of Parliament who voted for the Bill did so rather as a protest against the way Scottish measures are sometimes brushed aside to give way to what, in the opinion of the majority—meaning the members who represent constituencies south of the Tweed—are more important affairs, than from any anticipation that the Bill would ever be carried into effect. It is quite true that majorities are apt to treat the rights of minorities rather cavalierly and it is a perennial complaint of the Scots members that measures affecting the welfare of their native land receive scant attention from a parliament in which they must, of necessity, be always a minority. There may be a modicum of truth in the contention, but surely there has rarely been a parliament in which the interests of Scotland are less likely to be overlooked than in the one now sitting in Westminster. Not since the days of James the First has so much "braid Scots" been heard at the Court of St. James as in these days when the Prime Minister of the realm is a "Lossiemouth loon" and the High Commissioner representing the King in Holyrood during the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is a worthy miner from Clydebank.

And so the outburst of the wild men from the Clyde is so much the more inexcusable. Scotland can get Home Rule whenever she wants it. But those who ask for it must do so in the name of the whole Scottish nation and not in that of the very mixed breeds who make up the constituencies on Clydeside. We may learn a lesson from history. Why did the enterprise so gallantly initiated in 1745 when the royal banner of the Stewarts was unfurled on the braes of Mar fail so disastrously? Was it not because Scotland was not behind "Bonnie Prince Charlie?" Though "thro' the pass came brave Lochiel, Panmure and gallant Murray," the Lowland lords, the Douglasses, Hamiltons and Buccleuchs held aloof from his cause. Mr. Heughan can still charm us with his Scottish songs and Scotsmen will join enthusiastically in singing "Wha wad na fight for Charlie?" but when the young Prince passed through the Lowlands on his fateful march to the south he got many cheers but few recruits. He invaded England with a poorly equipped army of less than six thousand men whereas two hundred and fifty years before one of his ancestors had led nearly forty thousand men over the border to fall on Flodden field. But to manœuvre a successful revolt, a grievance is also necessary. This is where the Irish members always scored over the Scots. Ireland was never without a grievance real or imaginary and the imaginary ones were much more effective for purposes of agitation than a real one could ever be. This could be brought out into the light, discussed and if need be righted, but that was an intangible something that had more lives than a cat. It was Peg o' my Heart's heart-broken cry "My Father says—" and then would follow a torrent of invective which merely amounted to saying that this is a hard world for an Irishman to live in and the English Government is to blame for it. That attitude is possible to the impulsive Celt, but the hard-headed Scot cannot deceive himself into believing that he is oppressed, when an exactly contrary statement would be nearer the truth. And still less can he deceive his brother Scot and so the heather will not catch fire nor the blue bonnets march over the border for many days to come.

THE RUSSIAN BUREAU IN SHANGHAI

July 1.

THE notification published by us yesterday to the effect that the Bureau for Russian Affairs is closed as from to-day and will henceforth be carried on under the control of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs until further notice, can hardly be said to have been unexpected. There are many indications that the Soviet are pressing hard to get possession of Russian State property in China; one Peking newspaper has definitely announced that the Russian Consulate in Hankow is to be handed over to them to-day; and while the peculiar circumstances of Shanghai do not admit of such summary procedure, it has become clear during the past few days that the Bureau would not be able to go on functioning exactly as it has been doing for the past three years. Under the agreement of March, 1921, which was concluded with the approval of the Consular Body, M. Grosse was appointed Assistant Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, deputizing for the Chinese Commissioner, in order to get round the difficulty of the latter not being able to function in the Settlement. The agreement has not definitely been cancelled. But the Consular Body have received instructions from the Diplomatic Body in Peking that they have no more responsibility as regards Russians in Shanghai. That, with the announcement of the Russo-Chinese agreement, passes to the Chinese.

The arrangement indicated by the closing of the Bureau is in the nature of a compromise and certainly of no bad order. The published notification is slightly misleading and one would be inclined to think there must have been a slip in its wording. It is not intended that the Chinese Commissioner should come and sit in the Bureau and run it himself. That, of course, would be impossible for the same reasons that necessitated the 1921 agreement mentioned above, and in any case the Commissioner has far too many other things to do. What actually happens is that he is in charge of Russian affairs until the appointment of a Soviet consul—none, by the way, have been appointed in any country yet—while the present Russian staff will continue to act for him in every-day business. This appears to be a perfectly unobjectionable continuation of the 1921 arrangement, which should give time to the Bureau to wind up its affairs and put them in proper order before handing them over to the Soviet representative whoever he may be—a very urgent matter, as we showed last week. It is only conjecture, but we should not be surprised if this arrangement were due to the good offices of Mr. Hsu Yuan himself, who is, of course, fully conversant with all the affairs of the Bureau and aware that it cannot be handed over to the Soviet like a pound of tea, without much confusion and inconvenience to many innocent people. Of course, there remains the uncertainty when a Soviet consul will appear. We understand that a man of the name of Rakitin at present in Harbin is destined for the post. But it hardly seems proper that Bolshevik consuls should be appointed until the conference on details of the Sino-Russian agreement is concluded, which cannot be for several weeks. No provision appears to have been made as regards a Russian sitting with the Chinese magistrate at the Mixed Court, but we imagine that this part of the 1921 agreement will also continue until the Chinese are ready to hand over all Russian affairs to the Soviet.

A more poignant matter is that of the Russian ships at Woosung. These, as recorded a few days ago, have been brought inside the mouth of the Huangpu and some 200 of the sick men on board are at the quarantine station. But altogether General Gleboff's followers in these ships number 640 and he now announces that he is absolutely at the end of all his resources. Rations have been cut down, but in a few days time they threaten to cease altogether. The possibility of 640 men marching up to Shanghai and demanding food is no pleasant one; yet, so far as can be seen, it is not by any means impossible. The men generally are reported to be most anxious to get to Hailar, where there is understood to be work for them, where many of their compatriots are and where living is really cheap. But how to get them there? General Gleboff, we understand, is now willing to hand over the ships to the Chinese Government, as he certainly should have done at first; and the appeal is to the Chinese authorities to take charge of the men and ship them where there is reason to think work awaits them. This, however, is a problem that must be grappled with now. It cannot be left to await the outcome of the Sino-Russian Conference in Peking.

STRAY THOUGHTS

July 1.

THE remark of a bright young male of five summers who (as reported in an American contemporary recently to demonstrate the influence, on even the very young, of the operations of the "Rum-fleet"), on being asked what he was going to be when he grew up, replied with emphasis that "he was going to be a bootlegger chief, with his own ships and automobiles and flying machines," gives one to realize, if not wholly to understand, how times and conditions have changed from the days when many of us were boys, and when our most fanciful flights of ambition and desire went little further than to embrace an occupation of excitement or glory—say that of an engine-driver, a cowboy, a general covered with medals, an admiral *idem*, and so on. Of course, as the years rolled on, our ideas and our outlook changed, and there came to most of us the time when, out of either necessity or choice, we seriously took to a permanent profession. Some of us became lawyers and rich men for all time; some took to that calling of eloquence, the Church, or to the one equally of eloquence but less perhaps of conscience, politics; some of us joined the much-commented-on profession of broker; some with a decided sybaritic bent became "officials;" some of us became doctors with a perpetual call of duty; some journalists with a perpetual overdraft; soldiers, disillusioned of early ideals; engineers and builders; bankers and merchants, poets and musicians; diplomats and statesmen—the list is practically inexhaustible.

But how many, or how few, of us have realized the ambitions and achieved the desires of our early childhood? Probably very few indeed. Views, ideas and ideals change with years, and there must be few of us who are now what at one time we aspired to be. There may even have been a period in some of our lives when the occupation of bar-tender appeared transcendant in its sublimity, supreme in its nobility and unequalled in its beneficial effect on mankind; but to those few of us who may have been so affected, it probably consisted of nothing but a phase of an existence possibly chequered, with the view abandoned or modified as circumstances, inclination or economic considerations dictated, and the profession never embraced as a principle. That, however, is but an interlude, possibly unnecessary.

Autre temps; autre mœurs. As science and industry have advanced and changed our ideals and conceptions, so have the early desires and ambitions of youth altered, and while a trio of decades ago the schoolboy's flight of fancy or desire found its limit in the elusive (and unfounded) romance of the cowboy, the thrill of the engine-driver or the glory of the bedecked and be-medalled admiral, to-day the adventurous-inclined youth yearns for control of an aeroplane or airship or wonderful amphibian tank, manipulation of a high-speed motor-car, or to be a world-centre of hero-worship as an accomplished and Adonis-like cinema star. And so it goes on and will go on, this changing ideal of youth; for what seemed to us wonderful in our own childhood is either commonplace or out of date to-day; and what now we look on as marvellous and in advance of our age may likewise, thirty years hence, be relegated to the limbo of things more or less forgotten, giving way to newer and greater developments and constituting wonders which, as was the case a quarter of a century ago, only the most imaginative novelists had the temerity to dwell upon.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING

July 2.

THE news sent down by Reuter on Monday from Peking with regard to the trial of Colonel Chen and others for the brutal assault on Mr. Bessel at Fengtai some months ago cannot be deemed satisfactory. In the first place it is called a re-trial. That we believe to be an absolutely inaccurate description. It is true that the Waichiaopu informed Sir Ronald Macleay, when he first made representations on the subject, that Colonel Chen had already been tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. But this statement was shown to have been absolutely untrue, (were it not, why was there ever a "second" trial?) and in the meantime Mr. Rodney Gilbert, whose information on such points is usually accurate, told us that Colonel Chen went about the capital openly boasting that nobody could touch him owing to his relationship to a member of the President's household. It was not until Mr. Ramsay MacDonald telegraphed personally to Sir Ronald, instructing him to use the utmost pressure in order to get Mr. Bessel's assailants properly tried, that Chinese justice at last began to move. The trial has then to be conducted *in camera*, an unsatisfactory and for all that anybody can see, except those anxious that justice shall not be done, unnecessary arrangement, which contrasts very unfavourably with the fullness and publicity of the proceedings in respect of Mr. Weatherbe's alleged assault on an octroi official. Finally, while two subordinates are imprisoned, Colonel Chen is acquitted, because Mr. Bessel could not identify him. Very likely he could not. He would hardly have been in a state after the way in which he was battered about to know who were his assailants. And it is quite possible that Colonel Chen was not actually on the scene of the assault. But was he or was he not responsible for the behaviour of the men who committed the offence? There is a very general belief that he was. If not he, then some one else was; and we want to know who that somebody was and why he is not punished. If, for example, two British bluejackets were convicted of brutally assaulting a Chinese official, we know perfectly well that their superior officer would share their punishment. But in China it is not so. Some nameless men are made scapegoats. Their superiors, those really responsible, are got off at all costs.

Another most curious feature is that the judgment has not been officially communicated to the British Legation, but has been allowed to leak out. Reuter thinks this was done "in order to test public opinion in advance." This has an ominous sound. It would be idle to deny that public opinion in Peking, at least as expressed by the noisier elements, is very bad, in the sense of being increasingly anti-foreign. It is common talk in the capital that an outbreak of some anti-foreign nature is to be expected before the end of this year. We do not attach more importance to common talk in this case than it ever deserves. But the symptoms of general feeling are not pleasant. Trotzky's grossly—perhaps it would be better to say Bolshevistically mannered applause of the soldier Li who attacked Mr. Campbell on the city wall was not at all approved by the better classes: but the rabble of politicians, students and gutter newspapers treated Li as a hero. The Powers' refusal to hold a conference for the revision of the Customs tariff has excited the greatest indignation in the capital. So also did the well-merited behaviour of H.M.S. Cockchafer in compelling the officials at Wanhsien to walk in the funeral pro-

cession of the murdered American citizen Mr. Hawley. Public indignation meetings, we are told, were held on both subjects and we may be sure that the press of Peking made the most of the opportunity. And yet in all sober earnestness, would anything ever have been done by the Wanhsien officials to mark their disapprobation of the cowardly murder of Mr. Hawley, had it not been for the Cockchafer's timely presence? And if the Powers did agree to increased Customs dues, who would benefit thereby? Assuredly not the people of China.

This anti-foreign feeling is not confined to Peking and is not new. Two years ago, Mr. Rodney Gilbert, in a roundabout journey from Peking to the Yangtze, spoke of it as a new and outstanding feature. And it has been reported freely by many correspondents in the interior. It appears to be due to two main causes. The political classes of China have been given their chance, conspicuously so at Washington, to show what they can do with their country. They have made egregious asses of themselves as is patent to all the world and, not having sincerity to admit their own fault, are seeking in time-honoured fashion to cast the blame on the foreigner. Secondly, the great tolerance shown by the Powers towards China for several years past, and their failure to deal properly with cases of outrage on their nationals and violation of treaty have created an impression that they can be flouted with impunity. Take in conjunction with this the prevailing want of discipline and overweening temper of the student body—of which a fair example is given to-day in our correspondence columns in the story of the recent trouble at Amoy University—and it is not too much to say that a very dangerous feeling is abroad in China and that the people who hold it are precisely those who most easily arouse the mob.

In using that word "dangerous" we are thinking mostly of China herself. It is the greatest possible mistake to imagine that the Powers will tolerate lawlessness and outrage indefinitely. Again and again in the dealings of China and foreigners, we find record of period of piracy, banditry, violation of treaties, official disregard of duty; and always after a certain time the Powers singly or jointly have been compelled to rouse themselves. China refused to right the wrong and they were forced to do it for her. The same thing will happen again. The Powers' refusal to hold the Customs revision conference is as the writing on the wall. And the men who are at the head of affairs have no excuse for not reading it. They know the West, as the old mandarins did not, and they are fully alive to their country's delinquencies. In bygone days *émeutes* and massacres took place only because they were connived at by the officials of the day, who had this amount of excuse that, if learned in some things, they were intensely ignorant in others. That is not the case of officials to-day and if they let the baser elements in the vocal part of the population get out of hand, a reckoning will be exacted of them, the sterner for having been long delayed.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

July 3.

One of our local correspondents has recently raised the question, with a strength of language really beyond what we can at all think necessary, whether the editor of a newspaper should publish anonymous letters whatever the contents may be. Provided that an anonymous writer sends his real name and address, and that it is generally recognized that an editor is not in the least responsible for the opinions and assertions expressed, it has always been the custom in journalism not to reject such a letter unless for some special reason. This is, or should be, so well understood that the subject is hardly worth discussing, if it were not for the further assertion that regarding the contents an editor should exercise a literary and moral censorship and publish only the letters which he is certain will meet with general approval. If adopted, such a rule would necessarily be applicable to both signed and unsigned letters. Upon this point it may be worth while to make the position clear.

It may be at once admitted that many of the letters printed are entertaining to some readers, but are frivolous, tiresome, or aggravating to others. Missionaries are rather prone to controversy over verbal inspiration, the approaching end of the world, the conflict of religion with science, and such matters, and they are given a free field; but doubtless they object to, and, perhaps if they had the power, would exclude, attacks on missionary work which to them may seem uncalled-for and unfair. Other readers are bored not only by theological controversies, but also by the literary effusions of the Moral Welfare League, arguments in favour of the prohibition of alcohol and tobacco, and the advocacy of other reforms such as the desirability of more decorous feminine habiliments at Henli. Then there are the perennial complaints, which all do not endorse, concerning the quality of theatrical and other entertainments and the propriety of being punctual; the tearing up of the roads by various companies, the inconveniences of tramcars, the hard lot of ricsha coolies and the iniquities of chauffeurs; the quality of the milk sold in Shanghai, the exorbitant rents, and the high cost of living generally; letters from Chinese on encroachments on their sovereign rights and their ill-treatment by foreigners; also discussions on such subjects as extra-territoriality, taxation, the different currencies, education, brigandage, the disposition of the Boxer Indemnity, and a hundred other subjects in which some of the people of Shanghai at various times are more or less interested or which cause them irritation. Some of the letters are signed with real names, some are not. The preference for anonymity may be quite proper. To the young the delight of seeing one's letter in print is all the greater when sheltered from harsh criticism. Some writers honestly object to newspaper notoriety. Others, when they air a grievance, wish to do so without making enemies or being embroiled in a controversy which will make their names public. As to signatures, some of our correspondents always sign their names to every letter they send in. This is certainly of great advantage when they speak with authority owing to their expert knowledge of the subject under discussion. But signed letters are not always the best; sometimes it almost seems as if the writers think they are entitled to extraordinary privileges because their letters are open, and are more reckless and provocative than anonymous correspondents. As to newspaper anonymity in general, including the authorship of leaders and so forth, it is discussed by Sir Edward Cook in his biography of Delane, the great editor of the London "Times," and the conclusion is reached that circumspection and the sense of responsibility are never so great as when journalists and others, behind the veil of anonymity, write not for their own credit but for the credit of the paper and the good of the public.

The question still remains, shall the editor sift the letters and print those only which he thinks will be agreeable to everyone, or shall he print all without discrimination? Despite the occasional unpleasantness that some letters may cause, surely the latter is the wiser course. A newspaper, besides giving the general news of the world, should be a mirror, as it were, reflecting in all its aspects the life of the local community. In the very interesting biography recently published of George Cadbury, the Quaker philanthropist, it is narrated that in his zeal for reform, including the purifying of the daily press, he purchased a London newspaper and rigorously excluded all racing news, and all matter, including advertisements, relating to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. His policy did not succeed. The objection was too strong to an expurgated newspaper. After heavy financial losses it passed into other hands. Human nature must be taken as it is. Ours is a mixed world, containing all sorts and conditions of men, each with his own likes and dislikes, and within reasonable limits a newspaper must meet the needs of all and grant free expression to all. Therefore, the "North-China Daily News" prints all the news that is fit to print of every kind, and publishes letters without censorship. The only request or stipulation we would make is that correspondents, whether they sign their real name or not, will at least try to be just and courteous in their communications.

SQ.-LDR. MACLAREN

July 4.

It certainly seemed yesterday as if Nature were trying to make amends to Squadron-Leader Maclaren for all the ill luck he has had since leaving England more than three months ago. For the most disagreeable season in the Shanghai year, the day was really beautiful. The aviators were favoured with a fair wind all the way from Hongkong and certainly nothing could have surpassed the ease and gracefulness of their landing. It is sad news that Sergeant Andrews has had to be taken to hospital suffering from heat stroke received at Hongkong; but, with the proper care and attention that he can obtain in Shanghai, we sincerely hope he will soon be himself again. One noticed yesterday that Squadron-Leader Maclaren and Flight Lieut. Penderlieth were cautious about exposing themselves bareheaded to the sun, when the battery of cameras was turned on them; and indeed rightly so. But they appear remarkably fit and jolly and ready to face anything.

This flight is different from others with which we have had to deal latterly in that it enjoys no Government backing. It is a purely private venture. Mr. Barton in greeting the aviators did so as the leading representative of the British community, not in official capacity. This is so much in accordance with British Government practice that it has ceased to be much noticed by the British people. But it is a fact worth attention as it certainly adds to the merit of the flight and brings out in greater relief the dauntless resolution with which Squadron-Leader Maclaren and his companions have fought their ill luck. Cordial thanks in this connexion are due to the American authorities who brought him the new machine from Tokio; and we certainly must not forget to mention that the Japanese Government, always helpful in such matters, are doing all they can to assist, particularly in respect of frequent telegrams as to weather conditions.

Imagination breaks down when we try to visualize what such a journey through the sky means. Twenty-four years ago the present writer saw Santos-Dumont steer his frail dirigible balloon from St. Cloud round the Eiffel Tower and back, perhaps a distance of seven miles in all, after weeks of waiting for favourable weather, which then meant a dead calm. Santos-Dumont's life-long creed was that man would fly sooner or later; but very few people believed him. When Blériot flew across the English Channel in 1909, many people were firmly convinced that such a thing could never happen again. And now men have flown to Australia, across the Atlantic (perhaps the most wonderful feat of all) and are in process of flying all round the world and in dirigibles have remained aloft for many days at a stretch. As with the long distance motor-races of yore, these are feats which probably will never be attempted in every-day business. But as with the motor-races, each flight adds enormously to the general stock of knowledge and increases the comfort and safety of aeroplane-travel. Truly we owe a great debt of gratitude to these intrepid heroes of the air.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

July 4.

By an American Contributor

To-day Americans will celebrate with their customary fervour the anniversary of their Declaration of Independence. The descendants of their antagonists, while regretting that the inevitable separation did not take place more amicably, will join with them in wishing prosperity to the great republic of the West. We are quite sure that the same burning ardour with which the revolutionists in 1773 threw chests of tea overboard to show their objections to a tax which brought in the magnificent sum of £80 per annum—it cost much more to collect it—will be exercised by Americans 150 years later in supporting the Prohibition laws imposed by themselves. As an American correspondent recently reminded us, alcohol is now the one galling chain which hinders the full and glorious development of the United States and its institutions. It is most singular that the cup which ought to cheer—whether it inebriates or does not inebriate is another matter—should often have the contrary effect and lead to controversy.

As already intimated, feelings of bitterness between the two nations because of what happened so long ago are anachronistic. As a matter of fact, in England the separation soon ceased to be a practical consideration in her politics. Unfortunately, in the United States it has been different. For generations the minds of the young have been prejudiced against the mother country, the colonists being represented as the children of light, superhuman in their virtue and their strength, warring and prevailing against George III. standing for the powers of darkness. But this traditional view is being discarded by American historical scholars, trained in methods of scientific historical investigation and who have access to the public records, unknown to their predecessors, which were opened without reserve to scholars by the British Government in 1889. In contrast to the earlier American historians the point of view of their successors is very different. As one of the most learned of them writes:

> It should be remembered that during this entire period our history (preceding the revolution) is not only American, but English. We have to do here with the expansion of England. . . . It is believed that the nature and history of colonial political organisms can be understood only in the light of the English institutions from which they sprang. They were English institution worked by Englishmen, but under new and strange conditions. They therefore underwent modification. The study of the different types which appear, and of the changes which were wrought in them as a result of the comparatively free development through which they passed, will reveal the origin and nature of our early domestic institutions. Here again, though amidst considerable variety, certain fundamental tendencies will be found at work which give unity to the internal development of the colonies. These, where unchecked, led naturally toward greater independence of the mother country. But they were checked to a greater or less extent by the assertion of imperial control in each of the lines of governmental activity. As time went on imperial administration tended to become more systematic and inclusive. Its growth, together with the conflicts which arose in consequence of the application of its restraining influence to the colonies, constitutes the central thread of our colonial history. By following it the essential unity of the period will be discovered and a satisfactory explanation of its leading phenomena will be found.

In other words, in England events were slowly moving toward the development of an Empire and, consciously or unconsciously, the aims, ideas and policy of her statesmen were influenced by it. In the Colonies the spirit of self-reliance, with the consequent jealousy of all outside control, was being developed. The two movements were sooner or later bound to clash and make separation inevitable. It may be admitted that many mistakes were made by the British, but it can no longer be maintained that the revolution was provoked by British tyranny.

However, we fear it will be a long time before the traditional view percolates down to the general multitude in the United States, though the political orations on the Fourth of July since America's war with Spain, her war with Germany and her participation in the politics of the world, are not so much of the tail-twisting variety as formerly. When children now study history they find that England is not the only country that should be criticized. But the principal unifying influence was the recent Great War. Then it was that in a time of storm and stress deep called unto deep and there was a mighty response which will affect the relations of the two countries for all time. This is altogether to the good, for there are troubles ahead. Though they quarrel and bicker after the fashion of relatives when no great issues are at stake, it is well to know, and for the world to know, that when grave danger threatens the two nations will be found standing resolutely together.

THE TRADEMARK QUESTION

July 5.

A certain amount of heart-burning has, we understand, been caused by the article from our Peking correspondent published in our issue of the 3rd instant on the trademark question. The general impression liable to be created by the article, we are told, is that, while British firms have been the last to capitulate on the question of registration, their decision to register is a foregone conclusion: that on the whole they will be well advised to register: that Treaty rights will not, in any fundamental sense, be jeopardized and, finally, that the "North-China Daily News" agrees with

these views. It is convenient to deal with the last point first. The publication of the views of its correspondents does not, in a British paper, necessarily imply that the opinions expressed have received editorial endorsement. We rely upon our correspondents to give us correct facts, and to reproduce correctly local views regarding them, while the fullest possible scope is allowed for the expression of personal views, often of very great value and help to us. It does not follow however, that we always agree, nor, should abstention from immediate comment be taken as evidence of agreement. Not infrequently comment is more effective if delayed for a space, during which the subject in question gets canvassed with the result that editorial opinion, when expressed, becomes the more useful.

In this particular instance we disagree with our Peking correspondent in the view that British firms will be well advised to register and that Treaty rights will not, in any fundamental sense, be jeopardized if they do. The British Chamber of Commerce has pointed out, in our opinion unanswerably, that acceptance of the trademark law in its present form, whether officially or, through registration, in effect, must inevitably, modify existing Treaty rights, in the first instance, by partially abrogating the rights agreed to in article 15 of the Treaty of Tientsin; in the second by abandoning, in certain Chinese Courts, a Treaty right to be represented in disputes with Chinese. Article 15 of the Treaty of Tientsin says:—

"All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities."

Under the new trademark law, as it stands at present, questions between British subjects in regard to trademark rights will, in the first instance, be subject to Chinese jurisdictions. We challenge any British authority, Diplomatic, Consular or judicial to show that this is not the case, or that a subsequent decision given in an Extraterritorial Court would in practice overrule a decision given by the Bureau. As regards disputes with Chinese, the trademark law makes no provision for foreign representation in any of the Courts of Appeal from the Bureau, and such representation will not be possible, in the terms of the law as it stands at present, until actions are brought in the ordinary Chinese Courts for infringement. And in this connexion, it may be added, we consider that our Peking correspondent underrates the importance of disputes with the Bureau as distinguished from grounds of complaint arising out of infringements. The point he appears to have overlooked is that, in cases of infringement, Chinese Courts, if they apply the law, must necessarily to a large extent be bound by decisions of the Bureau in respect of registration. There is nothing in the law to show that they will have any revisory, or discretionary, power in regard to a mark which the Bureau has accepted. To that extent any case of infringement will be pre-judged. Nor do we find ourselves able to derive quite the same amount of satisfaction as our correspondent appears to find in the fact that "trademark machinery is supplemented by the machinery of the Courts." Chinese Courts have not so far shown themselves to be at all satisfactory avenues to justice.

As regards the policy of British firms towards registration, the actual position at the moment, we understand, is that some eight firms are known to have decided to register, half of these as a result of instructions from home, where it is an open secret that official advice given in one quarter has not always tallied with advice given in another. The Manchester Chamber only a few days ago again advised its members not to register, while instructions to register recently sent out to certain offices in Shanghai have been cancelled by cable. In the circumstances, accordingly, British firms in general can scarcely be said to have capitulated. The remarks of our Peking correspondent on this head, and the use of the word "capitulation," are, however, not inappropriate if read either as an indication of the uncertainties of the position, or as a comment on the decisions of such firms as have registered. The future hangs very much in the balance, while registrations already effected have undoubtedly undermined the solidarity with which the trademark law was at first contested. It is no part of our business to teach firms their's, and those which have decided to register presumably know their own interests best. But as a member of the general public with Treaty rights to hold or lose, we are justified in pointing out that in this trademark question we are face to face with one of those issues in which a choice has to be made between cash and other good things. In not a few situations it is impossible "to have it both ways." If, because the money-earning capacity of trademarks is thought to be of greater consequence than the particular rights in question, firms decide to register, so be it; but let there be no self-deception in regard to the probable reaction of their decision on other Treaty rights.

M. Karakhan has asked for a postponement of the date for the opening of the Sino-Russian Conference, on the plea that special dèlegates have not yet arrived from Moscow.

MR. Wei Chen-tsu, Chinese Minister to Germany, wants a share of the fund from the German Bonds to pay the arrears of his Legation. Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is reported, has promised him to bring up the matter for discussion at a Cabinet meeting. Should the Cabinet approve the appropriation of the money for the maintenance of the Chinese Legation at Berlin, Mr. Wei will return to his post at once, otherwise, he will resign and accept the Presidency of the Wuhan University.

IN spite of the great emphasis which China's delegate to the League of Nations places on its rôle in the League, it now transpires that the Chinese Government finds great difficulty in making good its membership dues. The Ministry of Finance, being unable to find the money for the purpose, is now complaining about the burden being too heavy for the Chinese Government. It is not yet known whether the Ministry of Finance will make a formal request to the Powers—or to the League of Nations—for a reduction of China's membership dues. Perhaps this has to be made by another department of the Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if it is to be made at all.

THE Kiangsu Boy Scouts who left Shanghai on Sunday morning by the 9.30 express *en route* for the International Boy Scout Jamboree to be held in Denmark during August were accorded a royal send-off. On account of the shortness of time the party will take the trans-Siberian route, returning *viâ* Suez. The civil Governor of Kiangsu, Han Kuo-chun, who is an enthusiastic supporter of the movement, has given $10,000 in order that the Scouts might have the benefit of travel and that China might be represented at the Jamboree. The official party is made up of two scouts from St. John's University, two from Nanyang College, one from Soochow University, and one from Southeastern University, Nanking. These boys were chosen because of their distinction in scout work, physical strength and knowledge of English. The same test was applied to the four remaining scouts who pay their own way. Two commissioners and Mr. C. F. Li, in charge of the party, complete the group.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Advance of Wireless

Science and invention have made great strides in numerous directions during the present century, but for sheer rapid development combined with usefulness to mankind the science of wireless telegraphy has probably made greater strides than any other branch of scientific inventive activity. Wireless telegraphy has proved a boon in many ways, but in none to a greater degree than in its relation to shipping and navigation. It is remarkable to think that it is only nineteen years since wireless was first installed in a passenger vessel, especially bearing in mind that at the present day practically every ocean-going passenger vessel and the majority of large cargo-ships have a wireless installation. Some of the inventions consecutary to wireless telegraphy are almost as remarkable as the original invention. One of the most important of these is what is known as the wireless beam transmitter, an apparatus which is intended to enable all classes of coasting shipping fitted with an appropriate receiver, including vessels which do not carry wireless operators, to obtain correct bearings when in fog or when the position is doubtful. Another remarkable wireless "side-line" is the wireless bell, which is used principally in wireless telegraph apparatus for communication between lightships and shore stations, while yet another is a wireless set for ships' lifeboats, which has specially been designed with a view to the fact that it will be used under the most adverse weather conditions and in a very confined space. The transmitter can attract a ship using a crystal detector at a distance of 50 miles, and the receiver has directional qualities. Considering the importance of shipping to this part of the world, it is surprising that wireless, in its various forms, has not already been adopted much more extensively than is the case. There are very few powerful wireless stations in China, there is no direction finding station, and only a small proportion of local passenger ships are fitted with wireless means of communication. Now that the advantages of wireless telegraphy have so definitely been established, we can hope that in the not distant future the China Coast shipping will enjoy some of the advantages and additional safety attendant upon wireless which at present it is denied.

Mixed Court Changes

Several changes have taken place at the Mixed Court within the last few days, Mr. Kuan Chun being granted sick leave, Mr. Yui Yingvong taking his place temporarily, Mr. Chang Chien-wen resigning, and three other assistant magistrates being appointed. We have been so singularly fortunate in the matter of Mixed Court magistrates that a word or two with regard to them will not be out of place. Everybody knows genial Mr. Kuan, with his smile that only dies away during the brief intervals occupied in passing sentence or reprimanding some offender and it returns the next moment. His law is sound and despite his appreciation of anything humorous he never allows levity to upset the dignity of his court. To one who knows him well it always seems intensely comical when, in strict accordance with practice, very indifferent interpreters struggle through their caricatures of translation, knowing that Mr. Kuan, serene and smiling above them, is better versed in both Chinese and English than ever they will be. Mr. Yui may not be so well known to all, but he is a very able substitute for his senior. He is a native of Chêkiang and a descendant of a well-known official. He graduated with high distinctions at the Government University of Law. At one time he was the presiding judge of the Chinese Court in Nantao and 10 years ago was appointed a Magistrate of the International Mixed Court. During his tenure of office he has proved to be a very capable judge, having displayed an erudite knowledge of law and in the administration of justice he has won for himself the respect of the public. Many decorations have been bestowed on him, amongst which may be mentioned the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy and the Second Class of the Chia Ho with precious brilliants and great sash. The community may be congratulated upon having such a capable official as the Chief Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Kuan, and it is hoped the latter soon will recover his normal health

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Mr. S. C. Woo

In response to our request for fuller information with regard to Mr. S. C. Woo who is now playing in the Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon, a correspondent kindly writes that Mr. Woo is the youngest son of Mr. Ng Pak To, of Hongkong, and a half-brother of Mr. Ng Sze-kuong, the tennis player. Mr. Woo is not at Oxford University. He was at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he secured two half-blues in Tennis and Billiards. He came down in 1921 and is now reading for the Bar. While this is his first appearance at Wimbledon he has played at Queens for the past four years. He distinguished himself in the Amateur Billiards Championship in 1922, photographs and cartoons of the "Oriental Genius" appearing in many of the Home papers.

The Motor Garage Case

A great deal of sympathy will be felt for Mr. Paul Kelly in the loss of his action against the Asiatic Motors, Inc., and it does not need much reading between the lines to feel that that sympathy is fully shared by the learned Judge. Mr. Kelly put money into the business, he even advanced small sums out of his pocket at odd moments; a short time after entering the firm he agreed to accept less salary that he had contracted for and even this he did not get. Although he joined the firm early in May, there appears to have been no complaint of his work until September, by which time he certainly had complaints of his own. Of all this it is clear that Judge Purdy took a very human view. But the rights of defendants under a "satisfaction agreement" left him no option but to give judgment for them.

More Fairy Tales

We dislike accusing the Chinese delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva of misleading the other delegates but when he told them that China had introduced an 8-hr. day for children and abolished night work for women, we regret to say he was romancing. It is true that about two years ago Peking announced the promulgation of new labour regulations which, if we remember rightly, contained these provisos. The full text has never been published. The summary was enough to draw even from those who are working for reform in the mills a protest against its impracticability and the regulations have never been enforced. The Ewo mills in Shanghai have as a purely voluntary effort limited the age and hours of child labour and have cut out night work for women. In most if not all Chinese mills in China, conditions of labour are such as no Western country would tolerate for a moment. One hopes there may have been somebody at Geneva to contradict Mr. Hsiao's perversion of fact, but one fears there was not.

Police Arrogance

The Chinese police appear to be impressed with the notion nowadays that in any dealings with foreigners it is not necessary to state a case or even to be sure that they are in touch with the right man, but simply to get hold of some one, or several if possible, belabour them unmercifully—preferably with a rifle butt—and then lock them up. If in the morning some interfering Consul should come along and prove the victims to be absolutely innocent, why then they can be released and the affair forgotten, for Peking always can talk a matter of that sort to an end and in any case there is no money in the treasury with which to pay compensation. Furthermore, the stupid foreigner does not seem to be able to tell one Chinese policeman from another, so all are safe. The Peking and Tientsin incidents were bad enough, the affair at Woosung on Sunday was a gross abuse of authority, and the story chronicled on another page of what happened at the Russian Students' Union tells of a downright outrage. Apparently the police consider now that they have a perfect right to break into any man's house without warrant, seize upon anyone within reach and, without making charges or asking questions, cruelly misuse people. Obviously in this case the police will say that they had reason to believe a man who had committed an offence was in hiding in the house and was being sheltered by the students. There were grounds for such a belief, but that does not justify breaking into a house in the dead of night and committing violent assaults. If these policemen do not mend their ways, some day they will be taking liberties with someone who keeps a kennel of Alsatians, or they will be paying an unexpected call on the mess where there gather all our Battlers, Kids, Babes, Terrors, and Champions of uncharted areas. It is unlikely that in such an event there will be any argument by the slow process of the exchange of diplomatic notes —especially with the Alsatians.

Chilean Status

Although the Diplomatic Body refused to be a ruler and a judge as between the Chinese Government and the Chilean Consul, the wording of their note is no unfair indication of what they really think. And there is of course no doubt that Chileans enjoy extraterritoriality under their treaty. That treaty was concluded in 1915 and contains the usual "most favoured nation" clause, reference to which again appears in Mr. Arce's exequatur. In 1918 a treaty was concluded with Switzerland, also on the "most favoured nation" lines, but with a footnote added mentioning extraterritorial rights as included. The absence of such a footnote from the Chilean treaty concluded three years earlier in no way invalidates the rights secured under the "most favoured nation" clause. By 1918 the Chinese were beginning to evolve the policy which they enunciated at the Versailles Conference in 1919, namely, that they would grant no more extraterritorial rights. Hence the clause in the Swiss treaty. Only two treaties have since been concluded, with Persia and Bolivia—no extraterritorial rights in them. But that they are included in the nine years old treaty with Chile there is no doubt whatever.

Customs Drug Seizures

The Statistical Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs, with its figures that cannot lie or exaggerate, must be giving very material assistance to those who still determinedly fight on in the battle against the cultivation and use of opium in China. Up to 1921 there was a remarkable increase in the seizures, the figures jumping from just over 11 tons in 1918 to 67 tons in the former year. After that there was another decline, just over 30 tons being seized in 1922 and 23 tons in 1923. But the trouble is not all with opium, for the seizures of morphia and cocaine have been ever greater proportionately. In 1918 the figures were comparatively trifling, but thereafter they increased, falling slightly in 1922, but going up with a tremendous and most alarming bound in 1923, when the seizures of morphia were 1,100 lb., as compared with 557 lb. in 1922 and of cocaine 1,294 lb., as against 406. Nor do these figures take into account large quantities of harmful preparations of the drugs seized by the Customs. The Department very definitely states that opium rapidly is coming back to the place it held before the ban was placed upon it, whilst there is the added peril of morphia and cocaine. It is reasonable to assume that more of the drugs gets through than is seized and a consideration of that fact suggests startling statistics. It can be argued with a certain amount of truth that Chinese brought up to opium can continue to smoke it regularly without any really very harmful effects, but the case is different with morphia and cocaine. Many foreigners frankly admit that they have given opium smoking at least one trial, "just to see what it is like" and the consequences invariably have been so disagreeable that they have not had the slightest inclination to repeat the test. The beautiful dreams and the blissful state of contentment are a myth and the experiment is not worth the consequences. The other drugs have not such unpleasant associations in the taking and that is what makes them so dangerous.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN CANTON

Vivid Description by one Present of the Attempt on the Governor of Indo-China in Which Five Persons Were Killed and Many Wounded

By Georges Guignard.

Canton, June 21.

About 50 members of the French colony, ladies and gentlemen, sat down to the dinner in honour of the French Governor and party.

The dinner took place in the lobby of the hotel, the long table being placed near the windows, so as to have as much breeze as possible. It was about 8.45 p.m. when we sat down. M. Merlin sat with his back to one of the windows, these windows giving access to the street.

We had not been seated more than four minutes when from the last window on the left of the Governor, a man, believed to be an Annamite, threw a bomb, or rather an infernal bomb, placed in a leather bag. This landed with terrible force at the end of the long table, smashing plates, glasses, etc. From where I was sitting, the last one at the end of the table on the right of the Governor, it seemed to us all, at that end, that some one was playing a joke by throwing a Chinese cracker. There was some confusion where the bag had dropped, many people asking what it was. After what most of us all agree to be six seconds a terrible explosion took place, smashing the end of the table and sending flying plates, glasses, cutlery, etc., and I am sorry to say killing on the spot my two friends M. and Mme André Demaretz, who had just arrived from France 15 days ago, as well as Mr. Emile Rougeau of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. The wounded are Dr. Casabianca, in charge of the French Hospital, and acting French Consul; he has now lost his right arm, and has a large wound in his back several inches long; he has been operated upon since by other French doctors. M. Pelletier had, I was told, 58 wounds and died after in the Hospital; so did M. Gerin of the firm of Gerin, Drevard and Cie, of Shanghai, making five killed. Mme. Rolin, wife of the manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine at Canton, was removed to Hospital with a nasty wound in the right arm, Lieut. Bernard of the French navy was taken to hospital and operated on; also M. Fournier of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and many others, of whom I do not yet know the names. Three Chinese boys were also wounded.

A Frightful Sight

It was the worst sight I ever saw. When I left my chair, the first thing I saw was the doctor on the floor in a terrible condition. I carried him with the help of another Frenchman to a sofa, and seeing so many wounded all round, and only one doctor to attend to all, I rushed for the British doctor. He was already attending to some French people who had rushed to him for first treatment; he came round soon and did most valuable work. When I returned to the hotel I then saw the extent of the terrible slaughter; men and women were lying in pools of blood in agony on the floor. Here it must be realized that we had almost nothing to help our poor friends. The Sailors' Home is quite near the hotel. Several British and American sailors rushed to the hotel, they tore off their shirts to make bandages and acted in the most gallant way. A little time after, British, American and French officers and sailors with doctors arrived and rendered most valuable work.

I then saw the dead. They were in a terrible state, the force of the explosion having driven knives, forks, plates, etc. into their bodies. The table where the bomb had dropped was not to be seen, having been blown up, the teak floor had many holes, some an inch deep. The ceiling was covered with shot, some shots having penetrated to the second floor. The bulk of the explosion went up to the ceiling, otherwise more of us would have been killed. Had, on the other hand, the man thrown the bomb at the second window, we all agree that half of us would have been killed and the rest wounded. I took charge of the dead and with 12 British sailors took then to the Canton Hospital mortuary. The wounded were taken to hospital in different ways, mostly on naval stretchers to the Canton and French Hospitals.

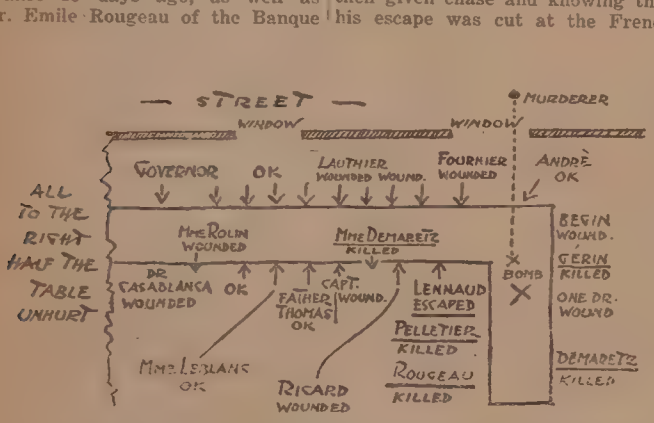
The Murderer's Escape.

The murderer ran down Central Avenue, but being armed and firing at the Chinese policemen who had then given chase and knowing that his escape was cut at the French bridge of Shameen, he turned down a street on to the Bund and threw himself into the river. All efforts of the police and sailors of various nationalities were in vain, the night being dark and the river broad; he was not seen again.

To-day was the funeral of the five victims. It took place at the French church of Shameen, the five coffins were draped in the tricolour of France and French sailors stood each side of the coffins. The ceremony was very impressive: French sailors carried the coffins in line escorted by a French naval guard from the Cronne to the French Bund, where the coffins were placed on a large houseboat. Most of the residents of Shameen were present at the ceremony, all flags were half-mast in town, and on merchant steamers in harbour as well. The cemetery is situated some distance down the river; quite a number of steam launches and motor boats took people down to the cemetery.

Before the five coffins the Captain of the Cronne delivered a most impressive address, which was replied to by the second of the Governor's Cabinet. Mr. Lautheir, manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine (who was also slightly wounded) replied. Then came a naval salute from the officers and sailors. The Roman Catholic priest then read the prayers. Over 200 wreaths were sent.

This outrageous act has been a terrible blow to our little colony, and we cannot yet realize it. Our sincere thanks to our British and American friends for help rendered in such trying circumstances.



Plan of the dinner table. Note the curious partiality of the effects of the explosion, some guests escaping uninjured right in the midst of the dead and wounded

SUN PAO-CHI STRIVING TO GET OUT

The Obnoxious Post of Premier: Gold Franc Question Still the Stumbling-Block

Peking, June 25.

The Premier, Mr. Sun Pao-chi, who went back to Haitien yesterday, will return to Peking this afternoon, according to reports in Chinese circles, as the result of persuasion exercised by Admiral Wu Yu-lin and General Nieh Hsian-fan, Chief of the Peking Gendarmerie. The Premier did not see the President during his last stay in Peking, and it appears that the President wishes to talk over with the Premier matters related to the present Cabinet *impasse*.

There are signs of official dissatisfaction with the Cabinet situation, and it is reported that, if Mr. Sun does not soon agree to resume his official duties, another Premier will be selected. In this connexion Mr. Wang Yi-chih is mentioned as likely to be nominated.

Various explanations are being put forward in explanation of Premier Sun's abstention from office, none of which can be confirmed officially. Indeed, nearly everyone in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject pust forward most cautiously a different reason. Unofficial circles, however, are much more outspoken, and it is freely hinted that the real explanation is the probability of a settlement of the gold franc question being brought forward, now that the Sino-Russian and Sino-German negotiations have ended in the signing of agreements. Mr. Sun Pao-chi stands committed to Parliament never to agree to payment of the outstanding indemnities in gold, and, as that is the only settlement possible, his position as Premier might involve difficulties.

General Wang Shou-chien, one of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's delegates in Peking has gone to Loyang. It is reported that he was summoned by Marshal Wu to report on the Cabinet difficulties. His return to Peking may be followed by a solution of the trouble.

June 26.

Premier Sun Pao-chi returned to Peking last evening and had a long talk with the President. It is understood that Premier Sun agreed to resume his duties as Premier, but insisted upon having a few days leave before doing so.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC IN SHANGHAI

Customs Seizures During the Past Quarter: Some Comparisons

Peking, June 27.

The International Anti-Opium Association states that during the quarter ended on June 18, 1924, there were seized by the Maritime Customs, Shanghai:—

216 packets containing 119 lb. of morphia, manufactured by Marck, Germany, seized on the str. Latvia, also 40 tins containing 1,000 oz. of heroin seized on the str. Aachen. The latter seizure was unlabelled both as to name of drug and manufacturer.

Durng the last 12 months the seizure of unlabelled narcotics greatly increased. During the same quarter in 1923, in nine seizures representing three different countries and comprising nearly 4,000 oz. of narcotic, only one seizure of 60 odd ounces was not labelled either as to drug or manufacturer.

With the increasing activities of the League of Nations in connexion with drug traffic there is a growing desire to avoid detection on the part of manufacturers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE FLOODS IN FUKIEN

U. S. Destroyer Despatched to Foochow

Peking, June 27.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet has sent a destroyer to stand by at Foochow in case assistance should be needed in connexion with the floods there.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. WEATHERBE AND AN OCTROI OFFICIAL

Judgment in Recent Charge of Assault Against Mr. Weatherbe But Complainant's Statement of His Injuries Not Upheld: Notice of Appeal

Peking, June 25.

Judgment was given by Mr. W. P. W. Turner, British Consul in Peking, this afternoon in the case in which Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe was charged with having assaulted an Octroi official named Liu Kuai-yuan.

Mr. Turner said: "In this case, whilst there is conflict of testimony in points of detail, the main facts appear beyond dispute and indicate that, as a result of the defendant's taking exception to a direction of the complainant to submit his parcel to Octroi examination, a dispute arose, both parties losing their tempers and finally employing degrees of force to effect their different purposes.

It appears clearly established that at the outset the complainant desired the defendant to proceed to the Octrol office, that the latter refused to comply and endeavoured to drive off in his car, that the complainant thereupon attempted to prevent him at first by barring defendant's access to the car, and later, when this measure failed, by seizing the defendant forcibly by the sleeve. From this point the incident developed into an open scuffle, during which, on the defendant's own admission, he struck the complaintant.

Who Struck First?

The defendant's defence is that the complainant, in barring his way and seizing him by the coat, was the first to employ force, and that the assault committed by him on the complainant was therefore justified on grounds of self-defence as well as of defence of his servant and of his property, both of which had during the incident been seized by the complainant.

It is true, as argued by defendant's counsel, that under British law proof that the prosecutor first assaulted or beat the defendant and that the latter then assaulted the prosecutor in self defence is a good answer by the defendant to a charge of assault, provided the force employed by the latter is no more than is necessary for his self-protection, but this defence will not hold good when the prosecutor's prior assault was justifiable.

The case for the defence must therefore hang or fall on a determination as to whether or not the complainant in this case was justified in employing forcible measures in order to prevent the defendant from removing his parcel without examination.

The defence contends that he was not so justified, arguing that the complainant's duties were merely to keep a look out for persons coming out of the Post Office and to direct them to the Octroi office, and that his authority did not extend beyond these functions. The defence submits accordingly that, defendant having refused or neglected to proceed as directed to the Octroi office for examination of the parcel and assessment of duty, the complainant must accept his refusal and can only rely for redress on a complaint to the defendant's authorities.

Reasonable Coercion

Having regard to all the circumstances, I am not prepared to agree that this submission is reasonable, the more so since no fully conclusive evidence is adduced that without some steps to restrain the defendant from leaving the spot, his identity and nationality could subsequently have been ascertained. I am satisfied that the complainant was entitled to employ reasonable coercive measures to frustrate such a contingency.

Again it must be borne in mind that the defendant admitted receiving in the Post Office a printed notice in English calling upon him to take his parcel to the Octroi office for examination and payment of duty, and his statement that he believed it to be in Chinese and so did not trouble to look at it, can hardly be accepted as an excuse for disregarding it. In any case the evidence clearly established that he was in no doubt as to the obligation sought to be imposed on him, and it appears to the Court that, if the defendant believed this obligation could not legally be enforced on him—though no grounds for such belief have been put forward—his proper course as a prudent man under all the circumstances would have been to submit under protest and subsequently to enter a complaint with his national authorities.

For the reasons set forth above I am of opinion, therefore, that the defendant has not made a good answer to the charge and that the complainant must succeed.

Complainant's Exaggerations

There only remains to consider the degree of violence employed by the defendant at the time of the assault, with a view to determining the penalty to be imposed. On this point there is considerable divergence between the evidence of the parties. The complainant alleges that, apart from the blow on the face which caused blood to flow, he also received very severe wounds on the chest which necessitated medical treatment for over two weeks. The defendant admits the blow on the face, but denies striking the complainant on the chest, and he further asserts, in his justification, that the complainant was assisted in the scuffle by at least three others. The complainant's account is supported by other witnesses, but their evidence is discounted in some cases by subsequent admissions that they were too far away to see clearly what happened, whilst the complainant's own evidence is gravely weakened by the fact that, although given every opportunity, he failed to produce any medical testimony bearing out the severity of his wounds. I am bound, therefore, to accept the defendant's version of the occurrence and to reach the conclusion that the complainant's injuries were by no means so serious as alleged.

The finding of the Court is that the defendant be fined in the sum of 25 dollars and shall in addition pay a further sum of 25 dollars to the complainant as damages. Costs to be borne by defendant.

Mr. Weatherbe applied for and was granted a stay of execution in order to consult his legal adviser with a view to appeal.

June 29.

Mr. Weatherbe has appealed against the judgment delivered by Mr. W. P. W. Turner, British Consul in Peking, in the case in which he was charged with having assaulted an Octroi official named Liu Kuai-yuan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED

Wanted in Tientsin and Taken in Mukden: Recognized by Photograph

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mukden, June 25.

A rather smart arrest was effected this afternoon in the offices of the British Cigarette Co., when C. F. Clark, of Hongkong, wanted for forgery in Tientsin was taken into custody.

Mr. Biggin, to whom credit is due for identification, noticed his photo hanging on the notice board in the British Consulate, and confided his suspicions to the accountant, Mr. C. T. Woodruff, who confirmed the likeness and straightway informed the Consul that the wanted man had been engaged only a few days before. Mr. H. Porter arranged for the Vice Consul, Mr. Montgomery, to apprehend Clark, who was quietly at work at his desk when the police arrived. Mr. Montgomery was shown into the private office and Mr. Woodruff then summoned the delinquent.

An amusing incident then occurred, for when the Chinese police entered the room, the grabbed at the first person in view, who happened to be Mr. Woodruff. On being confronted and charged by the Vice-Consul, Clark made no effort to dispute his indentity, and was unobtrusively led away. The affair was managed so quietly that not the slightest inkling of what was about to happen leaked out.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has contributed $50,000 to assist ex-President Li Yuang-hung to establish the Wu-han University.

LULL IN THE BATTLE FOR KUEILIN

Arrival of Northern Peace Delegates and Departure for Enemy G. H. Q. with Marshal Lu Yung-ting's Terms: A Week's Desperate Fighting

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

May 21.

It is stated that during the blowing up of the city wall last night the enemy lost more heavily than in any other engagement since the siege began. All the buildings just outside the city wall have been burned, but some old brick walls are still standing and behind one of these the squad who were to scale the wall were in hiding waiting for the explosion to occur when they were to rush forward and try to gain an entrance into the city. This storming party were armed with automatics, but unfortunately for them when the explosion occurred the shock was so great that the wall behind which they were hiding fell and buried many of them under the ruins. This halted the rush for the wall. The second company waited a moment for their comrades to make the charge and then they rushed forward, but as this part of the city wall sank down bodily it could not be scaled. Thus the attackers were the target for heavy fire from the wall. A third company were fired at when crossing the stone bridge leading to the gate and many of them were slain. Later many dead could be seen lying about.

Later in the day carpenters and other workmen were given orders to erect a scaffolding on the west side of the south gate against the wall. The scaffolding is about 100 feet long just behind the wall and about four feet below the inner side, so that in case of another explosion and the parapets fall out the soldiers will not be exposed, but will have protection from behind which they can fight.

It is stated that a company of city soldiers have been lowered over the wall at an obscure spot near the South Gate and these are to prevent the outside forces from further tunnelling. The city troops are to tunnel through to the large godown in which enemy troops are stationed and from which the tunnel leading to the South Gate was dug.

Nuns Killed in Monastery.

May 23.

To-night forces were sent out by the East Water Gate and crept round to the Literary Gate where they surprised the enemy and after a short and sharp skirmish, assisted by guns from the city wall, the city soldiers, are said to have driven the opposing forces from some of their positions and captured arms and ammunition.

The Cloud Cliff Monastery in which a few nuns were still living, but which has been occupied by enemy troops, was the centre of one skirmish and during the fighting some of the nuns were shot dead. Later the monastery was put to the torch so as to prevent the enemy troops from again congregating there.

May 27.

A severe fight this morning which lasted for about half an hour resulted in the enemy troops being worsted and driven back from their positions, and a company of soldiers 400 strong, surrendered to Marhal Lu's troops.

Fighting began about midnight when enemy outposts were detected creeping up near the city's outer defences, and at once, from each side rifle shots were exchanged. Nothing important developed, however, until after daylight this morning when a picked company 600 strong, rushed out and gave battle. Each member of the attacking force wore a yellow identification badge upon his arm, and to each had been given a sum of money as a reward for risking his life in the struggle. The first charge was not successful. The attackers met with such a strong resistance that they gradually were compelled to fall back and yield the ground they had gained. However, the advance guard were soon reinforced by their comrades and together they managed to retake the first positions, and pressed on until other hills and stretches of level plain were also under their control. The charge was rather costly as one-twelfth of all those who took part were either killed or wounded.

The company who surrendered were largely made up of men from the western part of the province and many of them had formerly been soldiers under Marshal Lu. Some of the opposing forces were old acquaintances and when they recognized each other on the field of battle they refused to fight further. Later representatives met and it was decided that the surrendered men should remain in a village outside the city pending further consultation.

Peace Delegates' Arrival.

It is stated on good authority that peace delegates purporting to be acting under instructions from Wu Pei-fu have arrived. These men are said to have been near the city for some time, but had not been permitted to pass through the outer lines of the besieging forces. However, since the fight of yesterday morning they have been permitted to enter the city and they are now trying to bring the warring factions to terms. This is by no means an easy task as some of the opposing leaders are sworn enemies, and although they have been fighting for 48 days they still do not care for a peaceful settlement, but prefer deciding the issues on the field of battle. But the majority of soldiers on each sides are war-weary, and while as I write bullets are still flying overhead and the big cannon continue to roar, it is still hoped that the end has been reached and that the wearisome siege with all its sorrow and suffering, may be raised within the next few days.

Besieged Marshal's Terms

May 29.

Yesterday the Peace delegates who arrived recently from Marshal Wu Pei-fu met Marshal Lu and his staff and discussed peace terms. Gen. Shen claims that the city of Kueilin is within his jurisdiction, and that his authority was defied when Marshal Lu stationed his forces here. Marshal Lu maintains he was acting in his capacity as Pacificator of the Province when he visited this section of the province and that without warning he was unceremoniously surrounded by Shen's troops. Marshal Lu now promises that if Gen. Shen will lift the siege, and withdraw his troops from the city, he will not pursue the Southern troops or attack them even though the relieving forces do arrive. Both sides are to cease hostilities pending further word from Wu Pei-fu.

The peace delegates left at noon to-day for Liangfung market 45 *li* south of the city, where Gen. Shen and his staff are to be found, and may return in a day or two with the accepted terms.

Meanwhile the warfare continues.

It is estimated that since the siege began 49 days ago about 500 have been killed or wounded while perhaps the casualties on the other side number over 1,000

Plague Feared.

During the weeks of fighting many of those who were killed in battle have laid for days in the open fields and the stench caused by these decomposing bodies, could with the unsanitary hospital conditions gives cause for alarm. Flies have increased in alarming numbers and it is feared by many that these plague-spreaders may cause an epedemic to break out at any time. A fly-killing campaign has therefore been instituted and the daily paper this morning gave notice that two cents a 100 would be paid to those who would engage in the work of fly-extermination. Children to-day could be seen on the street swatting the flies and putting them in match boxes ready to deliver to the "fly coroner."

Sufferings of Besieged Citizens: Eating Grass

Kueilin, May 30.

The sufferings which multitudes of the poor people in the city are enduring beggar description. Many had been living from hand to mouth and the first month of the siege had not passed before these were in dire need. Soon the city granaries were opened and rice was sold at a reasonable price by the civil authorities, and to supply the need of food for those who were too poor to pay, charitable institutions opened rice kitchens where congee was cooked and given free to the hungry multitudes who thronged around and begged for food, Some stores distributed a catty of of uncooked rice to those who had families who could not come and be served congee. Near these rice distributing centres a motely crowd of the city's destitute fill the streets hours before the doors are open. Old and young, sick and well, huddle together and stand for hours in the boiling sun or the pelting rain waiting their turn to receive the pittance of food which will only last them one day. The next day the same crowd, with other added, assemble once more and clamour for food.

All manner of weeds, grass and leaves are being collected and used as vegetables. Banna leaves are a favourite variety doubtless because of their bulk and the quantity of eating matter they produce. It is a common sight to see women and girls hunting in fence corners and in garden lots among the weeds and grasses, for anything that can be cooked and turned into food.

Beggars are increasing daily and many of those who were sick, or afflicted with disease are dying in back streets and deserted temples. Honest laborers have been without employment for nearly two months while the siege has lasted. These soon used up their little laid-by cash and then the scanty household effects were sold and bedding and clothing pawned and at last in their extremity they have been compelled to join the nameless crowd who wander aimlessly about the streets and look to the city for their support.

To secure sufficient fire wood for the city's need has also become a pressing problem. Small bundles of wood that formerly were sold for a few pennies now sell five bundles for a dollar. Old houses have been torn down and many public buildings have been stripped of their woodwork to supply fuel for the soldiers. Partitions and floorings in the homes of the poor have, in many cases, been cut up for firewood, and in extreme circumstances even household furniture has been sacrificed to supply the need of daily fuel.

June 2.

To-day is the 53rd day of the siege of Kueilin and still peace seems to be a great way off. Recently there have been repeated rumours that the enemy forces are again digging tunnels with the object of making a third attempt to blow up the city wall. In order to guard against such an eventuality orders have been given to most of the people living in the houses on the street skirting the wall from the south gate to the Literary gate that they must move immediately. Some of the buildings have already been torn down save the bare framework and behind these buildings, using them whenever possible, an inner defence wall is being hastily erected. This wall extends clear across the south gates street and joins to the buildings beyond.

Should the wall be again blown up and the outside forces manage to rush in they will find themselves obstructed by this second wall from whose gaping gun holes they will meet such a warm reception that entrance into the city seems to be an impossibility.

Nearer the Literary gate, in some of the houses, lateral trenches have been dug with persumably the object of sapping incoming trenches and detecting the enemy's movements, while underneath the Literary gate a hole is being dug from the inside unawares and spy, reconnoitre or rush the buildings in which the enemy is supposed to be operating.

Leaders Admit War Huge Blunder.

The peace delegates purporting to come from Loyang who visited the city a week ago have not yet returned, but a special messenger has arrived bearing a letter from Shen Hung-yin in which he disclaims all responsibility for the present war. He says hostilities were brought about by his army officers who were acting contrary to his instructions when they marched upon Kueilin and that in so doing they made a great mistake.

The last words of this message are undoubtedly true. "A Great Mistake" when without sufficient reason hundreds of men have been killed in battle, and the bodies of some of the dead still lie unburied in the open fields.

Relief Troops Held at Bay

It seems certain now that the promised reinforcements which were expected to come from every side are being effectually held back in the mountain passes by the opposing forces that were sent against them, and as the siege reaches its 55th day little hope is now entertained that they will ever arrive. However, the morale of the besieging army seems to have been effected as in recent days their attacks upon the city have been less effective and sporadic, while on nearly every side of the city the opposing forces have been driven back from the wall a considerable distance. At lease three of the city gates are daily slightly opened for the free access of soldiers and civilians with passes.

In order to save the ammunition and reserve the best for the final struggle, modern warfare is fast giving way to ancient military methods. The field gun with its explosive shells is heard no more, but in its place the ancient brass and iron cannon that have laid at the city gates for centuries, half buried in the earth have been dug up and now bark and roar in anger as they cast their iorn slugs out at the opposing forces. Machine guns have ceased to shatter, but instead long, ancient iron pieces stand ready to defy to foe. Modern bombs have not been used, but recently packages of powder encased in tin or iron cases, and with fuses attached ready to light and throw are now held in readiness along the wall where it is suspected the enemy may try and launch a supprise attack.

Civilians Request Cessation of Hostilities.

June 6.

To-day the getry, merchants, and scholars held a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce to which missionaries were invited. The chairman, Tsin Tung, stated the object of the meeting was to discuss what steps the city might take on behalf of peace. After considerable discussion a letter was written to Teng Shui-chen, commanding the outside forces requesting him to meet a delegation representing the citizens of Kueilin, Gen. Teng to state the time and place of meeting and to name the road over which the delegates should travel should the request be granted, and asking that protection be affored the delegates.

If I sense the situation aright it appears that really both sides are quite willing, if not anxious, to stop fighting, but neither side can say so plainly and maintain the desired "Face." Therefore if a third party—a non-combatant—steps in and on behalf of the suffering civilian population asks for a cessation of hostilities both sides will fell reticent and will condescent to grant this request, while doubtless mantaining most vigorously that they were both prepared to continue the struggle for another year if necessary.

YIHYANG MARU ON ROCKS NEAR WANHSIEN

Reported Sinking Rapidly

Hankow, June 28.

The "Independent Herald" reports that the Yihyang Maru struck the rocks 20 miles above Kueifu. She was badly holed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, June 28.

The Japanese Legation learns that the Yihyang Maru struck rocks near Wanhsien while on her way from Chungking at 10 on the morning of June 26. The steamer is reported to be sinking rapidly. All the passengers have been taken ashore and the cargo is being unloaded. The Yungyang Maru will leave Ichang for the scene with the intention of salvaging the steamer, but her condition is believed to be hopeless.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BANDIT LEADER'S AGENT ARRESTED IN PEKING

Peking, June 27.

A secret agent of the notorious bandit leader, Chow Ma-ma of Yenchowfu, named Wang Tsai-chang, was arrested in Peking yesterday by Peking detectives assisted by the local police. Wang will be sent back to Yenchowfu for trial.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JACK ASHORE AT NINGPO

Unexpected Arrival of H.M.S. Bluebell: Football and Concert

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ningpo, Chê., June 28.

The unexpected arrival of a British gunboat has naturally been an event of importance, especially to the British section of the community.

Preparations were made to entertain the bluejackets. A football match took place and at the British Consulate, the crew assisted by local talent gave a concert. The genial presence of so many Jack Tars, the number and variety of their contributions (ranging from "Nirvana" to "My Old Man's a Dustman") evoked from the very first the spirit of enjoyment, while the instrumental music of Miss Davies (violin) and Miss Honey (piano) and the songs of Mr. R. Denniston, won great applause. Mr. Denniston has fine bass voice and rendered very effectively "Invictus" (Henley's words) "The Trumpetar" and "Ralph Royster Doyster."

The Rev. W. P. Bates was at the piano. At the close "God save the King" was sung with great zest and three rousing cheers were raised for the host and hostless, Mr. and Mrs. Handley-Derry. The gunboat left early on Thursday morning.

Mission Church Collapses.

Friends of the English United Methodist Mission will be sorry to learn that on Thursday morning last through causes unknown the greater part of the Mission Settlement Church of this Port collapsed, leaving the building an entire ruin.

Speculation has been rife as to what has led to the disaster, whether it was the weakening of the foundations due to the incessant rainy weather or to the shock of the air vibrations from the firing of salutes by H.M.S. Bluebell, or both. The fact remains, however, that the walls and roof of fully a third part of the front of the building have given way. This is a loss to the Mission of several thousand dollars. Fortunately nobody was hurt by falling debris, no one being either in or near the building when the accident took place—truly astonishing, as the church stands in one of the busiest corners of Ningpo.

Mission Schools Breaking Up.

There has been a general breaking up of the Mission Schools this week for the Midsummer vacation. An unique feature of proceedings has been the united meeting on Wednesday last in the Fuzeen (American Presbyterian) Church of the Ningpo Middle School and the Riverside Girls' Academy both Union Schools of the American Presbyterians and Baptists, for their commencement exercises. The large building was filled to overcrowding with students and their relatives and friends. The Dao Yun of Ningpo was represented and many Chinese officials were in attendance.

On the same day at an earlier hour the Ningpo Methodist College held its closing ceremonies. There were present, the Rev. W. Tremberth, Chairman of the Mission, (who presided), Mr. Wong Dao-yun of Ningpo, Mr. A. G. Bethell (Commissioner of Customs) Mr. Railton Yuen, manager of the Shaohsing Ningpo Steam Navigation Co., Mr. Hood of the Hsin Kiang Teen and the Rev. A. A. Conibear.

The acting Principal (Rev. W. P. Bates), in giving his report, spoke of the additions to the College building and renovations during the year, of the increasing number of students (this year the college had a record attendance).

Three students of the highest class and had been sent to join the Sophomore class of St. John's University and two of the Senior Middle School graduates to the Freshman class.

Mr. Railton Yuen made an interesting speech, in which he contrasted present with past, and speculated on the future. Mr. Wong then distributed the diplomas, over 80 in number.

A BOXER RISING IN SZECHUAN

Descent upon Mienchow: Their Boasted Invulnerability and the Song They Sing: Soldiers Fleeing in Superstitious Panic

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., June 10.

The north and small west gates of the city are both shut. The cause is that there is an outbreak of the Boxers. I mentioned in my last that the Boxers were active at Chungpa, also that their particular point of attack appears to be the soldiers. I am informed to-day that the soldiery have burned parts of Manputu, a large village 60 li from here on the Chungpa road; this is in retaliation for some doings of the Boxers. The latter are now said to be on their way to Mienchow, and so the north gate is shut.

The small west gate is the entrance from Chêngtu, and the great North Road to Peking. The Boxers are reported as coming along that road, and are given as less than 60 li away.

June 11.

There was much firing and shouting last night from the city, and this morning the city gates were shut till 8.50 a.m. The Boxers, who were 30 li away yesterday afternoon on the Chêngtu road, were expected. One report says that there was fighting last night, and that some soldiers and others were killed But I went into the city at 9 a.m and although there were guards at every corner, one would not have gathered the impression that the malcontents had arrived at all. The bridge is still standing, but its upper work is gone.

Soldiers in Flight.

June 12, 7.20 a.m.

As I write there is a great noise of shouting and rifles in the region of the small west gate. The, Boxers or Follow Heaven Sect, or Red Lantern Sect as they are variously called, have doubtless come. They are reported to have killed several soldiers in a temple by the river about five li from here. They have no rifles. Half-a-dozen hounded-looking soldiers have just been here begging for admittance, "We have no rifles, and want to hide." To let them enter would be fatal. "This is neutral ground, and we must think of all these boys." They quickly disappeared, as knowing the inevitability of such an answer. The soldiers evidently believe in the invulnerability of the Boxers; and of course the result is that they are invulnerable, for the soldiers become too rattled to shoot straight.

The Boxers' Incantation.

June 13.

I have just received a most interesting letter from the Rev. V. H. Donnithorne who is at Anhsien, 100 li from here. He sends the incantation which they use as told him by an officer of the troops who are fighting them in the Anhsien district. The incantition 咒語 is as follows:—

天賜國民福	Heaven gives our people happiness.
槍砲子彈落空	Bullets all drop empty,
阿彌陀佛	Amita Buddha!
打不倒	You can't hit!
打不倒	You can't hit!

"They chant this in a loud voice before they go into action: and if they are fired at all they have to do is to stroke their breasts and the bullets fall out of their clothing."

Mr. Donnithorne says the officer who told him these things added with "a nervous little laugh 'do you beleve it is true?'; evidently from his manner he himself believed it." Some of the soldiers believing the Red Lanterns to be invulnerable have discarded their rifles and armed themselves with seven-foot-long spears which are more reliable than rifles!

The stories that I hear here are similar. At the Dragon King temple yesterday a *lien* 連 of soldiers was destroyed all but five who managed to escape. They just gave up before their fanatical opponents, and were killed. Their commander was beheaded and his corpse left in the temple. Word is going round that the Boxers from Anhsien, Chungpa and the Chêngtu road are all going to meet in Mienchow on the 13th of the fifth moon, June 14. Many absurd stories are going about, which all prove how mesmerism and superstition have hold of the people. As Mr. Donnithorne remarks at the end of his letter: "They are out-Couéing Coué."

COMING OF THE PANCHAN LAMA

He and the Dalai at Loggerheads: Wild and Ridiculous Rumours of Great Britain's Designs on Tibet

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sining, June 11.

The sudden appearance of the Panchan Lama heading for An-sih Cheo and Urga has provoked a good deal of speculation about the why and whereabouts of his movements. If it is true that the Dalai Lama and he are at loggerheads he would certainly not take the main road to Lhassa, and then branch North. The route he took from Shigatze, would very probably be up the small river called Shang, making North east passing the eastern of the Tengri-Nor (Lake Tengri) joining the main road near the Ya-la (Ya Pass), through Nagchuk, over the Dang-la going N.N.E. as far as the Tsaidam, keeping to the West of the marshy region and striking the Great Northwest Road to Kashgar at Sa-chow or further to the East at An-sih Chow where his route to Urga was apparently intercepted by Chinese soldiers under orders from Peking. This was the route the Dalai Lama took when he fled from Lhasa in 1904 and finally got to Urga. It is surmised that the Panchan Lama was also making for Urga, when the Chinese became aware of his flight and sent soldiers to intercept him, and he finding he was confronted by a large force of soldiers was obliged to change his route and be escorted to Peking.

Great Britain's Supposed Aim.

The officials are reticent about the whole matter. Some people have hinted that seeing the Dalai Lama is pro-British the Chinese Government invited the Panchan Lama to come to Peking so that they may have him as an off-set on the Dalai Lama, but the majority do not of favour this idea. Who knows but some other power is working behind the scene and by persuading him to go to Urga could hold him as a pawn. The general opinion among the student class is that the Dalai Lama wishes Great Britain to take over Tibet; this no doubt is the outcome of the students' meetings in Peking. I heard a debate between two students in a schoolroom just recently on the Tibetan Question. One was supposed to be the Dalai Lama and the other the Panchan Lama. The Dalai Lama tried to persuade the Panchan Lama to unite with him to invite Great Britain to take over Tibet, showing him the advantages of such an alliance and giving a summary of the wrongs they had received at the hands of the Chinese just before and since the Revolution. The Panchan Lama then advocated the holding on to China seeing that they were bounded on three sides by Chinese territory, that China had treated them fairly in the 200 years previous to the present trouble and they were all Asiatics. Naturally the result of the debate went in favour of the Panchan Lama.

Facts China Should Know.

This debate shows us what the Chinese think of the Tibetan question. Could not our Government do a little propanganda work here, by, having a little book printed giving a general outline of our dealings with Tibet which led up to the march to Lhasa in 1904, how we could have held Tibet if we had wanted to; the unfair dealings with the Tibetans by Chao-Ehr-fang, the deposition of chieftains who had been in the line of succession since Tibet was taken, the wholesale demolition of Lama-series without a cause, the deceitful attack on the Dalai Lama who just managed to escape to India, to the Chinese appeal to our British Council at Tachienlu to intercede for them. How the said British Consul travelled here and there, suffering much hardship and privation in the interior of Tibet, oft in the winter season, to prevail on the Tibetans to cease warfare, and but for his intercessions the Tibetans would have been in Tachienlu. Tell how the said Consul was the means of liberating hundreds of Chinese prisoners, depriving himself of much comfort to help those poor folks to get back to China who followed in his caravan like flocks of sheep. Tell all, and have the book widely distributed throughout China and leave to the thoughtful Chinese, the elite of the nation (not the gas-bags) to decide for themselves whether the Consul of the Power that these gas-bags say is trying to seize hold of Tibet, would spend and be spent in that trying country of Tibet to avert the Tibetans from massacring the soldiers, who had ruthlessly massacred their own people and to keep them back from Seizing Tachienlu, if his own country was anxious to seize Tibet. An utter absurdity.

Where is there one of those who have so much to say, who is prepared to go into Tibet and study the whole question on the field. That is too hard a bed for them to lie on; yet men of a friendly Power such as the late Gen. Pereira, Mr. Eric Teichman and others endure hardships, suffer untold privations to assist China only to be stabbed in the back by a lot of empty headed students who are no honour to such an ancient country as China.

Another Briton Bound for Tibet.

Captain Spears of one of the Indian regiments, but who has been in Peking for some time studying Chinese, is expected in Sining on the 14th. He proposes to go through the country of the wild Goloks to Jyekundo, then on to Chiamdo, Batang, Litang, and back to Tachienlu. This time of year is favourable for travelling through that inhospitable region. He will no doubt be favoured with an escort from the High Commission Ma-ch'i.

Wool Market.

Again the price of wool has gone up by leaps and bounds, thanks to the keen competition. Five years ago the price went up to Tls. 30 per picul. It was a harvest time for the Mongolians and Tibetans, but a sorry time fell upon many of the buyers who found themselves or their firms bankrupt. The following year it got as low as Tls. 5, now once more there is a scramble for the wool. One firm thinking to be first on the field sent its representative into the interior of Tibet and being a foreigner (which always represents money to the Tibetans) he not only did not succeed in getting wool cheaper, but fell a prey to the Goloks who helped themselves to a great deal of his money. The white men will never be able to compete successfully against the Chinese and Mohammedans who can speak Tibetan and know how to deal with them. High prices are good for the Tibetans and also for the merchants of Sining and other border cities where Tibetans make their purchases.

No Opium in Sining.

Sining, I believe is the only Prefecture in Kansu where opium is not grown, thanks to the High Commissioner.

SHARKS AT MANILA

Divers Afraid to Venture into Bay Because of the Man-Eaters

Manila, June 18.

Sharks have become so numerous in Manila Bay that professional divers have refused to go into the water on several occasions recently. One day last week the inter-island vessel, Dona Dominga, reported that a school of sharks followed the ship for half an hour as she was steaming up the bay. During the last two weeks two native fishermen have disappeared and the authorities believe they were devoured by sharks.

The diminishing use of dynamite for killing fish in various parts of the islands is given by fishermen as the cause of the increase in the number of sharks which come into the bay in search of food.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

OUR HONGKONG LETTER

How M. Merlin Was Hedged Round in the Colony: Letter From Assassin's Friend

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, June 26.

The dramatic story of the attempted assassination of Mr. Merlin, Governor General of Indo-China during the fateful dinner at Canton has already been told and all people of the world have bowed their heads with grief over the tragedy the outrage involved. The Governor-General narrowly escaped with his life, but five of his less fortunate compatriots fell victims to the assassin's bomb. From the time of M. Merlin's departure from the tragic scene to his *au revoir* on the pier at Hongkong, he was guarded night and day, by picked and efficient police and soldiers.

His leave-taking at Blake Pier on Monday morning was an awe-striking spectacle. All Hongkong's Police force was on duty. For a distance of 200 yards on each side of the pier, the Praya (Hongkong's Bund) was effectively barricaded by Indian and Chinese Police officers who stood shoulder to shoulder across the roadway, and along the pavement forming a hollow square facing the Harbour. In the Harbour, River police launches, all equipped with guns, patrolled unceasingly round the pier and no junk, motor-boat or craft of an kind was allowed within 50 yards of the landing stage. On the pier a detachment of the East Surrey Regiment stood at the slope. Detectives with bulging hip-pockets mixed with the curious crowd which pressed round the barricade of policemen to gain a glimpse of the Governor General. In fact, M. Merlin was so closely and effectively guarded that no possible anarchist could have got at him except from the air. M. Merlin arrived with Sir Edward Stubbs in the Government car. In front of the car came a police motor-cycle and side-car and another at the rear. Each passenger in the side-cars was a crack revolver shot, one of them a Colony champion. M. Merlin departed without incident and embarked on the s.s. Chantilly for Saigon. Even on the ship the police had posted detectives who had gone aboard the previous evening. M. Merlin showed his gratitude in an expression he made to Sir Edward Stubbs. He said he greatly appreciated the completeness of the police arrangements made in connexion with his embarkation. Hongkong's Governor adds in a letter to the Captain-Superintendent that the police arrangements during the whole of the Governor-General's stay were very satisfactory and reflected great credit on the force.

The Assassin's Plans.

Latest news from Canton regarding the outrage brings to light some remarkable facts concerning the systematic shadowing of M. Merlin during his tour in the North China and Japan. A letter published in the "*Yin Cheong Po*" yesterday purporting to have been written by a Korean friend of the assassin, states that the bombing originally planned to take place in Hongkong, probably at the Repulse Bay Hotel where the Governor-General was entertained by members of the French community. The writer of the letter states he has worked for a long time for the restoration of his mother-country and met Fan Hung-tai (which he adds is the name of the Shameen assassin) in Tokyo. The Korean further states that when Fan Hung-tai found he had no chance of making his attempt in Japan he left for Hongkong some time before M. Merlin and prepared his plans for the attack to made here. Seeing that the Governor-General was always accompanied by other highly-placed Government officials of other nationalities he decided to wait until M. Merlin get to Canton.

The Portuguese Aviators.

The Portuguese avaitors, whose flight from Lisbon ended in the wrecking of their aeroplane near the Chinese border, two hours railway journey from Hongkong, completed their trip to Macao yesterday by boat. They left on the gunboat Patria escorted by the gunboat Macau. Residents of Macao have expressed a little disappointment: they had hoped and made plans to receive the adventurous aviators from the, air but owing to the fact that great difficulty would be found in assembling an aeroplane offered by a Hongkong gentleman this last lap of their journey by air had to be abandoned.

A delegation representating Macao's residents, headed by Mr. Assumpcao of the Municipal Council and Mr. Silva of the Macao Reception Committee came to Hongkong specially to persuade Majors Brito Paes and Sarmento de Beires to consummate their flight, but under the circumstances they had to return to the little Portuguese Colony a trifle disappointed. The airmens' damaged machine has been rescued from the Chinese cemetery at Samchun where it landed and is being packed by the Hongkong and Whampao Dock Company for shipment to Portugal.

Macao last night was ablaze with excitement. The picturesque little port was brilliantly illuminated and the occasion of the arrival of the airmen who were accompanied by their mechanic, Sr. Gouveia, now a lieutenant, was marked by much rejoicing and festivity which extended to the small hours of this morning. The distinguished visitors were met by the Governor and conducted to the Leal Senado where the celebrations were carried out with gusto.

The Weather Again.

Hongkong to-day breathed one huge sigh of relief. The sun came out. More than a fortnight of continued torrential rains had almost drenched the Colony and except for the biggest reservoir, the rest of the storage dams were filled to overflowing. There were only two hours on Monday when no fall was recorded and during the 24 hours, a total of nine inches was registered. The rains have brought their usual land collapses. In Kowloon, a partly demolished building, fortunately vacated by the tenants, collapsed on a number of workmen. Ten out of the 11 men buried were rescued suffering from minor injuries, but the 11th was not dug out until the next morning and he was dead. Though Hongkong has been flooded and with all its reservoirs full, a curious situation has arisen. Water is everywhere, but the thirsty are restricted. The floods down the hill districts have burst what is technically knows as a flume, a vital conduit which controls the supply in the Chinese quarters. P.W.D. officials are working on the repairs night and day and until the gap is breached, rationing will have to be resorted to. A residence, known as "Braeside" was threatoned at the time of the burst.

BANDIT REPRESSION IN HUPEH

Determined Efforts by Governor Hsiao

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, June 24.

If the reports of the native press are to be trusted, Governor Hsiao is making a determined effort to stamp out brigandage in this province. Hupeh is divided into four administrative districts, for each of which a military officer is to have responsibility. The chief magistrates of all the *hsiens* (counties) are to work under the directions of these officials, and by this means a concerted effort will be made to destroy the brigands in each district. The military are to join hands with the local defence bodies in making search for suspicious characters. All inhabitants will be required to give a satisfactory account of their means of livelihood. By these means it is hoped to rid Hupeh of bandits within the space of two months!

It is reported that Liu Hsin-huei, the robber who has been recently operating in the Suichow Hsien, has been driven back with considerable loss. A special force of soldiers followed up the robbers towards the Tsaoyang region.

At the Cabinet meeting on June 28, the Waichiaopu was authorized to wire an order to Singkiang, stating that "the province may sign the commercial treaty with the Soviet Delegate if it has been amended according to the direction of the Waichiaopu." Owing to the great heat and little work to be done, the Cabinet has decided to hold sessions only on Tuesday and Friday, instead of every second day of the week.

FROM BEGGARDOM TO BUDDHASHIP

Miraculous Birth and Precocious Powers: The Devout Do Homage

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hochow, Kan., June 13.

Up until recently an apparently insignificant lad went about the streets of Hochow in the garb of a beggar begging alms, now he is playing a different rôle.

He is clad in the robes of a lama, receives the homage and worship of his followers while he is seated in a chair far too large for his child body, this boy of eight years Chinese, in a temple at Hsi-min ugai 100 li removed from this city.

How this change and sudden promotion? "Thereto hangs a tale."

This child is supposed to be an emanation from a former "Rib Buddha" and through the process of metempychosis arrived into the present state of his existence.

Through three incarnations, according to Buddhistic theories, has this personage appeared in his world of sin and woe: on the first occasion, at parturition, the child could not be delivered, and so from within he spoke saying that the mother's side should be opened-in this way he saw the light of the world, and consequently, from thenceforth the name "Rib Buddha" was applied to him.

In the next cycle of his existence the "Rib Buddha" is born somewhere in Szechuan—strange to say instead of having pre-natal ability to speak, this precocious infant used the vehicle of thought right at birth, and in all likelihood gave his parents a surprise for they characterized him as a "iao kuai," or supernatural being and forthwith put a quietus to him by filling him up with pig's and dog's blood so that he was strangled!

Now for the last part of the story which is more extenuated.

A Runaway Tragedy.

A certain paramour of a Chinese woman eloped with her, thus leaving the lawful husband in the lurch; to them an offspring was born, but lo! and behold, a Mohammedan killed husband No. 2 in order that he might take unto himself the widow.

It appears, she did not see it that way; at any rate it usually "takes two to make a bargain."

The next link in this chain of occurrences is the woman accompanied by her boy coming to Hochow to get redress for her grievance from the local magistrate.

Then it was that these two survivors of this family were reduced to dire straits, even to beggary.

"Every dog has his day" is the maxim. Certainly, the fates worked in favour of the character of this sketch for on a certain day when the grief-stricken mother bowed before the idol in the temple of the city god crying for the shades of her husband, all at once, the child who had kept silent all these years, —mind you no pre-natal or natal mutterings—spoke up to the mother in this wise, "mother, do not weep any more for I have seen the blood on my father's neck" (referring to the murdered parent).

From this point on, events developed kuickly, a horse was led in and the animal was recognized by the candidate for Buddhistic honours ejaculating "This is mine."

Honours Thrust Upon Him.

He is immediately acclaimed as the "Leh-pa Foh-ie" or Rib Buddha," and so we see him no more dressed in beggar clouts, but in the "glad rags" of a full-pledged Buddha.

From one source I learn that the local Defence Commissioner gave a feast for this tiny Buddha with his first spurs; later comes a parade in his honour throughout the streets of the city. Some of the local soldiery escorted him, and a body of admirers welcomed him to Hsi-min ngai where he was inducted into his office and sat not only to receive worship, but to take in filthy lucre.

Your correspondent saw this "child" with one hand touching the heads of the worshippers aand with other raking in the coins handed him.

Now as to his immedate future "Rib Buddha" is to have a Tibetan lama teacher to teach him the mysteries of Buddhism—this means that he must go away among the Tibetans to take up his training. And them? He is after a period of six or seven years to return to his temple again.

U.S. ASIATIC SQUADRON AT TSINGTAO

Cafe Proprietors' Rich Harvast

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Ju. e 22.

Thirteen ships of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, including the Black Hawk, are anchored here and will remain until the 28th or the 29th, when they will proceed to Chefoo, their destination for the summer. Five destroyers arrived here on the 18th instant and six more the following day, accompanied by the Black Hawk. On the morning of the 20th another vessel came in.

Hundreds of "gobs" have been coming ashore during the interval. Tsingtao is consequently so much the richer, the restaurants and cafés and not a few of the bars having made piles of money. On the whole the behaviour of the men has been good.

CHEKIANG'S CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH OPIUM

Tupan and Civil Governor Enthusiastically Join in Fight to Stamp Out Evil

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, June 25.

Determined efforts are to be made to rid the province of the opium evil. The Anti-Opium Society's local committtee of eight, representing as many organizations, yesterday called on Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, the Tupan, and the Civil Governor, Mr. Chang Tsai-yang, and secured their consent to serve as honorary chairmen of the committee. Not only did the two Governors enthusiastically consent, but they pledged themselves to do all in their power to assist the movement. This means that the whole administration of the province has also pledged itself to join in the campaign. The word of command will be passed to the *fu* cities, then to the *hsien* towns and smaller magistracies.

Another meeting of the committee is to take place this week for the purpose of working out a provincial plan of action. If the plans of the organizers meet with the success they deserve, the sympathies of local agricultural, educational, mercantile, banking and Christian organizations are assured. Students returning home for the summer holidays may also be expected to assist.

Churches Helping.

Every church community will be organized into an active working force. The representatives of the local churches believe that this will be possible through the efforts and influence of the Hangchow Union Committee. They are ready to put the full machinery of their organization at the disposal of the local committee, and an attempt will undoubtedly be made to secure the signature of every Christian in the province.

Needless to say Tupan Lu and Governor Chang's willingness to lead in the effort which the community is organizing, has given the committee great courage. Their attitude is just what was expected, for as formerly reported, they deplore the situation which has made the suppression fight necessary.

The Assembly is still in session, but the heavy rain damps the ardour of the members, and no business can be done for lack of a quorum.

The rain has been very heavy lately and even stopped the launches running on the river for a few days. One cargo boat capsized, but no lives were lost.

The Provincial Medical School is petitioning the Assembly for Hangchow to have its own university. As Hangchow had the first Government Medical School in China it thinks it deserves a university quite as much as Peking.

THE Cabinet has telegraphed permitting the Panchan Lama to pass the summer at Lanchow and requesting him to come to Peking in the coming autumn.

STUDENTS WHO BOSS THEIR TEACHERS

No Summer Exams Because the Schoolboys Won't Have Them: Deplorable Discipline

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, June 24.

Although it is yet early in the summer, most of the government schools in Wuchang have already broken up. The students decided to have no exams., and since their word is law, no exams. were held and they have all gone home. Really, the discipline in these schools is so bad that they are worse than useless. The students take up the attitude that they are the employers of the teachers, and the latter are merely their servants. There is an understood compact that nothing is to be expected of the students in class; the teacher is to do the talking, and the students sit and listen. Students attend classes only when they choose to, and the attendance records are rarely kept. The students also choose what subjects they shall study, and among other things ethics has been definitely thrust out of the curriculum.

It may seem as if the above is an exaggerated or biassed account of the state of affairs. As a matter of fact, it is merely a summing up of what your correspondent has heard from several trustworthy witnesses who know the inside of government schools from personal experience. One only wishes it were untrue. The worst feature of the situation is, that a whole generation of students is growing up, absolutely ignorant of discipline, puffed up with the conceit of their own importance, and with only the vaguest ideas about world history, the relations of China with other nations, or the elementary principles of politics and economics. It is no wonder that such a constituency is a fruitful field for the sowing of all kinds of wrong and mischievous ideas, such as are represented by the pamphlet of which I sent you a translation a few weeks ago. It is clear that, if Boxor Indemnity money is to be returned to China for educational purposes, it ought not to be entrusted to institutions which are entirely in Chinese hands.

A GLOOMY ACCOUNT OF FUKIEN

Conditions Never Worse: Indifference of Chinese to Treaty Rights

Peking, June 28.

A letter received in Peking from a foreigner holding a responsible position in Foochow gives a gloomy account of conditions in the province of Fukien. He states that encroachment upon and indifference towards the treaty rights of foreigners in that region are becoming more and more evident and, from the point of view of foreigners, the situation has never been so bad as it is now.

Quoting instances, the writer refers to the continued searching of foreigners and foreign launches by the naval and military authorities, despite Consular protests, and an outrageous attack made upon Mr. F. Poletti, Postal Commissioner for Fukien, by some of Gen. Chow Yin-jen's soldiers, on the Min River not far from Foochow, on June 15. Missionaries making their way from Shaowu to Foochow were fired upon four times by troops on the bank of the river, and the likin station in Foochow has seized foreign goods, which the local Consular body had, at the time of writing, still been unable to get released.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. SCHURMAN'S ILLNESS

Peking, June 27.

Dr. Schurman left hospital on Wednesday fully recovered from his illness.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

UPON the return of Mr. Wan, adviser to the Chiaotungpu, from Loyang where he consulted Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the subject of building a new bridge over the Yellow River, Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, has decided to order the Engineer-in-Charge to proceed with the work of constructing the bridge accordingly.

SURVEY TO BE MADE OF CHINA'S COASTS

Proposal Approved by Mandate

Peking, June 27.

In connexion with the proposed Marine Survey Department at Woosung, the Ministers of the Navy and Communications recently submitted a joint memorial to the President suggesting that officers should be sent by these two Ministers to make a comprehensive survey of China's coasts. A Chihling mandate published in to-day's "Gazette" approves this proposal.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PROPOSED TSINGTAO UNIVERSITY

Exhibition of Objects d'Art to Raise Funds: To Be Held in July

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, June 22.

In order to raise a part of the money required for the establishment of the proposed Tsingtao University, Governor Kao En-hung, and Mr. Kong Yu-wei, the "living sage," are organizing an exhibition of fine arts which will be held sometime in July, either in the Tsingtao Academy, or in the Commercial and Industrial Museum. The Governor and Mr. Kong will loan their collections of paintings, pottery and curios for the exhibition. Mr. Kao's collection alone is worth a quarter of a million dollars and includes some of the oldest and costliest objects d'art in this country. Special invitations are to be sent to collectors in all parts of the country to visit the exhibition, which will be the first of its kind ever held in Tsingtao.

"Axe" on the Railway

The Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway has of late seized up the men in its employ, as a result of which the economy axe has descended rather abruptly on the necks of many officials. About two score of superfluous sub-station-master and so forth have received notices of termination of services. It appears that the Railway has kepts on its salary list a large number of men who the line could have done very well without. The new Managing-Director is rigorously applying to the railway a similar policy to that which Mr. Kao En-hung has to the administration.

The police have issued regulations governing the registration of dogs in this city. Dog-owners, irrespective of nationality, are called upon to register their animals, not earlier than July 1 and not later than July 10. Failure on the part of owners to comply with these regulations will lead to their dogs being dealt with as strays.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Money Exchange Gives Trouble

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, June 28.

The rain has been so heavy and continuous for some time that even the man on the street has had nothing to say.

According to rule there should be an election of new M.Ps. now but most of the present members want simply to carry on, and draw their $80 a month. Some say one thing and some another, and soon we may hear of a free fight with chairs and ink slabs.

Money exchangers are not agreeing about the exchange, some giving better terms than others, and causing dissatisfaction so another conference is called for: "nen sweh peh nen yin," a good Chinese expression, "can talk but cannot do."

The *Tufei* tried to do a little business on the Wu-sin-din island the other day, but there happened to be workman at hand and all they got off with was about $10.

The Peking Tramway Co. cannot commence operations until sometime before the Mid-Autumn Festival. This postponement is due not so much to the non-completion of the line as to the internal organization which will take more time than expected to complete.

H.M.S. BLUEBELL AT WENCHOW

First British Man-of-war in Port Since 1913: Safe Conduct for Salt

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wenchow, June 22.

For the first time since 1913 the port of Wenchow had the honour of having a British gunboat in harbour for three days last week. After expecting her several times and being disappointed H.M.S. Bluebell came up the river last Thursday and cast anchor opposite the city. The city wall on the river side soon had its crowds of Chinese gazing at the unusual sight. During practically the whole of the gunboat's stay the weather was most unpropitious—over two inches of rain falling on one of the days—but in spite of that many of the foreigners of the port took advantage of the Commander's invitation to visit the ship. A football match was arranged for the members of the crew and although the ground was by no means in good condition the game was thoroughly enjoyed.

The occasion of the gunboat's visit was in connexion with the Salt Gabelle. Fukien having taken charge of the salt revenues of that province, two launches of the Salt Administration were in danger of being annexed by the Southern Party. H.M.S. Bluebell (Commander Smithwick) was detailed as escort of the launches to a zone of safety. Probably partly on account of the action of the neighbouring province to the South, Wenchow is to be raised to the position of a sub-office of the Hangchow administration of the Salt Gabelle, with a foreigner in charge. Mr. Reiss, who is at present in charge, is visiting the outlying parts of the prefecture, but whether this is a substantive appointment or not is uncertain.

BLACKMAIL AT PEITAIHO

Chinese Attempt to Keep House-owners from Beach Unless Paying $500

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Peitaiho, June 23.

We have here a very good sample of what China will be like when extraterritoriality is abolished.

Chinese have dug a deep trench along the front of all the houses including the hotel at Temple Bay down to the slope of the hill known as the Lighthouse slope. They demand a payment of $500 from each occupant before they will permit approach to the road or beach. It appears the Chinese Police have advised the occupants to pay this blackmail in order to avoid trouble.

The land now claimed has never been tilled and is incapable of being tilled as it is a part of the Beach. There has been a roadway along it from time immemorial. No private ownership has ever been exercised over it till now. If the land really belonged to the blackmailers its worth would be less than $1 (one dollar) per 100 mow. The land is worthless from any and every standpoint. But the foreigner is by the side of it and he is apparently a silly sort of person who can safely be blackmailed.

It would be unbelievable if it were not true that the native police have abetted and aided this fraud. It is high time some competent authority looked into the mal-practices that are afoot and endeavour to give some fair and honest administration.

It is quite certain the only thing for the occupants to do is absolutely refuse to pay a single cent and to remove any obstruction, no matter what it is, as fast as it is created. If any unpleasantness occurs the responsibility will be with those who are responsible for law and order but who are more than countenancing this step which is calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. It would not be tried on with the Chinese, but only with the foreigners, whose prestige has sunk out of sight. Force seems the only justice the Chinese respect.

MR. Chang Shou-yung, Financial Commissioner of Chêkiang, has come to Shanghai, it is reported, to mortgage the 3rd Issue of the Chêkiang Loan Bonds for a loan of $500,000 from a certain bank.

JAPANESE OPPOSED TO AMERICAN BOYCOTT

How It Must Lead to Retaliation Which Would Kill Silk Trade and Dependent Industries: The Move to Cut out Luxuries

By Alfred E. Pieres.

Tokyo, June 20.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the broader- visioned and more far-seeing broadervisioned Japanese simply scout the idea of a boycott of American goods which agitators have been demanding as one way of retaliating against the exclusion of Orientals from the United States. The Japanese are a practical people and have already begun to see that boycotts boomerang on the boycotters even more than on those boycotted.

Silk, for instance, forms the backbone of Japan's foreign trade. The United States takes no less than 80 per cent. of the produce turned out by the sericulturists and filatures that dot the country. The agitators have not stopped to reflect that, in the eventuality of a boycott, the silk industry would be doomed and, with the ruin of this key industry, would also disappear the other minor industries that receive life and nurture from the silk industry.

The real Japan is not in the cities; the real Japan is not an industrial nation; the real Japan is in the villages and is agricultural. The villagers of Japan do not depend only on the produce of the ground to keep them going, but also engage in various minor industries. These minor industries often keep the wolf from the door, and the destruction of these subsidiary channels of income may mean penury, so that these ancillary activities must be held on to simply out of sheer necessity.

In the sericultural districts, for instance, the rearing of silk worms and the production of cocoons, during the seasons, is regarded as even more important than farming. Prosperity in these regions depends largely on the condition of the silk trade. It is not so very long ago that the decline in the exchange value of the yen staggered the rural regions. It is thus not difficult to see that the clamouring of the youngsters for an immediate and complete boycott against the United States—which will, in course of time, bring about a corollary boycott from the other side—is extremely ill-advised and is born of youthful impulse than of sober reflection.

Amity Gravely Affected.

When the new Diet meets, there will be vigorous questions raised and excitement may again run up for a time. Otherwise, all indications point to the fact that the pitch of excitement has reached its climax and will slowly and steadily decrease. But the feelings of the Japanese towards the United States will not be what they were, say, a brief eight months ago. Neither will there be marked hostility. Feeling will remain at a point half-way between hostility and friendship, and will not return to the amity that existed until the action of Congress has been remedied. The ultimate object behind the present agitations is to restore the relations of the two countries to the former footing of friendship "by pointing to the United States the error of her ways" as one propaganda leaflet expressed it in Biblical language. The object aimed at is laudable, though the method may not be without censure. The most deplorable "grave consequence" of the immigration squabble is the cooling down of a friendship that was gradually becoming more and more consolidated and the prejudicing of the aims and objects for which the Washington conference was summoned.

Business Men's Attitude.

The attitude of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, which is unreservedly opposed to anything like a boycott, is a fair sample of what the best minds in Japan think of the stampeding action of the demagogues. After pointing out that the immigration question was a thing apart from trade and commerce, the Kobe Chamber of Commerce says:

"A boycott of American goods as a measure of retaliation against the action of the American Congress is rash. Let us consider what the effect of such a movement would be.

"In the first place, the world's sympathy would be alienated from Japan. At present, many powerful newspapers, religious organizations and commercial associations are championing Japan's cause and denouncing the action of Congress. If we adopt policies harmful to the interests of Americans here we would forfeit the sympathy of these friends of Japan and run the risk of losing the sympathy of other foreign nations. The situation would then be increasingly difficult.

"In the second place, even if the Japanese people were successful in effecting a boycott of American goods, it is apparent that we would be compelled to exclude many imports from this country which are essential to our economic welfare. Then, if America were to retaliate by boycotting Japanese goods, it must be remembered that silk—Japan's principal export commodity—is largely taken by American, the proportion going to the United States annually being no less than 80 per cent. Such an eventuality would spell ruin for our silk industry and the other industries dependent on its prosperity.

"In view of the anti-Japanese movement in America, we are keenly conscious of the necessity for consolidating Japan's national strength. But, at this time of national danger, we must refrain from any rash action which would be detrimental to our rightful cause of serve to undermine our national strength."

Decrease in Luxuries.

There is thus no likelihood of anything like an anti-American boycott reaching the proportions the reckless demand, and foreign trade will continue to flow in its usual channel. Luxuries, however, from now on will decrease, especially imported luxuries. Such a trend has been in progress for some time and the present immigration issue has only tended to intensify it. Long before the present *impassé*, long before the earthquake, the Government was exhorting the people to be less frivolous and to eschew the use of luxuries. The Prince Regent set his people an example on these lines even before he left on his precedent-breaking journey to the Court of St. James and to other European lands.

The present opportunity can, and will, doubtless be safely used for pressing home the need to forsake luxuries. Even foreigners have deplored the tendency of the younger generation in the cities to live beyond their means, and if there is a marked decrease in the importation of luxuries, this will not necessarily be a sign of anti-Americanism. Japan needs and needs very badly to cut out un-necessaries, and when it is borne in mind that nearly one-tenth of the country's national income is wasted on luxuries and non-necessities, it is apparent that such conduct is tending towards national suicide, especially with the country's national debt steadily mounting, the continued excess of imports over exports and the gaping economic wounds left by the earthquake.

HOLIDAY CROWDS AT TSINGTAO

Grand Hotel Full: Accommodation Taxed to Utmost

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, June 22.

Summer visitors from the outports are flocking into Tsingtao. Hotel accommodation will soon be taxed to the almost. Already the Grand is crowded, but fortunately the new Strand is to be available from next Saturday.

Amongst those arriving from Shanghai during the past few days, are Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, Mr. George Hayes, Mrs. J. D. Abbott, wife of Commander Abbott, of the American Asiatic Squadron, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gensburger, Mrs. Toeg and Mrs. C. N. Gray, all of whom are staying of the Grand Hotel. Mrs. Toeg is accompanied by her children. The Toegs have just purchased the residence of Mr. J. J. Judah, near the race course. Mrs. Rumjahn, of Tientsin, also at the Grand, expects to complete arrangements for the building of a theatre here to take the place of the present inadequate hall. Mr. F. H. Clark, special advisor to the Ministry of Communications, is here for the purpose of inspecting the locomotives of the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway.

Mr. T. C. Chu, former Assistant Managing-Director of the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, left with his family on Wednesday for Peking where they will take up their residence Mr. Chu has been transferred to the Ministry of Communications.

MISSIONARY MURDER

Mr. G. D. Byers Killed by Bandits on Hainan Island

Yet another name must be added to the long list of murdered missionaries in China—that of Mr. G. D. Byers, of the American Presbyterian Mission, who has been murdered at Kachek, on the island of Hainan, by bandits.

News of the tragedy was received by the China Council of the American Presbyterian Mission on Monday, so that the murder probably occurred on the Sunday. No details of the affair are available as yet.

In addition to the murdered missionary, there were at the station his wife and four children, Miss Moninger, Miss McCreery and Dr. Bercovitz with his family, all of the Presbyterian mission. The telegram states that these latter are all safe.

Mr. Byers is believed to be a native of Brandon (Ore.). He came East for the mission in 1906.

Washington, June 30.

The United States gunboat Sacramento has been ordered to leave Hongkong and proceed to Hoihow (Hainan) to investigate the murder of the American missionary Mr. G. D. Byers.—Reuter's American Service.

Further Details of the Outrage: Mrs. Byers and Children Safe

From a Correspondent.

Hoichow, Island of Hainan.

The late Mr. G. D. Byers, who was murdered by bandits, was alone with Mrs. Byers and their children at Kachek mission station at the time of the tragedy.

At 11 p.m. on Tuesday (June 24) a Chinese letter was brought to Dr. H. M. McCandliss at Hoichow from the Military official. It was a copy of a telephone message from Kachek sent at 9 p.m. by the military officer there. It was addressed to the Hoichow Hospital, and roughly translated read as follows:—

Four ruffians entered the compound to bind and carry off Mr. Byers. He refused to go so was shot in the abdomen and killed. Inform others. Please come at once to Kachek to make arrangements for burial.

H. M. Consul at Hoichow and the local Chinese Officials were immediately notified. Mr. Tappan and Mr. Steiner together with a Chinese Elder of Kachek started next morning at daybreak accompanied by an escort of six soldiers expecting to reach Kachek on the evening of the next day, June 25. The British Consul got into telephonic communication with Mrs. Byers through the Yamên and learned that Mrs. Byers and the children were well and had a Chinese guard, thus considerably dispelling anxiety concerning Mrs. Byers.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAWLEY

Action of H.M.S. Cockchafer Referred to in the House of Commons

London, July 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. G. Lansbury, Labour member for Bow and Bromley, asked, by whose authority the Commander of the Cockchafer had acted in connexion with the Wanhsien incident. He also asked if the two men concerned in the murder of Mr. Hawley had been court-martialled or otherwise tried, and also the time that elapsed between the murder and the executions.

Mr. Frank Hodges, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, replied that the Cockchafer was the only war vessel present and that the commanding officer took the action which he considered necessary. A full written report by the British Commander-in-Chief was awaited.

Mr. Hodges added, amid Opposition cheers, that the American Commander-in-Chief had thanked the British Commander for the action taken by the Commander of the Cockchafer which, according to the incomplete report received, had materially assisted in saving life.—Reuter.

Capt. Pelletier d'Oisy, the French airman, left Shanghai on Saturday in the Suwa Maru for Europe. A large number of people assembled at the jetty to bid him farewell.

JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT U.S. EXCLUSION ACT AS END OF THE QUESTION

Dignified Speech by Baron Shidehara: Resolved to Strive for Amendment of Act by Amicable Means: Nation-wide Protest on Act Coming into Force

Tokio, July 1.

To-day is the date of the enforcement of exclusion by America and Japan is registering a nation-wide protest by means of mass meetings, pilgrimages to national shrines, posters and handbills, as well as resolutions of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet.

The character of the protests is best exemplified by the posters, which were freely distributed throughout the city yesterday night. They call on the Japanese not to forget July 1, "when an intolerable disgrace was inflicted on Japan's good name." They urge the people to give up everything American (which may be interpreted to mean American materialism), but to show kindness to individual Americans, to abstain from luxuries, to work hard and to sustain the national honour.

The Students' Union proclaimed the day a "dry" day in order to demonstrate the earnestness and depth of Japan's sentiments against exclusion.

The comments in this morning's newspapers counsel proper control of sentiments.

Later.

The Premier, Viscount Kato, in the course of a speech before the Diet to-day, postulating that the Powers were busy developing their national strength with a view to extending their influence abroad, declared for domestic reforms to awaken the popular will. He expressed regret at the injustice of American exclusion, of which he would seek a reasonable solution.

The Premier abstained from reference to the Soviet question as under negotiation.

With regard to domestic affairs, he endorsed the speedy enactment of universal suffrage, electoral reform, Upper House reform, official discipline and financial retrenchment.

Question Not Yet Closed.

Though the immigration legislation in the United States of America is now an accomplished fact, "we can by no means concede that the question is closed. Until our just contentions shall have been given satisfaction, we shall maintain our protest and use our best endeavours to seek an amicable adjustment of the question to ensure for ever the traditional friendship of the two nations." Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, thus summed up a review of the America-Japan question in his speech. He drew attention to the fact that even American exclusionists did not intimate that the Japanese were an inferior race, but declared that they were unassimilable. This contention he countered as "an arbitrary presumption, unsupported by any evidence of facts." He declared that Japan had never questioned the right of Americans to control their own immigration, but "recognition of such a principle does not lead to the conclusion that the exclusion clause may not be repugnant to the America—Japanese pugnant to the America-Japanese commercial treaty."

With regard to Russia, the Foreign Minister declared that as negotiations were pending he was unable to say much but he announced his determination to carry on the negotiations already opened in Peking and to make every possible effort to arrive at a satisfactory settlement which must precede re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

Friendly Attitude to China

Baron Shidehara declared that relations of fullest undertanding were desirable with China. Japan was watching China's efforts at stablization with sympathy, tolerance and hope and with willingness to render any co-operation she requires without interference in her domestic concerns and without any action disregardful of the position she justly enjoys. Japan intends to promote Sino-Japanese economic *rapprochement* subject always to the principle of equal opportunity and to the principles of those treaties signed at Washington though at present they are not being enforced.

The Foreign Minister declared that the guiding principle of Japan's foreign policy was safeguarding and promoting her legitimate rights and interests with due respect to those of other nations and also adherence to the principle that all official commitments given by one government to another, whether by treaty or otherwise, should on no account be affected by any change of government or cabinet.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 1.

The House of Peers to-day unanimously passed the following resolution—

"The House of Peers, taking the view that the Japanese exclusion clause in the United States' New Immigration Law is absolutely contrary to the general rule of justice and fairness and is detrimental to the friendship that has long existed between the two countries, deeply regrets the enactment of the clause in question."—Eastern News Agency.

Lower House Unanimously Opposed to Act

Tokio, July 1.

The Lower House to-day unanimously passed a resolution recording its opposition against the discriminatory nature of the American Immigration Act as violation of the principles of justice and international equality and impairing the long friendship between America and Japan. A somewhat similar motion was also unanimously passed by the House of Peers. The speeches in both Houses were couched in firm but moderate language. The belief was expressed that the action of Congress could be remedied. In the meantime Baron Shidehara re-assured the House that the Government was determined to maintain a stand against the legislation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Law in Operation.

Washington, July 1.

President Coolidge to-day issued a proclamation embodying the new Immigration Law which becomes effective to-day and fixes the annual quotas of the different countries at 2 per cent. of the number of their emigrants resident in the United States according to the 1890 census. Britain and North Ireland quota 34,007; Ireland 28,567; Australia 121; South Africa, Egypt and the British Mandated Territories 100 each.—Reuter's American Service.

Proposal to Abolish Dual Nationality System

Tokio, July 2.

The Government's intention to introduce during the present session a Bill aiming at abolition of dual nationality for Japanese was announced by Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, this morning during a debate in the House of Peers on questions affecting America and Japan, especially yesterday's flag incident which Government and other speakers very deeply deplored.

Baron Sakatani, who was the principal interpellator, seriously called attention to the situation and urged more practical attempts than protests to reach a solution. He suggested an interchange of views between representative Americans and Japanese.

Replying, Baron Shidehara assured the House that the American Government and people appreciated and sympathized with Japan's position. He expressed the conviction that in time the American Government would reciprocate Japan's efforts to solve the difficulty. The Foreign Minister added that the authorities were closely studying the enactment of an alien landownership law in Japan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A young lady—of the flapper variety—recently visited Beethoven's house at Bonn with a party of tourists. Walking airily up to the great musician's piano she sat down and played a few bars of a popular waltz. Then she turned to the custodian and said: "I suppose you have a good many distinguished people here from time to time?" "That is so," he replied. "Paderewski was in this room not so very long ago." "And did he play on that piano?" asked the flapper. "No," said the custodian, shaking his head. "He said he was not worthy to touch it."

HUGE BLAZE AT MUKDEN

Japanese Textile Factory Burnt Out: Property Worth Y.5,000,000 Destroyed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, June 28.

A huge fire which destroyed the major part of a large textile factory occurred here on Friday night, the 27th. instant, on the outskirts of the Japanese Concession. The property concerned is the Mammo Kegyo Kaisha, a Japanese joint stock enterprise engaged in the production of blankets, cloth, etc.,

The blaze which started at about 7.30 in the evening was soon visble all over the city, and spectators from all sides began to wend their way in the direction of the smoke and glare. On arriving in the compound, at the door of which Japanese soldiers had been posted, the factory outhouses and godowns and the huge weaving department were seen to be blazing fiercely, huge clouds of yellow smoke being wafted skywards by a gentle south wind. By 9.45 p.m. most of the roofs had collapsed, revealing timber uprights in tangled confusion suspended like flaming skeletons against an orange sky.

Homeless Squatters.

That part of the compound near the warping department, was strewn with hastily rescued material of a varied nature. Hundreds of Japanese soldiers and workers squatted on beds of wool and heaps of blankets, holding up lanterns which threw a picturesque glitter over the confused scene, or threaded their way along, watching the devastating work of the flames. Firemen and soldiers were pulling hose about the compound area, but there seemed to be little or no water with which to light the fire, the only engine in operation being that of the S. M. Railway.

The flames travelled quickly, and as the material was of an easily combustible nature there was not much heat considering the size of the buildings on fire. Japanese women were scurrying to and fro in bare feet carrying buckets of water, and, in some cases, refreshment for the firemen; while several dressing stations established by the South Manchurian Hospital, at various points of the compound, were administering first aid to those with minor burns and bruises. There was a smell from the burning buildings like that of burning rubber. The lofty chimney stack still stood, although the flames licked its base, while the general office presented a remarkable scene, the staff snatching hasty refreshment of beer and cakes, squatting among the salvage lying upon the floor.

Hundred Casualties

By 10.45 p.m. the flames had done their work of destruction and the majority of workmen had temporarily ceased activity. Mr. K. Terao, the Managing Director, informed me that as far as he could determine at the moment, the estimated damage is G.Y.5,000,000, consisting mostly of machinery and fixtures and buildings; uncompleted stocks and quantities of raw materials having been salvaged. The power and water plant, and the finishing department are safe.

There were about 100 minor casualties.

JAPANESE DIET OPENED

Formal Opposition to American Exclusion Act to Be the First Business

Tokio, June 28.

The Prince Regent to-day formally opened the extraordinary session of the Diet. Precautions were taken to prevent a recurrence of the untoward incident in December last year.

The first formal session of the Diet will take place on July 1 at which the House will record its opposition to the discriminatory nature of the American Immigration Act as a violation of the principles of justice and international equality and impairing the long friendship between America and Japan. The House will call on the Government to take prompt necessary steps to remedy the situation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF FOWCHOW FIRE

Merchants Setting up in Temporary Buildings

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Fowchow, Sze., June 17.

Fowchow is recovering slowly from the serious effects of the big fire. Practically all the places of business which were burned down have now set up in temporary buildings, though it has been almost impossible to get building materials and labour during the past few months.

The cost of living is very high due mostly to the growing of opium. Rice has reached the highest price we have known here, 7,000 cash a bushel.

This part of the country has been the freest of perils by robbers that we have known for many a month. That is not to say that they have been driven away. Many think that they have just been having a holiday while the opium was being harvested. A little passenger boat going up the little river the other day was held up by a small band with four revolvers. Passengers and crew were robbed of over $1,000. We are well supplied with soldiers, who drill daily. During the past few months both generals here have had their birthdays, and have been very lavish with the country's money in celebrating them.

We have had a very wet spring, with but very few sunshiny days. The farmers would be very glad of the sun to give them a good corn crop. It has been very cool thus far.

The Young Men's Guild, run under church auspices, has purchased a small electric light plant, with the help of which they have been showing moving pictures during the past few weeks. The guild has also been trying to raise funds to start and industrial school for poor boys. Members have already raised several thousand dollars.

INSULT TO U. S. FLAG IN TOKIO

Flag Recovered and Offender Arrested in Tokio

Tokio, July 1.

At noon to-day a Japanese, who at present has not been identified, entered the American Embassy compound, climbed the pole and cut down the flag. He succeeded in escaping before the police arrived. The compound, where the Embassy stood before September 1, 1923, has since the earthquake been a camp for a detachment of U.S. Marines, all of whom with the exception of three, recently left Japan. The remaining Americans did not witness the incident, which was immediately reported to the American Chargé d'Affaires who called on Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister. The police are carrying on investigations.

Baron Shidehara expressed to the American Chargé d'Affaires his deepest regrets over the incident, saying: "I hope no American will think that this represents the sentiment of any thinking Japanese." Most vigorous measures are being taken to apprehend the offender.

The incident was the subject of interpellation in the Lower House this evening, when the Home Minister promised stricter control of demonstrations against America.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Kobe, July 2.

Thanks to smart work on the part of the police authorities, the man who committed the flag outrage at the U. S. Embassy during the luncheon hour yesterday was arrested in Osaka at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

He proves to be one Okada Gihei *alias* Hamada Ryoki, a native of Saitamaken, whence not few disturbers of the country's peace have come.

The flag was recovered by the Tokio police in Akasaka yesterday afternoon.—From Our Own Correspondent.

Tokio, July 2.

With the recovery of the flag and the official regrets already expressed by Baron Shidehara, the incident is generally considered closed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PROGRESSIVE SHANSI

Continued Industrial Activity: Phosphorous Matches Barred

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kiangchow, Sha., June 25.

Surgical instruments are now for sale in country shops and at fairs, and amongst these are seen some that would only be considered safe in professional hands.

Not infrequently in market places are to be seen quacks who as a change from tiger bones, hornets' nests, roots and such like paraphernalia now exhibit plush-lined cases from which they produce and flourish forceps, scalpels, lancets and such instruments, boasting of their unfailing ability to eradicate many of (if not all) the ills that flesh is heir to. As nerve and audacity seem to be the most desirable qualities of a Chinese surgeon, these fellows easily prey upon the credulity of the crowd, and it is readily imagined (till after the fee has been paid and the operation performed!) that they have improved and popularized the famous western methods.

Meanwhile dangerous drugs from one source or another are finding their way into the open market, and unskilled hands.

The Government intends to register, after examination, all persons practising medicine and to suppress the unqualified practitioners. But in these places [illegible] from the capital nothing [illegible] been accomplished so far, [illegible] the qualifying of [illegible] students in the [illegible] al schools of various [illegible].

Every body at Work.

There has never been a time of such industrial activity. The [illegible] match factories here are steadily developing their trade, nothwithstanding the difficulties they have of getting foreign materials up from the coast and the greater difficulty of finding wood. Originally [illegible] ing to import supplies, they [illegible] now instead to send a big portion of their staff to distant mountains and establish timber camps, clearing rapidly diminishing plantations.

It is interesting to note that the public announcement of the League of Nations interdict on the use of phosphorous matches was no sooner officially announced, than these infant factories promptly put safety matches on the market. Shansi is awake!

PEKING WALL ASSAULT CASE

Accused Soldier Sentenced to Imprisonment on Each of Four Charges

Peking, July 1.

The soldier Li has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in each case of his attacks on the British and Italian subjects and to three days in the case of his attack on the American, who was lightly assaulted.

A remission of one month has been given in consideration of Li's imprisonment before and after trial. Li will thus serve three months and three days.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DEATH OF PRINCE MATSUKATA

Tokyo, July 2.

Prince Matsukata died this evening.

Prince Matsukata was "an elder statesman" and was born in 1840. He became Minister of Finance in 1881 and continued as such for more than ten years. In 1891 he formed a Cabinet and had to assume the portfolio of finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry from 1896-97 was memorable in the establishment of the gold monometallic standard. Prince Matsukata was Minister of Finance in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his. He was President of the Japan Red Cross Society from 1903 to 1912 and was Lord Keeper of Seals from 1917 to 1922, when he retired.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. HOPKYN REES ILL

London, July 2.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkyn Rees, a former missionary in China, is dangerously ill.—Reuter.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL AT TACHIENLU

Private, Personal Internecine Warfare: Villages Razed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Sze., June 6.

To-day is Tuan-Yang, in the Chinese calendar the double fifth. The Tibetans are spending the day walking round the hill singing "*O-ma-ni-pad-hum*"; the Chinese are walking about the streets not over happy and with a look on their faces of some impending disaster. The boys and girls, Tibetan and Chinese, are all dressed in their gayest garments and are trying to enjoy this festive day as only children can. The merchants are very apprehensive, as Chinese New Year trade has been practically at a stand still. The roads have been entirely closed to traffic, no produce coming in or going out. Tachienlu is dependent on the outside world for all it eats and drinks and wears. Close the road into China and she immediately feels the pinch. Oil and rice and cloth have now gone beyond the price that ordinary people can afford to pay. There are no famine conditions nor is there any immediate cause of anxiety, but the people are beginning to ask how long will this condition of affairs last?

The military situation has reached such a chronic condition on the frontier that no one can say how, why, or when peace will come. The two opposing armies in true Chinese fashion are quietly and persistently waiting for something to turn up. One army occupies the Tahsiangling and the other the Feiyuehling and they are quite prepared to sit and look at each other as long as the rice and vegetables will last. From a military standpoint both seem perfectly harmless. The unfortunate thing about the present, private, personal, internicine warfare is the untold suffering caused to a harmless, helpless people. The soldier, simply because he carries a gun, thinks he has a perfect right to anything and everything in any house or shop he may chance to pass by. Villages have been destroyed and the poor are simply, dumb driven cattle, forced from their homes and work to carry soldiers' rations. The merchants here on the frontier are perhaps feeling the military situation more keenly than others in the province. Tachienlu provides an outlet for China's foreign trade. Tibet is entirely dependent on Chinese tea and the revenue from this one single export is well over 100,000 taels per year. For well over three months the entire tea trade has been at a standstill; the tea merchants have no interest whatever in the present hopeless warfare. Who rules concerns them very little as long as peace and quietness remain. The military situation has also paralized import trade from Tibet and the Shensi merchants on the border are now up against a very serious condition of affairs. The important trade in musk is largely in the hands of the Shensi merchants.

TREATY RIGHTS IN CHINA

Soviet Envoy's Reported Statement as to Intended Abolition

London, June 30.

In the House of Commons this evening, questioned with regard to the reported statement of M. Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy to China, promising that Russia would support any steps by China to abolish the special treaty rights of Britain and other Powers, Mr. MacDonald said that it had not been considered necessary to take notice of it. The attitude of the Government in support of the existing treaty rights in China remained unchanged.—Reuter.

IN view of the prevalence of piracy along the coast, the Ministry of Navy has decided to establish a preparatory office for the organization of a coast cruising force to clear the pirates, the first section to be tackled being from Shanghai to Amoy.

CENTRAL CHINA NOT ATHLETIC

Wuchang's Poor Showing at Athletic Meet: How Not to Remedy Matters

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, June 27.

The recent National Athletic Sports have made the students of Central China painfully conscious of their backwardness on the athletic field. All the prizes were carried off by the visitors from other parts of China, only one of Central China's representatives carrying off anything at all. It is now proposed to establish a School of Athletics in Wuchang, under the auspices of Governor Hsiao and the Tuchuns of the other three central Provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhui. The school will be on the Public Athletic Ground of Wuchang, and will make a fifth to the four existing "*chuan men*" (specialized) colleges (now "universities") of Wuchang. This is the kind of development that one would expect to result from the manner in which the National Sports were conducted. Instead of leading the schools of Wuchang to regard athletics as a normal adjunct to school life, it induced them to set up a separate department, in which the superproduction of mere beef will be the sole object. The holding of such big gatherings does not inculcate the valuable lesson of "sport for sport's sake." It only arouses useless emulation of neighbouring provinces. Central China has temporarily "lost face" in the contest with the other divisions, and she thinks she will regain it by this means. Instead of upholding the equal development of mind and body as the ideal of education, and attempt is to be made to train a limited number of students in athletics only, so that they may be able to rival the athletes of more sturdy build from North and South.

Projected Wu-Han University

Another scheme is on foot to combine the four "*chuan men*" Universities into a single Wu-Han University. This is a most desirable thing, and it would be still more desirable if this could be combined with the Central China University which the missionary societies are about to inaugurate. But it is to be feared that the obstacles of differing educational standards, incompatible ideas of discipline, and anti-religious feeling, stand too much in the way. The question of site and buildings has not yet been discussed. It has been suggested that Mr. Wei Tsu-min, the late Chinese Ambassador to Berlin, who is a native of Wuchang, should be invited to be the first President of the Wu Han University.

For some time a project has been ripening for the establishment of a large bee industry in Wuchang. The original idea which emanated from a member of the Provincial Assembly named Wang, was to have the apiary at the foot of the Hung Shan outside the East Gate of the city. But it has now been decided to have it in a garden inside Wuchang itself. Twenty-two hives, some of Italian and some of native bees, have been ordered from Shanghai. Let us hope that the honey will be plentiful and the stings innocuous.

The last has now been heard of the ghastly legend that cannibalism was being practised in Hankow. It is reported that the pies reputed to contain human flesh have been examined by a doctor, and that after careful scientific tests he has declared that they certainly contain animal flesh—possibly dog's or goat's—but not human. It is difficult to imagine how doctors do these things, especially as the pies are presumably several weeks old by this time. But the result is eminently satisfactory to all, except sensation mongers. The pie-sellers are still in prison, but no doubt they will be released before long.

THE following notices appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of June 3, with an intimation to Shanghai papers to copy them:—

Birth.—Anderson.—At 2 Glenan Gardens, Helensburgh, on June 1, to Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, a son.

Death.—Kerr.—At Rowantree, Kilmun, on May 31, Archibald Kerr, late of the China Navigation Co., Ld., Hongkong & Shanhai, husband of the late Helen Walker.

TRIAL OF MR. BESSEL'S ASSAILANT

Col. Chen Said to Be Acquitted on Plaintiff's Inability to Identify Him

Peking, June 28.

While the Waichiaopu has not yet communicated the verdict to the British Legation, there is no doubt that the Ministry of War has informed the Waichiaopu that Colonel Chen has been acquitted. The acquittal is apparently based largely on Mr. Bessel's inability to identify Colonel Chen.

The Tashing authorities have not yet informed the Waichiaopu of the results of the soldier Li's trial, but it is semi-officially stated that he has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

June 29.

The peculiar reluctance shown throughout to state the full facts concerning the Bessel case had an effect of creating public dissatisfaction which probably would not have been justified if much of the unnecessary secrecy had not been shown. For instance, the press generally referred to the case as the re-trial of Colonel Chen, whereas it transpires that Sir Ronald MacLeay's request, with which the Chinese Government complied, was for the re-trial of Mr. Bessel's assailants. On this action Colonel Chen Kuo-hsien and the latter's guards, Li Chao-lin, Miao Yung-mao and also Liu Ching-lan (who is described as a member of Colonel Chen's staff) were re-tried. The verdict was acquittal of Colonel Chen, based on Mr. Bessel's inability to identify the Colonel and the evidence that the latter had sent subordinates to arrange the attaching of the special car to the Tientsin train, the Court thinking it feasible that Colonel Chen himself had not left the special car and hurriedly crossed the line to perform a duty which his subordinates might carry out.

These details are not given in the published text of the alleged finding, but there is reason to believe that they are correct. Li Chao-lin and Miao Yung-mao were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for preventing public service and also to 26 months' imprisonment for inflicting grievous bodily harm on Mr. Bessel. Liu Ching-lan was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for assisting in the assault.

Technically the case is still *sub judice*, but the Ministry of War, after asserting that the Chinese regulations necessitated a trial *in camera*, thereby preventing publication of the evidence, which is of great public interest, has now seen fit to allow leakage of the judgment without awaiting an official communication of it to the British Legation by the Waichiaopu. Possibly the leakage was permitted in order to test public opinion in advance and the official text may contain a review of evidence more satisfying than the brief text published in Chinese semi-official organs.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL DEPRESSION

Need for Retrenchment and Thrift: No Further Loans to Be Floated

Tokio, July 1.

Speaking in the Lower House this afternoon the Minister of Finance referred pessimistically to the adverse balance of trade and the depreciation in the exchange. He declared that habits of retrenchment and thrift were most imperative.

He announced that the Government would not float any further loans, but would meet expenditure under the old loan policy by appropriating Y. 105,000,000 from the recent foreign loans, Y. 154,000,000 from Government deposits, and Y. 35,000,000 by means of low value popular savings bonds. The Minister further announced supplementary estimates of Y. 265,000,000.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Waichiaopu has ordered the Commissioners of Foreign affairs at Tientsin, Hangkow and Shanghai to abolish the Bureaux of Russian Affairs at their ports on July 1. A notification to this effect has been sent to the Diplomatic Corps.

MACLAREN'S WORLD FLIGHT

Quick Journey from Bangkok: Hearty Reception on Arrival in Hongkong

Hongkong, June 30.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived at Haiphong on Sunday evening and left this morning for Hongkong. He is due at three o'clock this afternoon.

Later.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren has arrived.

Later.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren flew from Bangkok to Haiphong in the same day, stopping for half an hour at Vinh. He left Haiphong for Hongkong at 10 this morning. There was intermittent rain and mist and a slight rolling sea. At about 5.15 the aeroplane was descried making for the Harbour through the Sulphur Channel. Squadron-Leader MacLaren's approach was signalized by the sirens of the waiting steamlaunches and motorboats, including those of the Governor and the Naval and Military Authorities. Very gracefully the flying-boat landed in Laichikok Bay, where the Standard Oil Co. of New York had arranged a mooring buoy. Vociferous cheers greeted Squadron-Leader MacLaren, whose boat was towed by the steam launch Binghy, belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., who supervised the landing.

The Governor and other officials met Squadron-Leader MacLaren and his colleagues on board the A.P.C. launch. The Governor shook hands with Squadron-Leader MacLaren, to whom he said, "Very glad to see you MacLaren." Squadron-Leader MacLaren informed the Governor that the last 200 miles from Haiphong was not so good, but before that the flight was quite good.

It is understood that Squadron-Leader MacLaren will be the guest of the East Surrey Regiment's Mess and will probably stay in Hongkong for one or two days.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, July 1.

The Hongkong Club to-day entertained Squadron-Leader MacLaren and Captain d'Oisy to luncheon.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren, in a speech, eulogised Captain d'Oisy's flight as the most wonderful the world had ever known.

Captain d'Oisy, replying, recalled Alcock's flight across the Atlantic as the most wonderful. He wished Squadron-Leader MacLaren a safe journey home.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

OLD SOLDIER TRICKS IN SZECHUAN

How Two "Spies" Were Caught: Dollars Again

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mienchow, Sze., June 15.

The thirteenth of the fifth moon came and went without the threatened gathering of the Red Lantern clans.

A recent arrival from Tongchuan tells a story of the extraordinary taxation that has been levied there. This tax seems to cover everything. A man brings in a good load of wood, the authorities say: "Oh, you'll get a good price for that, you must pay so much." If you happen to be a friend of the soldiers they will give you quite a nice looking medal (I have seen it) which enables you to come and go without molestation.

This tax is known as 印花稅 because a pretty little ticket is put on everything taxed. When this tax was first started all the shops were immediately shut, and there was a great outcry. As a result the official called a meeting of shopkeepers to discuss what should be done. Those who would not agree to the tax water beaten! My informant told me that on the 10th (Chinese) a great meeting was held at Tongchuan to greet Gen. Yang Sen as Tuli.

Not many days ago two spies went from Mienchow to Tongchuan dressed as country labourers. On the way they met with an old lady who had two or three dollars. She was not sure whether they were good ones, and so asked our two country men their opinion. They gave it and the old lady went on her way, not unmarked by the two. In the comparation security of a road through a maize-field they explained that they needed her dollars. Indignant, the old lady told her story to a friendly man who passed. "There they go," said she. He tracked them into Tongchuan, then had them taken by a company of soldiers there.

"Why do you steal old ladies' dollars?" They made what excuses they could not then the officer looking closely at their now hatless heads said: "You are no civilians, there are the marks of your military caps round your heads," "Tie their thumbs to their great toes, and let them sit the sedan-chair for a bit. Now then, what are you doing here? Where do you belong? speak up, or you'll get it badly."

They confessed that they had come from Mienchow to see whether the soldiers at Tongchuan were weak enough to take a beating from the Mienchow contingent, who apparently are desiring a change of air.

OFFICIAL JEALOUSY IN FUKIEN

Gen. Sun Dissatisfied with His New Appointment and Still at Foochow

Peking, June 29.

Whatever may have been the intention, the political changes recently made in Fukien seem to have produced the reverse of harmony and indeed to have added to the distractions of the province. Gen Chou Yen-jen, who was recently appointed to succeed Gen. Sun Chuang-fang as Tuli, on the latter's appointment to be Border Commissioner of Fukien and Kuangtung, arrived in Foochow on June 14 and proceeded to take up his residence at one of the strategic points there. It was expected that the new Tuli would move into the yamên, which the accommodating Gen. Sun had vacated in readiness for him, but Gen. Chou, as soon as he found that the yamên was surrounded by Gen. Sun's troops, decided to remain where he was pending the arrival of his main body. Up to the end of last week neither Chou nor Sun had taken up his new post and the latter showed no inclination to leave Foochow, but rather to establish permanent headquarters there.

The movements and inclinations of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, whose marines occupy the vicinity of Foochow, are doubtful, but the fact of his staying on in Foochow seems to suggest that he is anxious to give moral support to Gen. Sun. That the latter is by no means satisfied with the possibilities of his new appointment as Border Commissioner is indicated by the fact that he has demanded a military conference with a view to divesting Gen. Chou of the civil power conferred upon him by virtue of his office as Tuli. He seems anxious not to leave behind him in office a Tuli capable of exercising the same wide powers which he himself enjoyed, and it may be taken for granted, on the other hand, that Gen. Chou has not for nothing given up his lucrative post at Yenping. Interesting developments may therefore be expected. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Trade With Australia

MR. E. T. Sheaf, The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the East, will be pleased to furnish upon request information and advice regarding.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury. S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

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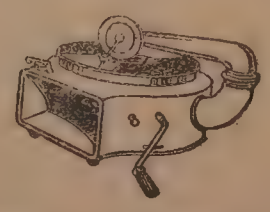

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SHANGHAI NEWS

MACLAREN'S ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI

Beautiful Descent on the Huangpu After Rapid Flight from Foochow: Mechanic Unluckily Down with Sunstrokee

The British aviators, Squadron Leader Maclaren, Flight Lieut. Plenderleith and Sergeant Andrews, made a beautiful landing at the appointed spot in the Huangpu, opposite the Standard Oil Company's compound some 20 minutes after 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, having accomplished the journey from Foochow, a distance of 430 miles, in the excellent time of 4 hours 25 min.

The river was crowded with launches and motor-boats awaiting their arrival, and as soon as the 'plane was sighted, some 10 minutes before she alighted on the water, the air was torn with the shrieks of a dozen sirens to give some indication as to the vicinity of the landing place. The aeroplane came across land from Hangchow Bay, coming into sight to the southeast of Shanghai, and then turning opposite the native city came down along the river, swooped round, in a vertical over the big white cross marked on the left bank of the river to guide it, and then planed down like a bird on to the water, and taxied to within a hundred yards of the buoy without fuss or trouble. The landing was unanimously applauded by the experts in attendance. It could not have been better had the airmen been here before.

The Mooring.

An Asiatic Petroleum Co. launch then took the machine in tow and pulled her up to the buoy. Great care had to be taken in mooring the machine for with the strong wind blowing there was some danger of her turning over on her side. However, nothing was forgotten by those responsible for the arrangements, and the ingenious scheme was hit upon of sinking a number of buckets from lines attached to the aeroplane all round her. These, naturally, would have the effect of holding her steady in quite breezy weather. Even so, a slight mix-up occurred owing to the strong current and a cross wind, when the machine became entangled with the mooring line. Matters were soon straightened out, however, and the three men embarked in a sampan in charge of Mr. Elliot, of the A. P. C., and Mr. Swann, and were propelled to Mr. Barton's launch, where H. M. Consul-General greeted them. As they stepped aboard they were vociferously cheered, and there was more blowing of sirens. The first thing the airmen asked for, tired and thirsty, was a bottle of beer—a boon they were immediately granted.

The sympathy of those present was immediately elicited for Sergeant Andrews, who had to be helped on board. He had been hard at work on the machine all day when she was in Hongkong, and the sun caught him in the back of the neck. Consequently he felt sick and ill, and all he asked for was a bed, that he might sleep. His condition was more serious than at first thought, and we regret to say that he had to be conveyed to hospital as soon as he landed, with a temperature of 105 degrees and a nasty attack of sunstroke.

Sunburned but Happy.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren and Lieut. Plenderleith both looked the picture of health. Their faces, arms and bare knees were burned by the sun, but they were quite happy and managed to smile, albeit bashfully, in the face of the battery of cameras levelled at them from all sides. Squadron-Leader Maclaren, in spite of his name, is typically English in appearance; tall and lean, with a fair moustache and blue eyes, and a generally boyish appearance. Lieut. Plenderlieth is a smaller man, dark, thick set, powerful and cheerful.

After they had boarded the launch they were taken to the Customs Jetty, where another crowd of admirers waited to cheer them, after which they jumped into Mr. Barton's motor-car and were driven to the British Consulate, where they will remain as Mr. Barton's guests. After tiffin, which they took immediately, they went down the river again to overhaul the 'plane and spent some hours at work on her.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren was, as usual, with the men who do things, modest about their achievement. When it was put to him that they had made remarkably good time from Foochow he replied simply:

"We did not do so badly, but of course we had a nice breeze behind us all the way, and perfect weather."

They followed the coast all the way up from Foochow till they came to Hangchow Bay, when they came straight across to Shanghai, which accounted for their coming down the river instead of up the river, as did the Americans, and as they were expected to do.

In further conversation, Squadron-Leader Maclaren said, touching wood, that he hoped his luck had completely changed; if this was so, he attributed it entirely to the wind. The story of his smashes, culminating in the crash at Akyab in India, is familiar to most people by now, but since he has had his new 'plane and got under way once more, he has gone ahead fast.

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SQUADRON-LEADER MACLAREN.

"The worst part of the journey" said the airman, "was between Calcutta and Haiphong. That was where we met the monsoons, but after that things were not so bad, excepting that we had the wind against us. We had the wind against us all the way till we got to Bangkok, and there it changed and was with us. From then on all has been well."

"The best part of the flight," he went on to say, "was from Ving in Indo-China onwards. All went well after that and we have made quite good time. Up to Calcutta was the worst. Flying then was bad. From Foochow to Shanghai was a very good stretch indeed; there was a nice breeze all the way up to help us along, though there were a lot of low clouds met with and we kept a flying height of about 4,000 feet."

Questioned as to his diet, the airman said he did not like eating in the 'plane. When asked whether he had eaten this day, he replied, "Well I had a couple of chocolates on the way up, but that was all. I can seldom eat a breakfast early in the morning."

We fear the sartorial appearance of our heroes did not approach the dazzling beauty of D'Oisy's uniform, or the scrupulous neatness of the Americans. All three were dressed in khaki shorts and stockings, khaki shirts and khaki hats, pushed well back on their heads to protect their their necks. Also they were covered in grease, and their hands showed signs of hard manual work. They were asked what clothes they brought with them, and once again Maclaren smiled. "You see our clothing" he said. "We have not brought very much."

An enthusiast remarked at this that the Frenchman had brought with him quite a number of uniforms.

Clothes and the Men.

"H'm" came the answer. "We tried it, too, but excess clothes soon went overboard. We are out to do a job of work." "Besides" he added naively, "I daresay we can manage to borrow something."

To the remark that a lack of dress-clothes was rather a blessing in Shanghai, where the use of such vanities is greatly overdone, the aviator tactfully said nothing, though he looked startled when informed a little later on that he was expected to turn up at the American ball that same night, in order that the Americans here might have a chance to welcome him. He acquiesced cheerfully enough, however, as he did to the other functions which have been arranged for him here.

Hundred Miles an Hour.

The aviator left Foochow at seven o'clock in the morning and arrived at Shanghai at 11.20 a.m. The distance between the two ports being 428 miles. This means that they averaged easily one hundred miles an hour. Of this, however, the actual flying time was only 70 per hour, the wind accounting for the rest.

The excellence of the landing arrangements was the result of the combined efforts of the Royal Air Force Association and the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The technical side of the work was carried out by members of the first body, while the general work was done by the A.P.C. The Standard Oil Co. very kindly put out the buoy to which the machine was moored, and in many other ways lent all possible help.

Credit is also due to Mr. Robertson, Installation Manager of the Standard Oil Company, for his assistance in the mooring arrangements, and to the Harbour Master for his patrols, which performed good work keeping the water clear for the machine to land.

Mr. J. H. Lansdell, ex-R.A.F., lays claim to having been the first person to sight the 'plane, from the A.P.C. motor launch Thistledown, while standing-by opposite the mooring buoy.

What came as a big surprise to most of the civilians present was the smallness of the machine, a Vickers Vulture amphibious, with a light engine. That a creation so fragile to the eye should have the strength and power, under the skilful handling of the men who drove it, to come so many thousands of miles at a time aroused both wonder and admiration. Three men must have been remarkably cramped for space.

A large party, the guests of Mr. Barton went down the river to meet the plane in the tender Scott, kindly lent for the occasion by the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company. These included: Sir Skinner Turner and Miss Turner, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. A. George, Mr. G. S. Moss, Mr. W. H. Trenchard-Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Yada, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. S. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Alister Campbell, Mr. L. M. ff. Beytagh, Mr. Colin Rutherford, Captain Glumicke, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dyer, Mr. A. C. Clear, Maj. and Mrs. Hilton Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Green, Mr. Archibald Rose, Mr. R. N. Swann, Maj. J. E. L. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gull, Mr. Reader Harris, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. V. J. Holland, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. A. F. Withers, Mr. Mansell Reece, Mr. L. D. Fawcott, Mr. S. R. Kerr, Mr. F. Scarborough, Mr. Donald Leach, Mr. Reffell and Chief Inspector Vaughan, Maj.-Gen. Wong, representing General Ho Feng-ling, Mr. S. K. Chen and Mr. N. P. Yang.

Burr Photo Co.

TAXI-ING TO THE BUOY.

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FLIGHT-LIEUT. PLENDERLIETH.

Reml and Photo Co.

TYING UP IS A TROUBLESOME JOB.

Entertained at Columbia Country Club

The American community began the observation of their national day with a dance at the Columbia Country Club on Thursday night, which was largely attended by members and their friends, the latter including big contingent of British residents, and Squadron-Leader Maclaren, who received an enthusiastic reception on making his appearance in company with Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, with whom he dined at the Country Club.

Mr. Everett, chairman of the Columbia Country Club, proposing the health of Squadron-Leader Maclaren, on behalf of members, expressed the great pleasure it afforded them to entertain the British world-flier at their dance that night.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren, after thanking them for their welcome, said they could not realize how much pleasure it gave him to be amongst Americans that night. In sending to a competitor in the world-flights in a destroyer a new engine, the Americans had done one of the most sporting things he had ever heard of. He took off his hat to them, and declared that if he had not been born a British subject, he would want to be an American.

JUKONG ROAD POLICE BATTLE

Chapei Police and Soldiers Exchange Shots with Armed Gamblers

Some little consternation was caused off North Szechuen Road Extension on Thursday night by a raid upon a gambling den in that locality.

The Chapei police accompanied by a large number of Gen. Ho Feng-ling's soldiers raided a gambling den in Zun Loh Li alleyway behind the Isis Theatre, where, they had heard, there were a number of armed brigands. The raid, which took place at 11 p.m., resulted in a sharp exchange of shots. No one, however, received any injuries.

The alleyway which is closed at one end enabled the police to cut off the retreat of brigands and to capture the whole gang, numbering 14. They are now in the hands of the Chapei police.

THE engagement is announced of Mrs. John Snodgrass, widow of the late Capt. Snodgrass, to Mr. H. S. Wavell of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

A strange protest has been made against the Chapei Omnibus Co. An association of Kiangpei and Huaian residents indignantly declare that the company's cars will kill people "just as if they were so many beasts of prey," if allowed to roam about in the streets. As residents in Chapei are mostly natives of Kiangpei and Huaian, to allow the cars to run would be tantamount to supporting the killing of their own countrymen? Another point of objection mentioned is that the Omnibus Co. would deprive the ricsha coolies of their livelihood.

TROUBLE AT WOOSUNG FORTS HOTEL

Motor-car Accident Followed by Chinese Soldiers' Unwarranted Intrusion into Private Property of a British Subject: Gen. Ho Feng-ling Taking Prompt Action

What might have led to a serious affray between Chinese troops and foreign civilians occurred in a disturbance within and outside the grounds of the Woosung Forts Hotel on Sunday afternoon after a motor-car accident. The matter might easily have been settled at once, but the Chinese troops from Woosung Forts were called upon to interfere, which they did to the great inconvenience of visitors to Woosung who went there merely for an outing and afternoon tea.

It appears that about 5 p.m. a car occupied by Russian passenger and driven by a Chinese chauffeur brushed against a Chinese when rounding the bend before approaching the Woosung Forts Hotel. The chauffeur was of opinion that he was not to blame and drove to his destination.

Further inquiries elicit the fact that the slight motor car accident which originated the trouble was in no sense a case of "road hogging." What happened was that, in avoiding a possible collision with another car at a turning near the Forts Hotel, the car in question brushed against one of a number of Chinese soldiers walking at the side of the road. The man was not knocked down and, not unnaturally, the chauffeur proceeded on his way without further notice.

The soldiers followed precipitately, though there was no chance of the car getting away unidentified, the road extending only for about a further quarter of a mile. Arriving at the hotel, the warriors at once invaded the grounds and noisily gathered in front of the steps. It was suggested to them by a Chinese servant that, if they had any complaint to make, it could be made by one or two of their number and that it was quite unnecessary for all to crowd into the place. Captain Davies, after pointing out that they were trespassing, took a couple of the soldiers by the sleeve and attempted to draw them off towards the gate—at which a big crowd of Chinese had now assembled. The Captain's action was the signal for an attack upon him, and in warding off a blow, he received a severe bruise on the right arm, a vigorous self-defence thus becoming necessary. In the scuffle he received another heavy blow on the shoulder, and also a kick, and might have been more seriously injured had not other foreigners gone to his assistance. After a performance lasting about 10 minutes, the platoon was got outside the hotel gates, but from this position they refused to budge, announcing that they intended to wait until the arrival of one of their officers. Meanwhile, the Chinese mob looking on increased in number and was somewhat noisy, but made no other attempt to demonstrate. Several foreigners who were in the hotel but had taken no part in the proceedings were detained for some time, and, being greatly inconvenienced by the enforced delay, were finally obliged to accede to the soldiers' demands for their names and the number of their car. They were allowed to go when these particulars had been given.

During the proceedings, the local police kept well away from the apot, and the presumption is that they did not relish a possible scuffle with the military.

Captain Davies was in communication with the Chinese authorities yesterday, and was officially assured that General Ho Feng-ling will inquire strictly into the matter and will take every precaution against molestation of foreigners at Woosung. Already, the soldiers have been warned to keep away from foreigners and foreign property, and they have been threatened with punishment if the order is disobeyed.

CHAPEI LIGHT AND WATERWORKS

More Squabbling over Transference to Private Concern

As the Chapei Water and Electricity Co. has not been able to take over the water and electricity works on the agreed day, a chorus of disapproval has been assailing the promoters. Several public bodies here have addressed letters to the company's Preparatory Office, pointing out the tremendous sacrifices the Chapei residents have made in fighting for the possession and control of the works, and accusing the Office of having failed to take over the property from the Government on the date stipulated in the draft agreement.

A letter signed by 352 persons has reached the Commercial Association of the Fifth District in Chapei, complaining about the silence of the Preparatory Office in respect of its actions as well as regarding the amount of capital that has been actually raised. Rumour has it, they say, that not even one-half of the capital has been subscribed. They demand the publication of all details, and to be informed whether the Company will be able to pay the money when the Government should be ready to hand over the property.

It is officially explained that the position of the Civil Governor at Nanking may be summed up thus: As an injunction has been issued against handing over the Works by the Administrative Court at Peking at the instance of Mr. Chang Futsen, member of the Kiangsu Assembly, he will have to proceed in order to satisfy legal requirements, while at the same time, he has wired, stating that he has signed agreement because of the procrastination of the Assembly in discussing this question and in view of the Chapei people's plight. He has asked the Assembly to discuss this question at its second session. If again rejected, the proposal will be referred to it a third time; and the Governor has power to deal with it summarily if the Assembly should delay its discussion again. According to the draft agreement, June 30 was the day on the first instalment should have been paid and not the date for the handing over of the two works. It states clearly that, upon the payment by the Preparatory Office of the agreed price for the property and the price for the right of doing these two businesses, the Industrial Commissioner shall hand the whole property over. This does not necessarily mean that payment of the price and the transference of the property must take place simultaneously.

NEW U. S. CONSULATE AT AMOY

Shanghai Architect Successful in Competition

Information has reached Mr. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, that the State Department has approved designs submitted by Mr. Elliot Hazzard, a Shanghai architect, for the new consular buildings at Amoy. The competition was held in December last and drawings were submitted by American architects resident in China. Mr. Hazzard is at present supervising building operations on the new Columbia Country Club.

The new Amoy consulate building is to be of the most modern type. It will be erected on the old site opposite on the Island of Kulangsu, where foreigners reside. It will be large enough for the transaction of American business in Amoy for many years to come. Built on the American Colonial style, similar in type to the American Club's new home in Foochow Road, it is proposed to build three storeys, in which will be contained the offices of the staff, the Consul's office and a residence for the Consul and quarters for the Vice-Consul. The main portions of the new building are to be of brick and reinforced concrete, while the local granite, of which there is plenty, will be introduced decoratively.

It is interesting to note that this is, according to reliable information, the first American Consular building ever constructed on property owned by the U. S. Government. At any rate there is no doubt that this is the first of its kind to be built in China. When completed the structure will be a noteworthy addition to the Island of Kulangsu.

Tenders are to be asked for at once and construction will be begun shortly on a building which is badly needed.

CONSTABLE SHOT BY ARMED ROBBER

Unarmed Chinese Policeman Killed in Heroic Attempt to Capture Armed Thief

Alarmed by the shots of his fellow constables and the blowing whistle of another who was wounded with two bullets in his limbs, C.P.C. 770, Zung Dei-ching, dashed after a fleeing armed robber on Hankow Road on Monday night and was shot dead. It was a heroic deed, for he was without a weapon, but notwithstanding this fact, he tried to overtake the ruffian, who turned and opened fire immediately. Struck twice, wounded in the chest and in the abdomen, the constable died before he reached the Shantung Road Hospital a few minutes later.

A gang of three robbers, all armed, it is supposed with 32 calibre pistols, entered a store on Nanking Road at 8.10 p.m. and after getting $50 left the premises. A coolie employed in the store followed them. They ran west on Nanking Road and one branched off at Chihli Road. It was this one that the coolie followed. The employee saw him turn into Kiukiang Road where he went west again, and passed at Hankow and Fokien Roads C.P.C. 1103, who carried a carbine. Quickly as the coolie notified him that the other was a robber, he loaded his weapon and opened fire at the robber, who turned and pulling the trigger twice, dropped the constable. As he fell, shot in left shoulder and right arm, the latter drew his whistle and continued to blow, while prone.

As he heard the whistle C.P.C. 770, deceased, ran to his comrade, and seeing what had happened, started after the robber although he was unarmed. But not for far for he fell mortally wounded. Another constable rushed up from his post on Hoopeh Road and shot twice but with no effect, but he did cause the robber to double in his tracks and pass the two wounded men on the ground. No trace has been found of the murderer, or of the other two who turned and ran directly from the scene of the robbery.

Reinforcements from Louza Station came to the scene and the two wounded men were sent to the hospital. A close search was inaugurated in the district, but no trace of the robbers was found.

The Inquest.

At the inquest held at the mortuary on Tuesday morning, Mr. Mr. Loh, Mixed Court Magistrate, found that "deceased came to his death, while bravely attempting to arrest certain armed robbers, as a result of gunshot wounds administered by one of the said armed robbers."

During the course of the session, C.P.C. 1207, the last to see the fleeing robber and who fired at him twice, stated that about 8.10 p.m. he heard gunshots and blowing whistles from the East; he was stationed at Hoopeh Road. He saw C.P.C. 770 fall and also witnessed the shots that wounded C.P.C. 1103. He loaded his carbine and fired once at the running man, who fired again. Witness replied with two shots, and the robber disappeared in an alleyway.

Mr. Bucknell—How many robbers did you see?—I saw but one.

The coolie, who followed, stated that he was not in the shop when the robbery took place, but that when he returned he saw the armed man at the door. So he entered another shop to telephone the police. On coming out he ran after the man until he passed the constable at Hankow Road. Witness told him what had happened whereupon the constable, C.P.C. 1103, opened fire and fell. Then the deceased ran after the robber and received his mortal wounds. Witness saw what took place from an alleyway until the bandit disappeared.

In reply to the Assessor he said that it seemed that the robber had a long square face, but he was not sure, that he could identify him if caught.

The Acting Commissioner of Police circularized the stations yesterday, recording with regret the death of C.P.C. 770, who in a courageous attempt, while unarmed, to arrest an armed robber, came to his untimely end. Deceased joined the force on May 11, 1915. The circumstances under which he met death afford another example of the devotion of the Chinese Branch of the Force. The Acting Commissioner feels sure that every member will hold his memory in respect."

The Funeral.

The funeral of Zung Dei-ching took place on Wednesday afternoon. There was a special parade of police, squads from all stations in the Settlement being present, as well as officers of the various branches of the Force, as a mark of recognition of the devotion to duty which the deceased man displayed, and a number of wreaths were sent. The French Police also sent a detachment of 50 men. Various Chinese bodies were represented, and thousands of Chinese watched the procession on its way from the mortuary in Dixwell Road to the cemetery.

OBITUARY

Capt. W. P. Hamlin

We very much regret to have to record the death of Capt. William Paterson Hamlin, one of the oldest foreign residents, not only in Shanghai, but in China. Capt. Hamlin was of Scottish descent, his family hailing from Gourock and they had long association with the sea. He was born at sea in 1844, on the sailing vessel Wilmot, which was owned by the family and was at the time commanded by his father. The son followed the father and when he was still quite a young man the late Capt. Hamlin went trading in the South Seas on his own account, sailing his own vessel As can be imagined, he had many exciting experiences in those romantic waters, and it is unfortunate that just at this time no one seems to be available to give detailed accounts of them. It is known, however, that Capt. Hamlin became a close personal friend of Chalmers, the famous missionary, and took him on a cruise round the islands of the South Seas.

Capt. Hamlin spent several years in his own ships and then came to the East. For a while he sailed around the India and Burma coast and in the early 'sixties he moved up to the China Coast, along which he was a very familiar figure until the time of his retirement, being one of the most respected and popular masters. In China he first joined Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and after a few years with that firm he transferred to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. In his later years he left the sea and became assistant wharfinger at Hunt's Wharf and about 1881 he took over the Old Ningpo Wharf, where he was associated with two other famous old China hands, Messrs. Duncan Glass and Robert Law. Another great friend of his was Mr. Kum Hon-sang, the compradore, who is still with the firm and who is one of the few remaining really old-style Chinese business gentlemen.

In 1910 Capt. Hamlin retired and it was the great regret of his host of friends that he had been almost continuously ill ever since. For eight years he remained in Shanghai with his youngest son, Mr. Wilfred Hamlin, and then he went to Tientsin to live with his daughter, Mrs. G. D. B. Bidwell, at whose house he died. Capt. Hamlin's wife died out here in 1883, but he is survived by all the other members of his family—one son who has never been to China, Mrs. Bidwell, and Mr. W. F. Hamlin of Shanghai. There also are five grand-daughters and four grand-sons. The body is being brought down to Shanghai so that Capt. Hamlin may be buried beside his wife in Pahsienjao Cemetery.

The Funeral.

The late Captain William P. Hamlin was carried to his last resting place, at Pahsienjao Cemetery, on Wednesday afternoon.

The late Captain Hamlin's health has been failing for some years past, and last April he went to Tientsin on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Guy Bidwell, of 128 Victoria Road, Tientsin, at whose home he passed away quietly on the 26th instant. His body was brought down to Shanghai on the str. Lienshing, and landed at the Old Ningpo Wharf, where the deceased spent so many of his working years.

Immediately following its arrival, the body was taken to the cemetery where the service was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, with the assistance of the Rev. C. M. Drury. A large number of friends were in attendance, in addition to the family mourners, including many of the late Captain Hamlin's Chinese friends.

The deceased was laid to rest in a grave adjoining that of his wife, who preceded him in 1885.

The mourners were Mr. and Mrs W. F. Hamlin, Mrs. G. D. B. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Miss Jean Bidwell, Miss Winifred and Jean Hamlin, and Master Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bidwell, Mr. Wm. Hamlin and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. P. Mayne.

Also, Messrs. C. P. Dawson, D. Wheen, Wheeler, Maj. and Mrs. Trueman, Mr. Nud Rothe (Tientisn), Mr. John Prentice, Mr. Gavin Wallace, Mr. P. A. H. Chambers, Mr Thompson, Mr. Donald, Mr. E. Marques Souza and many others.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

Mrs. R. A. Whitamore

News of the death of Mrs. Whitamore (*née* Lorna Way) at Tongshan Hospital, on Monday will be received with dismay by the whole Tientsin community, among whom she has spent her life, and made so many friends, (says the "P. & T. Times.") Mrs. Whitamore spent nearly all her girlhood and her short married life in Tientsin, and like her sisters, took a very active part in the social life of the port. She took a prominent part in A.D.C. and other entertainments, and was one of the most popular girls in North China. She was married, on February 18, 1922, to Mr. Rupert Alexander Whitamore, son of the late Rev. T H. Whitamore, of Whitchurch. News of her death, and of the peculiarly painful circumstances under which it occurred, will come as a great shock to her husband's and her family's many friends throughout the Far East.

STREET UNIONS AND VIOLENT CRIMES

More Resolutions and Sympathy for the P. C. Hero of Bubbling Well Affray

A meeting of members of the Nanking Road Merchants' Union took place on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing means to safeguard the shops against robbery, cases of which have been more numerous of late. Mr. Wang Lien-fang stated that the Union had sent wreaths and representatives to take part in the funeral procession of the late Chinese P.C. 770, Chen Tien-ching, who so bravely sacrificed his life in the interest of the public. Subscriptions were being invited to a "compensation fund" which would be handed to the deceased's family through the proper authorities.

Mr. Chiang Meng-yun then outlined a proposal for the meeting to consider. He said in effect that as the devising of a method of dealing with the robber menace in the future constituted one of the duties of the town administration, the Municipal Council should be the proper body to assume full responsibility in this respect. The ratepayers had only the right to make suggestions. However, seeing that robbers did not confine their attention to Nanking Road alone, all public bodies concerned should be asked to join in making such suggestions as they might deem necessary.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That letters be addressed to the Central Chamber of Commerce and other organizations inviting each to submit its views.

That a letter expressing condolence on the death of Chinese P.C. 770, Chen Tien-ching, and sympathy to Chinese P.C. 1103, Cheng Yuming, for the wounds he received, be addressed to the S.M. Police.

We much regret to announce the death at Dr. Fearn's Hosptal of Mr. Eduard C. Shroder, from injuries sustained in the serious motor-car accident on the Rubicon, on Sunday afternoon, June 15. Mr. Schroder and his friend, Mr. Frentzler, who was seriously injured, were riding in a car which was believed to have been hired from the Nanyang Garage. A rear wheel came off, precipitating the two unfortunate occupants into the road. The late Mr. Schroder was 43 years of age, a German, and in the employ of Messrs. Harbeck & Martin, Ltd.,

MEDHURST COLLEGE PRIZE DAY

Scholarships to Hongkong University: Mr. Scott's Address on Character-Building

Prize Day was celebrated at Medhurst College on Tuesday afternoon with a large number of parents and friends present, Mr. F. R. Scott, Chairman of the College Board, presiding, and Mrs. Scott presenting the prizes. Singing of the school hymn, "Our Foundation," opened the proceedings, followed by prayer by the Rev. E. Box, another member of the Board. The Rev. K. T. Chung then spoke in Chinese and a Chinese recitation was given by one of the pupils, Maiu Joen. The Rev. H. Bunce, B. D., principal of the school, then gave his report, saying in part:

A Satisfactory Year.

The school year just closing has been very satisfactory. During the last two years there have been many changes in curriculum and methods and the numbers have been steadily rising until now we are practically full. Of the present sixth Form part will be taking Hongkong Matriculation in November, and part next term. Some of these who take the examination in November will, we expect, be entering the University in January 1925.

As regards curriculum, whilst we have a predominantly British bias, we have thought it wise to draw more into line with the system in vogue in other schools in China, so that there is a definite course of six years middle school and an extra year for preparation for Hongkong Matriculation.

For various reasons we wish to strengthen the relation between Medhurst and the University of Hongkong. For those who have no chance of University education we think that matriculation at Hongkong gives a definite standard which at any rate the British Firms recognize and appreciate. I am glad to say that during the year three scholarships to Hongkong University have been placed at the disposal of Medhurst College. We hope to arrange that each year we shall be able to offer at least one scholarship to the graduating class.

Discipline.

Every school worthy of the name has its rules and discipline and obedience to rules is one of the things which, in my humble opinion, it is very necessary that Chinese boys should learn. But that discipline can only be administered with real effect if the parents support the school authorities. The majority of our students are boarders and we try to fulfil, at any rate in part, the idea of education i.e. that it is what fits a man to discharge his duties and fulfil his obligations in life. This is no little social life and in various ways we try to develop a "social conscience" and a realization of the duties that an individual has to society.

There are a few announcements about the future. Next term we shall have the services of Rev. A. P. Lansdown (New College, London) in the English Department and also in athletics. Mrs. Lansdown of University College, Reading will also give us some help, and Mr. J. S. Barr, M.A., B. SC. Glasgow, has been appointed and after a course of language study at Soochow will be on the staff of the College.

The College is to be repainted and redecorated during the holidays, new lavatories are to be constructed and we hope to take some measure against the frequent flooding of the playing fields, which has become more frequent since the land around has been raised.

Character.

After a recitation by Woo Sung Ngok Mr. Scott gave the address of the afternoon on "Character," saying in effect:

Our British idea of school and your teachers' idea of it are not merely concerned with the imparting of useful knowledge. Our idea of school is that it is one of the great opportunities of life for the forming of character. Our great scholmasters, men who built up great reputations as schoolmasters, have been men who were most successful at producing men of fine character, and our great British schools are valued by us according to their success in building up the character of the boys.

We know that a boy who has not any opportunity of going to a good school, is going to have great difficulty in developing a fine character, and that is why all British people in the East make every possible effort to get their boys home to good schools. And in choosing a school we don't think so much about the actual teaching, but rather about the discipline of the school and the spirit known to exist among the boys in the school. It is these things that build up the character, and when they are right, and strong true character is being developed in schoolboys, you can be sure that these schoolboys are getting the learning too.

A National Mould.

I think I am right in claiming that all our British schools, from the greatest to the humblest, aim at building character, and this results in a definite national character, which, with all its imperfections, is useful and forceful. And when our British ideas of schools are brought abroad to you, by these missionaries who want nothing but to benefit you and your country, they still aim at building character. Here in Medhurst, you boys have an opportunity that is denied to many Chinese schoolboys. Recently I read that certain Government schools had closed without holding any examinations, because the pupils controlled the schools and didn't want exams and held that, as they paid for their education, they could make such decisions. Those schools are not moulding their pupils, but the pupils in their young ignorance are moulding the schools into uselessness. Here you have got a real chance to develop character that will make you useful to yourselves and useful to your country. You have discipline in this school and you can't have this school without the discipline, because we know that it could do no real good to you or your country, if it abandoned its ideal of building up your character.

Rights Mean Duties.

It is very easy to get wrong ideas about "rights." So much has been said and written about "rights" and so little about responsibilities. I believe that nothing should ever be written or said about "rights" without something being said also regarding the corresponding "duties," for it is certain that there is no right that has not some duty attached to it. Here in Shanghai we are always hearing about "rights," from "sovereign rights" and "extra-territorial rights," and "treaty rights," down to very humble rights indeed, but very much less is said about the corresponding duties. I think we foreigners can truly claim that we pretty faithfully carry out the duties attaching to the rights which we have, but "sovereign rights" are frequently appealed to in order to prevent foreigners from doing some good thing for China, or for some part of China, something which doesn't ever get done because the sovereign responsibility for doing it is completely ignored. In this you have an expression of character.

Some of you will soon be starting in to make a career in some way or other. I want to tell you that success in life depends not so much on what you know and what you can do as on what you are. And it will be by your character that you will succeed or fail, and win respect and esteem or fail to win respect and esteem. By your character as revealed by your actions rather than your words. Your character will be revealed very easily by what you do and words won't cover it up.

Another Chinese recitation by Tsung Pung Nyi was then given and a selection from "The Tempest" by several boys of the Senior Class, after which the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Scott, who was presented with a large basket of flowers, and the afternoon concluded with the Benediction by Rev. Mr. Box.

$500 PER MONTH
HOTEL
SHE FEELS IT TIME TO GET AWAY TO A COOLER PLACE
BUT THE SEASIDE HOTELS ARE SO DEAR
ANDTHE MOUNTAINS ARE SO TYPHOONY
AND THE MILK SUPPLY IS SO
$500 ADMISSION
AND SOME OF THE CHINESE ARE GETTING SO UNPLEASANT
AND PACKING IS SUCH A BUSINESS
THAT REALLY HOME IS THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL.

WHEN THE HOLIDAY SEASON COMES ROUND

A FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER

Passengers Skylarking on an Overloaded Ferry Boat: Two Women Drowned

A fatal accident occurred on the Huangpu shortly before 7 p.m. on Saturday, whereby two persons lost their lives. A ferry boat plying between the Yangtszepoo Creek and the Pootung shore was taking about 40 passengers across the river and when in mid-stream it collided with a laden coal-boat coming down the river on the tide. As a result, six of the ferry-boat's passengers fell overboard. Four were rescued, but a girl of 13 years and a woman of 21 drifted beyond aid and were drowned. The body of the girl was recovered on Monday morning.

The River Police promptly started to investigate the matter, and the laodah and a boatman admitted that the ferry-boat was overcrowded, having 40 people on board, whereas the maximum allowed by the police regulations was 20. They asserted that the passengers were skylarking and were standing up in the boat. As in a recent drowning case, the police considered that the laodah was at fault, and accordingly he was sent to the City Procurate on Monday, on a similar charge under the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK BY CHAPEI POLICE

Innocent Russian Students Violently Assaulted and Imprisoned without Cause

Still another case of violent and totally unnecessary assault by Chinese armed policemen on peaceable and innocent people occurred about midnight on Monday. In Shanghai there is an association known as the Russian Students' Union, the character of which can be guaranteed by many of the leading people in the Settlement. It consists of a group of young Russians who live under very strict rules, amongst these being an order that there shall be no lights in the house after 11 p.m., no intoxicating liquor of any sort on the premises at any time, and no gambling. The Union occupies a small house at 32 East Hengpeng Road, off Darroch Road, in Chinese territory, and 27 young men are in residence there.

There are several other Russians living in the Chinese houses in the district and on Monday night one of these created a minor disturbance. He is said, whilst under the influence of liquor, to have gone to a Chinese shop and demanded vodka. He was not served and then he became violent. The police were summoned and then this man ran away. Passing the Russian Students' Union quarters, he ran under their porch—but did not go into the house—dodged round a corner and was lost to the police. The students at the time were not even aware of this incident.

Shortly after midnight, 18 Chapei policemen, all armed with rifles, suddenly burst into the house. Perhaps "burst" is not the most suitable word, but, anyway they opened the doors, and, with their rifles at the "charge," crept slowly upon the astonished students. Meeting with no opposition, they became bolder, rushed at the students and seized Messrs. M. Starogrodsky (the president), N. Malikoff (the secretary), G. Boronoff and N. Andrieff. These men they shook and pulled about with such violence that all had their shirts and other clothing torn off. The four young men then were taken into the street and mercilessly beaten with sticks and rifle butts, after which they were marched off to one of the Chapei police stations.

When paraded before someone who seemed to be a superior officer, Mr. Boronoff, who speaks English very well, tried to explain their position, trusting that someone among the police would understand English. One of them did. No sooner had Mr. Boronoff spoken a few words than this man exclaimed, "Ah, English!" and struck Mr. Boronoff on his back with a rifle. Further assaults were committed and then the four young men were locked in a cell.

Meanwhile, a student from the house hastened to the Bureau for Russian Affairs, but he was unable to do anything, for when he came back he reported that, on ringing the bell he was mistaken by the night watchman for a drunken Bolshevik who had come only to make a disturbance, and he narrowly escaped arrest! In the morning the officials at the Bureau were apprised of what had happned, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was communicated with and the imprisoned students were released. No charge was preferred against them and they were not told the reason for their arrest, so that they can only surmise the police were chagrined at being fooled by the other Russian they were chasing, and who, as stated, had no connexion whatever with the Russian Students' Union.

THE Municipal Police have resumed their practice of inserting advertisements in the principal Chinese newspapers of Shanghai offering rewards to persons giving information leading to the arrest of armed robbers or persons in possession of arms.

AS consignments of the new Hangchow 10-cent coins have arrived at this port from Hangchow, the Chinese are wondering why they have not been put into circulation. Some say that there are persons secretly purchasing them, realizing that their standard fineness is higher than that of the 20-cent. pieces. Others assert that the exchange shops are not willing to accept them.

CAPT. KEARNY AND THE K. K. K.

Claim that the Klan is Fighting Drugs, Arms Smuggling, and Bolshevism: Above all in No Sense Anti-foreign: Membership Asserted to be Growing Daily

Captain Kearny, who describes himself as an advisor to the three K's but not as a member of it, takes exception to the suggestion that the organization was not Chinese but was directed by foreigners. He even denied that Dr. Ching and Mr. Pung, the two foreigners arrested by the Chapei Police, were members of the Klan. They too are advisors. Capt. L. D. Kearny will be remembered in connexion with a series of cases in the United States Court for China touching the sale of arms and ships to the Chinese authorities in Hangchow and Nanking. He is said to be one of the moving spirits of the new organization, which he insists has been organized for philanthropic purposes.

In a letter to the Editor of the "North-China Daily News" Captain Kearney explains the general attitude of his organization as follows:—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In your article on the Chapei police raid on 7 Heng Peng Road you state that I was present at the time, this is not true as I was in my own residence which is next door.

Regarding your statement of the Chinese Ku Klux Klan being of foreign origin and being led by foreigners, this also is untrue as I have been employed solely to manage the weekly and have nothing to do with the Order itself neither have the two other Americans which you mentioned.

I do believe that you should have investigated the matter before you made such a statement and I think that if you had taken the time to look into the matter of the Order that you would be willing to aid instead of condemning.

I admit that I am acting in an advisory capacity to the Klans and that Klans are fighting the opium, morphine and other drug business and are at the present time compiling a list of all places and people engaged in the damn business. You will be surprised at the list and the people engaged and who they are, and will make you this offer.

If you are supplied with the proper proof that the places are engaged in the selling of narcotics illegally and the selling of arms and amunition as well, will you publish the same and recommend that they are give a passage on the first steamer home? This is a bona fide offer and I have and can supply the proofs as stated and they are not all Chinese either.

Fighting for Right.

The Order of the Three K's as it is called is composed of the best class of Chinese and is fighting for principle of right and teaches that the feeling of anti-foreignism as is promulgated by a certain class of Chinese and a class of foreigners at present, is wrong and harmful to the nation and the Order was organized to counteract this. The Order has nothing to with politics of any kind and will not have, but the members realize that they will have the animosity of a certain class of Chinese officials who are "squeezing" the keepers of the dope" and gambling den. We can give to you the names and the places and the officials who are "squeezing." Besides we can prove it. This was the reason of the raid, they want to see if the paper was giving names. They thought that the proofs and the lists were at the place raided, and for your and their information they are not in Chapei at all, but in the hands of people that will put the proofs to good use shortly.

It is time for the foreign business men to take and investigate the matter of foreign hatred that is being instilled in the Chinese by a certain class of foreigners and take steps to offset it. The better class of Chinese people do not want such teachings spread and the foreign business men would find no heartier support than from them.

The Order is anti-bolshevik and believes that the spreading of their doctrine through China will have more harm than all the wrongs of the Militarists and, unless something is done to counteract these insidious teachings, that it will mean ruin for not only the Chinese but the foreign business as well. It is very easily proved that the Soviets are organizing bands to go among the Chinese and spread hate of the foreigner among them and a few Chinese saw that something had to be done to help, hence the Order of the Three K's.

The above is the truth of the matter and can be very easily proven by you at any time you care to investigate the matter fully.

Against Anti-Foreignism.

I will state that all members of the Order take an obligation to try and prevent anti foreign teachings, and will report any person who is trying to spread anti-foreignism, and there are numbers of anti-foreign agitators, as well as papers that are subsidised by the Soviets as per article in "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," a few days ago. They also report any place or person where "Dope" is sold. This is how the information is gathered.

I am sorry to take up so much of your time in the reading of this but I believe that you are for justice in any cause and that you do not desire to condemn anything or anyone unjustly.

Thanking you and hoping that you will really investigate the matter and if what I have just stated is correct, then tell it, if the statement is wrong tell it and then do not recommend a trip home but a trip to prison which would be the proper place.

I am, etc.,
Capt. L. D. Kearny.

Shanghai, June 27, 1924.

Klan's Articles of Faith.

Captain Kearny's suggestion that the movement is opposed to any anti-foreign tendencies is not altogether borne out by the statement of principles, of the Klan. These are:

"Object:—
A. Our country, right or wrong, our country.
B. Our Brothers.
C. Our Family.
D. Education.
E. Industry.

Our Country:—
'We believe in the Republican form of government and it is our aim to maintain this form of government in China and to prevent forces that are detrimental towards the accomplishment of this fact.

Our Brothers:—
"As we are banded together for mutual benfits we must protect our brothers, namely:—give medical aid when sick, give succour when in poverty, unemployment or other difficulties, and to bury the dead.

Our Family:—
"Mother, wife and children are dear to us and therefore we must give comfort and shelter and to shield them from harm.

Education:—
"We are to see that education is provided to the family of our brothers and to himself as well and to support our schools so that they can grow efficiently and freely as the green grass grows throughout the land.

Industry:—
"Industry must grow with the government and therefore we must support and aid their growth by buying our goods first and others secondary and aid in the establishment of industries by Chinese.

The above is only a brief sketch of the object of the order.

Signed 三 K.

The Chinese name of the order contains the English letter K, although how Chinese who do not know foreign languages are expected to read that it is difficult to see. The Chinese name is: 中國三K.

Large Membership Claimed.

The Klan continues to claim large enrollments. It claims that even yesterday 300 applications were received. It is nevertheless interesting that thus far no Chinese has stepped forward and claimed responsibility for it. Mr. William C. Pung is an American citizen, employed by an American firm in Shanghai. Dr. J. S. Ching is an American citizen from Seattle who came to China 18 months ago and who is a graduate of an American university. Captain Kearney is believed to be an American citizen. These are the three men who have thus far assumed any responsibility for the Klan.

In a document which the Klan sends to candidates notifying them that they have been admitted to membership the following paragraph appears:

"Give us your answer soon so that we may be able to grasp your hand in the grip of brotherhood for the glory of China and help to maintain our country as a nation among the Great Powers of the World."

When that letter goes out to prospective members does it mean America or the Republic of China? It is rather difficult to make that clear, until some Chinese comes forward as the spokesman of the Klan.

By special permission of the Ministry of Communications, a special train of six carloads of explosive chemicals, ordered from abroad by the Chung Hsin Mining Co. of Shantung, left the Woosung Forts Station on Saturday for Nanking. The goods will then be carried by a special train on the Tsin-Pu line to the Company.

FERRY ROAD FACTORY HOLD-UP

Cunningly Planned Robbery: Police Search for Gunmen's Car

A daring armed robbery took place at the Shng Dah silk weaving factory, Ferry Road, on Tuesday afternoon. A t about 2.20 p.m. four Chinese presented themselves at the factory gate and informed the watchman that they wished to see Mr. Bai, the assistant manager. One remained at the gate while the watchman conducted the other three into the office, where the manager and seven assistants were at work. Here they repeated that they wished to see Mr. Bai, "on business," were told that he was not then in, and were invited to sit in the waiting room until his arrival. Instead of entering the waiting room, they went out to the north side of the building—with which, evidently they were familiar—and re-entered through a swing door which brought them behind the office counter and near the two safes. Two of the robbers immediately drew revolvers and covered the manager and his staff, and the third man, taking up a bunch of keys which were lying on the table, opened both safes and extracted $800 in notes and silver. The money having thus been collected, the three men walked out, joined their companion who was waiting in a motor-car some 50 yards from the office door, and drove away, in the direction of the French Concession.

While the robbery was in progress, efforts were made to telephone to the police at Gordon Road, but these failed, and it was afterwards found that the thieves had left behind them a 12ft ladder used for the purpose of cutting the telephone wire at the back of the office. A description of the motor-car was given to the police, but unfortunately none of the Chinese had the wit to make a note of its number.

$1,200 Stolen from Chinese House.

Another daylight robbery occurred on Wednesday, this time in Avenue Road. About 10.30 a.m., three Chinese entered No. 232, a Chinese house, and while one of them armed with a knife remained on guard downstairs, the other two compelled the lady of the house to go upstairs and open a box containing valuables, jewellery and money to the value of $1,200. The party then left, the victim following close on their heels and raising an alarm. Despite the fact there there were a hundred or more market people doing business in the vicinity, not one of them paid any attention to the cries of "stop thief," and the robbers walked away unmolested. Three Chinese police heard the woman's cries and hurried to the scene, but by this time the robbers had mingled with the crowd and so got away.

GIFT OF $64,000 TO SHANGHAI COLLEGE

At the Shanghai College commencement exercises on Saturday last, Mr. Hanson, acting President, announced that a gift of $64,000 had been received from the China Medical Board for the College's work in natural sciences. They had also, said the acting President, received assurances of funds from other sources for the Science Hall and Women's Hall heating plants.

This gift of $64,000 will place Shanghai College among the institutions now equipped to give students desirous of studying medicine the required preparatory course for entrance to the Union Medical School, Peking.

It was also announced that the Woman's Hall, which is a magnificient addition to the group of buildings comprising Shanghai College, has been completed and occupied.

During the past few days, and nights, a number of Chinese investigators have kept faithful watch in a house in Robison Road alleged to be haunted, but nothing has been revealed to them. The only thing one man had to report, says a Chinese paper, was that he had been bitten on the face by a poisonous mosquito, but this his fellow-watchers refused to believe, saying it must have been the ghost who slapped him in the face.

CHILEAN RIGHTS IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Arce's Claim to Extraterritorial Jurisdiction: Diplomatic Body Declining to Act as Judge in the Matter: Chilean Consul's Claim Based on Treaty

Peking, July 1.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, replying to the Waichiaopu on June 16 with regard to the Chilean Consul's claim for jurisdiction in Shanghai, acknowledged receipt of Dr. Wellington Koo's Note of May 26, which called attention to the fact that in the Sino-Chilean Treaty there was no clause granting Chilean Consuls in China the right of jurisdiction and that at the time of granting the Chilean Consul an exequatur the Waichiaopu expressly pointed out that he did not enjoy such right.

"Your Excellency, therefore (the Dean says) requests me to write to the Senior Consul at Shanghai asking him to withdraw the instructions to the Registrar of the Mixed Court to the effect that persons claiming Chilean nationality should in the case of their arrest be handed over to the Chilean Consul.

My colleagues desire me to reply as follows:

Consular Body Not Concerned.

"The instructions given by the Senior Consul at Shanghai to the Registrar of the Mixed Court on April 17, to which you refer, did not imply and was not intended to imply that the Consular Body at Shanghai favour the Chilean Consul's contention that he possesses the right of consular jurisdiction. However, he had written a letter to the Consular Body emphatically declaring that the Sino-Chilean Treaty confers this right on him. It is evident that it is not for the Consular Body to set themselves up as an international court to give decision to a question of interpretation of a treaty concluded between the Republics of China and Chile nor could the Diplomatic Corps assume such an attitude. This question, as Your Excellency remarks, has to be dealt with and solved exclusively by the two Governments concerned.

Chilean Consul's Emphatic Stand.

"It is equally evident that the Consular Body at Shanghai cannot pass judgment upon a person who lays claim to a certain nationality. In view of the Chilean Consul's emphatic declaration that he possesses the right of Consular jurisdiction, the Consular Body had no other course open to them but to instruct that any individual arrested in Shanghai claiming Chilean nationality should be brought before the Chilean consular officer. This leaves the Chinese authorities free and in fact gives them an opportunity to address themselves immediately to the said consular officer and claim that the person concerned should be handed over to them for trial.

"It is needless for me to add that in such a case neither the Consular Body at Shanghai nor the Diplomatic Corps would or could interfere as it would be a case which only would concern the Chincse and Chilean Governments. It seems, however, to my colleagues and they trust that Your Excellency will concur with their point of view, that so long as the Chilean Consul at Shanghai maintains his note in which he assures the Consular Body that he has the right of jurisdiction granted him by the Treaty, the said Consular Body cannot act otherwise than they have done."

The Note is signed by M. Oudendijk.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Chilean Consul's Exequatur.

Constant reference has of late been made in the Chinese press as to the position and powers of the Chilean Consul in Shanghai, all of them to the affect that, under her agreement with China, Chile has contracted no extraterritorial rights and therefore has no Consular jurisdiction. There are only five Chilean subjects registered here, but the principle involved is of importance. Through the local Commissioner, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs insists that the Consul has no jurisdiction and no power to act judicially, and this view has been placed before the Diplomatic Body and the Consular Body in Shanghai.

According to the exequatur which Mr. Arce the Chilean Consul, received on his appointment, and in the terms of which he is addressed as "Honorary Consul for Chile in Shanghai," he is permitted to enjoy the same privileges and powers as are extended to representatives of other Powers of similar rank, under the most favoured nation clause. It is further to be noted that, in a letter addressed to Mr. Arce in April, at the time of his appointment, the Shanghai Municipal Council wrote to him saying that the Council would recognize his status as Consul and that, from the date of writing until further notice, Chilean subjects taken into custody would be brought before him to be dealt with according to Chilean law.

The latest move in the matter is that Mr. Arce has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo wherein you raised the question of extraterritorial rights concerning my country, and, in this regard, I must express my profound surprise at the view taken by your Government.

While there are many points which I could take up with you respecting this question, I would only refer to one of them. I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the fact that when the treaty between the Republic of China and the Republic of Chile was signed in the year 1915, every country that had a treaty with China was enjoying extraterritorial rights, and I respectfully submit that it is most unlikely that, my country would sign a treaty putting her at a disadvantage with all the other countries having treaty relations with China. Under the circumstances, I could conceive no reason why an exception should be made of Chile, a country with which she had always been on friendly terms.

I have the honour to refer you to the treaty between China and Switzerland made as late as in the year 1918, under which extraterritorial rights were conceded to the latter country.

Referring to your suggestion that I should withdraw my Assessor from the Mixed Court, I regret to inform you that I am unable to do so until I receive orders from my own Government.

I have to draw your attention to Article 114 of the Consular Regulations of Chile, which states that existing treaties must be strictly carried out and in the event of non-observance on the part of the local authorities, it is the duty of the Consul to inform the Ambassador, Chargé d'Affaires, or Consul-General, who shall communicate with his Government. I have informed the Chargé d'Affaires for Chile in Japan of the action of the Mixed Court in taking jurisdiction over Chilean citizens. He has informed the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in San Santiago. If my Government decide that the treaty did not confer extraterritorial rights on her citizens, they will immediately notify me of that fact. Should they decide otherwise, the question must be referred to a third power for arbitration.

I think you will agree with me that it is essential that both China and Chile should agree to the meaning of the treaty before any one-sided action should be taken which would put Chile at a disadvantage with the other countries which have treaties with China.

My colleagues in the Consular Body had rightly taken this view and communicated to the Mixed Court accordingly."

BURGLAR SHOT DOWN

German Passer-by's Escape from Bullet

A German named H. A. Bergmann reported on Tuesday evening to the police that he had been fired at while passing along Park Lane Hongkew, in a ricsha. It was quickly discovered that there had been no deliberate attempt upon his life but that accidentally he had narrowly escaped serious injury.

It appears that at 7.15 a Chinese coolie took a fancy to a door mat on the steps of 5 Park Lane, and he was about to walk off with it when a Portuguese named A. E. Guttierez, living at No. 12, "covered" him with a revolver and ordered him to stop. Instead of doing this the coolie dropped the mat and ran, and Mr. Guttierez promptly fired a shot which struck him in the thigh, the bullet passing uncomfortably close to Mr. Bergmann. It was not a serious wound, and the coolie continued his flight, but got only as far as Haining Road when he was held by a foreign police constable. He was taken to the police hospital and will appear at the Mixed Court in due course.

Mr. Yao Ming-teh has been appointed by the Financial Commissioner of Kiangsu to collect a tax on lottery tickets sold in Shanghai from July 1. The merchants and dealers have proposed certain conditions which Mr. Yao will submit to the Commissioner in a day or two. Meantime, the tax is not being collected.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT ST. JOHN'S

Fifty Degrees Conferred at 45th Exercises: Glorious Weather and Huge Crowd of Visitors: 1917 Class's Gift of Sun Dial to Alma Mater

Under ideal weather conditions, the 45th Commencement Exercises of St. John's University took place on Saturday in a charmingly arranged outdoor theatre beneath the big trees of the University campus. Fifty students received degrees. There were over 300 guests, among whom were Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, Judge Peter Grain, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Mrs. Symons and Miss Symons, Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. O. M. Green .

The exercises opened at 5 o'clock with a procession of guests, the faculties of the various colleges, the alumni and the student body, headed by the graduating class, in ceremonial cap and gown, to the huge platform banked with flowers.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., President of the University, then delivered his report. After welcoming the guests, he said:—Referring first to external developments, the erection of Seaman Hall has been completed and the building will be ready for occupation next September. This furnishes us with an important part of the new plant for the Middle School. Seaman Hall, as you know, is erected in memory of Mr. J. F. Seaman, a former American merchant in Shanghai. The funds were provided by his widow, Mrs. J. F. Seaman, and the total cost of the building was Tls. 50,000.

The dining room was erected by a separate fund of G.$5,000, contributed by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania in honour of Bishop Philip Mercer Rhinelander, and will be known as the Rhinelander Hall.

The building formerly occupied by the Middle School will be used for a dormitory for university students, and will be named Scheres-chewsky Hall in memory of Bishop Schereschewsky, the founder of the University.

Some additional property has been purchased on the other side of Soochow Creek for the enlargement of our playing fields. This was necessary owing to the increase in the number of students.

Another house is in course of erection at the point of the peninsula, at the extreme north end of the grounds. This will serve as the residence of the Headmaster of the Middle School.

Importance of Chinese Studies.

In regard to internal developments. I may say that there has been considerable progress in the way of adapting the courses in all departments to the needs of students in China, and that we are making a special endeavour to see that students who graduate from St. John's shall have a good knowledge of their own literature, history and philosophy and that these important subjects shall not be entirely neglected in their eager pursuit of Western learning.

As to gifts to the University, I am glad to be able to announce that the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has agreed to contribute $30,000 Mex. over a period of five years toward the maintenance of our Science Department on condition that during the same period the University will expend for this department not less than $157,000 Mex. This condition has been met and the donation has been secured.

The Class of 1917 will present today a marble base for the sundial to be erected on the campus.

Mr. Uy Bico, a merchant in the Philippine Islands, father of one of our students, has generously presented two flag poles to the University. These will be put up in a prominent position on the lawn.

During the year about $6,000 Mex. has been added to the Social Hall, a portion of which was raised by a student campaign.

We are again indebted to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the generous donation of handsome copies of the Bible as gifts to the members of the graduating class. These were presented at the Baccalaureate Service last Sunday. Mr. T. T. Low continues his annual appropration of $1,000 to our School of medicine.

University Summer School.

Finally I will say a few words in regard to the immediate future. As has been announced in the Press, for the first time in our history, a Summer School will be held on our grounds under the auspices of the East China Association of Christian Colleges and Universities. Prof. H.F. MacNair will act as Dean. From the present registration it would appear that the school will be well attended.

The plan for the development of a Union Medical School has moved forward a step by the offer on our part to place at the disposal of the school for as long a period as necessary our medical faculty, laboratories, class-rooms, hospitals and dormitories. It is hoped that this may be the beginning of the building up of a strong medical school in this part of China, in which missionary and other units will co-operate.

Negotiations are still in progress in regard to St. John's becoming a partner in the Comparative Law School of China, and we hope that this may be arranged during the course of the coming year, so that we may have a share in the further development of that school.

As soon as the balance (about $5,000 Mex.) needed for the Social Hall has been secured, work on the building will be begun. Plans have been drawn, and now we only wait for the completion of the fund. This building will add much to the social life of the University; it will serve as a students' club and will be a common meeting ground for the students of all departments.

It is not my custom in making my annual announcements, to refer to individual members of the faculty, but I feel that to-day I must make an exception. Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln who has been associated with St. John's for the past 25 years as medical officer and professor in the School of Medicine, retires from active service. He has won in no small measure the respect and affection of his associates on the faculty, the Alumni, and the student body, and he leaves a vacancy both in the work and in our hearts which it will be difficult to fill.

China's Renaissance.

One word in closing—a word of hope in regard to the future. The brightest spot in the gloomy situation in China at present is the earnest desire of young men and women for education. China during this transitional period in her history has not, we are glad to say, lost her great inherent belief in the power of education. We are witnessing in this country a great intellectual revolution, and St. John's is glad of the opportunity of assisting in this movement—a movement that must surely have far-reaching results on the future development of the Republic.

The presentation consisting of a marble base for the sundial on the campus was made to the University by the 1917 class, and prizes were distributed. Visitors were struck by the manly well-behaved bearing of the youths who came forward to receive their awards.

The Addresses.

Dr. Carsun Chang, President of the National Institute of Self-Government, then eloquently addressed the assembly in Chinese, stressing the importance of education and pointing out that education was the only sure way toward self-government.

The Idea of a University

Mr. O. M. Green said in effect:—When your President did me the honour of inviting me to address you I was in no little doubt as to having anything worth my saying and your hearing. It has been said that none of us are infallible, not even the youngest, and that, if it means anything at all, means that the older we get the less inclined are we to dogmatize. I took comfort from the fact that, as Chinese, you would listen courteously and as university men you are accustomed to listen patiently even though—I speak with deference to your teachers—the subject may not be very interesting.

That phrase I have just used raises some thoughts: What is a University? What is a University man? By its derivation a university is obviously a place for all men, and where every branch of learning is taught; a place for scholars as distinct from schoolboys, a place where professors, entrenched in citadels of antiquarian research, enter into profound controversies as to the precise bearings of the particle "an" and bombard each other at long range with fragments of the root "pi." But a University is more than that. Not always are those who are best in schools best in life. A University possesses an influence beyond the power of examination to test. Many university men with no pretence to scholarship, men who have not even attained a degree, carry with them through life the remembrance of their university career as a sacred amulet in the bosom. If the question were asked, I should say that the finest examination test of mental training and general aptitude is the Oxford Greats School. I say this without prejudice as a Cambridge man. Cambridge has its specialized learning—mathematics, engineering, science, but we have nothing like the *Litterae Humaniores*, in some degree the equal of the Chinese classical degrees. Oxford Greats have not the aim of producing the specialist: their design is to give culture, poise and aptitude, to steep men in the best thought of the ancients, give them power of expression, of selection, of criticism, and to comprehend the teachings of history in the broadest sense. *Tout comprendre c'est-tout pardonner.* If we read history more we should find far more reason for making excuses than causes of quarrelling.

A School of Greats for All

But I would emphasize that what a limited number of men get in perfection from Greats all men get in modified form from the atmosphere and surroundings of University life. Properly regarded, a University is the essence and embodiment of history, though in a prophetic sense, for it is not until later that we realize that, however unconsciously, we have been weaving the prose and poetry of history into the web of our lives.

In its place midway between the school and the world the university is of profound importance, receiving young men at an impressionable age when they learn easily and remember. For those who do well it is the best preparation. For those who unhappily may begin badly, its training gives them another chance to make a new start. Though subject to rulers and governors, the university student yet enjoys the freedom of the grown man, has a livelier sense of personal responsibility and enters upon a new relationship with his fellows.

The Beauty of Surroundings

Not the least of influences in most universities, certainly in Oxford and Cambridge, is that of exceedingly beautiful surroundings. Great architects of the past did not always pay too great attention to hygiene, but no one has since approached them in knowledge of the influence of beautiful surroundings and of building beautifully. When we look round at the present day we cannot but have some doubt of "progress." In the past, builders made Gothic cathedrals, and left the people to dwell in slums: to-day, we blow the cathedrals to bits with big guns and build cotton mills and factories which may be said to begin killing people who work in them almost from the moment of entry.

"These grey heaps of deep-wrought stone" inspire the least romantic with emotions which are never lost. They join in giving a university man something to be proud of all through life. I do not say that university men never do mean things. But at the most plastic time of life the seal of all that is greatest and noblest in our ancestry is impressed indelibly upon them, their lives are permeated with ideals and associations with which they are ever proud to have been connected. And a proper pride is a shining armour with which to go through life. Only, a man must be careful what he is proud of. He is not to take pride in his own doings. That is "swank." Rather is he to take pride in what others have done, cherishing the memory of that and living up to it, satisfied with nothing less than the best because any lesser standard would be unworthy of great forerunners.

The Craze to Tear Down.

The world of to-day is in far too great a hurry to abandon the things of the past. When we boast ourselves so much better than our fathers we must make quite sure that there was not something, after all, in the wisdom of the past. And this I think may fairly be applied to China to-day. You are straining towards new ideas and new systems, and you are vexed and unhappy because they cannot be realized in a moment. The change of mind which the new outlook has brought has made your country restless and dissatisfied, and China now shares with all the world that desire to tear down, to throw away, to disown the past, to break up and reshape all that the past has given. But I would counsel you not to forget Old China, to cherish the old world and strive to find out and utilize what was best in it. Man cannot divorce himself from his ancestry. Physically and mentally we are each of us the produce of a thousand lives. Morally and socially we grow by what was thought and felt before us, on the grain of wisdom garnered in imperishable storehouses for us by successive generations.

Making History Now.

You are making history at St. John's in two senses: you are still a young university, you are building traditions which will both serve your descendants and be their pride. And in another way you are making history; the eyes of the world are upon China, your new men are taking the place of the old, and many of them are amazingly clever, but I am not sure that there is not something missing in them yet perhaps the broader mentality of the student of *Litterae Humaniores*, that great pride in the past and veneration for ideals of which can neither be put into exact words nor traced to any exact source; the things which a university is designed to teach which is imparted not through schools and class lists and prizes bound in vellum and calf, but by itself and its traditions from old time, by its visible embodiment of the successive labour of generation after generation living in mutual help, in self-renunciation, bound in the common ambition to hand on the torch of discipline, of honour and of reverence.

The exercises concluded with the singing of the Chinese National Anthem.

WEDDING

Smith—Piper

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Sunday evening at St. John's Pro-Cathedral when Miss Anne Alexandra Piper, daughter of Colonel Alexander Ross Piper of Brooklyn, N.Y., was married to the Rev. Hollis Samuel Smith, son of Mrs. E. C. West of Binghampton, N. Y., the Right Rev. F. R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai, assisted by the Rev. Robert C. Wilson of Zangzok, Kiangsu, officiating. Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott presided at the organ. The bride, who was given away by the Rev. Henry A. McNulty of Soochow, looked charming in white crêpe satin embroidered in pearls and crystals, with a long court train of satin. The wedding veil of rose point lace was arranged over a coronet of orange blossoms. Miss Madeline Day of Wuchang acted as bridesmaid, wearing orchid crêpe satin.

The bridegroom was attended by the Rev. Francis A. Cox of Soochow, as best man. A delightful reception, attended by many friends, was held after the ceremony, at the residence of Bishop and Mrs. Graves, after which Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on their honeymoon which will be spent in Japan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been connected with the American Church Mission for some time, the bride as a teacher in the Rosa Sayre School for Chinese Girls and Mr. Smith as a missionary in Shangshu, this province, which is better known by the local dialect as "Zangzok."

ON Sunday week at 5 p.m. an American steamer ran on a shoal in a dense mist off Tsurumi on her way from Yokohama to the Asano Dockyard, Kawasaki. As there was no possibility of her reflotation under her own steam, due to the ebbing tide, the Asano Dockyard soon despatched tug boats. The vessel had aboard 700 tons of crude oil for the Mitsui Bussan.

PRIZE GIVING AT SICCAWEI

The Apostolic Delegate's Advice to Students: College's Successful Year

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Celse Constantin presided at the annual prize-giving of Siccawei College in the large guest hall of the college on Saturday morning. The hall was tasetefully decorated for the occasion, the colours of all nations mingling their varied hues with the rainbow flag of China. Punctually at 9 a.m. the guests entered and were seated to the front, the Tusewei School Band meanwhile playing a selection with great enthusiasm. To the rear were the students, numbering at the close of the educational year 514, and all eager to know how many prizes fell to the lot of each successful candidate in the trying ordeal of the late examination.

The prize-list was then read out by the Prefect of Studies of the Foreign Department, the Perfect of Chinese Literature and one of the native professors. The students of the Collegiate and Secondary Course were the first to be crowned, then those of the Higher Primary. The Secondary Course comprises the following subjects: Christian Doctrine, Apologetics, Sacred History, Philosophy, Ethics, Explanation of the Chinese Classics, Chinese Essay and Composition, French, English, Latin, Methematics, natural science, drawing, music and penmanship. The programme of the Higher Primary Department is less ample, but still well adapted to the age and capacity of the younger boys. Here also the Chinese classics are a prominent feature, as well as composition and letter-writing, French history, geography, arithmetic, elementary natural acience and penmanship.

Valuable Books and 430 Rewards.

In all these subjects were conferred upon successful students, each class getting generally two, the second recipient being a few points lower than the first. The prizes, which were piled up on two tables, took the shape of books, Foreign and Chinese, and were handed to the winners by the Delegate Apostolic, the Rector Rev. E. Beauce, S.J., the professors and distinguished guests. Four hundred and 30 prizes were distributed.

Fifteen Enter Aurora University.

The list of the candidates who passed successfully the entrance eramination to the Aurora University was then proclaimed. Of these there were 15, while those who received their diploma of full Secondary Education numbered 27, and those graduating in Higher Primary attained 53. All these received the plaudits of their fellow students and of the professors, and it was a real pleasure to see the genuine solidarty that reigned between teachers and pupils.

The ceremony was brought to a close by a student's address to the presiding delegate, and a short speech by the Rector, to both of which his Excellency replied, congratulating the scholars on their success, and the teachers who laboured hard to secure these good results. The Jesuit Fathers were known the world over for their educational ability, said the Apostolic Delegate. Special emphasis was laid by his Excellency on the duties of students, which embraced the acquisition of sound knowledge, the formation of character, and the pursuit of all that was good and noble in life. School-days laid the foundation of the future citizen, and if they were diligent and good students, they would in latter life be worthy citizens of their country.

When the guests had withdrawn, a bustling scene of parents and friends, of motor-cars, carriages, ricshas and other conveyances thronged round the porch and along the alleyways. About noon nearly all had left for their homes, and will enjoy there two months' holidays. The fall session of the college commences on September 3.

LOCAL bankers have decided to purchase no more bullion silver for the Anhui Mint owing to the inferior quality of the 20-cent. coins it has turned out. Mr. Tang Chia-chi, Director of that Mint, has accordingly come to Shanghai "to explain away the misunderstanding." It will need some explaining.

THE NEW YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

An Architectural Appreciation

By John Lofting.

The latest new building completed is an addition to the architectural beauty of the Bund of an unique character. The architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, have many fine buildings to their credit along the Huang Pu front and all have special characteristics differentiating them which, at the same time, blend in a very pleasing harmony. In such a comparatively short line as the Bund the avoidance of monotony is a singular artistic feat on the part of the architects. The explanation is yet a simple one. The artistic staff of the firm is composed of picked men, Home architects who have established a reputation for sound knowledge and creative ability. Each, after gaining the necessary experience of the peculiarities of building in China, is entrusted with the complete design and carrying out of a new building as the commissions arrive. Thus each building carries the peculiar creative genius of the individual, and the general harmony is created by the artistic hallmark of the firm. The new Yokohama Specie Bank was entrusted to Mr. Frank Collard the young British architect who, in collaboration with other members of the firm, has already made a name in Shanghai with that pure Greek gem the Chartered Bank of India.

In the design for the Japanese Bank Mr. Collard projected his genius along a line which would have made the old conservative architects shiver with apprehension for the artistic risks involved. He set out to achieve what Rudyard Kipling laid down years ago as the impossible. And he has succeeded. He has set up on the Bund the complete refutation, in the province of art, of Kipling's dictum. West here meets East in a harmony of unimaginable beauty. Starting with a basis of English classic, borrowing from the ancient Greek, the design is enfused with a sympathy for Japanese art in the happiest manner. And, so far from creating a hybrid appearance or an effect of fussiness it achieves, by the boldness and purity of line and proportion, a calm dignity which, but for the softness of the line detail would be severe, almost hard.

The front portion of the building is faced with Japanese granite of a fine texture and colour which in the lower part of the Bund front forms a sharp contrast with the three pairs of large dignified black iron gates set in bronze surrounds. The bronze panels in each gate are fine castings depicting ancient Japanese arms. The plain granite facing of this part is continued within around the spacious portico and the solid simplicity of it, whether the gates are shut or slid out of sight within the massive walls and piers, forms an efficient and impressive base to the pair of five-feet-diameter plain circular swelled columns which run right up the front to the main entablature. A sculptured Japanese mask with helmet is very happily introduced into the bold Ionic capital of each column. The colonnaded front is flanked each side with a pair of wide plain pilasters in low relief culminating in delightful fluted capitals. The severity of these plain columnar flanks is finely relieved by the flat oriel window set between the pilasters in each case, supported by the sculptured head (of antique Japanese origin) of the keystone of the arch below, and capped with a rich copper canopy head. The main entablature above the capitals is built up with a plain architrave and frieze and a wide overhanging cornice. The wide-fenestrated perfectly plain storey above the cornice terminates on the sky-line in a boldly designed bronze cresting of a shell motive which gathers upwards in the middle at the flag pole base with a daringly original but charmingly successful design comprising the Japanese sunburst flanked each side by a large Phœnix, all flashing golden down the river.

This new bank front on the Shanghai Bund is arresting not only for its bold originality but also for its impressive dignity. Such a happy combination in modern architecture is a very remarkable achievement.

The granite Portico gives access to the marble colonnaded Entrance Hall of soft harmonious colours. On the South side of the Entrance Hall is a marble stairway of easy rise sweeping gracefully two ways.

From the Entrance Hall we enter between marble columns the Banking Hall proper. The first impression is of a rich simplicity and quiet dignity. The open space and freedom of this great hall seem to be rather helped than hindered by the number of columns which so large an area demands. The large square columns and responds of grey marble with their black marble bases and bronze capitals are a restful joy to the eye travelling across the spaces. The coffered ceiling toned to the colour of old ivory and decorated in royal blue and gold has an appearance of controlled luxury contrasting with the austerity of the plain lined stucco walls. The light is subdued but efficient, the North and South windows being assisted by a long domed centre ceiling light charmingly wrought with thin curving bars, a bronze cresting running around the springing with blue panels appearing behind. A soft light is diffused through pale green radiating glass curves and the lantern terminates at the crown with a delicate design of scrolls and circles. For all the delightful touches of decoration nothing jars the repose of this fine hall; and even the utilitarian strong room doors, set in their simple architraves in the plain lined walls, have a dignity and contribute their service to the general beauty of the whole.

The upper storeys of the building are designed for offices and are so skillfully planned that each room is conveniently accessible and perfectly lighted. The wide centre court above the glass dome of the Banking Hall collects ample light for all the inner rooms and corridors and distributes it through adequate fenestration.

The building structurally is the most modern type of fireproof construction, the steel framework having been fabricated in England. The floors and the strong foundation raft and treasuries and strong rooms are all built of reinforced concrete. The electrical and other mechanical equipment is of the most up-to-date variety in all cases.

To return for a moment, before concluding, to the point of unique value in this building. That the structure serves excellently the purposes for which it was designed; that the peculiar difficulties which every new building project presents on account of site and aspects, special requirements of the owners and what not, have been met and overcome in a manner worthy of the best traditions of modern work; that the building enjoys the comforts and conveniences of the latest science in mechanical engineering and so forth; these things do not distinguish the building from several others. The value which does distinguish it is æsthetic. For this building shows, as probably no other building in the Far East shows, the possibilities of sympathetic harmony between the artistic aspirations of the West and of the East. Furthermore, it contributes, if not a proof, at all events a suggestive evidence of the common womb of Occidental and Oriental creative art away back in ancient Athens.

About 20 years ago a book was published in England and America called "Impressions of Japanese Architecture" by the distinguished American architect, Ralph Adams Cram. In it the author claimed to trace a Greek influence upon the art of Asia as great as that upon the art of Europe. The following is a quotation from his chapter upon Japanese Sculpture:—

"Earliest in point of time is a bronze figure formerly in Horiuji but now in the Nara Museum. It is of the sixth century: pure Korean, or, if not that, then the earliest of all Japanese work and executed under Korean orders. . . . . Not only is it a fine type of pure and law-abiding sculpture, full of beauty and spiritual calm, but it is a priceless example of that amazing Asiatic modification of an Hellenic norm which proves a ramification of classic influence, a persistent survival of the Greek idea, in lands and among people severed from the primal source by almost the whole diameter of being.

The influence of Athens upon the art of Asia was as great as in the case of Medieval Europe, and the man who will undertake to trace the devious course of this influence from Hellas across the whole width of Asia will have a new field full of great possibilities."

If the architect of the new Yokohama Specie Bank has not actually traversed that field of research, he has certainly grasped the possibilities arising from the common source of widespread influence. To take but one of his happy examples, he has designed a sculptured head for the keystone of the lower arches of the Bund front flanks which is, not indeed a copy from any of the old figures, but an original design of very clearly defined ancient Japanese feeling; and, set in its Western classic surroundings, it lives as in a native element. Archæologists and historians may trace the courses of the art of the East and of the West in their ever-widening divergence; it has remained for a young English architect, by the reach of his genius, to draw them together and set them side by side, nay, in sympathetic embrace, and in the achievement to show the derivation of the beauty of each from the primal mother of both.

THE NEW YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

WATSON'S NEW FACTORY

Sterilizing Mineral Waters by Ultra-violet Rays: A Tour through the Factory

Watson's Mineral Water Company's new factory, at No. 86 Wayside Road, was formally opened on Wednesday, when throughout the morning and afternoon a reception was held and guests shown over the premises.

The new building is a fine big affair, and most of the plant installed is new—all of it up-to-date. Shanghai people consume a tremendous amount of mineral water in the course of the year, and with the uncertainly of the purity of the water which we get here, great care has to be taken in sterilizing and distilling. Watson's are particularly careful in this respect, and the greatest care is taken in distilling and "spotting." What chiefly impresses the visitor is the spaciousness of all the departments.

The ground floor is principally taken up with godown space and the large filling room. This room is particularly interesting to the layman, who, as a rule, drinks down his ginger-ale or his whiskey-soda with little thought as to how it is made. In the filling room are four automatic filling machines, shortly to be supplemented by two more, and each of these machines will turn out one hundred dozen bottles in an hour. Carbonic acid gas is manufactured in a special tank, distilled and purified, before passing into the gasometer where tremendous pressure is put upon it before it passes through the syrup and distilled water in the bottles. Then the bottles are automatically corked and carefully packed, after which they are shipped on the company's motor lorries and sent away.

On the upper story is the sterilizing room, where the water used in the manufacture of the mineral waters is first of all distilled in Bergfeldt filters and then sterilized by the medium of ultra violet rays.

On this floor is also the store room where English essences and Taikoo sugars, all used in the manufacture of minerals, are stored; also the syrup room where the various syrups for flavouring drinks are stored.

In addition to the present premises, preparations are being made for further extensions during the year.

Amongst those present at the reception were Sir Skinner Turner, the Very Rev. Dean Symonds and and Judge Milton Purdy.

BUREAU OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Functioning as Usual but Under Supervision of Chinese Commissioner

The Bureau of Russian Affairs functioned as usual on Tuesday, with the exception that the offices were closed during the afternoon and officially the Bureau, as the notice on the front door stated, was under the supervision of the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The entire staff acted and were in their offices from 9 a.m. until noon. No change has been noted by those in charge, nor any order been received from the Senior Consul that there would no longer be any Russian Assessor at the Mixed Court, though it was noted at the morning session of the latter organization, that a Russian youth charged with driving a motor without a licence was brought before the Japanese Assessor and the Magistrate.

The Russian press stated on Saturday that M. Karakhan had made application to the Waichiaopu that a Russian Ambassador, differing from the ministers of other countries, be permitted to function at Peking. No reply, we understand, has been given him.

In view of the change in the situation it is interesting to note that many Russians have been applying to the American Consulate for visas. The Consulate, however, refuses to receive any applications at present, as it has been notified by the State Department that nothing is to be done until proper forms, under the new Immigration Bill, have been forwarded. Now that it is after July 1, it seems certain that no Russians from Shanghai will be able to go this year, for the difference in time in transit of mail makes it certain that the 1,792 as permitted under the bill will have left Russia before the forms even arrive in the Orient. Under the 150,000 maximum to be reached gradually (all immigrants annually permitted to enter America) 4,002 of which are Russian, there seems a bright ray in future years for those stranded here.

CUTICURA HEALS CHILD'S HEAD

Hair Fell Out From Eruptions. Could Not Sleep At Night.

"My little girl's head broke out in small red spots which formed sore eruptions and nearly covered her head. The eruptions scaled over and were very irritating causing her to scratch them, and she could not sleep at night. Her hair fell out so that it had to be cut.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I saw a great improvement so purchased more and after using two boxes of Ointment, with the Soap, she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Marriott, 95, Prospect St., Alfreton, Derbyshire, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment exclusively for all toilet purposes.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, July 4.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16=Tls. 6.10 at 70.80=$8.61.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 71=Tls. 140.53 at 70.80 =$198.49

Mex. Dollars, market rate	71.0375
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	270,000
Bar Silver	34 7/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 84.70
New York on London	G.$4.33⅜

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3⅛
Demand	3/3 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	70⅜
Demand	71
PARIS—	
Demand	1383
INDIA—	
Demand	230¾
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73¼
JAPAN—	
Demand	59¾
BATAVIA—	
Demand	194¼
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71⅛

BANK'S OFENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3⅜
4 m/s. credits	3/4⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅜
6 m/s. credits	3/4⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5⅛
NEW YORK—	
Demand	71⅛
4 m/s. credits	73¼
4 m/s. Docs.	73¼
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1450
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3⅜
New York T.T.	71

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

Hk. Tls. 5.46 at 3/3. 15/32	£1
„ 1 at 1365½	Frs. 15.21
„ 1.26 at 71⅛	Gold $1
„ 1 at 58	Yen 1.92
„ 1 at 231⅜	Rupees 2.58
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.35	It. Lire 18.21

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

July 4.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$198.65
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.62
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.37
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$83.22

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$195.47
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.44
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.95
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$81.35

Sino-Italian Bank

Selling Rates for July 4:—

It. Lire 16.45	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.97	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.60	Yen 1

Sino-Scandinavian Bank

Selling Rates July 4:—

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.17
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2,58
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.36

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

July 5.

At the close of business on the 3rd instant, the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 38,967,000 and $38,640,000. These figures include Tls. 5,930,000 and $19,910,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
919 bars from America
15 „ „ London

934 bars

Shipments were:—
Nil.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 350,000 Mex. Dollars melted
200,000 from Tientsin

Tls. 550,000

Shipments were:—
Tls. 100,000 to Canton

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—

$200,000	from River Ports
200,000	„ Shantung
150,000	„ Ningpo
100,000	„ Anking
100,000	„ Wuhu
100,000	„ Hangchow
$950,000	

Shipments were:—
$500,000 to be melted

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34 1/16d. ready and 34⅛d. forward, against 34 1/16d. ready and forward last week, showing rises of ⅛d. and 1/16d. on the respective prices. The fluctuations during the week were small. The London market was reported quiet and steady. China sold and the Continent bought a small amount for forward delivery.

Bars in stock, 3,547, including, silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 389¾ lakhs and $386¾ lakhs, against Tls. 376 lakhs and $382 lakhs last week, and Tls. 211¼ lakhs and $294 lakhs on July 4, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation T.T. 3/3⅛d., where it still remains. Since last writing we have had two days holidays and our exchange market has been particularly quiet, and governed practically by Chinese speculators. Estimates still vary widely as to their position.

The market was quiet and steady all yesterday forenoon, with Banks selling T.T. 3/3⅜d. July, 3/3 1/16d. August, 3/3⅛d. September. Gold $ T.T. 71⅛ July/August, 71¼ September, 71⅜ October, with very little business passing.

THE SILVER MARKET

Easier Tendency Induced by the China Position

Reporting from London on May 28, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The tendency of the silver market has been easier, owing chiefly to the position in China, where exports are still languishing, and a certain amount of speculative exchange business takes place, in connexion with which sales of silver have been made in this market. Purchases have been made occasionally on Continental account and also on behalf of India. As a set-off against the former, a further large consignment of Continental silver has been received in London. The undertone is unchanged, for the fresh bear sales on account of China that have taken place represent so much more to be covered at a later date, when, quite possibly, competition may be keener than it is at the moment. Business with America has been fitful.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are respectively ⅛d. above and the same as those fixed a week ago.

THE GOLD MARKET

India's Remarkable Absorption

Reporting from London on May 28, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 21st inst. amounted to £126,255,860, as compared with £126,354,060 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small proportion of the fair supply of gold available this week has been taken for India. Gold valued at $3,460,000 has arrived in New York from London.

We append figures (in lakhs of rupees) relating to Indian trade (on private account) for April:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Net Exports.	Net Imports.
Merchandise	3069	2027	1042	—
Gold	—	302	—	302
Silver	5	257	—	252

Total Net Exports, 488.

The absorption by India of the precious metals at the present time is still remarkable. The return above detailed indicates that the bullion proportion of the imports into India during the last month was more than 20 per cent. of the total. So far as external trade is concerned, these imports may be regarded as currency between India and her debtors, but within India itself they become commodities simply and do not go to swell the volume of currency. According to the following extract from the "Times of India," the question of financing crops, etc., is assuming importance:—

"A consideration of the Bank's (Imperial Bank of India) statement and the monetary situation shows that the country requires permanent additions to its currency to meet the growing trade and financial requirements, and that temporary inflations do not serve the purpose. The large additions to the country's rupee loans in recent years, moreover, mean a heavy call for finance, particularly during the busy season, and impose a heavy strain on the Bank's resources. The high Bank rates are telling heavily on the country's industries, particularly during the present period of depression, and interest charges are considered unbearably high. Trade and industries both demand relief from this situation, which is growing worse year by year, and it is considered that the country cannot get this relief so long as the official exchange ratiostands at two shillings gold, and fresh money cannot flow into the country, and become a permanent addition to its currency. An early return to the ratio of 1s. 4d. gold is becoming more and more imperative and although unsettled financial conditions in Europe may, in the opinion of some authorities, render advisable the postponing of such a step, yet India's internal development must receive a severe check so long as the present policy prevails."

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April amounted to 54,865 ounces, as compared with 53,407 ounces for March, and 53,200 ounces for April, 1923.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Piece Goods Still Dull, but Signs are Promising: Renewal of Export Interest

July 5.

The markets again have been about as dull as they could be all through the week, but merchants for long have been accustomed, in the darkest days, to endeavour to discover something bright ahead which may offer consolation. So, although this is the third successive week of "nothing doing," they still, in their study of conditions, are convinced that it is but a temporary slump and that everything points to a revival coming along as suddenly as a typhoon. Even the export people have received so many inquiries that they regard the sale of something before long as almost a certainty, though operations still do not go very far beyond polite and chatty correspondence.

Piece Goods.

The conditions so far as indent firms are concerned have remained practically unaltered. Sales have been very small and the market all round has been extremely quiet, with a total lack of any evidence of a renewal of the trade demand in the quantities so urgently hoped for. Korea, who has been out of the market for so long, remains apparently uninterested, but as she has been nibbling in the auction rooms it is possible operations soon will be extended.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—A certain firmness characterized the local market for most of the week, but interest still is not of a nature to be enthusiastic about and actual sales have been small. The quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday were:—July, 46.20; August, 46.20; September, 42.50; October, 39.20; November, 38.65; December, 38.25. Spot quotations:—Shensi, 46.50; Hankow, 44.50 to 45.

Yarn.—A general apathy characterizes the yarn market. Quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday were:—July, 174.70; August, 172.90; September, 170.30; October, 164.80; November, 162.60; December, 162.

Produce.

The produce markets continue dull, although increased interest on the part of Home buyers is in evidence. Practically all commodities are in short supply, which is rendering business on conservative lines almost impossible. Groundnut prices in Europe have advanced and a few sales are reported, mainly to French ports. Groundnut oil also is in demand, but at prices well below the ideas of local holders. Good prices are being offered for musk, but supplies are rather difficult to secure. Light weight cowhides are in request, but mediums and heavies are unsaleable.

CHENGTU-CHUNGKING RAILWAY

A plan is afoot in the Civil Governor's office and the Szechuan Railway and Mine Bureau for the construction of a railway between Chêngtu and Chungking, a distance of about 900 li. Capital is to be raised privately among the people of the province. A petition for approval has been forwarded to the effect that authority is given for the construction of the proposed section, prior to which, however, plans in detail must be submitted for endorsement.

LUNGKAIHO OPENED

The opening of Lungkaiho, in the vicinity of Kiukiang, to foreign trade has been sanctioned by the Government. Lungkaiho is situated between Kiukiang and the Lushan summer resort for foreigners from Hankow and other Yangtze ports. Tao Chiao-yao, former Civil Governor of Kiangsi, has been appointed director in charge of the new commercial port. As Lungkaiho is so close to Kiukiang, no separate Customs house will be established; but like all other self-opened ports in China, the police, sanitary and other public services will be solely administered by the Chinese.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 21, amounted to 85,759 tons and the sales during the same period, to 87,776 tons.

RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
The output of rubber from the Taiping Estates for the month of May was	7,367

LANCASHIRE'S COTTON TRADE

Position Becoming Worse

London, July 1.

In the course of a speech at Manchester to-day Sir Charles Macara said that the position with regard to both American and Egyptian cotton-spinning and manufacturing, instead of improving, was becoming rapidly worse. The present short-time movement had proved insufficient to meet the situation.—Reuter.

FOOCHOW TEA MARKET

The new season teas arrived in Foochow from the interior a little later than last year. The Paklum Congou market was opened on June 7 at Tls. 45 per picul, against Tls. 30 last year. The supply of first crop of this grade of tea is only 600 half-chests against approximately 3,000 half-chests last year. The bulk of first crop Panyong Congou and Souchong, about 20,000 half-chests for both, has also arrived, but the market for these teas has not yet been opened owing to high prices. Opening is expected in a few days. The liquor and leaf of all grades of teas this year is considered to be fair. Prices are expected to be higher on account of excessive likin taxes in the interior and the excellent demand.

GULA KALUMPONG

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ld., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:—

	lb.
Output of Dry Rubber for June 1924	90,000
Shipped	65,993
Coconuts	900,000

JUNE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The total index number for June in Shanghai, as compiled by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, is 151.8, showing marked falls of 1.6 per cent. from the previous month and 2.2 per cent. in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. It is 5.1 per cent. lower as compared with June, 1920, during which our index number had the highest mark, mainly because of the sudden falls of metals and other food products. In metals, the quotation of pure antimony has decreased from Tls. 260 to Tls. 230 per ton. As for "other food products," sugar likewise has not a slump and other commodities, such as beef, mutton, pork, eggs, milk, salt, sauce and Shaoshing liquor, brandy and bacon, have suffered from converting their dollar quotations to taels, owing to the cheap rate of dollars. However, there only small falls happened to miscellaneous goods, while cereals and textiles, on the contrary, show upward movements. The index of cereals rises as high as 138.6, reaching almost the January level. The reason is due to the dearness of new beans at the opening sales in Hankow and Wuhu.

Our monthly figures since June, 1923, are given as follows:—

	Cereals	Other Food Products	Textiles	Metals	Fuels	Building Materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	MISCELLANEOUS Averages	Total Average
Last Wed.										
Feb. 1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 1923	153.7	162.6	155.8	157 8	167.7	159.1	172.6	126.0	156.3	155.2
July 1923	152.8	154.4	155.9	155.8	168.1	160.9	170.8	132.8	158.1	155.4
Aug. 1923	150.0	148.5	153.8	156.8	164.2	162.4	162.9	132.4	155.5	153.1
Sept. 1923	153.2	150.3	154.8	166 9	165.2	165.7	173.0	131.7	158.9	156.8
Oct. 1923	146.1	152.9	160.0	160.8	166.0	166.3	180.6	129.5	160.6	156.1
Nov. 1923	141.5	157.4	165.8	157.9	166.4	167.2	183.0	129.7	164.1	157.3
Dec. 1923	141.2	155.8	165.7	161.0	172.2	162.9	189.6	129.7	163.6	157.5
Jan. 1924	139.1	154.9	165.7	157.9	169.9	163.8	183.8	128.8	161.3	155.8
Feb. 1924	145.6	159.8	167.9	166.6	159.3	160.5	179.0	130.5	157.4	159.6
Mar. 1924	141.2	154.9	165.8	172.0	157.9	155.9	170.6	130.5	153.7	157.5
Apr. 1924	131.9	156.9	158.7	167.4	159.3	155.4	166.9	132.9	153.6	153.7
May 1924	132.7	164.2	164 8	164.5	163.0	149.2	178.1	131.3	155.4	154.3
June 1924	138.6	156.4	156.0	154.1	162.2	147.7	176.2	130.3	154.1	151.8

CHINA'S VANISHING TEA TRADE

The "Tea & Coffee Trades Journal" gives some interesting figures showing the immense decline in China's tea trade with the United States. The relative standing to-day of the four sources of supply is shown by the following table:—

	Percentage of total imports into U. S.		
	1921	1922	1923
China	19.1	15.0	18.5
Japan	28.0	37.5	33.8
British East Indies	30.0	20.6	21.2
Dutch East Indies	6.9	7.4	9.5

The following table shows the amounts in pounds imported from the four principal sources of supply since 1900:—

	China	Japan	British East Indies	Dutch East Indies
1900	42,288 000	38,939,000	4 375,000	—
1901	46,296,000	35,910 000	3,094,000	—
1902	36,990,000	30,768,000	2,896,000	2,000
1903	55,064 000	37,981 000	6,720,000	—
1904	53,157 000	42,700,000	7,679,000	2,000
1905	43,123,000	41,970 000	7,806 000	7 000
1906	37,467,000	37,813,000	7,334,000	1,000
1907	31,231,000	37,412,000	6,266 000	5,000
1908	27,293,000	46,944,000	7,290,000	223
1909	32,220 000	51,911,000	9,980 000	10 829
1910	28,043 000	38,187 000	8,083,000	53 852
1911	25,148 000	52,998 000	9,433,000	227,736
1912	17,006,000	53,747,000	13 688 000	122 692
1913	23,728,000	44,381,000	10,297,000	113 973
1914	20,139,000	41,913,000	10,262,000	289,592
1915	23,101,000	43,869,000	12,286,000	359,683
1916	20,423,000	52,360,000	14,159,000	699,210
1917	19,810,000	52,419,000	11 652,000	2,088,000
1918	21,083 000	52,996,000	44 540,000	29 624 000
1919	10,322 000	57,600,000	11,184,000	25,942,000
1920	12,725,000	38,971,000	28 552,000	5,206 000
1921	9,091,000	25,022,000	19,956,000	5,578,000
1922	16,212,000	26,639,000	21,395,000	6,674,000
1923	13,508,000	35,975,000	19,842,000	8,667,000

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, has been declared, payable on July 5. Bearer Coupon No. 43.

The Carlton, Ltd.—The 3rd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, July 7, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 2 to 7, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Transfer Books of the Shanghai Municipal Loans will be closed from June 19 to 30, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 9th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 40 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, July 7, 1924, at 5 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 28 to July 8, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—A final dividend at the rate of eight per cent. less income tax at 4/7½ in the £ in respect of the year ending December 31, 1923, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 25 on and after the second day of June, 1924.

The Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.—The Fourteen Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Firday, July 11, 1924, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 4 to 11, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, July 11, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 4 to 11, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, July 18, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 12 to 18, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on June 20, 1924, the Transfer Books will be closed from July 25 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive, in order that the list of shareholders entitled to the new issue of shares may be compiled.

Share Report for Week Ending July 4, 1924.

No. 24/26

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use Al Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
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Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai

Business has shown a slight tendency to improve during the past week and buying quotations have been more general. There has been quite a steady demand for nearly all the local Rubber shares and this is supported by a slight recovery in the price of the raw material since last week. Quotations for nearly all other local shares show a little improvement but not attractive enough to tempt sellers at present and the amount of business passing has been small. Local Debenture Stocks are a firm market again and have been difficult to obtain during the week.

London quotations have improved slightly during the week and the following are the latest prices offered to us by cable this week:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913	B.I.	£ 73. 0. 0 (Middle Price)
" " " " " " " "	F.I.	70. 0. 0 ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " "	G.I.	69. 5. 0 (Sellers) cum "
" " " " " " " "	R.I.	69. 15. 0 " " "
" " S'hai & Nanking Rly.		74. 10. 0
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		3. 10. 3 (Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld.		1. 8. 3 "
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"		2. 16. 0 "
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"		4. 3. 0 (Buyers)
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"		5. 7. 6 (Sellers)
Indo-China Steam Navg. Co., Defd. Ord.		13. 12. 6 (Buyers)
General Electric (Ord. shares)		0. 18. 10 (Middle Price)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3¼.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JUNE	28th		30th		JULY 1st		2nd		3rd		4th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Chemor United Rub. Co., Ld. Tls.	..	..					..	..	0.65	..	..	..
Dominion Rub. Co., Ld. .. "	..	..					..	..	1¼	..	..	..
Samagaga Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..					..	..	0.45	..	..	..
Sungala Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..					..	..	0.75	..	..	..
Tebong Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..					..	..	0.75	..	..	..
Ziangbe Rub. Co., Ld. .. "	..	..					..	..	2.15	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Union Insce. Society of C. H. $	229	..					..	..	..	..	..	..
China Fire Insce Co. .. .. $	140	..					..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co. Ltd. .. Tls.	..	..					..	..	74	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. Tls.	..	..					..	..	3	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1919 7% Debs. .. Tls.	..	..					102	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 8% " .. "	..	..					..	..	108	..	..	..
F. M. C. 1921 8% " .. "	—	..					..	..	106	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1920 6% sterling Loan £	..	..					..	..	..	..	104	..

BANK HOLIDAY (SUMMER HOLIDAY)

BANK HOLIDAY (SUMMER HOLIDAY)

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 4, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$				61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314 (c H $64,494,394	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (mkgs. £3 1922) less I/T	23-4-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 x/t £21 15/16			600,000	£5	(a £222,407 (a £3,900,000	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkgs. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-1-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	229			55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648 (b $69,500	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkgs. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c. Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%,	16-1-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	138			10,000	e $15	(c $3,888,195	Dec.	ex 1923 Work a/c .. ..

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, July 3, 1924.

Spot or June	34⅝ cents
July/Sept.	35⅛ „
Oct./Dec.	36¼ „

Market steady.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded *	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 6 to 20	5-4-24 T97	*d* 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-5-24 T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24 T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909 dc.	14-3-23 T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910 do.	10-5-24 T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24 T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912 do.	3-1-24 T99	340,000	6	do.
	1913 do.	3-5-23 T100	756,300	6	do.
	1914 10 to 50	19-5-24 T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1915 10 to 30	19-5-24 T89	900,000	6½	do.
	1916 do.	19-5-24 T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1918 10	28-5-24 T97	1,400,000	6	do.
	1919 10	18-10-23 T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919 10	3-7-24 T102	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920 10	1-5-24 T103	2,240,000	7	do.
	„ 10 to 30	4-7-24 £104	£750,000	6	do.
	1921 do.	17-6-24 £108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921 do.	3-7-24 T108	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922 do.	10-6-24 T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923 do.	29-5-24 T97	*a*T6,000,000	6	do.
	1924 do.	18-6-24 T95	T500,000	8%	do.
	(1911) do.	8-10-23 T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do.	12-2-23 T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
French Municipal Council	1915 do.	5-3-24 T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921 do.	3-7-24 T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923 do.	17-12-23 T95	*a* T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	(1921 10 to 30	9-5-24 T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.; S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922 do.	6-6-22 T108	T500,000	8	do.
	1922 do.	2-10-23 T105	T1,000,000	7	do.
	1923 do.	2-4-23 T94	*e* 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 5 to 20	31-3-22 T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909 do.	29-5-24 T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911 do.	26-9-22 T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	„ do.	28-3-24 T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	„ do.		250, 00	6	Jan-July
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	1912 do.	29-5-24 T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913 do.	3-4-23 T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	„ do.	11-1-24 T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do.	22-3-23 T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1916 5 to 25	3-4-23 T88	350 000	6	June-Dec.
	1922 do.	12-2-23 T98	500,000	6	do.
	1922 do.	10-1-24 T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
Shanghai Club	1907 20	1-2-24 T98	500 000	6	May-Nov.
Country Club	1901 Perpetual	29-5-24 T91	450,000	6	do
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914 5 to 20		139,000	6	June-Dec.
	1915 do.		130,000	6	May-Nov.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	1906 do.		110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	1911 do.	7-6-23 T98	250,000	6	June-Dec.
			300,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	1923 10 to 20	27-2-23 T95½	*h* 270,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923 25	19-6-24 T100	1,200,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 10		50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914 5 to 20	14-10-22 T92	T250.000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc;	1922 5 to 20	.. ..	T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls 51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.139,800; *h*—Tls.12,300; *i*—$18,90

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	Total output this fin'r. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,643	8.87d.	125,000	18,000	22,000	166,000
Amherst (New).. ..	„ 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	40,751	*8.38d.	50,371	14,670	15,735	20,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	640,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	242,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	848,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	389,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	„ 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	69,900
Bukit Tob Alang ..	„ 500,000	Mar.	305,845	248,132	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	54,200
Bute	„ 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	57,700
Chemor United ..	„ 360,000	Dec.	340,794	247,037	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	97,100
Chempedak	£35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	†/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	78,000
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	161,923	1445,388	..	11.09d.	134,014	11,400	13,000	158,414
Consolidated (1914) ..	„ 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	242,172
Dominion	„ 250,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	117,749
Gula-Kalumpong ..	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0.7d.	232,000	83,000	..	315,000
Gula-Kelumpong ..	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	337,800
Java Consolidated ..	„ 150,000	Dec.	189,239	145,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	37,992
Kapayang	„ 250,000	Mar.	104,783	78,576	84,000	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	14,150
Kasa	„ 300,000	June	138,339	339,070	..	..	236,203	19,640	22,670	278,413
Kota Bahroe (1921) ..	„ £70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	50,000	53,000	282,000
Kroewoek	Ges 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gls6.0.28	413,300	64,000	..	477,300
Langkat	Tls. 600,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	12,000
Padang	„ 150,000	Mar.	135,223	9,265	176,033	†40.19	..	..	..	..
Pengkalan (1921) ..	„ 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	27,635	..	5,956	3,491
Permuta	„ 275,000	Dec.	65,284	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	67,900
Repah	„ 600,000	Sept.	341,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sainggang	„ 100,000	June	179,865	142,000	115,183	11.37d.	150,509	8,200	..	158,709
See Kee (1918)	„ 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	64,300
Selimah	„ 275,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*7.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	68,100
Senawas (1921)	„ 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	172,857
Shanghai Kedah	„ 313,600	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	23,000
S'hai-Kelubaz	„ 600,000	Dec.	373,111	283,816	408,961	..	66,510	7,983	20,331	88,824
S'hai-Malay	„ 200,000	June	208,851	188,016	..	9½d.	146,726	11,400	14,200	172,326
S'hai Pahang	„ 325,000	Dec.	171,252	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	52,500
S'hai Seremban	„ 600,000	Oct.	501,239	679,710	650,000	Gls6.0.38	267,158	39,079	..	306,237
S'hai-Sumatra	„ 250,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sua-Manggis	„ 100,000	Mar.	105,757	37 875	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,838	17,760
Sungei Duri	„ £40,000	June	308,073	296,568	229,000	11.61d.	182,427	10,769	18,512	211,708
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	*£30	12,133	6,548	7,307	34,232
Tanah Merah	„ 750,000	Mar.	395,900	304,700	..	7.92d.	..	24,000	25,000	50,000
Tebong	„ 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	130,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,600	300,500

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense † Straits Cents.

Senawang Rubber Esta. (ord. Co., (1921), Ld. 12½ Cum. Pref.	T	0.70				63)	300,000	T1			Dec.	(Interim T0.05, 1923—No final		30-4-23
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T					67)	100,000	T1			Jan.	....		30-10-23
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.75	0.60			34)	400,000	T1	*a*	T1,183	Sept	T0.05, 1923		
S'ha Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. .. ord	T	0.50	0.25			13)	315,000	T1	*a*	T12,073	Dec.	T0.05, 1919		27-12-23
„ 8% cum. part. pref.	T	3	1½				30,200	T10	*a*	T521	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16		24-2-20
„	T	9				22)	30,000	T10				Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/24 ..		2-5-17
														31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.75					200,000	T1		(Loss) T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)		
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.30	0.25				325,000	T1		*a* (Loss)T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22		12-10-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	105	96	100		7)	30,000	T20		(*a* (Loss) 325,810				31-3-17
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.35				30	56,000	T5		(*c* T312,170	Oct.	T3, 1918-19		
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.75	0.70			‡5	100,000	T1		(*a* T7,454				1-4-20
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	6	6				10,000	$1 at T3.50		(*c* T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923		
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld. ..	T	0.50					200,000	T1	*a*	(Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.03, 1919		18-4-24
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.47½	0.45			32)	750,000	T1	*a*	T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)		12-10-23
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.75	0.70			154)	750,000	T1	*a*	T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24		12-12-17
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.		2½	2			32)	300,000	10s.	(*a*	T17,861				20-5-20
									(*c*	T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923		7-12-17
COTTONS, ETC.														2-5-24
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord. 8% cum. pref.	T	11.15				15	1,000,000	T5	(*a*	T3,257				8-4-24
„	T	105				43)	10 000	T100	(*b*	T1,400,000				
									(*c*	T2,802,920	Dec.	Ord. T0.55, 1923		5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	T	8							(*a*	(Loss)T86,057		Pref. T8, 1923		5-3-24
							80,000	T10	(*b*	T120,000				
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. .. .. ord. pref.	T	3	3	3½		30)	500,000	T3	(*c*	T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921)		8-3-23
	T					3)	5,000	T100	*a*	(Loss) T85,890				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	61 old 36new							(*b*	T200,000				
									(*c*	T2,551,760	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)		25-3-22
INDUSTRIAL.							80,000	T50	(*a*	T50,375				
							40,000	T50	(*c*	T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23		24-8-23
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord. 6% cum; pref.	£			£5½		66)	18,000,000	£1	(*a*	£3,531,846				
							4,500,000	£1	(*c*	£2,251,649	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 2% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T		11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350					5,000	T100	(*a*	T290,406				
									(*b*	T300,000				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	250	251				20,000	H$100	(*c*	T3,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24		31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25				37)	6,000	T25	(*a*	H $440,763				
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	23 old	21 old 6 15new				400,000	H$7.50	(*b*	H $600,000				
Maatschappij, &c., In Langkat	T	6	5½				250,000	Gs.10	(*c*	H $1,200,000	Dec.	Final H $40, 1923		1-4-24
			(south. T12½)	(from. T	(comb. T				(*a*	T22,319				
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	5	5				250,000	T5	(*c*	T140,015		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½%, 1923-24		15-4-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	9				8)	600,000	T5	*a*	H $93,347				
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	6				10)	6,000	T20	(*c*	H $1,050,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)		4-3-24
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10				11)	25,000	T10	*a*	(Loss) T158,433				
									(*c*	T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19		30-3-20
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	40	40			‡)	24,600	T50	(*a*	T35,698				
									(*c*	T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923		5-3-24
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	150	150			‡9)	50,000	£20	(*a*	T24,475				
									(*b*	T75,000	Dec.	(Final 10s./- (at Exchg. 3/2½ = T3.09) mkg. 20s./-. 1923		4-4-24
STORES.									(*c*	T1 770,985				
American Drug Co.	M $	40				44)	10,000	M$100	(*a* (Loss) M$221,180					
									M$75,560	Dec.	....			
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½	5½			‡18)	38 000	$20	(*a*	T7,895				....
									(*c*	T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-18		1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	50					1,200	$60	(*a*	$7,993				
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	$	60				17)	10 000	$50	(*c*	$26,000	Dec.	$6, 1922		1-5-23
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	11				‡50)	30,000	$20	(*a*	$12,581				
									(*c*	$392,000	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24) ..		12-5-23
									a	(Loss) $7,957				
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	98½			‡)	2,500	$100	(*c*	$200,141	Feb.	$1.80, 1922-23		6 6-24
MISCELLANEOUS.									(*a*	$7,915				
									(*b*	$20,000				3-5-23
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11					10,000	T10	(*c*	$250 000		$10, 1923-24		
									(*a*	Loss) T26,956				23-5-24
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld., "B" London	T	18							(*c*	T119,293	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22		
	£1		£2:14:0	£2:18:0			40,000	£1	(*a*	£17,022				30-12-24
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	50					5,400	T50	(*c*	£114,315	Dec.	(1st Int. 1923, 12s./- (Coupon 23)		
									(*a*	T21,118		(2nd Int. 1923, 12s./- (Coupno 24) both less I/T at 4/7½ in £		1-10 24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25					3 000	T50	(*c*	T220,000				
									(*a*	T10,557		T5, 1923		1-2-24
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co, Ld. ..	T	74	73			‡49.	40,000	T50	(*b*	T70,000	Apr.	T1 50 1913-14		16-4-24
									(*c*	T956,857	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24		31-3-15
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100					940	$100	(*a*	$109,513				3 6 24
									(*b*	$0,000				
									(*c*	$21,101	Mar.	$10 1922-23		5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting;
b Dividend Equalization Reserve,
c General and Other Reserves
d Unsealed liability £0 per sh;
e „ „ £10 „
f „ „ H $150 „
g „ „ H $200 „
h „ „ H $ 80 „
„ „ „ Tls. 25 „
x Working Account 1923
y Working Account 1922
z Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (Idem. "B").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also.
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Pref. Shares of Tls. 9,162
1—14,000 sh' unis'd.
2—70,411 „
3— 5,000 „
4— 4,000 „
5—19,182 „
6—50,000 „
7—10,761 „
8—10,000 „

$—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd; 10—500 „ 11—15,200 „ 12—50,000 „ 13—1,337 „ 14—3,063 „ 15—100,000 „ 16—1,662 „ 17—3,832 „ 18—5,580 „ 19—188,330 „ 20—15,000 „ 21—100,000 „ 22—2,620 „ 23—5 000 „ 24—70,810 „ 25—125,000 „

26—60,000 sh' unis'd 27—5,121 „ 28—200,000 „ 29—4,933 „ 30—2,000 „ 31—4,000 „ 32—50,000 „ 33—125,000 „ 34—102,570 „ 35—200 „ 36—189 000 „ 37—1,443 „ 38—7,695 „ 39—7,695 „ 42—280,000 „ 43—1,000 „ 44—1,672 sh' unis'd

47—500 sh. unis'd „ „ „

COMPANY MEETINGS

TANAH MERAH RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Tannah Merah Rubber Estates was held last Friday at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided supported by the directors and 104,925 shares were represented.

After the reading of the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

Since the last report the total area of the Estate has been increased by five acres, representing a block of land acquired by the Company in 1920, but not hitherto included in the total area. During the year 160 acres of waste land were surrendered to Government, but no adjustments of areas can be made until after the survey and excision of the land from the title. This also applies to an area of approximately 400 acres sold the previous year, the survey of which has still to be undertaken by the Government. When all the necessary adjustments and surveys have been made, the Company will possess 1,817 acres of planted rubber and approximately 1,408 acres of reserve—a total area of 3,225 acres.

From the time restriction was brought into effect, the earnings of this Company have been seriously affected by reason of the very low export allowance given to the Estate. This was due to the fact that the standard year on which the allowances were based for all Estates was a period of comparatively low outputs as far as Tanah Merah was concerned, as a large proportion of tappers during that time were new recruits from Java just learning their work. I am pleased to report, however, that under the new method of reckoning outputs, the allowance has been appreciably altered and for the coming year the standard production has been raised to 566,360 lb., being an increase of 105,120 lb. on the original figure. On the 60 per cent. basis, this will give the estate a quarterly exportable allowance of 84,954 lb. as against 69,186 previously, an increase of 62,072 lb. for the year. In addition to this, you will be pleased to hear that the re-assessment was made retrospective to November 1, 1923, and for the quarter ended April 30, the allowance was increased to 102,166 lb. Under the revised assessment, it is estimated that the Company will be able to produce its allowance of 339,186 lb. at an "all-in" cost of 33 Straits cents, which is equivalent to 9.24d. per lb., but I feel confident this figure will be improved upon.

The position as regards the Rubber industry at the present time is an anxious one and it is extremely difficult to gauge what future prospects are likely to be. From time to time the question of improving the marketing of rubber by co-operative selling has been under consideration by the Rubber Growers' Association and a Committee has now been appointed to work out the necessary details of a scheme which I feel sure, if supported by all rubber producers, will undoubtedly tend to strengthen the position of the industry.

With regard to the accounts, these call for very little comment. The profit for the year amounted to Tls. 25,008.40 which, added to the amount of Tls. 31,850.88 brought forward from last year, makes a total of Tls. 56,859.28 standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. Whilst the result might appear to justify a small return to Shareholders, your Directors are of the opinion that the interests of shareholders will be best served by deferring any distribution of profits until the price of rubber is such as to insure the Company working at a reasonable profit. The present price, as you are aware, leaves much to be desired and barely covers cost of production. The Directors therefore regret they are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend, but should conditions improve, they will give this matter their first consideration.

Mr. Wyld has continued his excellent work as Manager and the Directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his services and those of the estate staff, the local agents in Ipoh and of the visiting agent.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The following resolutions were duly adopted:—

That the Report and Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1924, together with the recommendation as to appropriation as to balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted.—

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

That Mr. Chun Bing-him be re-elected a Director of the company—

Proposedd by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected Auditors to the company—

Proposed by Mr. W. A. Odgen and seconded by Mr. S. R. Owen.

WEST END ESTATES

A Profitable Year's Working

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the West End Estates, Ltd., was held on Saturday at the offices of Messrs. Cumine & Milne, secretaries and general managers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. M. Cumine who was supported by Mr. P. L. Bojesen and Mr. C. K. Greaves, directors, and the shareholders present represented 9,759 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read:

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and statement of account for the financial year ended December 31, 1923, having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take the same as read.

The report recording so fully, as it does, the year's working leaves me hardly anything further to say except that I should like to draw your attention to the item of Tls. 78,413.47, the balance appearing in our favour in the profit and loss account. You will see the losses incurred during former years amounting to Tls. 45,893.55 has been wiped off, leaving a balance of Tls. 32,519.92 to be dealt with. It is the intention of your directors to have this amount for the time held in reserve until the buildings which are now under construction have been completed. You will also note the small amount of Tls. 2,515.40 which represents the working expenses for the year. As this sum is only 2½ per cent. or thereabouts on the capital, I am sure you will agree with me this speaks extremely well for the management.

Although the year ended has been a good one, there have been many difficulties and handicaps which we would otherwise have overcome had we the required resources to assist us. The directors regret the retirement of Mr. Chen Tse-kon from the board. Mr. P. L. Bojesen has been invited and has consented to fill the seat vacated, whose appointment, I feel sure will have your approval.

Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson, auditors, have reconstituted their firm and have changed their name and style to Thomson & Co. They offer themselves for re-election at the same remuneration.

Before asking you to adopt the report and accounts as submitted I shall be glad to answer any question which you may care to ask.

The following resolutions were then carried:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1923, as presented to the meeting, be hereby adopted. Proposed by Mr. H. M. Cumine, seconded by Mr. C. K. Greaves.

That the election of Mr. Peter Ludvig Bojesen as a director of the company, be hereby confirmed. Proposed by Mr. W. Cumine, seconded by Mr. H. M. Cumine.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be hereby re-elected as the company's auditors for the year ending December 31, 1924, at the annual remuneration of Tls. 100. Proposed by Mr. P. L. Bojesen, seconded by Tsu Paolin.

Increase of Capital.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was then held, Mr. H. M. Cumine presiding.

The Chairman said: It will not be necessary for me to take up much of your valuable time to explain the object for which this resolution has been put before you for your sanction, as the same, I am certain, will already have appealed to you as expedient seeing, as you must have seen, the difficulties and handicaps under which we have been working. Although the financial year ended December 31, 1923, has been decidedly a bumper one, and while congratulating ourselves on its success, we should bear in mind the several opportunities which we have had to pass, but which would otherwise have been taken full advantage of had we the resources then ready at hand.

Should the resolution be passed, it is not your directors' intention to immediately allot the new shares for subscription, but rather to hold the same in reserve until such time as occasion may require, in order not to cause unnecessary burden to the old shares that are already in operation.

The object for which the resolution has been put before you being quite simple although important, I think I hardly need to say anything further, but before asking you to adopt the same, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions the shareholders may care to ask.

The resolution, proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bojesen, and carried, was as follows:—That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 1,000,000.00 by the creation of 90,000 additional shares of Tls. 10.00 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing shares of the company.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

Steady Progress Despite Adverse Trade Conditions: Record Premium Income

The 21st ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Co., Ld., was held on Monday at the head office, 4 The Bund. Mr. F. R. Scott presided, supported by Messrs. H. M. Little, W. P. Lambe, C. M. Bain, W. A. Kearton, P. W. Massey, W. Nation (Directors) and W. E. Smith, (secretary and general manager) and other shareholders, representing 9,865 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

The printed report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time and I propose, therefore, with your permission, to take them as read.

The working account for the year 1922, after allowing for a bonus to contributors and an interim dividend of 15s. per share, shows that the balance available for distribution is Tls.. 299,600.91, and your directors recommend that this balance be allocated as follows:—A final dividend of 20s. a share absorbing Tls. 60,759.49, and the remainder to be transferred to underwriting reserve account to close the Account for the year 1922.

As regards the year 1923, our figures show a steady progress despite the adverse trade conditions still existing, and it will be a matter of satisfaction for you to know that our premium income for the past 12 months, amounting to Tls. 2,655,464.31, actually constitutes a record in the history of this company. Our interest earnings also mark a notable advance over the previous year, whilst the balance in working account, totalling Tls. 710,563.05, shows a similarly healthy increase. In view of these satisfactory results your directors feel justified in recommending an interim dividend for 1923 of 25s. a share which, together with the final dividend for 1922 already referred to, makes a total distribution of 45s. a share. It is proposed also to pay the usual bonus of 20 per cent. on marine contributory premiums.

Turning now to the balance sheet. I would explain that the company's investments have been taken at the market value as at 31st December last, and, as you will see, an appreciation of some Tls. 640,600 is shown over last year's figures. You will notice also that our exchange and investment fluctuation account stands at a very substantial figure, sufficient to cover the possibility at any future time of any marked depreciation in our gold and silver investments.

Since our last meeting I would mention that Mr. W. Nation accepted an invitation to join this company's directorate. Mr. Nation's connection with insurance extends over many years and his services should, therefore, be of the utmost value to the board.

I would also like you to know that at the end of March last the Company moved into its new London quarters at Nos. 78-80 Cornhill, where, with its allied companies, it occupies a very prominent site in the heart of the city. Mr. H. G. Simms, for many years our Secretary and General Manager here, is in charge of this important branch and will be very glad to welcome friends home from the Far East.

Our business in London is, I may say, of ever growing importance and it is expected that we shall derive very considerable benefit from the better accommodation which our new premises will afford.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe the Report and Accounts were adopted.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Working Account, 1922.—That a final dividend of 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital be paid, at exchange 3/3½ per tael, and that the remainder be transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account to close the account for 1922.

Working Account 1923.—That an interim dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid up capital be paid: that a bonus of 20 per cent. upon the Contributory Marine Premiums, subject to income-tax, be paid, both payable at exchange 3/3½ per tael, and that the remainder be carried forward.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

That Messrs. Scott, Lambe, Bain, Massey, Martin Little, Nation and Kearton be re-elected Directors of the Company, and that the remuneration of the Directors be Taels six thousand per annum.—Proposed by Mr. John Bentley, seconded by Mr. L. P. Ralph.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors of the Company, and that the remuneration of the Auditors be Taels one thousand per annum.—Proposed by Mr. R. L. Stewart, seconded by Mr. J. W. Thorburn.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

A Home paper refers to the Hongkong section at Wembley as a place where "tiffins and chow can be eaten." It is, of course, advisable that they be consumed together.

THE suitability of house publications to large hongs in China is shown in the "Mei Foo Shield," published by the Standard Oil Co., of New York, for its local and outports staffs. The third number has made its appearance under the editorship of Mr. Monte Smith, whose versatility is displayed in the artistic coloured covers which enhance the appearance of the publication. Considerable literary ability is displayed by members of Socony's outport staffs, aside from liberal contributions of items of personal interest. No doubt the magazine will be an important factor in maintaining the *esprit de corps* for which the Standard Oil forces in China have become noted.

ON Wednesday the "*Echo de Chine*" published a letter, unsigned, received from Tientsin, alleging that the attempted assassination of M. Merlin was carried out "with the permission of the Canton authorities." The writer added that the conspiracy was Chinese in origin, and arose through dissatisfaction among a number of men deported from Indo-China, while support for the conspiracy was gained as a consequence of what was learned of negotiations conducted by M. Merlin while in Japan. It was at first planned that the assassination should take place in Shanghai, but the conspirators found M. Merlin was too closely guarded here, and instructions, together with the necessary information, were accordingly forwarded to Canton. Commenting on this letter, the editor of the "*Echo de Chine*" says that people implicated are still in Canton, and the French will not be satisfied until all of them have been arrested by the Canton Government.

Municipal Gazette News

Chinese Refugees in the Settlement.

The following letter is published for general information:—

Council Chamber,
June 20, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your letter of April 12, forwarding a despatch from the Dean of the Diplomatic Body in Peking giving cover to a note from the Waichiaopu on the subject of Chinese refugees in the Foreign Settlement.

The Council notes that it has been reported to the Chinese Government that certain persons are in hiding in the Foreign Settlements and Concessions whose arrest has been ordered by the Central Government, and who make it their business to foment local disaffection and plot to raise disturbances in the Provinces.

The Council further notes that the High Provincial Authorities have been requested to take measures to deal with such evildoers in the areas under their control, but that, as it is not possible for them to control persons who may take refuge in the Foreign Settlements, the Diplomatic Body is requested to arrange for the requisite measures to be taken in regard to such conspiracies in the Settlements and to extradite such guilty persons in order that they may receive suitable punishment.

I have the honour to state that the Council is ever mindful of the fact that the Chinese Government has courteously set aside the Foreign Settlements as a place in which foreigners should reside and conduct their trade, and Chinese merchants and others have always been welcome to the Settlement when they come in peace and good amity and in the furtherance of such trade, but not otherwise. It has therefore been the policy of the Settlement in the past, and that policy will be continued, of expelling from the Settlement malefactors of every description and persons plotting secretly or otherwise against the security or wellbeing of the Chinese Government.

To this end, therefore, and apart from the established procedure for dealing with convicted malefactors, the Council declares itself ready and willing at all times to co-operate with the Chinese Government in controlling such unruly elements of the Chinese population, as may seek refuge within the Settlement, and upon receipt of such information as will enable the Council to take the necessary action, such persons in the future, as in the past, shall be denied the hospitality of the Settlement, and shall be expelled, extradited or otherwise dealt with as the circumstances of the case may dictate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. FESSENDEN,
Chairman.

N. U. COMM. G. DE' ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy
and Senior Consul.

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CORRESPONDENCE

MR. ELLY WIDLER AND THE SWISS CONSULATE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Kaestli, the Swiss Vice-Consul's, letter in to-day's paper, one would think that the Swiss Consulate had already advertised it quite enough that they have no objection to issuing you registration-papers and passports without the special proofs of Swiss citizenship, which they all of a sudden require when there is trouble.

The fact remains that Mr. Elly Widler had both a Swiss registration certificate and a Swiss passport in his possession at the time of his arrest, and it would have been more to the point if Mr. Kaestli had come forward and stated that General Yang Sen is wrong when he says that Mr. Widler was an unrecognized forcigner when he arrested him. There would then have been a good opportunity for Mr. Kaestli to have continued: "but unfortunately the Swiss Government was unable to proceed with the matter as they lacked the complete proof required as to Mr. Widler's Swiss citizenship."

It is also, I believe, an undisputed fact that the Swiss Consul did at first insist on Mr. Widler being a Swiss citizen *vis-a-vis* General Yang Sen, who, however, seems to have taken up the position that he didn't care what kind of a citizen Mr. Widler was, he would deal with him—and dealt with him. Whether it was the firm stand the foreigner-loving General of Szechuan took up, and the $200,0000 he asked for Mr. Widler's release, that induced the Swiss Consulate suddenly to discover that they required further proof of citizenship before they could proceed in the matter, is not known.

We are all very indignant with the so-called "Chameleon Foreigners" who transfer their allegiance from one consulate to the other—and I see General Yang Sen is even trying to make capital out of this in his statement of Mr. Widler's case—but it seems to me that it is setting them a very bad example for a Consulate to do what the Swiss have done to Mr. Widler.

Mr. Kaestli's letter was, I think, quite uncalled for, and its immediate effect would seem to be to further downing a man that is down, which, I trust, was not the object of its writing.

I am etc.,
FAIR-PLAY.

Shanghai, June 26, 1924.

A QUESTION FOR SINOLOGUES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent 不定 by giving wrong characters for both the names he asks for information about, has made them almost unrecognizable.

The first name should be Liang Hao 梁顥. Liang Hao was born in 913 A.D., during the Sung dynasty, at Hsü-ch'êng 須城, in the province of Shantung. It is said that he obtained the dègree of *Chin-shih* 進士 when he was 72 years of age, and that he was first on the list. With reference to this the *San Tzú Ching* 三字經 has the following passage:

若梁顥八十二對大廷魁多士 which according to Bridgman's translation is: "Behold "Liang Hao, at the advanced age of 82, in the Imperial Hall among many scholars, gains the first rank."

This age, however, is disputed. Hung Mai 洪邁 points out that according to General History 國史 Liang Hao died at the age of 42, probably while he was Prefect of Kaifêng, at any rate when his services were most needed by the State. The Annals of Sung 宋史本傳 give his age at the time of his death as 92, and other authorities maintain that after a long life of repeated failures, including even a term of banishment, Liang Hao succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Emperor Chên Tsung 眞宗 who loaded him with honour for his services. He is said to have been a fine and handsome man, a Don Juan in his younger days, but always a loyal friend.

The other name should be Wang Hsi-chih 王羲之,—A.D. 321-379, Chin 晉 dynasty. Wang Hsi-chih was very studious in his youth; he mastered the Classics at an early age. In the military service of his country he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General and is often mentioned by that title, *i.e.* Wang Yo-chün 王右軍 *Yo chün* (not *Shih-chün*) is a military rank, not a personal name. Posterity knows him best as a very skilful penman, having introduced certain styles of handwriting which are much admired to this day. It is recorded that he transcribed the *Tao-tê-ching* 道德經 (Lao Tzù's famous book) for a Taoist priest, and received in return the present of a flock of geese. I can find nothing to show that he was a henpecked husband; authentic records are silent on that point. He was a native of K'uai-chi 會稽 (Shaohsing), (Chekiang Province).

For fuller details concerning these two men your correspondent should refer to the "Dictionary of Chinese Celebrities." 中國人名大辭典

I am etc.,
ZADOC.

Shanghai, June 26, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wish to thank the two gentlemen who kindly replied to my enquiry about Liang Hao and Wang Yo-chun. I am in possession of four pictures painted by an "old gentleman of 82" and the name I put forward, apparently inaccurately, was given me by a Chinese as the most likely "old man of 82" to sign himself as such.

For putting Shih instead of Yo, I offer my apologies. Perhaps Zadoc knows if Liang Hao went in for painting in his spare time? Or may be this is another "old man of 82" who indulges in amateur's art.

Many thanks for the useful information supplied,

I am, etc.,
定不

Shanghai, June 28, 1924.

AMOY UNIVERSITY TROUBLE

To the Editor, of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As there have been so many erroneous reports about the recent trouble we had at Amoy University, may I ask you to be good enough to publish the following authenticated account of all the happenings, which are, to my best knowledge and belief, entirely based on facts and nothing but facts:

On May 26, President Lim Boon Keng notified three teachers that, in terms of their agreements, their services would be discontinued after three months. These teachers immediately agitated among the students to demand reasons for their removal. The President politely but firmly replied that he had no intention of yielding to the mob pressure of the students. About thirty students, upholding Bolshevist ideas, intimidated the others, and, by threats of violence, insulted all those teachers and officers who tried to keep order backed up unfortunately by the discharged teachers and some other disgruntled members of the staff.

The police were unable to prevent rowdyism. The good students were coerced to remain quiet or even compelled to take part in processions to take forcible possession of the school premises, and to damage school property worth over $800.

False charges were made without the least scruple. Among other was that the President ordered the Acting Business Manager to hire coolies to beat students. The real facts are that on June 1, there was a teachers' meeting after which four Amoy teachers were returning home when they were suddenly surrounded and forced to return to the hall and were locked up. One of them was set free. He ran to the Acting Business Manager for assistance. The latter immediately went forward, followed by a few workmen. He was, nowever, stopped by students who behaved in an insolent and threatening manner. Some of the workmen voluntarily came forward to assist the Business Manager, and, in so doing, came into conflict with the students and captured three of them. It must be explained that to the unsophisticated country folks this rude behaviour of students towards their teachers was, according to their old Chinese tradition, an unpardonable sin. They pulled three of the students, ringleaders, away and tied them up. Mean while the Business Manager was still on the spot trying to get the students to set free their teachers. This being unsuccessful, he went to rescue the captured students, who, by this time, assisted by the discharged and disgruntled teachers, refused to be unbound, and, by misleading statements and false charges, caused the police and soldiers present to arrest the Acting Business Manager!

I need hardly add that, from the above account, it will be readily seen that President Lun never ordered anyone to hire workmen to beat the students, but that on the contrary he had been sinned against rather than sinned in any way.

I am, etc.,
JUSTICIA.

Shanghai, July 1, 1924.

CHINESE BONDS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant, your Canton correspondent reports that The Department of Finance of the General Head Quarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton is issuing Military Bonds dated June 1, 1924."

It may be of interest to your readers to know that Dr. Sun's Government in the First Year of the Republic when Hu Han-min was Governor and Liao Chung-hai treasurer, both of whom are again holding office, issued Bonds to the total value of $10,000,000.

These were premium bearing bonds, one of which I enclose herewith for *your museum*, but after the first overthrow of Dr. Sun's Government these bonds were declared null and void and unredeemable.

On the re-entry of Dr. Sun into power at Canton, your correspondent endeavoured to cash his holdings in these bonds, but was informed that they were worthless as Dr. Sun had cancelled them.

It would be very interesting if Dr. Sun and his party could explain what became of the $10,000,000 as no drawing ever took place and no interest was ever paid on these bonds.

Foreigners, and in fact Chinese, should be very wary in applying for bonds from a "Government" which has proved its bad faith in the past, and publicity should be given to the danger or loss of one's investments in dealing in bonds of the Kuangtung Clique.

Thanking you for space in your valuable columns to publish this letter and enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
VICTIM.

June 27, 1924.

TRUTH ABOUT LABOUR IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your kindly sparing for me just the space for a remark or two on yesterday's news concerning the Chinese Delegate to the International Labour Conference, claiming 8 hours for children and no night work for women.

That Chinese Delegate in my humble opinion must be another sample of Chinese professional Delegates to Conferences etc., often self-appointed and invarably maddrunk with Confucian greatness. These Chinese Delegate always benefit very greatly by a sobering and cooling such as can only be given by a speech *à la* Sir James Jamieson.

The true aim of that Chinese Delegate must be not to benefit any Chinese children or women put to add his quota to the "strafing" of the foreign and successful mill-owner by subverting the labour. The foreign mill-owner gives real actual bread and butter to thousands of Chinese men, women and children quite above 14-15 years. Night-shift work is paid for on pay day in full at special rates. Chinese-owned mills treat their labour quite in another way, especially as to pay day business. Hence Chinese labour prefers foreign-owned rule, as a natural consequence. Chinese-owned jealousy and hatred for the foreigner must be the true motive prompting the delegate; no such thing as humanitarianism in Chinese breasts.

In my turn I will state facts that the Delegate would not like to bring forth at any Conference *viz.*: I commissioned a workman—so-called skilled labourer—to repair with tin solder four small leakages in the corrugated roof of my houses estimated price for the job not given; I was asured that in one day all would be done. Instead; six labourers came, it took them over one week to do the job. Daily working hours were as follows, as I saw myself: Coming to work, 8.15 to 8.30 a.m.; rest, tiffin and cigarettes 11.30 a.m.; work again at about 3 p.m., to 3.20 p.m., or so; knock-off for the day at 4.45 p.m. Daily wages asked for 75 cts.

A carpenter's job was estimated to require at most 8 to 9 days for two men to do it, with ample provision for the unexpected. Three men came to work, all skilled workmen, time required at the rate of 80 cents per day: four weeks, cigarettes consumed dozens of packages during the same time. Ask native contractors and you get the same statement as mine own.

Chinese Delegates are given too much importance, there are no Chinese Delegates in my opinion but really Chinese So-and-So Clique Delegates. What about the Chinese Members of Parliament? How were those elected?

With thanks for the hospitality,

I am etc.,
FOREIGN DEVIL.

Shanghai, July 1, 1924.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—To-morrow our American cousins celebrate their national fête day. Now, that day has a significance for us, Britons, which we are apt to overlook. The colonists in America revolted against a system of taxation which England attempted to impose upon them, and which the colonists considered unjust and unfair. In other words, the colonists took up arms to vindicate a principle, and that principle has been upheld ever since by the British Parliament, not only in its relations with the British Overseas Dominions and Colonies, but with the inhabitants of Britian itself. The action of the American colonitst opened up a new era in British Parliamentary procedure and policy, which has evolved a system of government which we have much to be proud of. The American colonists did no more in 1775 than we would do to-day if our Parliament attempted to impose upon us a system of government which was sought to be imposed upon the American colonists then. We Britons can, therefore, extend to our American cousins our best wishes for their national festival, a festival which is of common interest to the two great English-speaking nations, and the two greatest democratic nations in the world. Now, Sir, cannot we join forces to extent these common interests?

Ever since the close of the war leaders of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic have been advocating closer co-operation and greater friendship between Great Britain and America. Numerous monuments have been erected in England in honour of Englishmen who took an active part in the founding of the great American nation. At innumerable gatherings the common interests of the two nations have been emphasized, and moving appeals have been made for drawing the two countries closer together. That this feeling is not altogether the result of the war is proved by the writings of prominent Americans and Britons. No one who has read "The Life And Letters Of Walter Hines Page" could doubt the existence of a deep-rooted feeling of affection and friendship towards England on the part of many Americans long before the war.

Then, again, take the experience of those of us who were sent to America during the war. Can we ever forget the wonderful hospitality and friendship with which we were overwhelmed by everybody and everywhere? In spite of the natural instinct to hide our feelings, we were swept off our feet, and our emotions were so stirred that, however tragic the period of the war may be to us, our experiences in America then will always be looked back upon by us with sincere and unadulterted pleasure.

All these are mere indications of what is underlying the minds of the best of the two nations, and is constantly being given voice to by those who appeal for greater friendship and closer co-operation. Now, Sir, I venture to suggest that Britons and Americans here have a magnificent opportunity of helping to bring about this great object. We work and play here together, and we can appreciate each other better than the average man at home, and we can better realise the desirability and need for greater co-operation between the two nations in world affairs. Can we not, therefore, form some sort of Anglo-American association or branch of the English-Speaking Union? We have at hand a wonderful opportunity of helping to cement the ties that already exist between our two great nations. With your powerful influence to help, can we not utilise that opportunity?

I am, etc.,
BRITON.

Shanghai, July 3, 1924.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAWLEY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Another foreigner has been done to death in cold blood and another name has to be added to the long list of those sacrificed on the altar of China's incompetency, degeneracy and lawlessness. The circumstances attending this latest (I wish I could hope it were the last) crime are distressingly tragic and the manner in which Mr. Hawley met his end is a reminder of some of the dreadful massacres of foreigners which may be credited to China's past, when China did not claim a seat at the Council tables of the nations of the West. Here are the cold, cruel facts. Driven by a cowardly rabble, one defenceless man against many, to the water's edge and there done to death in a [illegible] despicable manner, with [illegible] and poles, and [illegible] in the dirty water. Truly, enough to make the gods weep, that a gallant gentleman should go to his death in this wise, at the hands of a bestial mob, not one of whom probably was fitted to lick his shoes.

Admitted that such bestial mobs exist in all lands, but herein lies the difference. In Western lands the arm of the law prevents their operation, or if they should operate, ensures swift retribution. But will there be any retribution and justice in this case? Dare we hope for it, with the evidence of Lincheng and other similar cases staring us in the face? Perhaps there will be paltry monetary compensation, but what is the value of that and will it prove a deterrent? I venture to think not. Stern justice should have been meted out then and there to that cowardly rabble. No other appeal to their natures would have sufficed. Then what about the Chinese practice and recognition of the code of mutual responsibility? Are not the officials who permit this sort of thing just as guilty, under their own code, as the rabble whom they are supposed to govern? The blood of Mr. Hawley cries out, not for revenge he last of all probably would have wanted that—but for an awakening on the part of the foreign Powers to a realization of the present drift of things in China.

I am no so-called "old-fashioned" foreigner, unable to detach myself from the too rigid traditional notion of the best way for foreign nations to treat the Chinese, with its element of mailed-fist dogma, nor am I one who is unmindful of the new influences at play in China and the advent of "Young China," requiring a certain revision of the foreigners' methods in their dealings with the Chinese. I do not propose the seizure of Chinese territory because of this murder. But I would ask the enlightened students of China, those who have knowledge of the course of justice in England, for instance—what do they propose should be done in the matter? And do they not agree that, notwithstanding violation of any abstract "rights," it would have been to the good of all if a foreign gunboat had given that dastardly mob the hiding of their lives? Now then "returned students" (and please do not think I use the term disrespectfully; I am quite serious) let's hear from you. What have you to say about this dastardly crime? I am not sarcastic and I prefer constructive to destructive criticism where your ancient and noble country is concerned, but I cannot disregard the appeal that the blood of an innocent man makes to me, notwithstanding that the man himself was totally unknown to me.

I am, etc.,
SPECTATOR.

Shanghai, July 1, 1924.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In reference to the quotation from the late Dr. Morrison's book, by P.O.Q. in your issue of the 23rd, it may interest you and perhaps many others, to learn, that Dr. Morrison in his later years retracted all he had said in his book, against Missions and Missionaries.

When Sir Matthew Nathan was Governor of Hongkong, he was anxious to make a collection of books on China, and amongst the books he collected was a presentation copy of his book from Dr. Morrison.

After dinner one evening at Government House, Sir Matthew Nathan invited me into his study, to show me his collection, and put into my hands this presentation copy from Morrison, directing my attention to what the Author had written in the fly leaf.

Dr. Morrison stated that since the book was written he had been led to change his opinions regarding Missions and Missionaries, and he desired in this way to make clear his retraction of what he had once written in regard to their activities.

I am etc.,
W. Banister.
Bishop.
Bishopscroft Kuling, June 27 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Please be good enough top publish the following in your esteemed Paper:

P. O. Q. has again been on the warpath against missionaries in China.

You Sir have again ably defended them. In the "North-China Daily News" dated the 16th P. O. Q. supports his contentions by quoting scraps from "Li Hung Chang's Scrapbook" compiled by the late Sir Hiram Maxim.

I think it absolutely futile to discuss the Missionary question. So much has been written on that subject for years and years past and the missionaries are still here, I notice.

The attitude adopted by you, Sir, is consistent with the attitude adopted on the Prohibition issue. Your view is to let everybody have their own pleasures. You are of the opinion and rightly so, that people who like a drink or two within moderation should have them. From your leader I understand, that your opinion is also that if men or women in the old country wish to support missions in China or elsewhere, and if there are men and women who will take up the duties of missionaries" let them go to it" Absolutely the correct attitude to take up.

I know that my dear old auntie was pleased like anything whenever her particular missionary paper arrived from China and she could read of a Chinese girl aged six, who had found Christ, or an old man or woman who had done the same. It would be cruel by an act of Parliament to stop or prevent that pleasure of hers. (It has been suggested in some countries to pass a law against sending money out of the country for missionary work). I think the only reason why people out here write against missionaries is, that they are working under the impression that Missionaries are having the time of their lives. Some of them have. But there are priests at home who are better off than other priests.

Why should the poor overworked missionaries not be allowed to spend a few months every year at Peitaiho and Kuling. Their work is decidedly harder than that of other foreigners, who for their sins have to live in the Interior. I consider a three months holiday at Peitaiho an excellent idea. And if missionaries do a little private trading. Why not? The rector in my native village owns brewery shares. He is putting something by for a rainy day. I think P. O. Q. has forgotten that wonderful old maxim "Live and let Live."

As to whether the Chinese become real Christians or not has nothing to do with the argument. I dare say that there are no more "Rice-Christians" in China than in England.

The only sane argument which might have been brought forward by P. O. Q. is missing. And that is and without blasphemy I am taking to my help and assistance a few words from the "Old Book:" Is it right to take the bread away from the children and give it to the dogs?" I hope the readers of this understand that the word dogs is not meant to apply to any nationality in particular.

What do I mean? I mean this, that at home in the so-called Christian countries (where by the way they cannot yet agree on a common family altar or the worship of their God in the same way) there is no doubt scope enough for conversions. There is also scope enough for social work. The Salvation Army lassies in Peking (God bless them) could find enough social work in the slums of London for the next generation.

All missionary endeavour is based upon the Lord's command "Go out into the world and make all men my disciples." This command is not unique as far as Christian Commandments are concerned. The Mohammedans are also told to acquire converts.

Another question P. O. Q. has left out is this one. Is it not a certain amount of arrogance on the part of the Christians that they have the nerve to try to tell people that *their* religion, which according to the age of the world is an extremely infant one, is the only one leading to heaven? Apart from the doctrines of the Christian Church which to my mind are fairly good if lived up to, I should say that before trying to transplant our religion to a foreign field we ought to ask ourselves what has that religion done to us? Have we morally or financially or in any other respect benefited by same?

My answer to that question is not a certain sudden brain wave.

As a student of the history of the world and for the purpose of this argument the so-called Christian world I must say No.

I dare anybody to contradict me when I say, that the Christian religion has cost the world more in blood, in treasure and in tears than any other yet invented. Christians will no doubt tell me, what they did during the war, that all the crimes Christian countries have committed were not committed by Christians but by wicked men. Leave it at that if you like, but the cold facts stare you in the face.

In the name of the Christian God the most atrocious crimes have been committed.

The tragedy of the Inquisition in Spain with its lust murders committed by the Church, avaricious and sexually perverted, as it was then, cries to the heavens above. Right up to the 19th century innocent women were burned on the stake. When as a boy I read or heard of those crimes I said: thank God, I am living in a civilized age.

What innocent humbug on my part? The victims of the Spanish inquisition (which by the way was common to all European countries) were fresh in my mind, when this last War broke out.

During the 1914-18 War the Spanish inquisition was repeated.

This time it was various politicians (and a few rulers of nations including the very Christian German Kaiser) who took upon their shoulders the rôle of Torquemada of Spain and his junior inquisitors. The Satanic-sadistic mind of the Spanish inquisitors produced some very cruel tortures. But in this war, though the Spanish boot and the wheel were left out and the burning at the stake, excellent substitutes were invented.

It is a matter of opinion whether it is better to be placed on the wheel or be blown to bits by a shell. Or whether the mustard gas is an improvement on the water test or whether burning at the stake is better than being consumed by *liquid fire*.

However, taking these things into consideration, one cannot but agree that the Chinese are right if they show no particular inclination towards the Christian Religion.

I often wonder what an innocent Chinese convert thinks when kneeling down in a Roman Catholic Church he is met by the sight of a man half naked hanging on a cross and the blood streaming from his wounds, or when he looks at the pictures on the walls of the Church demonstrating the so-called "way to the Cross." In some of the pictures he sees the God of the Christians being flogged etc.

If I could reform the Church of Christ as far as ceremonies and exterior things are concerned the Crucified Saviour and those pictures would go, and I would instead place in the Church pictures of the Saviour telling small children to come unto Him or pictures of the good shepheard.

Sadism has played an enormously great rôle in the Christian Church and without it, eminent criminologists agree, that there would be no wars. The Christian Religion has been out for many typhoons since its inception. I wish a second Martin Luther would come along and present to us Christ as I believe He was "A man full of love" and that we should see Him as such and not as a criminal executed in the basest way the Romans could execute any of their criminals.

Threats of a hell full of brimstone and fire will not lead people to better lives. This sorely tried world needs new medecine. Love and *comitas inter gentes*.

I am etc.,
J. C. E. Rye.
Chingkou, June 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It is a pity P.O.Q. does not attempt to combat my arguments but confines himself to quoting other people's opinions.

I knew personally both Dr. Morrision and Mr. Little and know they both had a high regard for missionary work whatever they may have written in earlier years. Some of the others quoted are violently opposed to Christianity whether in England, America or China so their opinions are of no value as to the particular question at issue.

A genuine informed and intelligent criticism of a great public international institution like the Christian missionary movement would be welcome but senseless and grossly inaccurate criticism has no value: it is only a value through which to vent spleen.

"Rationalist" cannot discuss the missionary movement because he rejects the whole Christian movement throughout the world. He must be dealt with on altogether different grounds or left to stew in his own juice.

The missionary problem is a great and interesting one and many brilliant minds are at work to make it reach the best solution. All constructive criticism which sincerely wishes well to mankind would be welcomed: let P.O.Q. attack the question from this standpoint and let us see if his suggestions have any real weight.

I am etc.,
A Business Man.
Shanghai, June 28, 1924.

LONDON TO PEKING IN ONE TRAIN

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It is amazing the amount of rubbish that is written in some of the home papers by men who profess to know what they are writing about. In your issue of to-day you quote an article written by a Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., headed "London To Peking In One Train." Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., visualises, "in the more or less immediate future," a journey from London to Peking or Vladivostock in one train, and "to make this possible we need but to construct a tunnel 22 miles long."

A point that Mr. Ben Smith appears to have overlooked is [illegible] altogether insignificant 6,000 [illegible] of railway track which is of a totally different gauge from that of England, Belgium, Germany, South Manchuria, or China. Perhaps the train Mr. Ben Smith M.P., has in mind is a sort of cross, and which can travel over any gauge. In his next article Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., will no doubt tell the readers of the "Evening News" how the 4' 8½" gauge English train will be able to travel over the five-feet gauge Russian railways. I hope you will not fail to keep a look out for this information. I am sure railway engineers will greatly appreciate it.

I am, etc.,
H. P. King.
Shanghai June 27,

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In the words of your correspondent H. P. King "it is amazing the amount of rubbish that is written by men who profess to know what they are writing about." However in this case it is not Mr. Ben Smith who is writing rubbish; rather is it a case of "angels fearing to tread."

Whether Mr. Ben Smith overlooked the break of gauge I do not know, but it is more than probable that he had heard of the device used on the German-Russian frontier during the war. This consists of a special bogie in which the wheels can be pushed in and out to fit the gauge. The mechanism is simple and safe, and the adjustment of the whole train can be done in half an hour or so.

A short time ago there was a project to install some of this special rolling stock on the Chinese Eastern Railway and to run a through train from Harbin to Peking. Although dearer than ordinary rolling stock the cost is not prohibitive nor was there any objection from the technical or mechanical experts, and it was only the political jealousies and suspicions that were raised that caused the project to be shelved let us hope only temporarily.

If Mr. H. P. King be an engineer and sufficiently interested, I have no doubt that he could ascertain the name of the patent and the manufacturer from the general manager of that very progressive and up-to-date line in the north.

I am, etc.,
Trans-Siberian.
Shanghai, June 30, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—When I wrote to you on the subject of the article written by Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., on the possibility of travelling from London to Peking in one train, I had not overlooked the device mentioned by "Trans-Siberian" in your issue of to-day. I have seen the device fitted to a special car on the progressive line in the north—I think "Trans-Siberian" is referring to the Tcheng-T'ai Railway—and have been on the car which was fitted with that device. If this device is so simple and safe, can Trans-Siberian tell us why it is not fitted to the whole of the rolling stock of that particular railway so as to allow of an interchange of rolling stock between it and the adjoining lines?

"Trans-Siberian" suggests that the reason for not fitting this device to allow of an interchange of rolling stock between the Chinese Eastern, South Manchuria, and Peking-Mukden was due solely to political jealousies and suspicions on the part of interested parties. If that were the only reason, why is it that it has not been adopted on the Indian railways, all of which are controlled by the Government of India?' We have some 40,000 miles of railways in India of various gauges, principally broad and metre. The question of a standard gauge has been frequently raised in India, and several commissions have been formed to consider the problem. At these commissions railway experts from various parts of the world have given evidence and devices for the interchangeability of rolling stock have been considered, but none has been found suitable for adoption. The last commission definitely decided that the two gauges must remain.

That this inability to adopt any of the devices is not due to political or inter-railway jealousies is proved by the fact that there are instances in India where there are two and three different gauges under the one management. For instance, one railway has over 1,000 miles of [illegible] gauge, and over 1,800 miles of metre guage, while another railway has under its own management three different gauges. In neither instance are there any devices fitted to allow of a free interchange of rolling stock. Even such an exalted person as the Viceroy has to change his car when he makes certain journeys.

If the device mentioned by "Trans-Siberian" is so simple and cheap, there is no country in the world where it would be more readily adopted than in India. I would suggest that "Trans-Siberian" takes a railway journey through the length of India. By the time he has finished changing trains he might realize that the adoption of his pet device is not such a simple matter as he suggests.

H. P. King.
Shanghai, July 2, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In reply to H. P. King, and not knowing India, I am unable to answer why the Government of India does not adopt the German-Russian device for running trains over different gauges. Perhaps it is that the official mind which is capable of the lack of foresight and imagination in building different gauges in the same country is also capable of the lack up-to-dateness in applying new inventions. Perhaps the differences of gauges are justified by engineering difficulties, steeper gradients, smaller curves Perhaps the difference between metre and standard (about 17 inches) makes the new device inapplicable Perhaps it is lack of money for experiement or Baboo obstruction. Who knows?

I made no reference to the Tcheng-t'ai Railway or the device used by them which may be different from the one I mentioned. This is also a case of metre gauge.

Anyway all these conundrums of Mr. H. P. King are irrelevent to the point and I am writing only to the point viz. London to Peking in one train and I repeat that the difference between standard and Russian gauge (3½ inches, or 1¾ inch displacement of each wheel) has been bridged by the device used successfully during war and peace, and that it is no idle dream or "amazing rubbish" of Mr. Ben Smith M.P. I repeat that my authority is the General Manger of that very progressive and up-to-date line in the North viz. the Chinese Eastern Railway, than whom there is probably no better authority in China to-day, and few in the wide world. Write to him Mr. King and not to the paper.

I am, etc.,
Trans-Siberian.
Shanghai, July 3, 1924.

FANTAN

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Dear Sir,—During a recent visit to the South I got interested in watching the fantan gambling at Macao, but could get no intelligible explanation of the different way of placing the money on the board.

Foreigners betting invarilly put their money either straight out on a number or on a corner covering two numbers. Chinese on the other hand bet in a variety of ways, apparently modifications of the single number and corner betting. If some reader could explain the rules of fantan I would be much obliged.

I am, etc.,
R. H. B.
Shanghai, June 30, 1924.

HIVES

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—For the above "spots" (I did not know the name of them before) an ointment made of a mixture of olive oil and zinc powder of the consistency of very thick oil has afforded relief to many children whose parents have tried it, including my own, during the past seven years.

"Enquirer" should try it and let us know the result.

I am etc.,
Experience.
Shanghai, July 1, 1924.

Capt. J. L. Collings, Gordon Highlanders (attached to Royal Corps of Signals), Hongkong Command Signalling Officer, is on inspection duty in North China.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans Lose to Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI: The County Championship

Reigate, June 26.

The match between the South Africans and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI was resumed to-day. There was a small attendance. The weather was hot and the wicket excellent.

Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI were all out for 230. Howell made 43 and Doggart 47. Blanckenberg took 5 wickets for 53.

The South Africans were dismissed in the second innings for 171. Catterall made 45, Taylor 33 and Susskind 44. Doggart took 5 wickets for 58 and Rhodes 4 for 39. —South Africans 253 and 171; Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI 230. —Reuter.

Reigate, June 27.

The match between the South Africans and Mr. R. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI was concluded to-day and resulted in a win for the latter by 3 wickets.

The winners opened their second innings to-day and made 196 runs for 7 wickets.

Scores:—South Africans 253 and 171:

Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI 230 and 196 for 7 wickets.—Reuter.

Second Test Match: Catterall's Fine Century

London, June 28.

The weather was fine but cloudy at the opening of the second test match between England and South Africa at Lord's to-day. Ten thousand people watched the game. The wicket sas excellent. The South Africans won the toss.

The King arrived at 12.50. The game was stopped and the players lined up to be introduced and shake hands.

Taylor and Commaille opened the innings, but were soon parted, Taylor being caught by Wood off Gilligan for 4 and Commaille being bowled for 0. Sussking was then joined by Nourse, but he put one into Wooley's hands when he had made 4. Sussking with 44 and Catterall with 17 were in partnership at the lunch interval, the score being 72 for 3 wickets.

In the afternoon the crowd doubled. The 100 was hoisted on the board after 143 minutes. Sussking played a very sound game throughout and was very strong on the off side. He hit six 4's during his innings of 165 minutes. He was caught by Tate off Hearne when he had made 64. The score then stood at 129 for 4 wickets.

Catterall reached his century in 170 minutes. His brilliant off-driving and hitting to square leg gained him an ovation from the crowd when he was bowled by a magnificent ball from Gilligan, after having batted for 195 minutes for a score of 120. He gave one chance at 30. He hit 16 4's. Blanckenberg had meanwhile joined him, but was bowled by Tate for 12. The score when Catterall was bowled was 212 for 6 wickets. Deane and Faulkner were in partnership at the tea interval, when the telegraph read 217 for 6 wickets.

The Africans were all out at 5.50 for 273. Deane, who made 33, showed some vigorous driving, and Faulkner's batting in many strokes was reminiscent of his old form. He made 25. The remaining wickets fell quickly.

The English batsmen came out at 6.10, and began freely, scoring 16 in the first five minutes. At the close of play Hobbs and Sutcliffe had scored 12 each and the English score was 28 for no wickets.

Scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA.
1st Inns.

H. W. Taylor, c. Wood, b. Gilligan	4
M. J. Commaille, b. Gilligan	0
M. J. Susskind, c. Tate, b. Hearne	64
A. D. Nourse, c. Wooley, b. Tate	4
R. H. Catterall, b. Gilligan	120
J. M. Blanckenberg, b. Tate	12
H. G. Deane, b. Tyldesley	33
C. A. Faulkner, b. Fender	25
T. A. Ward, b. Tyldesley	1
S. J. Pegler, c. Fender, b. Tyldesley	0
Parker not out	1
Extras	9
	273

Bowling:—
Mr. A. E. Gilligan 3 wickets for 70; M. W. Tate 2 for 62: R. Tyldesley 3 for 52: J. W. Hearne 1 for 35: Mr. P. G. H. Fender 1 for 45.

ENGLAND.
1st Inns.

J. B. Hobbs, not out	12
H. Sutcliffe, not out	12
Extras	4
Total for wicket	28

—Reuter.

England's Huge Total

London, June 30.

The Second Test Match was resumed to-day in cool weather before 12,000 spectators. The sky was overcast. The wicket was good.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe, continuing from overnight, opened quietly. It was 83 minutes before the 100 went up. After this there was bright batting, particularly by Hobbs, who was at the top of his form and gave a sparkling display. He reached his century in 140 minutes, while Sutcliffe reached his in 163 minutes. At the lunch interval Hobbs' score was 114 and Sutclffe's 102. The total of 223 for no wicket is a record for a first wicket partnership against Africa in Tests, beating Hobbs' and Rhodes' 221 at Capetown in 1909.

Sutcliffe was bowled when the score stood at 268. His innings of 122 took 197 minutes, and was characterized by hard, clean cutting. He hit 11 fours. Hobbs was out with the score at 410 for 2 wickets through the only weak stroke in his innings of 211, which equalled the record highest score in any Test Match (in England), made by Murdoch in 1884. He batted for 275 minutes, and hit 15 fours and six threes.

At the tea interval the score was 451 for 2 wickets, Woolley, who batted aggressively, being 86 not out and Hendren 18 not out. The crowd had meanwhile increased to 16,000.

England declared at 5.23 p.m. with 531 runs for 2 wickets. The innings lasted 5 hours and 35 minutes. Woolley took 139 minutes to make his score of 134 not out. He gave an exhibition of vigorous driving, and punished the tired bowling mercilessly, hitting 20 fours. Hendren, who made 50 not out, batted for 58 minutes and hit seven fours.

The African batsmen came out at 5.40. After half an hour, with the score at 15 for no wicket, the game was interrupted for a quarter of an hour owing to bad light. It was resumed at 6.25. One over was bowled, and then stumps were drawn. The score stood at 19 for no wicket, Denne having made 13 and Commaille 4.

Scores:—

South Africans: 1st. Innings.

H. W. Taylor, c. Wood, b. Gilligan	4
M. J. Commaille, b. Gilligan	0
M. J. Sussking, c. Tate, b. Hearne	64
A. D. Nourse, c. Woolley, b. Tate	4
R. H. Catterall, b. Gilligan	120
J. M. Blanckenberg, b. Tate	12
H. G. Deane, b. Tyldesley	33
G. A. Faulkner, b. Fender	25
T. A. Ward, b. Tyldesley	1
S. J. Pegler, c. Fender, b. Tyldesley	0
Parker, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	273

Bowling:—Mr. A. E. Gilligan 3 wickets for 70; M. W. Tate 2 for 62; R. Tyldesley 3 for 52; J. W. Hearne 1 for 35; Mr. P. G. H. Fender 1 for 45.

England: 1st Innings.

J. B. Hobbs, c. Taylor, b. Parker	211
H. Sutcliffe, b. Parker	122
F. E. Woolley, not out	134
E. Hendren, not out	50
Extras	14
Total for 2 wicket (declared).	531

Bowling:—Parker 2 for 121; Blanckenberg 0 for 113; Pegler 0 for 120; Hourse 0 for 57; Faulkner 0 for 87; Catterall 0 for 19.

South Africans: 2nd Innings.

H. G. Deane, not out	13
M. J. Commaille, not out	5
Extras	1
Total for 0 wicket	19

England Win by an Innings and 18 Runs

July 1.

One thousand people were present in glorious weather at the opening of the third day's play in the Test Match. The wicket was wearing well. Deane and Commaille made a very quiet start. They were tempted in every way, but remained very stolid. It was 166 minutes before the century appeared. Deane's wicket fell to Hearne when he had reached 24, and Commaille's leg was in front of a ball from Tyldesley at 37. Nourse also suffered a similar fate to Commille to a ball from Gilligan. Susskind and Taylor were in partnership at the lunch interval, Susskind with 23 and Taylor with 8. The score was 116 for 3 wickets.

After lunch the crowd increased to 4,000. The South Africans made a game attempt to save an innings defeat, but their efforts were frustrated by a new ball, which the bowlers found to their liking. Susskind gave the outstanding performance and put up a magnificent defence. He was l.b.w. to Tyldesley at 53. Catterall, who then came in, was too confident and eventually fell to the wily Tyldesley at 45. The remaining wickets fell for few runs. The English bowling was good and their fielding very keen and occasionally brilliant. The South Africans were all out at five o'clock for 240, England thus winning by innings and 18 runs. By a coincidence, this is the same margin of defeat as in the first Test Match.

SOUTH AFRICANS 2ND INNINGS.

H. G. Deane, c. Sutcliffe, b. Hearne	24
M. J. Commaille, l.b.w., b. Tyldesley	37
M. J. Susskind, l.b.w., b. Tyldesley	53
A. D. Nourse, l.b.w., b. Gilligan	11
H. W. Taylor, b. Gilligan	8
R. H. Catterall c. Gilligan, b. Tyldesley	45
J. M. Blanckenberg, c. Hobbs, b. Fender	15
G. A. Faulkner, run out	12
S. J. Pegler, b. Tate	8
T. A. Ward, not out	3
Parker, b. Tate	0
Extras	24
Total	240

Bowling.—Mr. E. Gilligan 2 for 54; M. W. Tate 2 for 43; R. Tyldesley 3 for 50; Mr. P. G. H. Fender 1 for 25; J. W. Hearne 1 for 35; F. E. Wooley 0 for 9.

South Africans *v.* Yorkshire

Bradford, July 2.

The match between Yorkshire and the South Africans opened here to-day in dull weather before 6,000 spectators. The wicket was easy after overnight rain. Yorkshire won the toss and made 285. Rhodes scored 54 and Robinson 95 not out. Robinson was excellent all-round and hit six fours in his innings of 184 minutes. Yorkshire were all out in 4 hours 25 minutes. Nupen took 3 wickets for 53.

At the close of play the Africans had scored 22 for one wicket.—Reuter.

The County Championship

London, June 26.

At the Oval, Cambridge University beat Surrey by 10 wickets, Surrey made 158 (Sandham 96 not out) and 156. Cambridge made 281 and 34 for 0 wicket.

At Portsmouth, Middlesex beat Hampshire by nine wickets. Hampshire made 106 and 230. Middlesex made 291 and 46 for one wicket.

At Nottingham, Notts beat Worcestershire by 8 wickets. Worcester made 66 (Staples 5 wickets for 18) and 331 (Hopkins 137). Notts made 341 for 4 wickets, declared, (Whysall 131) and 58 for 2 wickets.—Reuter.

London, June 27.

At Lord's, Oxford University beat the M.C.C. by 7 wickets. The M.C.C. made 328 (Moffatt 92) and 207. Oxford made 307 (Blaikie 120) and 229 for 3 wickets (Guise 78).

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Sussex by 140 runs. Lancashire made 287 (E. T. Tyldesley 105 and Watson 103) and 273 for 3 wickets, declared, (Hallows 112 not out). Sussex made 244 and 176 (Parkin 7 wickets for 86).

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by 1 run. Leicester made 178 and 223. Gloucester made 276 and 124.

At Gravesend, Kent beat Essex on the 1st innings. Kent made 262 and 455 for 8 wickets, declared, (Hilder 103 not out) Essex made 254 and 352 for 7 wickets (Freeman 123 not out).

At Birmingham, Somerset beat Warwickshire by two wickets. Warwick made 261 and 210. Somerset made 177 and 295 for 3 wickets (McBain 122).

At Northampton, Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by 213 runs. Northamps made 364 and 209 for 6, declared. Derby made 272 (Cadman 125 not out) and 88.—Reuter.

June 30.

At Bristol Gloucestershire beat Oxford University by an innings and 57 runs. Gloucester made 504 for 5 wickets and declared, Dipper made 247 and Hammond 96. Oxford made 236 (Blaikie 102) and 211.

At Worcester Somerset beat Worcestershire by 9 wickets. Somerset made 261 and 60 for 1 wicket. Worcester made 75 (White taking 5 wickets for 27) and followed on with 244 (Foster 125).—Reuter.

July 1.

At Brighton, Sussex beat Cambridge University by 88 runs. Sussex made 260 and 269 and Cambridge 161 and 280.

At Chesterfield, Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by 7 wickets. Derby made 328 (Hutchinson 143) and 69 (Geary taking 5 wickets for 19). Leicester made 276 and 122 for 3 wickets. The match was for Morton's benefit.

At Hull, Yorkshire beat Essex on the first innings. Yorkshire made 299 (Douglas taking 6 wickets for 97) and 111 (Douglas 5 wickets for 49). Essex made 248 and 63 for 6 wickets.

At Southampton, Hampshire beat Surrey by one wicket. Surrey made 206 and 340 (Sandham 94). Hampshire made 312 (Tennyson 75) and 235 for 9 wickets (Tennyson 64). The match was for Newman's benefit.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Kent by 8 wickets. Kent made 273 (Bryan 124) and 89 (Howell 5 wickets for 42). Warwick made 226 and 137 for 2 wickets (Santall 90 not out).

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Notts on the first innings. Notts made 247 and 221 for 3 wickets, declared, Lancashire made 288 (Makepeace 116) and 80 for 2 wickets.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Mr. Norman Brookes Again in Splendid Form: A Thrilling Match in Men's Doubles

Wimbledon, June 26.

Tennis was played at Wimbledon to-day under a blazing sun. The heat was almost unbearable. There were 15,000 spectators, including the King and Queen.

In the first match on the Centre Court, Mr. Norman Brookes beat the American, Mr. Francis Hunter, 3-6 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2. Mr. Hunter was one of last year's finalists. His defeat by Brookes was a triumph of genius and wizardry. Hunter began brilliantly, but Brookes got into his stride and played continually on the American's back-hand. The final set was very exciting. Two games went to deuce three times, including the last game, when a double-fault by Hunter gave Brookes the winning point. Brookes was cheered vociferously.

On an outer court Colonel Kingscote beat Mr. Ritchie, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Other third round singles winners included the British player, Mr. Gilbert; the South African, Mr. Spence; the Indian, Mr. Jacob; the Australian, Mr. Wat, and the American, Mr. Vincent Richards.

There was a thrilling First-round doubles match on the Centre Court when the Americans, Messrs. Washburn and Williams, defeated the Frenchmen, MM. Borotra and Lacoste, 5-7,6-3,4-6,6-4,6-3.

Then the South African, Mr. Raymond, brilliantly disposed of M. Brugnon (France) after a terrific struggle. The score was 8-6, 2-6, 4-6, 12-10, 6-4.

On an outer court the holders of the doubles championship, Messrs. Lycett and Godfree, beat Messrs. Ingram and Aitken, 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 9-7.

In the ladies' doubles, Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan and the Americans, Miss Wills and Miss Wightman, scored easy victories.—Reuter.

Mlle. Lenglen Defeats American Captain

Wimbledon, June 27.

There was a large attendance at Wimbledon to-day. The cloudy and cool weather was somewhat of an ant-climax after yesterday.

Mlle. Lenglen scored her customary victory, defeating the American captain, Mrs. Wightman, in the third round, 6/0, 6/0.

The British competitor, Mr. Greig, in the fourth round extended Mr. Vincent Richards in the best game of the day. Greig was versatile and made great passing-shots. However, he tired perceptibly and was beaten 6/2, 4/6, 6/2, 7/5.

Miss Ryan in the third round beat the British captain, Mrs. Covell, 6/4, 7/5, thus qualifying to meet Mlle. Lenglen.

Miss Wills, who is redeeming herself in British eyes, beat Mrs. Edgington in the third round, 6/2, 6/2.

The Frenchmen, MM. Borotra and Lacoste, advanced to the fourth round, the former at the expense of Mr. Gordon Lowe, whom he defeated 6/1, 6/3, 6/4.

The American, Mr. Norris Williams, beat Colonel Dudley, 6/4, 6/0, 6/4.

In the second round of the doubles, Colonel Kingscote and Mr. Gilbert disposed of the Indians, Messrs. Hadi and Rutnam, 6/4, 6/2, 6/3.

June 28.

There was a large attendance at Wimbledon to-day. The Weather was cool and cloudy.

In the fourth round the African competitor, Mr. Raymond, beat Mr. Wheatley, a member of the British Davis Cup team, 7-5, 6-0, 6-0

The Belgian champion, Mr. Jean Washer, defeated Mr. Norman Brookes, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

The American, Mr. Williams, beat the African competitor, Mr. Richardson, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Norman Brookes Defeated.

June 28.

There were 15,000 spectators at the Lawn Tennis Championships here to-day.

The most surprising event of the day was the failure of Morman Brockes, who was the hero of the week after defeating Francis Hunter, but he only glimpsed his true form Washer, driving with great force and accuracy wore down the Australian.

England fared bably in the fourth round, her two chief hopes being eliminated. Lacoste defeated Gilbert 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, while Raymond outclassed Wheatley. Only Kingscote, who beat Jacob 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, is left of the prominent players.

Borotra, who defeated Spence in a terrific battle 6-2, 14-12, 3-6, 6-0 and the Americans, Washburn and Williams, entered the fifth round.

In the doubles second round by brilliant play Hunter and Richards defeated Brugnon and Feret 6-0, 5-7, 6-1, 5-7, 6-1.

In the first round of the Mixed Doubles Lycett and Miss Ryan, the holders, had a hard fight to beat Spence and Miss Austin 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, Mrs. Satterthwaite and Miss McKane advanced to the fourth round of the singles.

In the fourth round Washburn beat the Australian Watt 0-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

In the third round the American, Mrs. Jessup, beat Miss Holcroft 6-1, 6-3.

In the second round the South African Condon, partnered by Mrs. Mallory, beat the Americans, C. Fischer and Miss Igourney 6-3, 6-4. Williams and Mrs. Wightman beat J. Hillyard and Mrs. Satterthwaite. —Reuter.

Mlle. Lenglen's Hard Struggle Against Miss Ryan

Wimbledon, June 30.

The weather was cool and windy and the sky overcast for the resumption of the Lawn Tennis Championships to-day. There were 15,000 spectators.

In the first match on the Centre Court the brilliant and agile French player, Locoste, defeated the hard-hitting Belgian, Washer, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, in the fifth round and thus enters the semi-final.

To-day was a Lenglen day. The champion had the closest match of her career, when defeating Miss Ryan in the fourth round, 6-2, 6-8, 6-4. She lost her first set in England since she won the Championship in 1919. She did not play at her best, but Miss Ryan played the game of her life. There were periods when the defeat of the champion seemed more than a possibility. Miss Ryan made very skilful exploration of a drop-shot and left Mlle. Lenglen nonplussed. It was a great thrill for the crowd to see Mlle. Lengen fighting for her title in the third set.

In other fourth round matches Miss McKane beat the American Mrs. Jessup 6-1, 6-3. Miss Wills beat Mrs. Colegate 6-1, 6-0, and Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, 6-4, 10-8. Mlle. Lenglen, Miss McKane, Miss Wills and Mrs. Satterthwaite now enter the semi-final round.

In the second round of the doubles, Williams and Washburn (America) beat J. Hillyard and Greig, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Richards and Hunter (America) beat Okamoto and Hooihye (Japan) 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

In the third round of the doubles, Lycett and Godfree beat the South Africans, Richardson and Condon, 6-8, 7-9, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2. The brothers Alonso beat Davson and Mavrogordate 8-6, 6-3, 6-3.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles, Hunter and Miss Scharman beat J. Washer and Mrs. Feilden, 8-6, 5-7, 8-6; Woosham and Mrs. Covell beat Washburn and Miss Goss, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1: Richards and Mrs. Jessup beat B. Cameron and Miss Watson, 6-3, 6-1.

In the third round, Borotra and Mlle. Lenglen beat R. Poland and Miss Tyrell, 6-2, 6-3.—Reuter.

Borotra's Brilliant Victory over Richards in Men's Singles Championship

Wimbledon, July 1.

The weather at Wimbledon to-day was fine, though cooler than the previous day. The attendance was small.

The first centre court match was the fifth-round meeting of the American, Williams and the last-remaining British competitor, Colonel Kingscote. Williams entered the semi-final, eliminating Kingscote by 5-7, 64, 6-3, 6-4.

The South African, Raymond, entered the semi-final by defeating the American, Washburn, 6-0, 7-5, 17-15, in the fifth round.

Borotra is the second French semi-finalist, the other being Lacoste. He defeated the American, Richards, in the fifth round, 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles, Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Lycett and Miss Ryan, the scote by 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Later.

It is authoritatively stated that Mlle. Lenglen will take no further part in the Lawn Tennis Championships under the doctor's orders.

Vincent Richards, who was the favourite, was absolutely volleyed out of the championship. The volatile Borotra followed up his services, covered the net, flashed lightning returns to Richards' services and smashed and volleyed the latter's forceful drives. His wonderful perception and remarkable speed left Richards impotent. Borotra dispossessed Richards of the championship, which was generally regarded as his for the playing. Richards was non-plussed by the Frenchman's tactics, which neutralized his driving powers and kept him at the pathetic task of lobbing back. The American won four of the first five games, but Rorotra won the next five for the set. In the second set the Frenchman lost many aces at the net. In the third and fourth sets he won eight games running, winning a love set and leading 2 games to O in the fourth set. He kept the American running by placing skilfully in the side-line corners. He was dominant and purposeful and the aggressor to the end.

Raymond's defeat of Washburn was a wonderful performance. Raymond was limping from an injured ankle, sustained in the Davis Cup ties.

Williams's defeat of Kingscote was due to the American's deadly drives into the baseline corners.

Ladies Doubles.

In the fourth round of the Ladies' Doubles, Miss Goss and Mrs. Jessup beat Mrs. Bouverie and Mrs. Hieil, 6-2, 2-6, 9-7.

In the third round, the Americans, Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills, beat Miss Austin and Miss Colyer, 6-2, 6-4. Mrs. Lamber Chambers and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and the Americans, Miss Goss and Mrs. Jessup, enter the semi-final round.

In the third round of the Mixed Doubles, Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Condon and Mrs. Mallory, 6-3, 6-2; Lamb and Miss Harvey beat Wheatley and Miss Colyer, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; Hunter and Miss Scharman beat J. Park and Mrs. Middleton, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1; O. Turnbull and Mrs. Craddock beat Richards and Miss Jessup, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.—Reuter.

Miss McKane and Miss Wills in Ladies' Singles Final

Wimbledon, July 2.

There were 10,000 spectators at Wimbledon to-day. The weather was cloudy.

The sole topic of conversation was the retirement of Mlle. Lenglen, who was a spectator. Miss McKane thereby receives a walkover into the final. She will meet Miss Wills, who beat Mrs. Satterthwaite 6-2, 6-1, in the semi-final.

The first centre court match to-day was that in which Raymond and Spence defeated Colonel Kingscote and Gilbert, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2. The Africans were always superior. Another British doubles defeat occurred when Richards and Hunter beat Woosnam and Wheatley, 6-2, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, while the Americans, Washburn and Williams, disposed of Kingsley and Masterman, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane entered the semi-final by defeating Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Hazel, 7-5, 6-1, in the fourth round.

In the fourth round of the doubles Spence and Raymond beat Norman Brookes and Fischer, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, and thus meet the Americans, and Hunter, in the semi-final. Lycett and Godfree, the holders beat the brothers Alonso, 6-4, 6-4, 9-7, and will meet the Americans, Williams and Washburn, in the semi-final.

The Mixed Doubles.

In the fourth round of the Mixed Doubles, Godfree and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron beat Hunter and Miss Charman, 9-7, 7-5. Woosnam and Mrs. Covell received a walk-over from Borotra and Mlle. Lenglen, who scratched. Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Williams and Mrs. Wightman, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2. Lamb and Miss Harvey beat Turnbull and Mrs. Craddock, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

In the Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills received a walk-over from Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan, who scratched. The winners enter the semi-finals, as do the winners of the fourth round of the Mixed Doubles.—Reuter.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Won by American Hagen After Magnificent Struggle: 36 to Win on Home Journey

Hoylake, June 26.

The British Open Golf Championship began to-day in sunshine and hot weather. There was a huge attendance.

The scores at the end of the first round were as follows:—

Cyril Tolley (Royal and Ancient), 73; George Duncan (Hanger Hill), Len Holland (Northampton), and Mark Seymour (St. Leonards), 74; E. Douglas (Robin Hood), Aubrey Boomer (St. Cloud), Gilbert Nicholls (America), and J. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), 75; McDonald Smith (America), 76; Hagen (America), 77; Jim Barnes (America), 78; and Sarazen (America), 88.

Later.

At the conclusion of the first day's play Englishmen were in the ascendant, though the Americans Hagen and Smith were well within striking distance.

E. R. Whitcombe, of Camedown, leads the field with 147. His second round of 70 equalled the course record.

The other scores were:—J. H. Taylor, 149; Hagen and Smith, 150; J. Sherlock (Hunstanton), 151; Holland, 152; Duncan, Boomer and Nicholls, 153; Gadd, 154; Barnes, Tolley and Herd, 155; Havers, 156; Mitchell and Sarazen, 158; Braid and Ray, 160; Wethered 167.—Reuter.

Hoylake, June 27.

At the conclusion of the third round of the British Open Golf Championship, the leaders were E. Whitcombe (Camedown) and the American, Hagen, with 224; George Duncan (Hanger Hill), the American, MacDonald Smith, and Frank Ball, 227, and J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), 228.

Later.

Hagen won the Championship with a score of 301.

E. Whitcombe came second with 302.

After Hagen and Whitcombe came MacDonald Smith and Frank Ball with 304, J. H. Taylor 307, Duncan, Holland and Boomer 308, and Sherlock, Barnes, Gadd and Weston 309.

Fifteen thousand people watched the final round. The finish was thrilling, Hagen making a dogged fight. After a first round of 74, he took 41 going out in the second round. Then came the news of Whitcombe's 302. Hagen made a lionhearted effort and played superbly on the homeward half, which he had to do in 36. He took 4,4,4,3,4,4,5,4, and 4 strokes. The excitement was intense at the last two holes. Hagen had a nice lie off the fairway at the 17th. He played a beautiful iron-shot, but missed a three-yard put for 3. He drove just over the green at the 18th, was two and a half yards short with his third, but holed out amidst a terrific ovation.

Other scores were:—

Nicholls and Herd 310: Tolley and Braid 314: Havers 317: Ray 319: Sarazen 323. Mitchell retired in the third round. C. Whitcombe was disqualified for playing with the wrong ball.—Reuter.

American-English 4 Ball Game.

London, June 28.

A four-ball match has been arranged between the American golfers, Hagen and MacDonald Smith, and the Englishmen, Mitchell and Duncan, for early in July. The match will be played over 72 holes for stakes amounting to £500.—Reuter.

FRENCH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Won by a British Amateur for the First Time: Mr. Tolley's Success

Paris, July 2.

The French Open Golf Championship, played on the La Bourlie course, for the first time in its 17 years' history was won by an amateur British competitor, Cyril Tolley, who made an aggregate score over thee 72 holes of 290.

Hagen (America) was second with 293, and Duncan was twelfth with 305. The American, Sarazen, scored 307. Ockenden, the holder, did not compete.

Tolley was very steady throughout. His respective scores for the four rounds were 73, 73, 71 and 73. In the third he beat the amateur record for the course held by the American, Chick Evans, by a stroke. Hagen's scores were 75, 72, 77 and 69. In the morning Sarazen headed the field with scores of 72 and 72, but to-day he made 88 and 75 for the third and fourth rounds.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

The July Stakes

London, July 1.

The following is the result of the July Stakes (5f. 142 yd.), run at Newmarket to-day:—

Runnymede	1
Firouze Mahal	2
Santa Savina	3

There were 11 starters. Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Betting:—100 to 8 against Runnymede; 11 to 4 Firouze Mahal; 100 to 7 Santa Savina.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

Stud Produce Stakes

London, July 2.

The following is the result of the Stud Produce Stakes (5 furlongs), run at Newmarket to-day:—

Quirk	1
Coila	2
Field Day	3

There were 12 starters. Won by two lengths; one length between second and third.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Quirk; 10 to 1 against Coila; 100 to 6 Field Day.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

Epinard Leaves for America

London, July 2.

Epinard embarks at Southampton on July 4 on his way to America, where he will compete in a series of races with American horses.—Reuter.

RACING IN FRANCE

Grand Prix de Paris

Paris, June 29.

The following is the result of the Grand Prix de Paris (one mile seven furlongs), run at the Bois-de-Boulogne to-day:—

Transvaal	1
Le Gros Morne	2
Uganda	3

—Reuter.

MIDDLEWEIGHT BOXING

New York, June 27.

In a 15-round boxing contest for the World's Middleweight Championship, Harry Greb, the holder, won decisively on points from Ted Moore of Plymouth.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC RIFLE SHOOT

American Team First: France and Haiti Tie Second

Rheims, June 27.

The Olympic team rifle shooting contest resulted in a win for America with a socre of 676 points. Haiti was second with 646 and France third with 644. Eighteen nations competed.

Later.

Revised scores of the Olympic Rifle-Shooting show that France tied with Haiti with 646 points. France was victorious on the shoot-off.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING

Paris, June 27.

At a meeting of the International Fencing Federation to-day Captain von Rossens, the President of the Dutch National Fencing Federation, was unanimously elected President for four years, beginning on January 1, 1925.—Reuter.

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LAW REPORTS

PAUL KELLY v. ASIATIC MOTORS

Judgment in the Case in which an Employee of Motor Garage Claims Salary and Return of Moneys Advanced: No Option But to Find for Defendants

His Honour Judge Kelly gave judgment on Saturday in the case as described above. In doing so his Honour said in part:—

This is an action for breach of contract. The plaintiff, an engineer and experienced mechanic, on the 11th day of May, 1923, entered into an agreement in writing with Edward M. Mark, as the representative of the promoters of the Asiatic Motors, Inc., which agreement was in words and figures, as follows:—

May 11, 1923.

P. W. Kelly, Esq.,
Present.

Dear Sir,—Representing the promoters of Asiatic Motors, Inc., I desire to make you the following offer regarding your employment with the selling organization.

It is understood that you will subscribe to 500 shares of the common stock of Asiatic Motors, Inc., at U.S. $1. per share, and that you will pay for the same at the rate of not less than U.S. $500 per year in advance and that the said shares shall be delivered to you in amounts equal to such payments upon such payments.

Your duties with the concern will be to manage the engineering and service departments of the selling organization. You will be obliged to give the concern your best endeavours to the satisfaction of the directors of the company and to be subject to the orders of such directors. It is understood that you will be made a director in the selling concern and that as such you agree to faithfully perform your duties as a director.

Your salary will be not less than Shanghai Taels Five Hundred; (Sh. $500.) per month and you will be entitled to a vacation when you have served the concern faithfully for three years. This vacation will be for three months on full pay with transportation to and from America for yourself and for your wife, provided she is at Shanghai at the time of your departure. The company will provide you with the usual medical attention.

The right is reserved to the directors to terminate your services ninety (90) days after written notice of termination for such cause as they may deem sufficient. Upon such termination the company will return you all money invested together with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and you will accept the same and return to the company all shares held by you and puchased under the agreements herein contained. You will at that time be released from any further obligation to invest in the concern.

You will be fully advised of the details and the scheme for the promotion of the concern mentioned and it is expected that the promoters will have your full co-operation. Should the conditions herein set forth be acceptable to you, kindly sign the copy which is handed you herewith and return the same to the undersigned.

Your very truly
E. M. MARK (Sgd).

I accept the above conditions.
F. W. Kelly, (Sgd).

Statement of Facts.

A short time after the execution of this agreement plaintiff paid to Mark the sum of Gold $500.00 which was apparently used by Mark and his associates in defraying at least a portion of the expenses in the promotion and organization of the company. This Gold $500 was paid in as Kelly's subscription for 500 shares of common stock in the company, which Kelly agreed to purchase at the rate of Gold $1 per share. It appears that Kelly did not actually enter upon the performance of his duties under the agreement until about the first day of June, 1923, and that on or about the same time Kelly agreed verbally to a modification of his contract by accepting a reduction of his monthly salary from Tls. 500 to Tls. 350, which reduction in salary was to continue until the company's business had been placed upon a more profitable basis. This agreement provided that Kelly was to be manager of the engineering and service department of the selling organization of the company, and as such manager he was to have charge of repair work upon automobiles which would be turned out to him by the other department of the organization or which would be brought into the company's place of business for repairs by the general public. The parties proceeded to carry out this contract with little or no friction, so far as the evidence discloses, until some time in the month of October, or November, 1923.

Loans to the Company.

During these first four months, Kelly drew out, on account of salary, approximately Mex. $485. On or about June 21, after he had been at work for the company about three weeks, he made the company a loan of Mex. $600 which the company agreed to repay "in a few days" but which was not repaid until September 21 following, at which time it was applied by the company, upon Kelly's agreement to purchase 64 additional shares of stock in the company at Gold $16 per share. It also appears that in the month of June, Kelly advanced to the company Mex. $55.60 in cash at the shop.

During this time Kelly received from the company two cash payments—one on July 4 of Mex. $185 and one on August 2 of Mex. $300, making a total of Mex. $485 paid him upon his salary account—his salary during this period amounted to Mex. $1,450 at the reduced rate of Tls. 350 per month. On September 6, 1923, Kelly entered into another agreement in writing with the defendant, through E. M. Mark its representative, whereby he agreed to purchase 64 shares of stock at Gold $16 per share amounting in the aggregate to Gold $1,024. This contract required Kelly to pay Gold $400 cash as of the date of its execution, and the balance in six monthly instalments of Gold $100 each beginning October 1, 1923, and ending March 1, 1924. The certificates of stock were not to be delivered until the entire amount was fully paid in cash.

A Sort of Settlement.

Shortly thereafter, to wit, on September 21, 1923, the parties appear to have had an accounting or adjustment of their accounts. According to this settlement Kelly received Mex. $50 petty cash, and two cheques from the company for Mex. $899.02 and Mex. $118.41 respectively, or a total in cash of Mex. $1,067.43. He also received in the way of a credit Gold $400 which amounted to Mex. $769.83. At the time the plaintiff made this contract to purchase 64 additional shares of stock, Mark had agreed to increase Kelly's salary from Tls. 350 per month to Tls. 500 and that such increase should apply to Kelly's August salary. This additional Tls. 150 which was allowed and credited to Kelly on his August salary together with credits and cash payments made to Kelly as above-stated were sufficient to square the account between the parties as of September 21. During the two months and ten days subsequent to this settlement according to defendant's books of accounts Kelly is credited with salary for the months of September, October and November at the rate of Tls. 500, or a total of Mex. $2,082.32, together with cash amounting to Mex. $16.24 and Kelly is charged for that same period with only Mex. $1,102.72. In other words defendant paid Kelly for only two months—September and October—at the rate of Tls. 350 per month. The account also charges Kelly with certain chits which the company paid in his behalf, amounting to Mex. $30.50. It thus appears that Kelly never received anything on his November salary and defendant claims that it is entitled to apply this November salary, amounting to Mex. $694.44 together with the Mex. $16.24 which the company owed Kelly for cash which he had paid the Star Garage, in satisfaction of Kelly's last four instalments on his stock subscriptions, amounting to Mex. $772.00.

The Dismissal.

Plaintiff was notified of his dismissal on November 29 in a letter signed by the secretary of the board. Two special meetings of the Board of Directors had been held for the express purpose of considering the matter of Kelly's dismissal, and at each of these meetings, the Board had reached the conclusion that they were dissatisfied with his services and directed that he be discharged. The present action is for damages and is based upon the claim that plaintiff's discharge by the defendant was unwarranted and a breach of the contract.

The judgment goes on to show that the Board of Directors base their action of the dismissal of Kelly upon the good faith of their finding that he had failed "to give to the concern his best endeavours to the satisfaction of the directors."

"Satisfaction Contracts."

Extensive quotations are then given to show the law governing the rights of parties under a contract which requires one of the parties to do something which is satisfactory to the other party, and the extent to which the Courts have gone in requiring compliance with these so-called "satisfaction contracts." As for example:—

'The true doctrine is expressed in McCarren v. McNulty, 7 Gray (Mass) 139, 141: "It may be that the plaintiff was injudicious or indiscreet in undertaking to labour and furnish materials for a compensation, the payment of which was made dependent upon a contingency so hazardous or doubtful as the approval or satisfaction of a party particularly in interest. But of that he was the sole judge. Against the consequences resulting from his own bargain the law can afford him not relief; having voluntarily assumed the obligations and risk of the contract, his legal rights are to be ascertained and determined soley according to its provisions."

Defendant's Dissatisfaction

The defendant offered considerable evidence tending to show that during the months of October and November, and perhaps during a portion of the month of September it had received many complaints of dissatisfaction with Kelly's services or the department of which he had charge and control. These complaints came not only from various officials and employees of the company but also from the general public and were in most instances to the effect that Kelly was inattentive to his duties and that he and his subordinates performed the work in his department in a careless and unskilful manner, and that Kelly, himself, frequently quarrelled and had trouble with the Chinese help employed under him. It was also claimed that Kelly had refused to obey certain orders emanating from the Board of Directors and given to Kelly personally. It is true that the only order which the evidence showed Kelly disobeyed was an order given him by the general manager, Giovannini, on November 29, 1923, the day on which Kelly was discharged. This order was with reference to the delivery of a certain motor car to the general manager, and was given to Kelly over the telephone. Kelly's excuse for not obeying this order was that the car was not ready or in a condition to be delivered. This matter was at once reported to the Board of Directors and resulted in Kelly's immediate discharge. The record contains the minutes of two special meetings of the Board of Directors—one held on November 27, and one called two days later on November 29. At each of these meetings Kelly's unsatisfactory work was the sole subject of discussion and consideration. At each of these meetings the Board of Directors arrived at the conclusion that Kelly was not giving the concern his best endeavours to the satisfaction of the directors, that his services were unsatisfactory and that he had refused to obey their orders, and authorized and directed that he be discharged as of the November 30, 1923.

Board's Attitude Plain

In the face of this testimony it is impossible to hold that the company has failed by a fair preponderance of evidence to establish the fact that the Board of Directors was not dissatisfied with Kelly's services or that they were not in good faith and honestly satisfied that Kelly was not giving to the concern his best endeavours. The only escape which the Court could have from such a conclusion would be to find bad faith on the part of the directory of this company, in other words that they were not in fact "dissatisfied" but that such dissatisfaction was a mere pretext and not the real cause of Kelly's dismissal. In order to justify such a finding it would manfestly be necessary to have before me some testimony reasonably tending to establish bad faith and it seems to me that the record is woefully lacking in such testimony.

Kelly's Contributions

It will, of course, be admitted that Kelly was an interested party in the enterprise from its very inception and that his money which he paid for stock was used by the promoters of the company for organization expenses. It also appears that he voluntarily reduced his salary at the commencement of his services from Tls. 500 to Tls. 350 per month and that during the month of June, he loaned the company Mex. $655; that he refrained during the first four months from withdrawing about Mex. $1,000 of his salary which was admittedly due to him; that he subscribed for additional stock on September 6, 1923, to the extent of Gold $1,000 practically all the money he had, and it does not appears that there were any serious complaints made against him until a short time after he entered into the agreement to subscribe for additional stock. While all these facts, and perhaps others, that might be mentioned might have a tendency to raise some suspicion in the mind of the Court as to the good faith and honesty of this dissatisfaction which apparently did not become serious until October or November, I certainly would not be justified in finding that such facts reasonably tended to prove that the directors were not actually and in good faith dissatisfied with Kelly's endeavours and services under the contract. If one were to allow oneself to enter the realm of speculation and conjecture, the thought might be suggested that during the last few months of Kelly's employment he himself became dissatisfied with his contract and deliberately by his own acts and doings purposely gave the company cause for terminating the contract and that he expected it to be terminated under the 90 days clause which would give him three months additional salary and a return of the Gold $500 plus 8 per cent. interest. A Court or jury in deciding questions of fact cannot permit themselves to indulge in such speculation.

The contention of counsel for plaintiff that he could only be dismissed under the 90 days clause is then examined but not upheld.

I do not agree, however, with the defendant's counsel in the proposition which they advance that upon the termination under the 90 days clause the defendant could compel the return to the company of Kelly's stock upon paying him Gold $500 with interest. The return of the stock upon such a termination would, I am inclined to think be optional with Kelly. The contract contains no provision whereby Kelly was required to refrain from selling or transferring his stock and certainly if the stock were to increase in value five or ten fold it would be unconscionable to compel its surrender to the company for the amount of money which Kelly originally paid for it, plus 8 per cent. interest. In my judgment this provision of the contract as to the return of the stock is susceptible of a much more just and equitable interpretation than that which is placed upon it by defendant's counsel.

Court Cannot Save Plaintiff

However much a Court may desire to do so, it is powerless to save a party from the legal consequences of his ill-considered or improvident acts, and especially is this true when he has bound himself to performance by a valid and lawful contract. It is quite possible that Kelly entered into this agreement hastily, without advice and without a full understanding or appreciation of the provisions which we have been here considering, but it was, nevertheless his contract and the Court cannot now revise it or make for him a new or different contract.

It is, therefore, considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover nothing by this action and that defendant have judgment against plaintiff for its costs.

SIKHS' UNLUCKY HOTEL VENTURE

Partnership which Came to Grief: Judgment for Chinese Creditors

The misfortunes of Gujan Singh, Bishen Singh and Sucha Singh, "sleeping partners" in the Imperial Hotel enterprise, were again heard of in the Supreme Court last Friday, when his Honour Judge Grain dealt with two adjourned cases against them. Both were for goods supplied to the Hotel, the Dah Tuck Co. claiming $75.65 and Chen Kee $321.56. Mr. V. MacDonald appeared for the Chinese plaintiff.

In answer to his Honour, one plaintiff said that he did not trust da Silva, the manager of the hotel, and before supplying goods he made inquiries as to who were the owners of the hotel. The 'boys' told him that two Indians were the proprietors, and da Silva himself said that he was in partnership with the Indians and that the concern was a sure money-maker.

His Honour informed defendants that, as sleeping partners, they were liable for debts contracted by the other partner while the hotel was open, and he advised them to advertise that the partnership was broken and that they would not be responsible for any further debts which might be incurred by da Silva.

Gujan stated that the hotel had been sold to satisfy a claim for rent, and there were judgments out against the present three defendants to the amount of $3,000.

His Honour looked over the partnership agreement, which showed that the original capital was $6,000, Gujan Singh having two shares, and Sucha and Bishan one each, the fifth share being given to da Silva in consideration of his acting as manager, and entitling him to 20 per cent. of the nets profits.

Judgment was given for the amounts claimed.

CHINA MERCHANTS BANK FAILURE

"Bank Insolvent and Unable to Pay Debts:" Statement of Petition for Winding-up

Aat H.M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, Judge Sir Skinner Turner heard the petition of Shan Yik-hsien for the winding-up of the affairs of the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ld.

Mr. Wm. S. Fleming appeared for the petitioner and represented the interests of other creditors, and Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared on behalf of the Bank and the Provisional Liquidation of the bank's affairs.

Mr. Fleming, having received the permission of the Judge to proceed in the British Supreme Court, read the petition to the Court. The petition stated that the bank was incorporated in Hongkong in August, 1917, and was also registered at Shanghai under the China (Companies) Order in Council. The head offices of the company were registered at Alexandria Building, Chater Road, Hongkong. The nominal capital of the company was Hk. $5,000,000. divided into 200,000 shares of $25 each. The subscribed capital of the company was Hk. $1,220,000 paid up, but there were certain calls in arrear, of which petitioner had no particulars. The company was indebted to petitioner (the petition went on to state) in the sum of $538.07, money deposited in the savings department of the bank, and subject to call or immediate withdrawal. On petitioner's application to the bank for payment of that money, the company neglected to pay same. The bank was insolvent and unable to pay its debts and in the circumstances it was just and equitable that the company's affairs should be wound up, and petitioner prayed for an order accordingly, or such other order as might be made in the promises as should be just.

Mr. Fleming went on the state that public notice had been given in the foreign and Chinese press. They had complied with all the extraterritorial requirements necessary, and they were now in a position to ask for the order for winding-up. He had been informed that the Registrar's office in Shanghai had been advised of similar proceedings in Hongkong Supreme Court, and he asked, therefore, whether in the circumstances the Judge would consider it best to adjourn the case in Shanghai till they received further advices from Hongkong.

The Judge replied that a provisional liquidator had been appointed in Shanghai by the Court (in chambers) following correspondence on the subject from the Hongkong authorities, and he understood a hearing was set down in the Hongkong Supreme Court for the 3rd of this month, when application for the winding-up of the company's affairs would be made there.

Mr. Fleming stated that this action was brought in Shanghai merely for the purpose of preserving the assets within the Court's jurisdiction, and that purpose would be served just as well if the case were

adjourned, since there was a provisional liquidator appointed.

Mr. Teesdale offered no objection and the case was adjourned till the 15th instant.

BROADWAY ROUGH AND TUMBLE

Young Man Fined for Assaulting Police

A rough and tumble in Broadway on Sunday night led to the appearance of a young man named Miller before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Monday. He was charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and with assulting a Skih police constable.

Inspector O'Toole told the court that shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday night two foreigners began fighting at the corner of Broadway and Tiendong Road and the Sikh constable went to arrest them. Miller, however, got hold of him from behind and knocked him down, then striking him with his fists and kicking him on the elbow. Other police came on the scene and Miller was arrested, but he was violent on the way to the police station.

After evidence had been given bearing out this statement, defendant explained his part in the proceedings. He said that a sailor ran after another man, whom he said had taken his money, and brushed his ricsha as he went by. Three or four men began fighting and witness went in to try and separate them. "I never looked at who I hit," he added. "I might have hit the Sikh, but I was looking out for meyself."

The Magistrate observed that really an assault on the police ought to be punished by imprisonment without the option of a fine, but he would give Miller a chance and let him off with $5 or three days.

THE SLEEPER AWAKENS

Nightmare Caused by Samshu: Potent Effects of Chinese Stimulants

The potency of samshu was demonstrated on Saturday night by Sucha Singh, a Sikh watchman, who was found lying on the steps of a foreign boarding house in Astor Terrace. On Monday he appeared before Mr. G. W. King, charged with drunkenness and assault, and the story told was that the Chinese police constable who discovered him at first thought that the prostrate figure was that of a dead Russian. Finding, however, that the man was only asleep, he endeavoured to rouse him and, failing in this, bundled him into a ricsha. The sleeper awakened and a certain liviliness ensued. The Chinese constable had his arm bitten until blood was drawn, and Sucha followed this up by tearing pieces out of the constable's tunic, next slapping an amah in the face and pulling her hair, and winding up by giving a ricsha coolie a hefty kick.

Speaking on behalf of the defendant, Mr. J. G. Priestwood informed his Worship that Sucha was a respectable man who had lived in Shanghai for 12 years and never had got into disgrace before. After having been on duty on Saturday from 6 a.m. until 3 p.m., he visited a Chinese wineshop and the drinks he had "apparently overcame him," since he fell asleep on a doorstep in Astor Terrace immediately on leaving the shop. He was quite willing to pay the $6 done to the policeman's coat.

Fined $5 or three days.

SHIPS' OFFICERS' CLAIM FOR PASSAGE HOME

U. S. Court Admiralty Case

Evidence was heard by Judge Purdy last Friday in the first Admiralty case ever before the U. S. Court. Six officers of the str. Owego brought a libel suit against str. Owego, the master and owners, claiming that under the terms of their articles they were entitled to additional wages and to full transportation to Seattle.

Mr. J. N. Schoe, told, appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. N. F. Allman for defendants.

The six officers, F. Diaz, 1st mate; W. Cloherty, 1st asst. engineer; E. G. Simmerman, asst. engineer; Charles Lorentzen, 2nd mate; A. Alvsaaken, 3rd mate; and N. Heath, 3rd asst. engineer, told in substance the same story, that they had signed on at Seattle with the agreement that if they were paid off at any Oriental port they should be furnished passage back to Seattle and wages to the time of their landing in Seattle.

They were paid off in Foochow on May 31, so the men alleged, receiving their wages up to and including June 23, and given transportation to Shanghai, and what was claimed to be sufficient money to pay their passage to Seattle in the Manila Maru. They arrived in Shanghai to find that this boat had already sailed and that on the next boat of that line, the Africa Maru, the passage was G.$255 or G.$51 more than they had been given for passage. They claimed, accordingly, sustenance for the time they had been obliged to spend in Shanghai, additional wages to cover the additional time before they should reach Seattle and sufficient money for transportation home.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Traffic Cases: Delinquents in Submissive Mood and Dealt with Accordingly

In the U. S. Commissioner's Court, Mr. N. E. Lurton sitting, found the usual number of delinquent motorists on Saturday present to answer charges of violation of the Municipal traffic regulations, which were prosecuted by Chief Inspector Kinipple. It was an easy day, however, for the police, for it was not necessary in a single instance to call witnesses to prove the case—defendants pleading guilty and ready to accept the Court's decision if their explanation did not convince the Magistrate that extenuating circumstances existed.

Mr. A. L. Taylor, Shanghai baseball pitcher, had trouble with his lighting system two weeks ago and was fined G.$2, but the costs of the action were remitted. Mr. C. E. Klein pleaded that his fan had become disconnected and short-circuited the lights without his knowledge—no penalty imposed, but defendant was warned. Mr. C. E. Cottrell was the third to be without the proper lighting to his motor-car—he found that a wire had broken and when his attention was called to it by an officer he proceeded to have it attended to at once, warned. Mr. G. M. Byers found guilty of obstructing traffic on Nanknig Road—he had not parked his machine at a white line—was fined G.$2 and cautioned with reference to a repetition.

A Bill for Smokes.

With the conclusion of the traffic cases the action of Frank Fernandez v. James Crevling came to the attention of the Commissioner. Plaintiff admitted judgment for chits for liquor, cigarettes and cigars amounting to Mex. $133, bought during the past year. Mr. Y. Char acted for complainant, while Mr. P. Faison appeared for defendant. Judgment was given for $108 and costs, after defence had shown that certain payments had been made.

ARMED DESPERADO AND A MOTOR-CAR

Chauffeur Who Drove Captain Boyd Charged at Mixed Court But Dismissed

As a sequel to the affair of Captain Boyd, in which the latter was threatened by an armed desperado, the case of Yui Ah-moo, chauffeur, was heard before the Mixed Court last Friday morning. It seems that the desperado boarded the car in which Captain Boyd was travelling, and forced the driver to take him to the neighbourhood of Haining Road, where he made his escape. The chauffeur was later arrested by the Chapei Police on the ground that he was a confederate of the fugitive.

The accused when questioned said that the man had boarded the car and had flashed a revolver at them both, threatening to shoot if he did not drive on. He had had no alternative than to do so, and the man had escaped in the direction of Haining Road. There being no further evidence, the accused was released, and the case was dismissed.

It is stated that in connexion with this affair the police have arrested two other men who were present at the tea-house previous to the armed attack, who are said to be friends of the culprit.

THE ARMED ROBBER OF BUBBLING WELL

Last of the Sunday Afternoon Gang Convicted and Sent to the Arsenal

What is probably the final chapter, but one, in the life history of one Chinese armed robber, who terrorized the Western District on the peaceful Sunday evening two weeks ago, June 15, was written at the Mixed Court on Wednesday when he was sent to the Yamên of the Defence Commissioner to be shot. Should the Chinese authorities find him not guilty he is to be returned to the Settlement authorities. The charges against another man, thought to have been implicated, were dismissed.

In presenting evidence to the Court on Wednesday Det.-Sgt. Robinson showed the five automatic pistols of various makes and calibres and produced 63 rounds of ammunition taken from the bodies of the two shot dead and also found in the vicinity. Designating one pistol, he was of the opinion that the rifling in the barrel and the groves found on the bullet extacted from the shoulder of S.P.C. 89, corresponded. Accused's pistol, when he was taken into custody, had a shell in the breach and the weapon seemed to have been fired several times. Another pistol was found in the clothes of the desperado who had taken refuge in a house in Hardoon Road in a badly wounded, condition and whom witness had arrested a few minutes later—there were 14 additional rounds also.

Store of 5,000 Rounds.

While Sgt. Robinson drew the attention to a wicked-looking. Luger automatic pistol among the others on the bench before the Court, he said that the ammunition used by the gang came from a varied and wide reserve, the total amount being 5,000 rounds.

Mr. Martin—I do not know just what you mean by reserves.—If (reading from a list of the various styles of shells) these cartridges came from boxes of 100, as shells are often sold, there would be a store of 5,000 rounds, for it seems that nearly 50 kinds were used.

S.P.C. 89, taking the box with his right sleeve hanging empty, his injured shoulder not yet permitting him full use of the arm, which hung in a sling, replied to Mr. Maitland, prosecuting, that he had been wounded recently. His evidence, which he could not give at the first hearing, because he was confined to hospital, was to the effect that he was in a search party with two Chinese and a Sikh Havildar (the foreign sergeant had been detained at the Station) when they met two robbers, not knowing who they were. Upon the command to halt and submit to search the robbers opened fire and the other three to the rear did likewise. I received one shot in the arm, said witness, but as the five ran toward Bubbling Well Road I fired three times; four of them returned fire and I shot again.

The Assessor—Would you know the man who shot you?—Yes, it is the first accused, pointing to the man in question. Witness was quite sure.

Continuing his account of the fight witness said that he then noticed a foreign man who asked him to reload his carbine and let him continue the chase. A long white gown and a straw that he next identified as the same he had found in the gardens where the one wounded man went. He could not identify the second accused, who was a ricsha coolie, he had only seen his back, not his features.

Ricshaman's Suspicions.

A ricsha coolie, in the employment of a shroff, who had just collected some funds, and whom the police believe to have been the man the gang were waiting for, gave evidence. Mentioning that two men, one dressed in a long white gown and the other in grey, inspected his vehicle carefully three times, noting the numbers while the shroff was upstairs, he declared that he told his master of his suspicions and that he was afraid, The latter then ordered the return, not in the usual road but by way of Bubbling Well Road. In reply to Mr. Maitland witness stated that he knew second accused very slightly but that he (accused) had asked him if a robbery had taken place that afternoon.

The Magistrate questioned the first accused, who answered very quickly and in an assured way. He had also been a ricsha puller and for seven years. He was asked by one of the dead robbers to come with them, he did not know them, and was given a pistol, and, further, they had not told him beforehand what to do. Scha Lao-tze (evidently his superior) told him to fire three times when the officers approached, but, he stated, "I did not fire at the police, I shot into the air." He had never seen second accused before.

The latter, replying to the Magistrate, said that he had been a ricsha puller in Shanghai for a year. He was not acquainted with the remainder of the gang at all.

Mr. Maitland did not address the Court, but asked that the second be penalized, though his undesirability hinged only on the statement of a witness, who did not corroborate his written words in court.

A Tribute by the Court.

The Court in giving judgment, stated, "The Court recommends for the consideration of the Commissioner of Police the splendid conduct of Mr. Springfield and the Sikh and Chinese police in breaking up this gang of robbers. It is the opinion of the Court that the ricsha coolie, Chang Tzching, should be rewarded for the assistance rendered in the arrest of accused."

All the 13 silk filatures resumed operations on Saturday, in deference to the advice of Col. Lu, Chief of the Chinese Police. As early as 4 a.m., detachments of police were stationed in the vicinity of the filatures, which opened their gates promptly after 5.30 a.m. The workers gradually arrived, some straggling, behind. Yuanfeng and Tungfengyung had the satisfaction of seeing the women all present at 6.15 at which time work was started. The other factories were not so fortunate; but they all resumed work by 8 o'clock, a few having begun work at 7.45. The Inspector in charge returned to his station at 9 a.m. The two ringleaders, Tsen Husze and Lu Wang-sze, were released at the request of the Silk Guild soon after the strike had ended, as agreed upon, receiving a severe reprimand only from the Police Magistrate.

For using his master's car for running opium, a chauffeur was sentenced to three month's imprisonment at the Mixed Court on Tuesday, and the principal in the deal got six months. Cleverly forging similar licence plates to those used by the Municipality, the chauffeur suspended them directly over those belonging to his employers, Kanan & Co., 43 and 44 Dixwell Road, the number 3218 completely covering the original 3096. P. C. Bell stated that he was patrolling North Soochow Road with a Chinese, when he noticed the car drive along the road and stop alongside a boat. First accused slipped up and threw a 12 lb. chunk of the drug into the motor and returned for more. Seizing the chauffeur, they held him until the other returned, but the latter realizing that the game was up, jumped into the creek, where he remained for the better portion of an hour. Leaving the Chinese constable on guard, witness returned to the station with accused and on his return saw the wet and bedraggled culprit emerge. He had not drowned because, as he said, he held on to a boat. Insp. Mackenzie, prosecuting, remarked that the drug had evidently been brought from upcountry in an ordinary cargo boat. Three boxes of opium and other items were ordered to be confiscated.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY

German Reply to Allied Note: Repudiation of Allegation of Secret Arming

Paris, June 30.

A forecast of the German reply to the Note of the Conference of Ambassadors on the subject of inter-Allied military control says that it accepts resumption provided: (1) that it is deferred for one month; (2) that the Control Commission shall resume its mission by an inspection of factories; and (3) that the investigations of the Commission shall be limited to seeing laws promulgated prohibiting dealing in war material, carrying out the destruction of mobilization plans and providing for the non-existence of armed forces contrary to the Treaty of Versailles.

The first stipulation is stated to be in order to enable the preparation of German public opinion, but it is believed in Paris that it is merely to create a postponement until the results of the London Conference on July 16 have become known. The reply disregards the additional claim of the Conference of Ambassadors that the Commission shall make an inventory of German armaments which, if it turned out to be reassuring, would result in the limitation of Allied attention to supervision of the use of police and the disposal of existing war material.

Later.

The German Ambassador to-day presented to M. Herriot the German reply to the Allied Note on military control.—Reuter.

Berlin, June 30.

The German reply declares that the Germans repudiate the mere idea of war. They unanimously repudiate secret arming as impossible, useless and dangerous. It says that the Government have thoroughly carried out the disarmament of certain political organizations. The athletic exercises of German youth are not connected with military preparations by Germany.

The reply further says that no experienced military officer can hold the opinion that Germany is in a position to cause armed conflict in Europe, because she is in a condition of helplessness unparalleled in the history of nations. It suggests that the fears of danger to European peace are due to the fact that the idea of general disarmament has not made any noteworthy progress among the other nations.

Germany accepts the demand of the Allies for a general inspection provided it is final and is concluded by September 30.—Reuter.

Satisfactory on the Whole but Omitting Mention of Some Material Conditions

London, July 1.

Well-informed circles in London consider that the German reply is generally satisfactory, though it seems impossible to agree to the proposal that the work of control should finish by September 30.—Reuter.

Paris, July 1.

The German Note has created a not unfavourable impression in competent Allied quarters. The question of the date on which the inspection will end is not likely to create difficulties.

While rejecting the idea of a fixed date, the Allies will probably promise a complete inspection as early as possible, compatible with thoroughness.

Two more serious obstacles are, firstly, the absence of any mention of the five conditions which, the Conference of Ambassadors declared, must be carried out before the control is handed over to the League of Nations, and secondly, the stipulation for a preliminary agreement with regard to ways and means of carrying out the inspection.

There is no reason to anticipate that the Conference of Ambassadors will forgo satisfaction on the five conditions, while the preliminary agreement must not imply restriction of full exercise of the right of inspection.

The Cabinet has appointed General Walch President of the Control Commission in Berlin. He will replace General Nollet, who has been appointed Minister of War in M. Herriot's Cabinet. It has also been decided to replace on the active list General Sarrail, former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the Near East.—Reuter.

French Expenses in Ruhr

Paris, June 28.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day by 456 votes to 26 approved the Ruhr credits, which M. Herriot made a question of confidence. The Socialists voted with the majority.

This is the first time that any Socialists have voted for the Ruhr credits, to which they are opposed on principle. The Socialist leader, M. Blum, declared in the afternoon that all Socialists would abstain from voting, but M. Herriot, by making it a question of confidence, constituted the vote a test of discipline.

The whole of the Left *bloc* and a number of Socialists abstained, but many voted for the credits. Practically the whole of the Opposition voted for the credits. Only the Communists voted against them and demanded immediate evacuation of the Ruhr. M. Herriot replied that immediate evacuation was impossible in the interests of reparations and also of security. He pointed out that voting for the credits did not imply approval of the policy of occupation, but the *status quo* in the Ruhr was necessary pending the issue of the forthcoming inter-Allied negotiations.—Reuter.

France and the German Note

Paris, July 2.

General Nollet, the Minister of War, told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee to-day that France would not accept September 30 for the termination of the inspection by the Military Control Commission in Germany.—Reuter.

Berlin, July 3.

The "*Echo de Paris*" report with regard to the redrafting of the German reply to the note of the Conference of Ambassadors on the subject of inter-Allied military control is semi-officially denied here.—Reuter.

German Debts to Allies

Tokyo, June 29.

It is learnt on good authority that the British Government has under consideration a plan of convening on July 16 a joint meeting of Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Belgium, which are entitled to receive indemnity from Germany, and that upon an agreement being reached among the Powers concerned, Germany will be allowed to participate in the said joint meeting. It is expected that Baron Hayashi and Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassadors to the Court of St. James and France, respectively, will be appointed by the Japanese Government as its official delegates to the meeting.—Eastern News Agency.

BRITAIN'S RETENTION OF THE SUDAN

Lord Parmoor's Announcement Loudly Applauded by British Press

London, June 27.

The statement of the Lord President of the Council, Lord Parmoor, in the House of Lords on Wednesday that the British Government would not abandon the Sudan is practically unanimously approved by the British press.

While some writers express the opinion that Zaglul Pasha, in view of his uncompromising attitude, should abandon his visit to London, others admit that there is room for adjustment of the Administration, which can be conveniently discussed with the Egyptian Prime Minister in London.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that the vernacular press publishes columns of protests against Lord Parmoor's statement from places throughout Egypt. A huge demonstration of sympathy with "our Sudan brothers" has been planned at Cairo, while the Egyptian Nationalist organization, the Wafd, have appointed a committee to collect subscriptions to assist "Sudanese victims of the recent demonstrations of sympathy with Egypt."

Zaglul Pasha, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that friends of England in Egypt felt ashamed at Lord Parmoor's declaration, which, he asserted, had increased the anger of Anglophobes and made agreement difficult.—Reuter.

Cairo, June 29.

The Prime Minister, Zaglul Pasha, has gone to Alexandria to tender his resignation.

Zaglul Pasha's departure for Alexandria was in accordance with the decision he announced in the Chamber yesterday evening in the course of a speech replying to Lord Parmoor's speech in the House of Lords. Zaglul Pasha declared that Egypt would never renounce her rights to the Sudan and he himself would never negotiate with the British Government on the basis of the declaration of February 19, 1922. He had hoped that the Labour Government would support the cause of liberty, but unfortunately it followed the same lines as the Imperialistic Government. Zaglul Pasha concluded by declaring that if he were unable to get satisfaction he would resign and submit the matter to the King.—Reuter.

Resignation of Egyptian Premier Refused by King Fuad

Cairo, June 29.

After Zaghlul Pasha's speech the Chamber passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him and requested him to retain the Premiership until all national aspirations were realized respecting the independence of Egypt and the Sudan. Zaghlul Pasha, nevertheless, insisted on tendering his resignation to the King.—Reuter.

Alexandria, June 29.

King Fuad has refused to accept Zaghlul Pasha's resignation.—Reuter.

Premier's Statement in House of Commons: No Intention of Breaking Pledges

London, June 30.

Regret at the attitude of the Egyptian Government and Parliament over the question of the Sudan was expressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons to-day.

He said that the statements in the Egyptian Parliament and the action taken to create trouble in the Sudan could only be explained as an attempt to force his hand and to deprive Zaghlul Pasha of liberty of negotiation.

In view of what had happened, it was necessary for Mr. MacDonald to make clear to all concerned that he did not believe that the House of Commons would accept any arrangement which would break our pledges to the Sudan (cheers) or jeopardize the present administration and development of that country. He still trusted that those responsible for the government of both countries would refuse to countenance impossible demands which would destroy the prospect of settlement.—Reuter.

Cairo, June 30.

The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a resolution thanking King Fuad for refusing to accept the resignation of the Premier, Zaghlul Pasha.

It is understood that Zaghlul Pasha, conforming to the wishes of King Fuad, will not resign the Premiership.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 26.—To-day's attendance at Wembley brought the total to over 5,000,000 since the opening of the Exhibition.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The American steamer, Sankaty, belonging to the New England Steamship Co., has been destroyed by fire at New Bedford due to an explosion. The Company's dock and freight shed were also burned. The loss is estimated at $350,000.—Reuter's American Service.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S SEVENTH DEFEAT

Conservative and Liberal Co-operation on Finance Bill Amendment

London, June 30,

In the House of Commons the Government were defeated on a minor point in the Finance Bill this evening by 220 votes to 165, but it is not likely to lead to serious consequences. This is the seventh defeat since they came into office.

Mr. Baldwin's attempt to secure an adjournment of the discussion until they knew whether the Government would accept the division or not was subsequently defeated by 237 votes to 169. The Liberals, who had previously helped to carry the Conservative amendment, voted with the Ministerialists on the adjournment motion.—Reuter.

Government Again Defeated.

London, July 2.

The Government suffered its eighth defeat in the House of Lords yesterday evening when the second reading of the War Charges Validity Bill was negatived by 28 votes to 23.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Gen. Hertzog's Declaration of Imperial Faith

Pretoria, June 30.

Gen. Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist party, has completed his Cabinet, in which he is Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs.

The Labour leader, Colonel Cresswell, is Minister of Defence and of Labour. The other Labour representative in the Cabinet is Mr. Boydell.—Reuter.

Pretroia, July 2.

In a speech at a Nationalist banquet in his honour last night, General Hertzog declared that Britain would always be, as far as his Government were concerned, their first and chief friend. Unfortunately in the past there had been accusations against them because they had insisted on the doctrine that South Africa came first, but many of the accusers were now with them on this point. It would always be their aim to co-operate with Britain and heartily with the rest of the Dominions.—Reuter.

THE HUNGARIAN LOAN

British Portion of £7,902,000 Issued on July 2 and Lists Closed the Same Day

London, July 2.

The London portion of the big loan to assist the rehabilitation of Hungary, amounting to £7,902,000 in 7½ per cent. sterling bonds at 88, redeemable between 1934 and 1944, was issued to-day. The lists closed at 11.30 this morning. This is about 70 per cent. of the loan, the balance of which has been divided between various other countries.

The New York portion is $7,500,000, which was issued simultaneously with the London portion.—Reuter.

THE BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE

Lock-out Notices Postponed Pending Holding of Court of Inquiry

London, July 2.

Mr. T. Shaw, the Minister of Labour, to-day informed meetings of the parties to the building trade dispute that he would cause a public court of inquiry to be held into the cause of the dispute.

Later.

The building trade employers have decided to postpone the lock-out notices for a week pending the court of inquiry.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Coolidge has accepted the resignation of Mr. Cyrus Woods, the United States Ambassador to Japan, with an appreciation of his services.—Reuter's American Service.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mr. Gandhi's Political Murders Upheld: Swarajist Disunion

Bombay, June 29.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which controls the Congress organization, is being held at Ahmedabad to determine the position of the Swarajists. Mr. Gandhi submitted a resolution laying down that membership of the committee should be confined to those spinning at least half an hour daily and practising quintuple boycott, including boycott of the Councils and Law Courts.

Repeated efforts to arrange a compromise proved unsuccessful. The resolution was strongly opposed by Mr. Motilal Nehru, who finally walked out with other Swarajists. After that the committee, by 67 votes to 37, adopted Mr. Gandhi's resolution. Mr. Gandhi then urged that the clause in the resolution stipulating that Congress officials not spinning half an hour daily should vacate office should be rescinded on the ground that it had been carried by a small majority and would have been defeated had the Swarajists voted. The committee agreed to the proposal.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad, June 30.

The resolution recently adopted by the Bengal Provincial Conference, paying homage to Gopi Nath Saha, who was hanged for murdering Mr. Ernest Day, a prominent Calcutta merchant, came up for discussion at the All-India Congress Committee, which, on a motion by Mr. Gandhi, passed a resolution regretting the murder of Mr. Day and condemning all political murders as inconsistent with non-violent non-co-operation and retarding progress towards Swaraj.

Mr. C. R. Das proposed an amendment urging the adoption of the resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Conference. The amendment was rejected by 78 votes to 70 and Mr. Gandhi's resolution was carried.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

Visiting Experts Representing 39 Countries: Suggested World Bureau

London, June 30.

Thirty-nine countries, including Ceylon, China, the Dutch East Indies, Holland, India and Japan are represented at the first World Power Conference at Wembley, which has lasted a fortnight. It was presided over by Earl Derby.

The visiting experts will enlighten their fellow delegates on the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil and minerals and on other scientific questions. They will discuss the establishment of a world bureau.

The Prince of Wales made a speech at the opening of the conference, to which Dr. Kamo replied on behalf of Japan.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Resolution Urging Renewal of Empire Penny Postage Unanimously Passed

London, July 1.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire opened at the Guildhall to-day, presided over by Lord Derby.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, welcomed the 200 delegates. In his speech he denounced class hatred and urged the co-operation of Capital and Labour in a spirit of self-sacrifice to solve the problems of the Empire.

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution urging the re-establishment of penny postage throughout the Empire. A delegate from New Zealand said that the results of the restoration of the penny postage in New Zealand had been very satisfactory.—Reuter.

Resolutions were also passed urging the establishment of an Imperial wireless chain and urging Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce to devote increased energy to promoting emigration within the Empire.—Reuter.

THE TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

British Premier Doubtful as to Success of League of Nations Scheme

London, July 2.

Several questions were put to the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the draft treaty of mutual assistance, which has been circulated by the League of Nations.

The Premier replied that the Government were not yet able to state their attitude, partly because they were still consulting the Dominions. He was in no way convinced that the effect of such a treaty would not be to increase armaments, and he would like to get more information on this very important point. He was, in any case, convinced that this method was not the only one and doubted if it was the best method of approaching it. The Premier hoped to make a statement before the summer adjournment.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF THE AKALI LEADERS

All Convicted and Sentenced to Lengthy Terms of Imprisonment

Nabha, July 1.

All the 22 leaders of the Akali raiders, who attempted to enter Nabha in February last, have been convicted of forming an unlawful assembly with an attempt at murder. Sucha Singh, who led the mob on a pony with a drawn sword, was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. A Sikh woman, charged with inciting the mob, was sentenced to four years' ordinary imprisonment on account of her sex. Seventeen Akalis were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other three on account of their age to three years' rigorous imprisonment. All except the woman were also fined 1,000 rupees.—Reuter.

THE DUTY ON CHINA AND JAVA TEA

Proposal to Apply Imperial Preference Rates Rejected and Withdrawn

London, June 30.

In the House of Commons Committee on the Finance Bill Mr. Herbert Spencer, Liberal Member for Bradford, moved an amendment to apply the Imperial preference rates on tea to China and Dutch East Indian teas, on the ground that China and Holland had treated Britain best in regard to tariffs of all countries in the world.

Mr. P. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that he sympathized with the amendment, but regretted that he was unable to accept it for financial reasons. The amendment was withdrawn.—Reuter.

U. S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Wild Scenes When Popular Candidates Nominated: The Oil Scandal

New York, June 26.

The McAdoo supporters, whose demonstration last night lasted for over an hour, started another demonstration at the resumption of the Democratic Convention to-day, when the nomination of Mr. McAdoo was seconded. The progress of the McAdoo marchers was somewhat impeded by the Smith cohorts in the aisles. Smith sympathizers in the galleries also started shouting "Oil! Oil!" as a sign of disapproval of Mr. McAdoo.

When order was restored, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt proposed Governor Smith as Presidential candidate. His panegyric ended in storms of cheering, shouting and horn-blowing. The Smith delegates seized the standard of New York State and carried it in procession round the hall, a band contributing to the din. The demonstration lasted for an hour and a half. The demonstrators brought in a brass band, which unceasingly played the popular song of the moment, "Eastside and Westside." A fire siren, used by fire-engines to clear the streets, added to the hideous noise.

Other Democrats nominated, less noisily, were the ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Houston, Senator Ralston and Senator Saulsbury.—Reuter's America Service.

Question of America Joining the League of Nations

New York, June 27.

To-day's nominations at the Democratic Convention were the ex-Governor of Ohio, Mr. James M. Cox, who had a 15-minute demonstration, and Mr. Charles Bryan, the brother of Mr. William Jennings Bryan. The Convention paraded noisily for both Bryans, singing "Auld Lang Syne." The tributes to Messrs. Cox and Bryan are not regarded as indicating a chance of their securing nomination.

The loudest voiced cheerer yet heard was discovered when Mr. G. S. Silzea, the so-called "Wet Governor of New Jersey" was nominated. The New Jersey delegation put him on a chair and he continued hurrahing until they themselves tired of his stentorian tones.

Nomination of the Virginian Senator Carter Glass was proposed amidst a demonstration whilst shortly before the adjournment of the Convention Mr. Davis, former Ambassador to Britain, was placed for nomination accompanied by a demonstration in which the supporters of Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo joined. It is expected that the whole of to-day will be given up to platform issues which must be disposed of before voting on the candidates begins.

A Delegate's Private Refresher.

Government dry agents have announced the seizure in New York of 5,200 cases of spirits, 300 barrels of beer and 3,500 gallons of other alcoholic beverages since the opening of the Democratic Convention. It is presumed that they were intended for consumption by the crowds attending the convention.

An amusing circumstance was the arrest and fining of one of the delegates from Chicago for carrying a suit-case filled with bottles of whiskey.

Prohibition officials are investigating the statement of some aviators that they photographed two submarines in the Hudson River near Sing Sing Prison, which, they believe, were engaged in rum-running. The photographs not only show the outlines of the submerged boats, but also the wake of their periscopes.

America and the League.

June 28.

The committee of the Democratic Convention, after a struggle lasting an hour, agreed that a plank should be inserted in the platform declaring that the Party would do all that is in its power to hold a national referendum on the question of joining the League of Nations and that it would carry out the people's mandate expressed by it.

When the Democratic Convention assembled this morning, it was expected that the platform would be submitted for ratification, but, owing to differences in the platform committee, it was not ready. Mr. Cummings, the Chairman of the Committee, promised that the platform would be ready in a few hours. He announced that on the League of Nations plank there would be a minority report presented by Mr. Baker, the ex-Secretary for War. With regard to the Religious Freedom plank, by which the Ku Klux Klan is meant, Mr. Cummings said that the committee had discussed the question throughout the night and wanted more time, as they did not wish to bring religious differences on to the floor of the Convention, tired and worn with lack of sleep since Tuesday. Mr. Cummins, amid a dramatic silence, described how after the all-night session the members of the Committee at dawn joined in unison in the Lord's Prayer, after which Mr. William Jennings Bryan prayed for Divine guidance.—Reuter's American Service.

Majority Platform Adopted

New York, June 28.

The Democratic Convention platform proposes a national referendum on the subject of the entry of the United States into the League of Nations for amendments of the League Covenant as agreed with the President and Senate. It pledges the party to an international policy of co-operation and sweeping reductions in land and sea forces. It advocates the United States securing an international agreement with regard to armaments, and suggests a referendum for war, except in cases of actual or threatened attack.

The platform condemns prohibitive tariffs and pledges itself to tariff adjustment. It accuses the Republicans of failure to develop an American flag shipping policy. It promises to maintain the established position for the exclusion of Asiatic immigration. It avers that the United States is without a foreign policy, and that the Democrats intend to secure for America the moral leadership of the family of nations.

The Chairman of the Platform Committee, Mr. Cummings, moved the adoption of the majority platform unaltered and unamended.

The document opened with a tribute to Mr. Woodrow Wilson and affirmed abiding faith in his ideals. It promised further reduction of taxes; revision of the import tariff; recovery of oil-reserves "fraudulently leased" and vigorous prosecution of any guilty of wrong-doing in the leasing transactions; and operation of a Government-owned merchant marine. It bespoke retention of Asiatic immigration exclusion, and promised immediate independence of the Philippines, protection of American rights in Turkey and the fulfilment of President Wilson's award respecting Armenia.

With regard to the League of Nations the document promised to outlaw the whole war system, declared that the only hope of world peace and economic recovery lay in the organized efforts of the sovereign nations co-operating to remove the causes of war and to substitute law and order for violence.

Mr. Baker's Amendment.

The minority platform of Mr. Baker, ex-Secretary for War, urged immediate joining of the League of Nations. It declared that the Republican policy of isolation was as revolting in its spiritual aspects as it was harmful in its material consequences. It predicted that the Wilson policies would sweep the country at the coming election. The document averred that there had not been a true referendum at the last Presidential election on the League as that issue was interwoven with many others.

Mr. Baker in an emotional speech said that the man who ought to be pleading for the proposed plank lay dead, but his voice was calling from consecrated ground.

The Convention rejected the Baker substitute and adopted the majority platform.

The Convention was almost equally divided on the Ku Klux Klan issue, the majority report winning by a single vote.

Mr. Baker's substitute League plank was defeated by 742 votes to 353.

Later.

The Democratic Convention rejected the Ku Klux Klan minority report, which provided for specific mentioning of the Klan in the platform.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. McAdoo and Governor Smith Most Popular Candidates

New York, June 30.

The Democratic Convention today will begin balloting for the Presidential nomination. Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo are still the leading champions. Senator Ralston and ex-Ambassador Davis continue on the trail, awaiting a possible deadlock that would swing the Convention in their direction. Political experts predict a long and fierce battle. Sixteen candidates have been submitted for nomination, but the delegates are not confined to voting for these and may vote for anybody they consider deserving.

Almost immediately on assembling the Democratic Convention started the roll-call of the States in the first ballot for the Presidential nominee.

The official figures for the first ballot were as follows:—Mr. McAdoo 431½ votes and Governor Smith 240½ votes.

Later.

No candidate received the necessary two-thirds majority. The remainder of the votes were scattered among 18 other candidates.

Mr. McAdoo and Governor Smith picked up additional votes in the next few ballots, but not enough to indicate any general abandonment of their "favourite sons" by the delegates.

Mr. McAdoo in the fifth ballot secured 443 votes and Governor Smith 261. Louisiana cast its entire 20 votes in favour of Ex-Ambassador Davis in the seventh ballot.

In the ninth ballot Mr. McAdoo secured 444 votes, Governor Smith 278 and Mr. Davis 63½, though he started with a few West Virginian votes only.

The Convention has now gone into recess.

Later.

When the Convention resumed, the figures in the 10th ballot were: Mr. McAdoo 471 votes and Governor Smith 229.

Later.

The Democratic Convention adjourned after the 16th ballot without nominating a candidate.—Reuter's American Service.

No Definite Majority in View

New York, July 1.

At the Democratic Convention the 16th ballot resulted as follows: Mr. McAdoo 478; Governor Smith 305½; Ex-Ambassador Davis 63.

There was excitement at the 20th ballot when Missouri deserted the McAdoo camp, casting its 36 votes for Ex-Ambassador Davis, making the position of the leaders: McAdoo 432, Smith 307½ and Davis 122.

The Convention went into recess after the 24th ballot, which did not show any material change compared with the 20th. Mr. McAdoo gained five and Mr. Davis seven votes.

The following are the figures for the 25th ballot at the Democratic Convention: McAdoo 415; Smith 311; Davis 125.

The Convention adjourned after the 30th ballot without making a nomination.—Reuter's American Service.

Support for Mr. McAdoo from the Mississippi Delegation and Mr. W. J. Bryan

New York, July 2.

The 31st ballot at the opening of the Democratic Convention this morning was divided between 13 candidates.

There was enormons rejoicing in the McAdoo camp when in the 33rd ballot the Mississippi delegation was induced to transfer its 20 votes from Ex-Ambassador Davis to the McAdoo column, where it agreed to stay for five ballots in order to give the McAdoo men a chance to show what they could do.

After four more inconclusive ballots, Mr. W. J. Bryan spoke, declaring himself for Mr. McAdoo. He named many other Democrats, who in his opinion could fill the Presidency with credit, including his brother, Mr. Charles Bryan, Senator Ralston of Indiana, and Senator Walsh of Montana. He urged that this was no time for the nomination of a reactionary. The Republicans would get most of the Conservative votes. Mr. McAdoo fulfilled the requirement of being progressive.

There was great disorder by the Smith supporters' gallery, but the McAdoo adherents applauded rapturously.

One of the delegates asked about Mr. McAdoo representing Mr. Doheny as counsel. "If any oil ever touched McAdoo," said Mr. Bryan, "the intense and persistent opposition of Wall Street has washed it all away."

Mr. McAdoo gained 10 votes in the next ballot and the hall resounded with roars of "Oil! oil!" by the McAdoo adherents, amid which the session adjourned until the evening.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, July 2.

At the 39th ballot at the Democratic Convention Mr. McAdoo gained 55 votes and Mr. Davis lost 25.

The Convention adjourned after the 42nd ballot, which showed no further change.—Reuter's American Service.

DISASTROUS TORNADO IN OHIO

Nearly 200 Casualties and Damage to Property of $12,000,000

Peoria, Ill., June 28.

Five persons were killed and 20 injured by a tornado here. The damage is estimated at $1,500,000.—Reuter's American Service.

Cleveland, June 29.

A disastrous tornado has visited parts of Ohio. Three hundred persons are reported to have been killed and at least 1,500 injured in the county of Lorain, while the city of Lorain has been wiped out. Details are meagre, owing to destruction of communications in the neighbourhood, but frantic appeals for help are being received from the towns of Sandusky and Elyria, which are also in ruins.—Reuter's American Service.

Lorain, Ohio, June 29.

The latest estimate of the dead is between 150 and 300. The loss is estimated at $20,000,000. A thousand buildings at Lorain were unroofed and demolished. Six hundred troops have arrived to preserve order.—Reuter's American Service.

Cleveland, June 29.

One hundred and sixty-five bodies have been recovered from the State Theatre at Lorain, but Elyria is undamaged.

Later.

The damage at Lorain is estimated at $12,000,000. Other lake-front cities have suffered severely. The water-front at Sandusky is reported to have been entirely demolished, with some loss of life.

Later.

Lorain got the full force of the tornado, which swept an area extending 60 miles from Cleveland. It now presents an appalling sight. Eye-witnesses report that houses toppled over, roofs went flying through the air, trees were mowed down as if by a huge scythe, some walls of houses were blown out and other houses were aflame, the bridge over the river was demolished.

Later.

Owing to the confusion following the storm, many wild and exaggerated reports have been given currency. Revised estimates put the casualties at Lorain as 58 killed and 118 injured, whilst 7,000 are homeless. Further deaths occurred at Sandusky. The Red Cross and other authorities are of the opinion that it will be several days before accurate figures are available.—Reuter's American Service.

Terrible Scenes in Lorain: Miraculous Escapes and Acts of Heroism

Cleveland, June 30.

Six hundred soldiers are patrolling the streets of Lorain, which, after the tornado, resembles a war-stricken city after bombardment. The military authorities have established strict control and have ordered all those not on business to keep off the streets. They are calling on many of the citizens to clear up the wreckage.

There were many miraculous escapes from death; a woman, who was asleep, was blown from her bed through the window 50 feet into the yard. She was not injured except for a broken shoulder.

The Central High School has been transformed into a mortuary and is surrounded by grief-stricken families. The most pitiful scenes occurred in the class rooms, which are filled with dead, including a number of children.

There were many acts of heroism and self-sacrifice. One young man worked feverishly throughout the night helping the injured. He saw, at dawn, a motor car in a demolished street and rushed to the rescue. He was horrified to find his parents dead beneath the wreckage.

Some survivors knelt and prayed on the ruins, while others walked aimlessly in the streets crying and groaning.

The whole scene is like a nightmare.

Later.

Hitherto the known casualties in Lorain, Sandusky and Cleveland total 72 dead and many hundreds injured.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN OIL LEASE SCANDALS

Ex-Secretary Fall and Messrs. Sinclair and Doheny Indicted

Washington, June 30.

The Grand Jury has returned criminal indictments in the case of ex-Secretary Fall and Messrs. Sinclair and Doheny, whom the Government are prosecuting in connexion with the oil lease scandals. Mr. Doheny, Jr., is also indicted. All four are charged with conspiring to defraud, while ex-Secretary Fall is charged with accepting a bribe of $100,000, for using his official influence on behalf of Mr. Doheny in connexion with the Californian leases, and the Dohenys are charged with bribing him to take unlawful action.—Reuter's American Service.

BOOTLEGGING IN AMERICA

Ex-officials Severely Punished for Conspiracy

New York, July 2.

G. B. Means, former Agent of the Department of Justice, and his secretary, Elmer Jarnecke, have been convicted of conspiring with bootleggers to withdraw whiskey from distilleries. They were to-day sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $5,000 and $10,000 respectively.

While coastguards were pursuing alleged rumrunners off Sandy Hook, there was an exchange of shots resulting in the wounding of a man, named Kadenbach, in a passing motor-boat, which led to his death in hospital.—Reuter's American Service.

THE MATTEOTTI CRISIS

A National Tribute: Demand by Opposition for Repression of Fascist Militia

Rome, June 27.

Practically the whole of Italy observed a ten minutes' interruption of work to-day as a tribute to Signor Matteotti. Public services were interrupted for two minutes.

June 28.

A meeting of the Opposition groups, after considering the Matteotti crisis, to-day passed a resolution of non-confidence in the present Government and demanding a Government which would be able without delay to abolish the Fascist militia and unhesitatingly repress every from of illegality.—Reuter.

WORLDWIDE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Violent Vibrations Recorded in Italy, South Africa and Australia

London, June 26.

Very violent earthquake shocks are reported from several world centres.

Reuter's correspondent at Faenza, Italy, states that the record of the shock at Signor Bendandi's observatory began at three in the morning and lasted for four hours. It appeared to have occurred 7,000 miles away. The quivering of the apparatus carried off the quills from the instrument.

A Reuter telegram from Capetown says that the shock registered at the Royal Observatory lasted for 2½ hours, beginning at 3.50 in the morning. It was apparently 5,600 miles off. A telegram from Sydney says that the shocks were still roaring through the instrument at Riverview Observatory at four in the afternoon after over five hours' duration.—Reuter

Melbourne, June 27.

A seismograph record shows that the earthquake occurred 1,280 miles from Melbourne. The direction is not recorded, but is probably southeast of Tasmania.

The shock affected the instrument more violently than the Japanese disturbance.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Melbourne Age" says that the earthquake caused the city slowly to rock for half an hour.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO

Melilla Disaster Recalled: A General Retired

Madrid, June 26.

Gen. Berenguer, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces and High Commissioner in Morocco, who was court-martialled in connexion with the Melilla disaster of 1921, has been sentenced to be removed from the active list and placed on the reserve. Gen. Navarro, who was tried on a similar charge, has been acquitted. —Reuter.

SOVIET SENTENCES ON ALLEGED SPIES

Said to Have Been Employed by a "Certain" Power

Moscow, June 26.

A telegram from Leningrad states that the Supreme Court Martial has sentenced to death nine persons accused of highway robbery, espionage and counter-revolutionary activity. Twenty-one others were sentenced to varying long terms of imprisonment.

All are alleged to have been in the pay of one Savinkoff, who is said to be one of the principal agents in the counter-espionage service of a certain foreign power. —Reuter.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. AND WIRELESS

Awaiting Britain's Declared Policy Before Making any Ventures

London, June 26.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Sir John Denison-Pender said that the company had applied for a wireless licence, but had to wait to see Britain's declared policy before anything could be done. They had received terms for a licence as regards India, but it was absolutely impossible for the Company to carry out the terms. Negotiations with regard to China had fallen through after prolonged negotiations.—Reuter.

TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE

Invention Showing Favourable Results with Children

Paris, June 26.

Professor Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute, claims to have invented a vaccine against tuberculosis, composed of bacilli carefully enfeebled by 230 successive cultures. One hundred experiments were made on animals before 217 new-born children, who presented symptoms of pre-disposition to tuberculosis, were given the vaccine, administered by the mouth. All the babies were under observation during 18 months and so far none have shown signs of the disease developing.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegate Claiming 8 hr. Day for Children and No Night Work for Women

Geneva, June 28.

At the International Labour Conference M. Albert Thomas announced that ratification of the conventions adopted by the Conference had now been received from Japan, Austria, Spain, Ireland and Poland, bringing the total from 96 to 125.

Mr. Hsiao, the Chinese Government delegate, referred to the progress of social reform in China, notably, the eight-hour day for children and the prohibition of night-work for women and young persons. He declared that China keenly desired to collaborate in the work of the Conference, but regretted the inadequate support of the other extra-European countries, for example, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

The committee of delegates appointed to study the prevention of anthrax adopted by a majority the resolution, proposed by Sir Louis Kershaw, the Indian Government delegate, stating that the Committee were unable to recommend the Conference to adopt decisions on the subject in view of the unlikelihood of any big industrial state agreeing to incur such international obligations, but recommending the Governments to study the question in order to afford the maximum protection to the health of the workers.—Reuter.

Japanese Labour's Complaints

Geneva, June 28.

At a meeting of the International Labour Conference yesterday in discussing the annual report of the Director of the Labour Office on international labour legislation, Mr. Jonekubo, the Japanese workers' delegate, complained of the unsatisfactory labour legislation in Japan. He said that the Japanese Government had officially recognized the ratification of strike agreements and the convention relating to the recruiting of sailors but in reality did not respect the provisions of these conventions.—Reuter.

Anthrax Committee's Report

Geneva, July 1.

The Anthrax Committee of the International Labour Conference has drawn up a report recommending the disinfection of hair, horns and hoofs for industrial purposes, without mentioning hair and wool used for textiles. A minority report, which, it is understood, is supported by the British delegation, opposes the omission.—Reuter.

NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION

Centenary Celebrations Combined with International Conference

London, July 1.

Londoners were afforded an interesting opportunity to-day of seeing and comparing types of lifeboats of various nations which were gaily decorated and moored in the Thames. This was in connexion with the International Conference on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Sir Godfrey Baring, an Alderman of the London County Council, presided at the Conference. In his opening speech he appreciatively referred to the presence of Count Kozo Yoshii, the President of the Japan Lifeboat Association, who had travelled from Japan to be present at the Conference.

Later.

The International Lifeboat Conference to-day passed a resolution, in accordance with the suggestion of Count Yoshii, urging all maritime countries not possessing a lifeboat service to organize one and favouring the establishment of an international lifeboat organization on the lines of the Red Cross Society. The resolution will be sent to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Deterding

London, June 28.

It is reported from The Hague that Dr. Deterding, brother of Sir Henri Deterding (Director-General of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and a director of the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ld.) died suddenly yesterday while viewing a new Dutch Indies film.—Reuter.

Sir Charles Dundas, K. C. M. G.

London, July 2.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Charles Dundas of Dundas, K.C.M.G., at the age of 64.—Reuter.

Admiral Sir Charles Dundas joined H. M. S. Audacious, the flagship of the China squadron, as a cadet in 1874. He served in the Cape Squadron during the Boer war and took part in the Delagoa Bay operations. He served in command of H. M. S. Forte in 1904-5 on the East African station, and received the approval of the Admiralty for his prompt action in reference to Russian auxiliary cruisers. He was appointed Naval Attaché at Tokio in 1908-10. Sir Charles was principal Naval Transport Officer in France during the war.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL SERVICE ACROSS AMERICA

New York to San Francisco in 35 Hours: Eastward Trip in 32 Hours

New York, July 1.

The new daily air mail service between New York and San Francisco was inaugurated this morning. One plane left the Pacific Coast, but two were required to carry the large mails from the Atlantic seaboard owing to the prevailing winds being from the west. A third aeroplane will join the westward aeroplanes at Chicago with a large mail.

Each aeroplane is capable of carrying 600 lb. The westward journey is scheduled to occupy 35 hours and the eastward journey 32. —Reuter.

New York, July 2.

The first trans-continental air mail has arrived from San Francisco. —Reuter's American Service.

HOLLAND-JAVA AERIAL SERVICE

London, June 28.

A Fokker aeroplane, the F7, fitted with wireless and accommodating two pilots and six passengers, made a successful maiden trip from Holland to London piloted by M. Van Der Hoop, who will be a pilot of the air service from Amsterdam to Java across India, which will open in October and for which the machine was designed.—Reuter.

CRUISERS TO BE BUILT BY AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, June 28.

In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, introduced a Defence Bill authorizing an expenditure of £2,000,000 for the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers and £500,000 for a Defence Reserve Fund.

One cruiser will be built in England immediately.—Reuter.

LEGITIMIZING CHILDREN

London, June 27.

The Bill making legitimate children born out of wedlock whose parents subsequently marry passed the third reading in the House of Commons to-day by 177 votes to 13. It has already passed the House of Lords.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN AMBASSADOR FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg, June 26.

The Rand "Daily Mail" understands that the Nationalist Government intends to appoint a European Ambassador for South Africa with headquarters in Holland. The name of Mr. M. S. Grobler, a member of the House of Assembly, has been mentioned in this connexion.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL POTENTATES IN LONDON

London, June 26.

Prince and Princess Parachatra of Siam were the guests of the King and Queen at luncheon at Buckingham Palace to-day. The Prince of Wales received the Sultan of Perak and the Regent of Kedah.—Reuter.

U. S. IN CHARGE OF BRITISH INTERESTS IN MEXICO

Washington, June 28.

The Government has consented to take charge of the British Embassy here.—Reuter's American Service.

FRANCE AND RUSSIAN RECOGNITION

Paris, July 3.

On the question of resumption of relations between France and Russia, the "*Matin*" says that a conference between M. Herriot and holders of Russian bonds and industrialists interested in Russia did not yield any result. The paper declares that resumption of relations will not serve its purpose if it does not imply restoration of mutual trust in financial and commercial engagements.—Reuter.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA

Moscow, June 28.

With reference to the failure of crops in the southeastern districts of Russia, the Russian press here reports that while the crops in the southeastern districts have been greatly affected, the crops in Russia as a whole are as good as usual. In the famine stricken districts, about 1,500,000 people are seriously suffering from shortage of foodstuffs. The Soviet Government will, it is reported, shortly issue several ordinances with a view to the relief of the starving population and is said to have already transported to the famine-stricken districts some 10,000,000 poods of foodstuff.—Eastern News Agency.

Riga, June 30.

It is reported from Moscow that a prolonged heat-wave is adversely affecting the harvests in Russia. Quantities of crops have been destroyed. The peasants are disposing of their cattle owing to fear of famine. Panic is reported in many districts.—Reuter.

MURDER OF WELL-KNOWN JEWISH LEADER

Jerusalem, July 1.

Dr. de Haan, the Dutch poet and writer and leader of the Orthodox Anti-Zionist Jews, was shot dead yesterday evening in the Jewish quarter. The murderers escaped.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS

New York, July 1.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan announce that Mexico has failed to pay the half-yearly interest on her external debt, which was due on June 30. The bankers hope that the breakdown is only temporary and will even grant a delay if requested.—Reuter's American Service.

SOVIET'S NEW COINAGE

London, July 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir C. Oman (Conservative), Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the silver coins being struck in the Royal Mint for the Soviet were .900 fine. No change was contemplated in the fineness of the British token of silver.—Reuter.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME NEGATIVED

London, July 2.

It is understood that a meeting of the Committee for Imperial Defence yesterday, attended by all the members, in addition to the ex-Premiers Messrs. Baldwin, Lloyd George and Asquith, negatived the proposal to build a Channel tunnel.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL AMENDMENT

London, July 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, with regard to last night's defeat, Mr. Philip Snowden indicated that the Government had decided to accept in principle the amendment carried.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES

London, June 30.

The Congress of League of Nations Societies was formally opened here to-day. The proceedings were confined to speeches by delegates, extolling the League idea. Mr. Sugimura (Japan) and the former Chinese Premier, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, eulogized the pacific ideal of the League.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY

Washington, June 30.

A Franco-American liquor treaty, similar to the Anglo-American treaty, has been signed.—Reuter's American Service.

BIG PRICES FOR CHINESE PORCELAIN

London, July 1.

A sum of £22,304 was realized at Christie's to-day by the sale of a portion of the Benson collection of early Chinese porcelain. A pair of bottles of the Ming period were sold for 6,400 guineas and another bottle of the same period for 4,100 guineas. —Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

WHAT ALLIES WILL DO WITH GERMANY

United States to be Represented at Coming Conference

London, July 3.

France, Belgium, Italy and Japan have accepted invitations to the Allied Conference in London on July 16. The United States has also accepted another form of invitation.

It is intended that all States interested in reparations should have an opportunity of attending, but the question of invitations has not yet been decided. The question of the Dominions is also being discussed.—Reuter.

Paris, July 4.

The terms of the British invitation to the Inter-Allied Conference, which specify the bases of the proposed discussion, have offended French official circles, judging from a statement, issued by the Quai d'Orsay, declaring that the British memorandum binds nobody but the authors. It adds that the French Government intend to preserve complete liberty of action with regard to the suggestions, with which the British Foreign Office has accompanied its invitation without first consulting Paris. It points out that France is free before and at the conference to submit any proposals it likes, whether in harmony with the British suggestions or not.—Reuter.

Ruhr Refusing Payments.

Cologne, July 3.

The Ruhr mine-owners have notified cancellation of the agreement with the Inter-Allied Commission regarding reparations deliveries on the ground that the German Government have declined financial assistance and it is impossible for industry to bear the burden alone.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

Spanish Troops in Difficult Position and Forced to Assume Defensive

London, July 3.

Disquieting reports are trickling through from Reuter's correspondent in Madrid. They show that the Spanish forces are engaged in heavy fighting against Riff tribesmen in Morocco. *Communiqués* acknowledge that eight officers, including two native officers, have been wounded, some of them seriously, and that 100 soldiers, mostly natives, have been killed or wounded.

A Spanish military aeroplane was brought down at Tetuan, and a Captain and a Lieutenant mortally wounded.

A Spanish column has reached Tazza Soland with supplies. It reports that falling back is difficult as the enemy are firing from both sides of the Bujaren river. The casualties are not yet known.

A *communiqué* adds that numbers of Riffs have established themselves firmly and have cut the Spanish communications at two places. A strong detachment will be sent to dislodge them and prevent the isolation of the Spanish positions, but the Spaniards may first have to assume the defensive before following up attacks with counter-offensives.

The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that the Premier, Gen. Primo de Rivera, will visit the front next week.—Reuter.

THE BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE

Operatives' Determined Stand

London, July 3.

The Building Operatives' Federation have declined to avail themselves of the employers' decision to postpone the lock out. Notices declare that, unless the increase in the hourly rate and the provision of a guaranteed week are introduced on July 5, labour will be withdrawn.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Resolution Passed Urging Adoption of Imperial Preference

London, July 3.

With only half-a-dozen of the delegates voting against it, the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire has passed and agreed to the resolution moved by Sir Edward Davison, Vice-Chairman of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, regretting the decision of Parliament not to ratify the preferential resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference and urging the adoption of a liberal and generous inter-Imperial preference as very desirable for furthering Imperial development and attaining the ideal of eventual freedom of trade within the Empire.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Still No Nominee for Presidency

New York, July 3.

The chief feature of to-day's balloting was the switching of three States from Mr. McAdoo's banner. Two of them, Mississippi and Missouri, went solidly in favour of Senator Ralston, who, though still far behind the leaders, is beginning to be regarded in some quarters as the long-south "dark horse." Altogether 12 ballots were taken before the supper adjournment, the last of which gave Mr. McAdoo 427, Governor Smith 320, Senator Ralston 92 and Mr. Davis 63.—Reuter's American Service.

61 Ballots: Both Sides as Obdurate as Ever.

July 4.

The Democratic Convention adjourned after the 61st ballot. The deadlock is as strong as ever. The Committee will meet again this afternoon to continue balloting until a Presidential candidate is nominated. The Convention has broken the record number of ballots made in Charleston, Baltimore, in 1860, when Douglas was nominated on the 59th ballot. In view of the deadlock the leaders were consulted with regard to amending the rules, but the managers of Mr. McAdoo and Governor Smith declined to accede to it. Judge Rockwell on behalf of Mr. McAdoo assailed the "favourite sons" who created the deadlock as constituting "outrageous travesty," but the favourite sons are not concerned in a novel plan to end the deadlock presented by one delegate who suggested that Mr. McAdoo should be nominated President and Governor Smith Vice-President forming a so-called "Protestant Dry Catholic Wet Ticket."—Reuter's American Service.

LORDS AND COMMONS

Money Measure Thrown out by Upper Chamber

London, July 3.

In the House of Commons to-night, referring to the rejection by the House of Lords of the War Charges Validity Bill on Tuesday, Mr. J. R. Clynes said that the House of Commons were the supreme authority on finance. The Government would take an early opportunity to make the will of the House prevail. He hoped to receive the general support of all sections in the matter.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AVIATORS NOW AT AMBALLA

Allahabad, July 3.

The American aviators arrived at Amballa to-day. One of the planes is suffering from a leaky cylinder. A spare is being despatched from Lahore.—Reuter.

Allahabad, July 4.—The American world-fliers have arrived at Multan.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD, July 1.—The American world fliers arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 1.—The Old Age Pensions Bill was read for the second time in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

LABOUR GOVERNMENT LOSING GROUND ON ITS FAILURE TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Four Months in Office but Despite All its Previous Boasts No Sign of Any Scheme to Provide for Workless Except by More Doles

FROM OUR TRADE UNION CORRESPONDENT.

Manchester, June 4.

There is every reason to believe that our present Labour Government will come to a premature end through its inability to solve the problem of unemployment. The possession of a certain cure for this canker at the heart of our industrial life was the most specific of all its election promises. It claimed to be the only political party that had one. The panacea was a national scheme of productive work by the establishment of a national system of power supply, the development of transport, land drainage, afforestation, town-planning, and housing.

The first session of the new Parliament's life is now nearly over and not one of these grandiose promises has been fulfilled. When Mr. Shaw, the Minister of Labour, was asked in Parliament a few days ago to produce Labour's "positive cure" he pettishly replied that he could not conjure up cures for the evil like "rabbits out of a hat." This reply gave enormous delight to the opposition parties and spread consternation among Labour workers.

Soon after Labour was installed in office it abolished the "gap" in Unemployment Insurance benefits. This "gap" was an occasional fortnight between periods of unemployment benefit in which the unfortunate victim had either to starve or apply for parish relief. It was designed to stimulate the workless into a more frantic search for the the work that wasn't to be had. The rank and file of the Labour movement imagined that this amelioration of the condition of the unemployed was a preliminary to the promised schemes of national reconstruction. But the months have passed and neither Mr. Webb, the Party Oracle, nor Mr. Shaw, the Labour Minister, have shown any signs of producing the Bill which is to embody the promised reconstruction schemes. Instead of this Mr. Shaw sponsored a new Bill to extend the present benefit period to 52 weeks in the year; to increase the weekly benefit by 3/–; to pay it to all workers thrown idle through a strike in which they take no direct part, and to extend the payments to children between the ages of 14 and 16.

Nothing Done Nothing to Offer.

Briefly, to sum it up, Labour, after four months in office, has nothing to offer but a great extension of the payment of those doles it so vociferously denounced when the other parties were paying them. A year ago our present Labour Ministers described their payment instead of the provision of useful work as a tacit confession by the Unionist leaders of the bankruptcy of their statesmanship. Their easy acceptance of the same extravagant and dangerous way of slurring over the problem has created consternation among Labour workers in the various constituencies. Even the servile Labour press has lately been warning its Parliamentary leaders that the long promised scheme will soon have to be produced if the thousands of new converts to Labour are to be kept loyal to the party.

The proposal to pay unemployment benefit to children between 14 and 16 created great indignation and Mr. Shaw was compelled to withdraw it. The other clauses will shortly be put into operation. There is nothing in them to which great exception can be taken. If a man is genuinely seeking work and he cannot find it, and no one can find it for him, there is no advantage in adding to his humiliations by transferring him from the Labour Exchange to the Board of Guardians. And if workers are thrown out of work by the operation of trade disputes they have no connexion with, it is obviously unjust to penalize them. The whole case against the additional benefits that are not paid for by the usual subscriptions is the fact that they represent millions of pounds paid out for which the State gets no return.

Cool Acceptance of Evil.

The number of unemployed has varied very little during the past six months. It is about 1,100,000. Our worst period was in the summer of 1921 when there were over 2,100,000 workers out of work. From then until a few months ago the decrease was fairly steady except for the slight seasonal rise each winter. As the Minister of Labour has made out his estimates on the assumption that there will be little decrease in the present number for another six months it seems evident that Labour does not intend to put any great scheme into operation for their re-absorption into industrial life, or if it does it would appear to have little faith in it achieving anything. The estimate assumes that there will be about a million people out of work until 1926. From this cool assumption of the continuance of an evil that Labour Ministers specifically promised to cure it is evident that the Parties' election address promises are exactly the same as those of their predecessors—pure vote-catching.

The left wing critics of the Labour Ministry express little surprise at its failure to cope with the problem. Their periodicals, steering a tortuous course between orthodox British Socialism and Communism, have repeatedly remarked on the callous indifference of the typical Labour leader to the plight of the unemployed. They allege, with some reason, that trade union officials will not bother with the troubles of unfortunates who have no coppers to spare for subscriptions and salaries, and no potential lever such as a threat to down tools to intimidate the powers in authority. Delegations from the unemployed to trade union and Labour congresses were invariably shown scant courtesy and often refused a hearing. And the delegates living in the best hotels in the seaside towns favoured for the congresses saw nothing incongruous in allowing their unfortunate petitioners to spend their nights sleeping under the piers or in the casual wards of the workhouses.

Unemployed and Unemployable.

The million unemployed can be roughly divided up into three classes. The smallest are those who are normally in regular work but who are occasionally out for a week or so between one job and another. The next largest class are the casuals and unemployables who were never in regular work but who have just managed to get the few stamps on their cards that entitle them to be classified as workers "within the meaning of the Act." The others, and by far the largest number, are the elderly, the incompetent, and the weak and sickly. The trade depression has now been so prolonged that employers and foremen have had, and taken, opportunity to weed out all the men who cannot keep up the pace. Most of these are now sinking into unemployables. Many have not worked for two or three years, and with each succeeding year of idleness their chances of once more becoming producers instead of parasites grows steadily less. They are our pensioned reserve of labour for the next war.

A single man without any responsibilities can just manage to live on the unemployment benefit. A married man with young children is compelled to find some additional resources as it is impossible to live on the benefit, even when the dependant's allowance is added to it. Those men who are fortunate enough to belong to a skilled trade union whose resources are not yet all exhausted get their benefit supplemented by a small weekly grant raised from the working members by the imposition of a levy. Others supplement it by canvassing some trifling commodity from door to door. The unhappy remainder get little benefit from the unemployment benefits for, after queueing up at the Labour Exchange for part of their week's allowance, they have to queue up once more before the Board of Guardians to get the remainder.

Much Discussed Nationalization.

It is generally believed that the political leaders of the Labour Party never expected to form a government while still a minority party. It is common knowledge that they had plans ready for the gradual nationalization of the coal and railways and the coal industry, to be put into operation when they had a majority over all other parties. It may be inferred that their expectation of absorbing numbers of the unemployed was contingent on the power to carry such schemes through Parliament. Yet the policy of carrying through national reconstruction schemes on an immense scale is not inconsistent with the political professions of any party in Parliament. It is chiefly a question of brains, determination, and resource. No party could afford to oppose such schemes if a government set about them with foresight and common sense. For all its pre-election boasting the present Labour Government is ill-equipped for the task.

PLEASURES OF READING

Viscount Grey On Modern Disadvantages

Viscount Grey, a Vice-President, spoke last month on "The Pleasure of Reading" to members of the Royal Society of Literature at 2 Bloomsbury Square, Lord Charnwood presiding.

Lord Grey said he thought Englishmen were putting the pleasure of reading more and more in jeopardy. It was becoming more difficult to acquire the habit of reading. The motor-car was altogether unfavourable to it, the telephone was decidedly a disadvantage, with its practice of mincing time into fragments. Wireless was another modern invention which was making it more difficult for succeeding generations to acquire the habit. Picture papers were a further disadvantage, and they lessened not only reading, but also thought.

Giving advice, Lord Grey suggested planning reading beforehand. Have always in mind the three or four books that should be read. Literary reviews recalled old books and suggested new ones. Of the pleasures of reading, poetry, of course, came first and highest. Besides the joy in rhythm, the music of words, and imagery, there was great thought which not only stirred the intellect, but roused the emotions. At one time, after 11 years in office, he had retired for quietness into the country and had re-read Shakespeare's plays. The impression produced of incredible power and range made him feel almost afraid to be alone in the room with the playwright, as though he were with something supernatural.

On another occasion he found in a volume a list of questions which John Morley had answered, and against that of "Who is your favourite poet?" Morley had written Wordsworth. He would have written the same name. Why? Because of the poet's strength, and more, perhaps, because of the feeling of intimacy which Wordsworth brought to people as though he revealed to them some of their own experiences. If any reader fully appreciated Wordsworth he might be permitted to be amused at some of his foibles, such as his trivial titles.

The Wonder of Jane Austen.

Lord Grey spoke of novels, which he put next to poetry. It might be thought, he said, that love, as a passion, was essential to the greatest novels, but Jane Austen and Thackeray had proved that not true. When reading Jane Austen he felt she was the greatest wonder among novel writers. She worked under the closest limitations, yet the greatest critics and literary men placed her in the first rank.

Of humorous books he felt the humour should be innocent and clean. Of biographies he would quote an opinion he had read and agreed with, that those of literary men were the most interesting, those of soldiers second, and those of politicians the dullest.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Disastrous Rum-running Venture Climax to War-Wealthy Man's Misfortunes

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, May 7.

A rich lode of history and biography, in the shape of letters, has cropped to the surface, after long family hoarding, in the Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle, written for the most part to her cousins, Helen and Jeannie Welsh (Mrs. Chrystal), daughters of her beloved Uncle John, who is himself the recipient of two out of a collection that will probably be often ransacked, for the gold of genius and character it contains, by chroniclers of the society and literature of the Victorian age.

Out of 220 of Mrs. Carlyle's letters that have come freshly to light, after having rested in the family repositories for 60 years or more, 165 are now printed, in full or in extract. When one bears in mind the 600 of Jane Welsh Carlyle's letters that have already been printed by Mr. Froude and by Mr. Alexander Carlyle, it must be acknowledged that the wife of the author of "Sartor Resartus" is more fully revealed to us, under her own hand, than perhaps any other woman in our literary annals.

The great majority of the letters are written to her cousin Jeannie—generally addressed as "Babbie," as the youngest of the family—under the seal not only of close intimacy, but of heart affection, and are to be regarded as the outpourings of the thoughts and sensations of a singularly high-strung as well as gifted woman, and as coloured by the ever-changing moods of the hour—as the receptacle and the safety-valve for explosions of suppressed feelings, as regards especially those who were brought into closest contact with her, and not to be accepted as records of permanent judgments and impressions of the writer, and are usually charged with Mrs. Carlyle's biting irony and humorous exaggeration. Although drops of gall, and even of vitriol, are squeezed not infrequently into Mrs. Carlyle's correspondence, the potion is on the whole a healthy and stimulating one, full of wit and sparkle, of keen and penetrating observation and of warm human nature.

The more we know of her, and the more we dip into her correspondence, the more clearly she appears as the wonderful and almost inspired little creature of her husband's remorseful memories; if an "angel of the house," one with not a few "draps o' De'il's bluid" in her veins, and, like Carlyle himself, somewhat "ill to live wi'." The secret of the matrimonial dissonances that make themselves heard, but with humorous more often than tragic effect in these letters, is perhaps to be read in a fragment preserved among Mrs. Chrystal's papers, which indicates that, although warmer feelings may have come later, Mrs. Carlyle did not marry for love:—"Just because in virtue of his being the least unlikeable man in the place, I let him dance attendance on my young person till I came to need him—all the same as my slippers to go to a ball in, or my bonnet to go out to walk. When I finally agreed to marry him, I tried excessively, and felt excessively shocked—but if I had then said No he would have left me—and how could I dispense with what was equivalent to my slippers or bonnet?"

In another vein of half-mocking frankness she wrote that "C.," as Carlyle is generally called in the letters, should have had "a strong-minded woman for wife, with a perfectly sound liver, plenty of solid fat and mirth and good humour, world without end"; she was "too like himself in some things," so that they "aggravated one another's tendencies to despair." No doubt they were often a sore trial to each other; and neither was specially well endowed either in liver or in temper. But too much has been made of frictions that arose less from weighty and serious than from slight and passing causes that admitted of being made a subject of fun; and the world would have known and said little about the matter had not Froude, following the untrustworthy lead of Miss Jewsbury, shown something worse than indiscretion as a biographer.

Sir R. Horne "All Scotch."

"His education was completely Scotch; he was brought up upon porridge and upon Scotch stories. He was, indeed, so much a Scotchman that he never forgot the road to England." This, according to Lord Birkenhead, accounts in some measure for the remarkable success of Sir Robert Horne. Sir Robert Horne must share with Sir Eric Geddes (both Scots) the distinction of being one of Mr. Lloyd George's two greatest war discoveries, thinks Lord Birkenhead. But for the war he might never have emerged at all into that larger British atmosphere which the ablest Scotsmen alone think worth breathing. It is the special quality of his temperament—a very valuable one—that he never makes enemies, and it is therefore always certain that, without the slightest disloyalty on his part to any associates, he will always have friends in both camps. "He never says a bitter word about anyone. I doubt, indeed, whether he ever thinks bitterly about anyone. For his temperament is compounded of gaiety. If you did not know how much serious work he had accomplished, and how efficiently, you might be tempted almost to dismiss him as a *flaneur*. Personally, I greatly prefer lively men to dull men, and informal men to pompous men. Sir Robert is both lively and informal. And it is to me his chief attraction that he combines what his great countryman Stevenson called 'a little judeecious levity' with qualities as solid as are possessed by any man in public life to-day."

A War Fortune Squandered

The colossal failures of Sir John Stewart ("Bonnie John, the Dundee war-made baronet") and Aitken, Melrose & Co., a war mushroom firm, have been followed by the bankruptcy of a third firm, associated in rum-running ventures, Thomas Cowan Steven, shipowner, 2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The bankruptcy was made on the petition of the Clydesdale Bank, who, with two other Scottish banks, are the heaviest creditors. The failure has been expected ever since the sensational suicide of Sir John Stewart in his Perthshire castle. The failure is a climax to a dramatic commercial and financial career which, in sudden acquisition of vast wealth, followed by exuberance of spending and disastrous speculations, is not excelled by any of the extraordinary romances of war fortunes. War won riches of a million have been converted into a deficiency at present estimated at £150,000. Steven is said to be at present in the Argentine Republic, having proceeded thence from the United States after failure to collect the money on the last ill-fated whiskey-running exploit, in which Sir John Stewart was involved.

Thomas Steven, now 38 years of age, was a clerk in a Leith shipping office. In 1914, with small capital advanced by a relative, he began shipbroking, and on the outbreak of war was interested in a steamer on charter. Munitions to the order of the French Government had to be shipped across the English Channel. Extraordinary freights were offered to handle such dangerous cargo in submarine-infested waters, and Steven rushed at the business when established lines hesitated. It proved a golden harvest; he added to his fleet, bought ships and sold them on an ever-rising market, and in a few months was inundated by a wave of wealth. Although athletic and fit, he never served in the war, for the French Government arranged complete exemption because of his shipping activities. When the industrial slump came Steven was tied up in shipping very heavily, and among other commitments had ordered three new steamers at £80,000 each, at the apex of the boom period. Two were built, and the third he managed to cancel at a heavy payment. Although his losses were heavy he was still regarded as worth £100,000. To retrieve his collapsing fortunes he embarked on extensive speculations, but the tide had receded with swiftness, and losses were made in everything he touched. A deal in Mexican Eagles cost £25,000, and, as an index to the magnitude of his operations on the Stock Exchange, one of the banks has "in pawn" 17,500 Globe and Phœnix mining shares. The final plunge was made on an ill-starred attempt to land a huge cargo of whiskey on the other side of the Atlantic, in conjunction with Sir John Stewart and Aitken, Melrose & Co. It was a Steven steamer and he made a mysterious and tortuous voyage down the South American coast into the Pacific in the vain effort to throw the revenue officers off the trail. He eventually landed the cargo, but it remains unpaid for by the Jews who got the liquor.

When at the height of his good fortune he spent money with both hands. He is said to have a suit of clothes for every day of the year and about one hundred greatcoats. A stock of 10,000 cigars was purchased and specially stored by a tobacco firm. One thousand of the cigars were 6 inches long, costing a sovereign apiece, and taking a long evening to smoke. When fortune changed, the cigars were sold, and the "war profiteers" were disposed of round two shillings apiece, purchasers buying them as curiosities.

A Striking Contrast.

The Scottish visitor to Belfast feels quite at home. He might be in another Glasgow. The business world is the same, likewise the ways of doing things, and the general pervading spirit is just as he finds in any other go-ahead city. In Dublin there is an old-world air, a living in the past, an indifference to the present and all suggestion of activity and progress. We have heard a Scotsman say that the most "foreign" town he ever was in was Dublin. A remarkable instance of this difference between the two cities is mentioned by a gentleman who has just returned from a visit. Within the last two years, he says, both Belfast and Dublin have been the victims of civil war, which was marked by fire-raising and murder. In Belfast multitudes of factories, warehouses, shops, and residences were destroyed by arson; to-day you would have to take an hour's walk to find the faintest trace of this destruction. In Dublin public buildings were blown up and rows of shops and warehouses burnt down; these are all in ruins at the present moment. Even in some places, as around the Four Courts, the slates and window panes, which were broken by the force of the explosion that blew up neighbouring buildings, are still broken.

"Tam MacKay" as Island Chief.

How a party of Britons seized a South Sea island was amusingly told at an open meeting of Pitlochry Chapter of the Eastern Star by Mr. R. M. Macdonald, the well-known Strathtay inventor, explorer, and writer, who admitted that he had been described as "a bad man." French, Germans, Americans, and Japanese were after the island, but Mr. Macdonald's party of Britons got first in, and hoisted the British flag on a hill in token of appropriation. They had been warned against a terrible and powerful native Chief, and when he appeared, with hundreds of his warriors, the explorers discreetly retired under cover. When the Chief observed the flag they were amazed to see him take out his musical tubes and play "God save the King." Turning round, he shouted "Where are you Britishers? I am Tam Mackay; I come frae Perthshire. This island has been British for two years."

He Was Taken Aback.

A country clergyman is contributing some of his lighter reminiscences to an Edinburgh evening newspaper and here is one which possesses a good deal of Scottish human nature. I was never so much taken aback (he writes) as I was one day during a visit from a member of my congregation. As she was ushered into my study, I could see she was greatly agitated. "Nothing wrong, I hope?" I hastily asked. "No; no! Naething wrang. Verra blashy w'ather." I acknowledged it was. The weather has always provided a common ground for conversation. The subject of the weather exhausted, my friend launched out on the 'chincough, which was at that time epidemic in the parish. Then she discanted upon measles, teething, and other bairns' troubles. Finally, from under her cape she produced the parcel, which all the time she had clutched nervously. "I canna forget, minister," she said. "I canna forget a' yer kindness, and I've never been able to mak' ony return. But, my son was oot potchin' last nicht, and I ha'e brocht ye twa rabbits."

Complete Lack of Enthusiasm for Home Rule: The New Treasury Secretary

Edinburgh, May 14.

Scottish Home Rule is not to be yet awhile. The Bill was talked out in the House of Commons. What is the truth about the Scottish Home Rule movement? There is not a tittle of evidence in support of the assertions, made in the course of the debate, that an enthusiastic demand for self-government exists in Scotland. The truth is that the Home Rule movement is being pushed by a minority of extremists, who see in it a means to foster their own peculiar political tenets and set up a Socialist State. For a number of years there has been an agitation in Scotland in favour of Home Rule, but it has been confined to a comparatively small section, and there is no evidence that the bulk of the people are panting for it. The advocates of the scheme had to fall back on the explanation that the demand was mostly silent. Quite an impressive array of Bills on the subject have been introduced in the past by Liberal members, but now the Socialists have usurped the topic, doubtless not without the reflexion that if a Parliament were set up in Edinburgh they might have expectations of dominating it.

Under the Bill the Scottish legislature would consist of a single Chamber, and there would be no check whatever on the will of a party having a majority. That is not a position the Scottish people would be likely to contemplate with equanimity. National sentiment is a good thing in itself, but when it takes exaggerated forms it is not a force making for mutual understanding and forbearance among the nations. If the matter were put to a plebiscite it is certain that very few would go further than assent to an inquiry whether some sort of devolution of Parliamentary powers would be useful. Nobody is entirely satisfied, unless it be the English, with the manner in which Scottish affairs are managed at Westminster, and some sort of devolution is bound to come; but certainly not on the lines of the crude Bill at present before Parliament.

It can hardly be said that the prospects of success of Scottish Home Rule were improved by the conduct of certain of its promoters at the close of the debate in the House of Commons. The intolerance and petulance which they displayed in the face of quite legitimate criticism by their opponents during the course of the discussion reached a climax when the Speaker, officially interpreting the quite evident feeling of the House on the matter, refused to accept a motion for the closure. The chagrin of the supporters of the Bill on realizing that it was talked out is quite understandable, but their childish failure to restrain their feelings, and the disorderly manner in which they gave them vent, formed a singularly poor advertisement for the cause they advocate. Their conduct was so deplorably offensive that the Speaker had to take the very unusual course of suspending the sitting before the other business of the day was completed. One would have thought, indeed, that certain of the protesters against the Speaker's ruling were inspired by a desire to provide the strongest argument possible against the setting up of a Parliament which, if one were to judge from the proceedings, would revive the unruly factionalism of the stormiest periods of Scottish history.

Gretna Green's Romance.

The original certificates of marriages celebrated at Gretna Hall between 1825 and 1854, signed by the contracting parties and the Gretna Hall marriage register, in the handwriting of John Linton, will be sold at Sotheby's next month at the instance of a descendant of John Linton, who celebrated the marriages. There are between eleven and twelve hundred certificates, some of which are in duplicate. The authenticity of these is considered to be unquestionable, and at times they have been accepted as evidence in courts of law. The John Linton who figured so prominently in the runaway marriages of Gretna was a confidential servant to Sir James Graham at Netherby Hall, Cumberland. He invested his savings in the purchase of Gretna Hall, which he turned into an inn, and this establishment became popular for the runaway couples.

Among the records to be sold a[t] those of Edward Gibbon Wakefie[ld] to Ellen Turner, 1826; Prince Car[los] Ferdinanda Borbone, younger brot[her] er of King Ferdinand II., of th[e] Sicilies, to Penelope Caroline Smyt[h] of Waterford, 1836; Richard Brinsl[ey] Sheridan, grandson of the dramatis[t] to Maria Grant, 1835; Capt. Franc[is] Lovell to Lady Rose Caroline Some[r]set, daughter of the Duke of Bea[u]fort, in 1836; Lord Drumlanri[g] afterwards Marquess of Queensber[ry] to Caroline Clayton, 1840; and Cap[t.] C. P. Ibbeston to Lady Adela C. [M]Villiers, daughter of the Earl [of] Jersey, in 1845. There are man[y] romantic stories of love and adven[t]ure attaching to the foregoing li[st] of runaway lovers. Wakefield de[-]coyed Miss Turner, an heiress [of] only 16 years, by means of a forge[d] letter, and induced her to marry hi[m] by pretending that her compliance was necessary to save her fathe[r] from ruin. The marriage was an[-]nulled, and Wakefield received three years' imprisonment for abduction. The Drumlanrig-Clayton marriag[e] was remarkable for the fact that th[e] couple, instead of using the tradi[-]tional post chaise, made the journe[y] to Gretna on horseback. Lady Adel[e] Villiers in her adventure in Gretn[a] was imitative, for she was following the example of her grandmother Miss Sarah Child, the daughter [of] the founder of Child's Bank, wh[o] was married at Gretna Green [to] Lord Westmoreland. The coupl[e] were pursued by the enraged banker who only gave up the chase after one of the horses in the coach ha[d] been shot by his prospective son-in-law. The Gretna marriage list[s] have been sumptuously bound, and [a] former owner has compiled an inde[x] of the records of exciting stories [of] love and romance.

A Scot's Rise To Fame.

The other day I had a cha[t] with William Graham, the Secretar[y] of the Treasury, one of the M.P.'s fo[r] Edinburgh (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.). It was a very in[-]teresting conversation, but I [must] confess that to me, as an Ir[ish]man, it was somewhat humiliating, and for this reason. William Graham came from a modest, even a poor, home, but his parents had that splendid passion for education which is one of the highest qualities of the Scots race, and one of the chief factors in producing their extraordinary position in the world, especially in the English-speaking world, where, indeed, banks are mainly officered by Scotsmen. His parents first gave him a good elementary education; he won bursaries in one of those excellent secondary schools in which Scotland is so rich; then his cautious mother wanted him to have the security of a place in the Civil Service, and for a year he was a clerk in the War Office—I think his salary was 15s. a week. But the boy had bolder ideas. He returned to Scotland, became a journalist, remained at that for several years, then with the money he had saved was enabled to go through Edinburgh University, to become a graduate and a lecturer there, as elsewhere and by a similar process is now a Labour Minister. In an astonishingly short space of time he has created a big position as Secretary of the Treasury—[in]deed, nature and training marked him out for the job. The gift which has most struck the House of Commons is his extraordinary mastery of figures. He rolls them out in answer to question and supplementary question with promptitude without a pause, without hesitation. To me a miracle, for I cannot remember a name, a face, or a figure.

The Fame of Aberdeen.

The fame of Aberdeen—in one respect, at any rate—has spread to the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Frank Mulholland, of Toledo, Ohio, who is at present making a tour of the British Rotary Clubs told his Granite City friends that it would take him hours to tell all the things he had heard concerning them. "I doubt," he said, "if there is any other city which has so many stories told about it. Outside the Ford car and the Jew, I think you hold the record."

"Let Weel Alane."

Yince said, ne'er say the same thing twice;
Speak yince, an' mak the hale thing plain.
An' when yer dune, tak this advice—
"Let weel alane."

—Gilbert Rae.

A WAR THAT AUSTRIA NEVER WANTED

The Emperor Karl, His Loyalty and Evil Destiny

In a large volume just issued by he "Rikola Verlag," the last chief f the Austrian General Staff, olonel-General Arz, publishes" con- ributions to the history of the reat War," giving detailed de- criptions of the events from 1914 til 1918.

From early in 1917, he says (when he writer was appointed Chief of he General Staff) the German Em- eror was in full command of the perations and forces of the Central owers and their allies, and his ecisions were binding on all of hem. Arz subordinated himself to indenburg and Ludendorff; but hen in May, 1917, the Germans arted the unrestricted U-boat war, rz had doubts whether it could rce England to make peace in months. Arz describes the mperor Karl as a high-thinking, arnest man, who had the best in- entions, but circumstances were o strong for him. He also de- ares that the Empress Zita did not terfere with military matters.

In autumn, 1917, Karl urgently pplied to Wilhelm for heavy artil- ry to fight the Italians at the onzo, feeling convinced that ustria had to strike her hardest ow at Italy if she was to be ctorious. German artillery and an my were sent, and Austria's fensive was successful. But later the German troops had to go to e western front and in the middle January 1918 the Austrian army a badly lacking in provisions. trikes broke out almost simul- neously at Budapest, Berlin, and amburg, and Austria found herself an extremely critical situation. he ominous event of the letters of rince Sixte, which showed Karl's essing desire for separate peace, d not improve relations with the ermans.

Thus, although Austria had penet- rated far into enemy territory on all sides, her troops in Venetia were too weak to carry through the final attack on the Italians at Asiago successfully. It had been started against Arz's advice. English troops were stationed there, and the Austrians had no experience of them. The attack, which turned into a bad defeat, marked the end of the Austrian offensive. The moral effect of this fiasco was very marked, and the simultaneous de- feats of the Germans along the Western front brought things to a head. Still, it is almost touching to see how, up to the very last moment, and conscious that the cause was lost, Karl tried to stick to Germany, and ever when the breakdown compelled him to appeal for an armistice and separate peace, he wrote to Wilhelm in moving terms of friendship.

The last birthday of the young Emperor which was officially solem- nized was that on August 17, 1918. But the celebration was marred by the news of the recognition of Czecho-Slovakia as an independent State by the Entente. Then gradual- ly the whole dual monarchy fell to pieces, and when Karl began dimly to realize his doom and ad- dressed the "manifesto to his peoples" it was too late. The march of events which began with the disaster of Bulgaria was not stayed until the new democratic rulers of the German part of Austria declar- ed the country a republic.

Perhaps one more point ought to be mentioned. The Austrians as a whole certainly never wanted the war. It is undeniable that many of their military leaders proved utter failures. Yet it is recognized all round that the common soldier fought with great bravery and lasted amazingly long under the greatest hardships.

DO WE GROW IN BED?

Humans Taller at Night and Shorter by Day

It has long been known that man beings diminish in height uring the day. They are taller hen they rise in the morning than hen they go to bed at night. ildren especially are apt to look nger after an illness during which ey have lain several days in bed.

Measurements made by Dr. mada, in Japan, suggested that e difference might be as much as inches. The shortening is, of urse, due to bending of the spine d flattening of the arch of the ot, which take place as a result standing erect.

Dr. Gaston Backman, professor of natomy in the University of thuania, has now published the sults of careful measurements ade on 200 men in a Swedish natic asylum. The patients were easured at 7 a.m. immediately on sing, and again at 8 and 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. He gives the average s of height in centimetres after many hours in different age- oups as follows:—

Age.	After being up 1 hr.	4 hrs.	7 hrs.	11 hrs.
10 years	0.81	1.81	2.21	2.39
50 years	0.75	1.79	2.18	2.38
80 years	0.66	1.69	2.08	2.28

The maximum loss of height was ways reached within 12 hours, and d little or nothing to do with the ight or weight of the person. But e younger groups lost more height an the older, no doubt due to the eater suppleness of the spine. The st height is regained during the ght in exactly contrary sense to e loss during the day.—"Daily ews."

OUR DRINK BILL

Expenditure in 1923 of £307,500,000

The annual statement of the nited Kingdom Alliance as to the tional drink bill shows that th penditure on alcoholic liquors in reat Britain in 1923 decreased by 7 r cent. and the consumption in- eased by about 3 per cent. as com- red with the expenditure and con- mption in 1922.

The high price of spirits continued check consumption, but the re- duction in the price of beer increased demand.

The amount spent on intoxicating liquors during 1923 is estimated at £307,500,000, as against £330,000,000 in 1922. The expenditure per head of the population was about £7 2s., as against £7 13s. in the preceding year.

Comparing expenditure on milk and beer during the year, the figures are: Milk, £93,000,000; beer, £193,- 000,000. The total consumption of absolute alcohol was approximately 51,000,000 gallons, as against 49,- 500,000 gallons in 1922, and the ap- proximate consumption per head was, for Great Britain, 1.18 gallons; for England and Wales, 1.25 gallons. and for Scotland, 0.75 gallons.

A table giving the exports of British spirits to United States and its neighbours shows that the quant- ity given would be only 2 per cent. of the spirit consumption of the States in 1917.

PAPER MONEY PERILS

"An investigation into the com- parative hygienic merits of paper money and coin has recently been carried out in Berlin," says the "Times" Medical Correspondent. "The results are published in the *"Archiv für Hygiene."* In comment- ing on them the *"Lancet"* states that 'infectious diseases may be spread by paper money more frequently than by any other article in use among the people.'

"It was found that coined money is innocuous, owing to the self- disinfecting action of the metal it- self, and because its small, smooth surface prevents the development of germs. 'The dirtiest piece of cop- per is, from the standpoint of a bacteriologist, better than newly- issued paper money.' In post-war banknotes for some time in circula- tion up to 143,000 bacteria were found. In pre-war notes the high- est find was 3,000 bacteria. The post-war note is, of course, much more frequently handled than were the notes of the pre-war period.

"The notes manufactured of 'laid' paper were the worst offenders as germs tend to stick to them. The investigator studied the vitality of the germs and found that *streptococci*—the germs of blood and other poisonings—were virulent 54 hours, while enteric fever bacilli lived 11-96 days. Dysentery germs lived 17-52 days."

OUR PARIS LETTER

D'Oisy's Achievement: Dynamite and Science: Why Torture the Friend of Man?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, May 22.

In spite of his unfortunate contact with the bunker on the Shanghai golf course, Pelletier d'Oisy is officially considered as having accomplished his mission. M. Laurent Eynac, the Under- Secretary for Air, says that when the expedition was first planned, there was no intention of going further than Hanoi, but in view of urgent representations from French agents in China and Japan, and at the request of influential Japanese personages, it was decided that if Pelletier d'Oisy, who was "lent" for the purpose by the Air Force, succeeded in reaching Hanoi, he should continue his journey to Tokio via Peking. The task set before the airman was to fly from Paris to Hanoi with the same machine and the same engine, and using only such spare parts as he carried with him. In the eventuality of an extension of the flight beyond Hanoi, another engine and spare parts were sent in advance to Tongking, so that the original motor could be sent home for examination, as it was a matter of technical interest to know the exact condition of an engine that had propelled an aeroplane nearly 9,000 miles under actual flying condi- tions. Though no special prepara- tions were made for the flight, it would not have been possible without the patient effort which has been put forth for years in French laboratories and workshops. "We have worked unostentatiously" said M. Laurent Eynac "in accord- ance with a well-defined plan and without spending a penny more than was absolutely necessary. France is beginning to reap the fruit of all this work. In a year from now we shall have the first aeroplane technical organization in the world."

A Test Explosion.

An explosion of ten tons of melinite at La Courtine camp, in the centre of France, has been carried out for scientific purposes, chiefly with the object of in- vestigating the propagation of sound-waves through the atmos- phere. Though it was imperceptible in Paris except to highly sensitive apparatus, it was heard at much greater distances, notably in Eng- land and Austria. No doubt science will be able to derive useful information from all the data when they have been examined and compared and, in this respect, the public sees the utility of the explosion, but there was another part of the programme to which great exception has been taken. It was thought desirable to study the physiological effects of the deflagration, and accordingly a number of animals, chiefly dogs and guinea-pigs, were tethered near the melinite. They were badly scared by the explosion, but the loss of life amounted to two guinea-pigs, and even they did not die from shock but from being attacked by a bird of prey.

One of the dogs attracted the attention of a newspaper corres- pondent, who noticed that the animal wore a collar bearing a name and an address in Paris. He rescued the dog and reported the incident. His story caught the eye of the dog's owner, and "Fifils" was restored to his people.

Thousands of readers have writ- ten to the newspapers, asking why a dog with his master's name and address on his collar was sent from Paris to the centre of France without any attempt being made to communicate with his owner. Fifils was no doubt stolen by one of the men who supply the research laboratories with dogs for purposes of experimental research. Nobody bothered about his feelings or his master's; he was simply checked off as a sample of flesh and blood, and this callousness has caused a remarkable explosion of feeling throughout the country. Why, it is asked, should the dog, the only animal who surrenders himself wholly and unreservedly as the friend and companion of man, be selected as the victim? Would not foxes, badgers and other usually hostile and objectionable creatures do just as well? Moreover, there has been plenty of opportunity, during the war, of investigating the effects of explosions of all kinds on human beings, and what need is there of any further sacrifice? It is the old question of vivisection in another form. The public cannot bear the thought of inflicting suffering on animals, but does not refuse to profit by the advance in medical science to obtain which those suffering are caused.

Olympic Rugby Matches.

The match in which the Amer- icans beat the French team after the Rumanians and thus won the Olympic Rugby tournament once more raises the question whether it would not be better to leave team competitions out of the Olympic programme. Outbursts of chauvinism are quite frequent enough without having pretexts provided by sport. About 20,000 people went to the Colombes Stadium to see the match, expect- ing the French team to win by superior knowledge of the game. The Americans were duly respected as athletes, but as Rugby is not one of their national sports, it was supposed that they would be found lacking in most of the fine points. As it turned out, they proved superior in every respect. The French held their own fairly well in the first half, during which only one try was scored against them, but in the second they were outplayed and lost by 17 points to 3. Two of their men were hurt and had to be carried off the field.

So was one of the spectators. He was an American named Nelson. His demonstrative way of encouraging his compatriots so enraged his French neighbours in the stand that one of them hit him on the head with a stick, and he is still in hospital. Another American, who tried to rescue him, was also roughly handled. On the other hand, when an American player was temporarily knocked out, the crowd cheered and behaved in a way that was certainly not sports- manlike. The real trouble is that Rugby football, popular as it is, has not yet had time to take root in France. The public, not under- standing the principles or even the practice of the game, treats it as an exciting spectacle and gives full vent to its feelings. It will be a wonder if the Olympic Games pass off without further exhibitions of misguided patriotism.

SUNKEN WARSHIPS

Making Good Use of German Floating Dock

Progress is reported in the big salvage scheme at Scapa Flow. Messrs. Cox & Danks, Queenborough and London, are now engaged upon the raising of 74 German vessels, which include 50 torpedo-boat des- troyers, 11 battleships, five battle- cruisers, and eight light cruisers.

During April the firm's energies have been absorbed with the ac- cumulating of vast stores of new appliances for the gigantic under- taking and forwarding them in ship- loads to Orkney, and in altering the huge German submarine floating dock which they purchased for breaking up, but which they recently found was the very power needed for the heavy work of salving the battle- cruisers.

The central chamber of the dock is now to be cut to form two great pontoons, which, placed over the sides of a submerged vessel, will lift her bodily to the surface.

ANCIENT COURT ROLLS

In the Chancery Division the other day George Frederick Beaumont, a solicitor, and steward of some 90 manors and lord of about 40 others, sought to recover from John Jeffery, bookseller, of High Street, Barnes, Court Rolls dating from 1399 to 1659 of the Manor of Great Tey, other- wise Tey Magna, Essex, of which Mr. Beaumont is lord.

Mr. Jeffrey, it was stated, pur- chased the Court Rolls in 1902 from a wastepaper dealer.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for Mr. Beau- mont, submitted that the Lord of the Manor was entitled to the Court Rolls, and if they came into a stranger's hands the stranger must be taken as knowing that he could not lawfully retain them as against the lord.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE SWEDISH MATCH INDUSTRY

Big Increase of Capital to Cope with Widespread Demands: Many New Markets

From a Swedish Correspondent.

A most interesting expansion of the world-embracing combine of the Swedish Match Co., is report- ed. Last year, a number of its factories and sales organization, outside Sweden were consolidated under a new corporation, domicil- ed in the United States, named the International Match Corpora- tion, capitalized with 28.2 million gold dollars share capital and a 15 million bond-issue. This new capital was mostly intended to acquire interests in the match in- dustries of Canada, South America, India and Japan, but since then new aspects of the industry have turned up, offering to the combine other fields of activity which at that time could not be reckoned with.

In the first place, France, in its financial plight, has made up its mind to abolish the State mono- poly of the production and sale of matches, which has been severely criticized for providing bad and dear matches without correspond- ing revenue to the exchequer. The French market probably will be thrown open to private enterprise and the Swedish concern, which has at its disposal the highest technic- al skill and best commercial organi- zation within this industry, un- doubtedly will be called upon to take an important share in the re- organization of this important market. Such participation natural- ly will absorb considerable capital, not provided for in the plans pre- viously drawn up by the concern. Further, several other countries, suffering from a depreciated cur- rency, contemplate introducing a match monopoly with a view to creating new sources of revenue for the exchequer. The plans of the Experts Commission for Germany, for instance, include a match mono- poly and as this ranges among the securities for the huge international reorganization loans to Germany, which form a prominent part of the Experts' scheme, the international capitalists may be expected to re- quire a first rate technical ad- ministration for such a monopoly before granting the loans. No other concren will be more competent than the Swedish one to furnish this necessary technical skill. Not only its large experience in all matters of match production and sale, as well as international financial trans- actions and the high international reputation of the concern and its managing director, but also the fact that it is an eminently neutral en- terprise, belonging to a country not involved in the world's politics, render it especially fit for taking over the technical administration of such a monopoly. A match mono- poly also has a stranger and wider bearing than either an alcohol or tobacco monopoly, matches being used by every individual, and the small expense being scarcely felt by anybody.

Several states already have ap- proached the company with a view to taking over the management of such monopolies, these offers in most cases involving considerable financial engagements for the com- pany. The Swedish Match Co. lately decided to double its share capital—from 90 to 180 million Swedish crowns at 125 per cent.—thus swelling at the same time the company's reserve fund by some 22.5 million crowns. At least half the increase will be taken over by the internationoal markets, but the control of the company will be retained in Sweden by reduc- ing the voting power of the new shares to a purely nominal value (1/1000 as compared to the old shares).

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

SOMETHING LIKE A MAN

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, in Uion Church, Tientsin, on Sunday Evening, May 18

Text: Acts XIX 29; "And they rushed with one accord into the theatre, having seized Gaius and Aristarchus, men of Macedonia, Paul's companions in travel."

Sydney Smith, the great wit of a hundred years ago, once asked a company to solve a riddle which he had made about himself. It was: "Why am I like a razor." The company tried and tried, but had to give it up. We usually do have to give riddles up. Who ever did guess one? When the company had given it up, he gave the answer:" Because I am always either in hot water or in a scrape." That was so. He had a witty and sharp tongue, which is apt to keep a man in hot water and in scrapes. For instance, when the doctrine of apostolic succession was first mooted by the High Church party, he said that he had no difficulty in believing it. When asked why he said "Because the bishop of London is so remarkably like Judas Iscariot?"—A man may expect to be in hot water who says things like that about his superiors. He can hardly expect promotion to come his way. Smith was, however, more than a coiner of bitter saying like that. He was on the side of reform generally. And so he was in hot water.

Paul was something like Sydney Smith. He was "always in hot water or in a scrape." He was in one now at Ephesus. The whole place was in an uproar. Paul had touched the place on the raw. The trouble was that he had interfered with a flourishing business, the making of images of the goddess Diana. The craftsmen, of course, said that they were animated by the purest love of their religion; Diana was being insulted. Our ostensible reasons are often enough not our real reasons. "Not only is this our craft in danger to be set at naught; but also that the temple of the great goddess should be despised." Very sad indeed, especially that business should go off. So there was an uproar, and the Secretary of the Municipal Council, a very diplomatic person, had to take the matter in hand and settle it. Paul got out of that very well. But he was always in scrapes. He had just come out of another at Corinth, where the Jews "opposed themselves," and "beat Sosthenes the ruler of the synagogue," and Gallio, the brother of Seneca, the Governor, came to his rescue. Paul was a man, who refused to take the safe line. He had had trouble at Thessalonica too. The Jews, which believed not, moved with envy, took unto themselves "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort," a sort of hired "gunmen," and they made a riot. In this case the brethren got Paul out of the place.

A little further back, he had been in a scrape at Phillipi. He and Silas had been thrown into prison for casting the spirit of divination out of a girl. A case of interference again. So we might go back to the man's conversion, and remember that he got into hot water straight off, for we read that he had had to be let down the wall of Damascus "in a basket." As soon as he became a Christian Paul's troubles began and they went right on. He gives an account of them in the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, one of the most moving passages in the whole literature of the world: "in labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I 40 stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journeyings, often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by my own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watching often, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness." No one can read that without being touched to the heart. And the record that he had must have been fairly well-known, and very well-known in church circles. Lives like Paul's were not lived "in a corner" then, any more than they are now.

"A Man's a Man."

And so we come to this fine testimonial of character given by the historian Luke to two men, Gaius and Aristarchus, that they were "Paul's companions in travel." No one ever needed a better testimonial than that. You had to be a man if you were going to be Paul's "companion in travel." I have seen a notice displayed in hotels in the East like this. "This hotel caters for first-class travel only." That hotel does not want any traveller who asks questions about his bill. He had to be prepared to "pay through the nose," and smile. I need hardly say that men who were Paul's "companions in travel" did not stay overnight at establishments of this class.

Mr. Chesterton tells how he once read a rationalistic book on Christianity, and the great objection to the teaching of Jesus urged by the writer was, that Christianity, with its teaching of meekness and peacefulness and so on, seemed to turn men into sheep. He says this impressed him very much until he read another infidel book, which made its main accusation against the Gospel that it "had filled the world with bloodshed, and bloody wars." This was the turning point in his career, for he thought, that it must be a very queer religion both to turn men into sheep and raging tigers at the same time. In any case Aristarchus and Gaius can hardly have been sheep, when they became Paul's "companions in travel." They were men indeed, such as the church of Christ always wants, and as any stiff cause wants, whether it is the Gospel or climbing the Himalayas, or fighting a battle. We pick up a good deal of information about them in the New Testament. They were "men of Macedonia." I am glad of that. They were Europeans. They came of good fighting ancestry. We all know that Macedonia was the land of Alexander the Great and his heroic troops. And Macedonia has remained a land of fighters. There is the story of the Servian, who was asked after the late war, in which heroic Servia suffered so badly, what the Servians were going to do now. His answer was, "Please God, there will be another war." We may disagree with him. But that was fine. He was a man, who would stick to his side, whatever happened. Gaius and Aristarchus were of that breed. And we want then now. Every Christian needs that spirit. As to Gaius, we read of a Gaius who had the honour of entertaining Paul at Rome. "Gaius my host saluteth you," Paul says in Romans XVI. Was it he? And in the third epistle of John we read of "the well-beloved Gaius." If these are the same men, people got about the world more freely than we think. As a fact, they did. Gregory mentions a merchant, of Asia Minor who had made 70 journeys to Rome on business. As to Aristarchus, there is one telling reference to him. In the Epistle to the Colossians Paul says, "Aristarchus my fellow-prisoner saluteth you." He had stuck to the great Apostle to the end. I can remember the honour that was paid, not only to Livingstone's name when his remains were brought home to be buried, but also to his humble but faithful and loving black servant. He shared the honours heaped on the name of his great master. And so we cannot think of Paul, without remembering Gaius and Aristarchus. "Paul's companions in travel." They must have been men, of his heroic and undaunted spirit.

Companions in Travel.

Notice one or two things, that prove this. They were no sooner out of trouble in Ephesus, than they were in it again when the Jews made a plot against Paul as he was about to sail to Syria, and he had to change his plans. Then there was more trouble at Iconium It is very probable, that they were recent converts of Paul's. Now one would think that their first idea would be that other people would be as glad to hear of Christ as the Saviour, as they had been and they must have thought it queer that the message that had given them so much joy created such hatred and aversion in so many people. It must have been a surprise to them. But they held on. Their conversion must have been sound and thorough, because they cannot have been long with Paul without seeing that this Gospel that they had embraced was likely to keep them in perpetual hot water and trouble. Yet they held on. There are numbers of Christian people who need the spirit of these men. People say they are tired of so much debate and disputes about the Gospel. They give it all up. These people would never have been any good to Paul as his "companions in travel." Indeed not. The men needed to-day are of just of this spirit, that the more the truth is attacked the more loyally we stick to it. Jews and Gentiles could do what they liked, but these men had found the truth in Jesus Christ; they had no manner of doubt about it, and they could not be moved. We need that spirit. The greater the opposition, the greater the faith and courage we ought to show. That is the soldier's spirit.

The Church Not at Fault.

It will be said that it is the fault of the Church that there is so much religious strife and so much debate on the Gospel. No; while the Church has not been without fault, and there have perhaps been more divisions in the Christian hosts than could be wished, that is not the real cause of present day dislike of what we may call evangelical Christianity. No. Does anyone believe that if all the churches in Great Britain were made one to-morrow they would all be crammed the following Sunday? No one's hope is fool enough to believe that. It would be just the same as when St. Francis preached to the fishes:—

> "The pike went on stealing;
> The eels went on eeling;
> Very good what you say,
> But we prefer the old way."

Yes; the very next Sunday races might be run; tennis and baseball would be played as usual; hotels would give tea-dances, and multitudes would be anywhere except in church, or at a prayer-meeting, or having a quiet think over themselves and their relation to the God who made them. No, the real reason why there is a subtle dislike to plain evangelical Christianity is that it keeps mankind in hot water. Whittled down to windy abstractions it antagonizes no one, but as Paul preached it, and Aristarchus and Gaius believed it, it is a disturbing element in life. The truth always is and must be in a world that cares for truth in very moderate doses, and then with jam to help it down. It takes a man to be a real Christian when we come to think about it. Only a few simple considerations show us that. The very initial idea of it is, of course, that man is all wrong. If that is not its idea, why does it call itself a salvation? But mankind likes to think itself all right, at all events with a little effort of a moral kind, which a man can put forth if he cares to do so; while man is quite sure, that if he is spiritually somewhat shady, he can make up for it by being intellectual, cultured, a bit of a connoisseur at painting and music, and literature.

Culture and Faith.

It is a leading idea to-day, that culture can be a makeweight for faith in God and obedience. Lord Morley held that. Christianity has no use at all for any such idea. It says, the case was so bad with us, that the Son of God had to come to save us. And it says all depends on a man's attitude to Him. Men do not like that. The "intellectuals," as they impudently call themselves, hate the idea. But that is Christianity. Jesus Christ came to call us to repent, to begin an entirely new life based on Him. Who likes to repent? No one. Do men like Tagore, Russell, Wells, and *hoc genus omne*, of the "leading men" sort, like to hold that there is no hope for them unless they repent, became humble believers in Jesus Christ? No. Does the ordinary man of business and of all the innumerable sporting clubs feel impressed by the Christian doctrine of the value of the soul that a man is lost unless he sees, that he is a fool if he "gains the whole world and loses his own soul?" No, only very fitfully, when a sudden death or calamity scares him. Christianity keeps mankind in perpetual hot water over so many things. Not only its demand for a changed life through faith and repentance but a new life to be lived. This cuts across and athwart so many things, that we in our natural state say are right. There is the forgiveness of enemies. Bitterness and revenge are the natural feeling. Who likes to forgive? Few. But Christ says, that if we do not forgive our enmies, how can God forgive us? In that case, are there any real Christians at all?" Christianity further, makes everything of a man's soul. It is precious to God. Christ died to save it in us all. Men say, that Christianity is a kill-joy because the church seems to cut across peoples enjoyments on Sundays and some on weekdays. What is the truth about that? The New Testament is not hard in its Sabbatarianism. It says all proper things are a Christian's. But it does imply this, that a man's first duty, as it ought to be his pleasure, to keep alive his sonship to God, his life in God through Christ; and it does not see how a man can do that, if he never worships, never prays at home or in church, never puts himself in touch with those times and opportunities in life, that bring his soul to God, and bring divine things to his soul. What would a golfer's success at golf be, if he thought as little about his form, as so many people do about Jesus Christ? Christianity requires the cutting down of indulgence in a great many nice pleasant things in order that we may give our soul the chance of coming into touch with still grander things, the "things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal." Christianity too seems to throw an absurd amount of responsibility on us for people, who we say, are nothing to us at all. Take the natives of New Guinea! A man says, "Pooh; what on earth have I to do with them? I cannot have any responsibility for them." But the answer to that is in the case of Paul and these two travelling companions of his. They had found a wonderful thing, salvation in Christ, and they actually did feel bound to tell everybody about it. Every man in the world is a "brother for whom Christ died," so that our responsibilities are very heavy. We may take these as examples of the fact, that the Gospel upsets all our common ideas. It gives us new and better ones, but it is an upset all the same, and man is rather bored by it. He does'nt mind it if it is watered down, but as Paul and his brave friends understood it, it needs all the grace of God in Christ to keep us faithful. It does look as if the world will be in perpetual hot water over the Gospel until it repents.

THE KU KLUX KLAN

As It Was in Its Origination: Recent Revival an Off-Shoot of Blonde Beast Idea

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

In the United States, the original Ku Klux Klan came into existence as a result of the Civil War. Negroes only just freed from economic and political slavery, rough and unrighteous northerners known as carpet-baggers, coming into the south to make what they could out of the misfortunes of a fine people defeated in war, banded together. The young men of the south had to find means of defending their moral and social rights, their homes and women folk, from such a combination. They eventually organized the Klan, the night-riders of which garbed in flowing white robes, hooded, silent, bearing a Fiery Cross, acted as a police force for the enforcement of moral law in the chaotic south. Such bodies appear everywhere in the world in similar circumstances. Such bodies have appeared in China in the form of volunteer organizations.

In due course, the Klan disappears from American history. Like similar institutions, when the immediate cause for its organization disappeared, the better element retired, disintegration and dishonesty set in and the movement went to pieces. Some years ago, Thomas Dixon, an American author, wrote a novel on the subject which David Griffith arranged for the screen in the form of "The Birth of a Nation." The picture is perhaps one of the only true screen classics, for it has been showing for many years and the public seems never to tire of it. It has very patently influenced American public opinion, has recrystallized the anti-negro feeling) and has given a background in romance for a peculiar racial movement developing in the United States simultaneously with the nationalistic unmeasured chauvinism attending the War.

The Fair Hair Fallacy.

This movement might go by the name of the Superiority of the Nordics. It will be remembered that the Germans had for many decades preached the superiority of the Teutons over all human beings. The blonde beast of Nietzsche was ridiculed during the clamour of war, but the idea sunk into minds of many non-Germans were themselves blonde, blue-ey tall and of apparent Teutonic ori Houston Stewart Chamberlin, Briton born, but a German by c zenship and affinity, son-in-law Wagner, a follower of Thor Parsifal, a wearer of an Iron Cr and the most abject of scholar panderers to the Kaiser, wrote t fat and wearisome volumes call "The Foundations of the 20th Ce tury," in which he tried to pro that everything good and valuable the civilization of the human ra was of Aryan or Teutonic origin. forgets the movements of the Hu the Ephthalites, the Turks and oth peoples of Mongolia and Centr Asia, the mixture of peoples in t Mediterranean, of Asiatic, Africa European and Indo-European. Wh is good was done by someone wi blonde or red hair or by one w should have blonde or red hair. even claims that Jesus Christ w a Teuton because all pictures of H show blonde hair!

This idea of the superiority of t blondeness fitted well with soci conditions in the United State For there, although the country republican, a social aristocracy Anglo-Saxons has developed ov the large mases of mixed nationalit The names of the holders high public office indicate the sign ficance of this Anglo-Saxon aristo racy: Lincoln, Johnson, Buchana Arthur, Garfield, Roosevelt, McKi ley, Cleveland, Wilson, Hardin Coolidge—not a Slavic, Latin, Semitic name anywhere. The pu Anglo-Saxon or Scottish-Irish Pr testant class in the United States h remained predominant throughou American history and is likely to r main such, for with restricted imm gration, the numerical attack this class is weakened.

The Nordic Theory.

Certain pseudo-scientists utiliz the German idea of the superiorit of the Teuton, changed the wor Teuton to Nordic, got enthusiast about Scandinavia and launched a attack on the civilization of every thing which was not Teutonic i origin.

Into the rights and wrongs of the theory behind such a movement, it is impossible to go here. The fact of the movement is sufficient. It was widespread and general. It led to adhesion of similarly-minded people who sought to preserve the type of political and social institution which they knew and liked to live under. It led to a distrust of the alien in the United States, particularly the Southern and Eastern European, the Semite and the Asiatic. The fact that radicalism in the United States was as much a political tendency among the New England old families such as the Lowells, the Longfellows and the Danas, did not seem to disturb the general opinion that all radical, and therefore un-American movements were organized, financed and strengthened by adhesions from eastern and southern Europe.

Henry Ford's Mistake.

Henry Ford was a strong element in this movement. It is no secret that the master tinker was led into his most startling absurdity by a Jewish woman from Vienna, Rozika Schwimmer. This lady got Ford to organize the peace expedition. She made the arrangements. He was the goat. Ford's bitterness toward Rozika, his shame at being ridiculed, his loss of face, were not to be forgotten. Like other men at other times, he took it out of the Jews. Using the old Russian monarchical organization and allying himself with the Tory "Morning Post" which was also associated with Russian monarchism, he started a world-wide campaign to extirpate the Jew.

All Things to All Haters.

All these forces working together, from different angles, made possible that curious tendency in American political and social life, the Ku Klux Klan. This organization adopted the paraphernalia of a historic movement, hallowed in the minds of many fine people in the United States; it adopted the historical point of view of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy in the United States, of the socially best people; it supported itself with the natural antipathy to people of alien habits and civilization. It utilized the fear in the United States for the radicalism of Russia, the dread of negro infiltrations and of Asiatic immigration. It adopted the creed

t the United States must remain
like a Protestant, that moral
l must be upheld by popular force
the written law is by political
ce and that the non-white, non-
te elements in the United
te must be held in their "pro-
" place, the propriety of their
ce to be determined by the in-
idual Klan of each locality.
When the Klan first reappeared it
s principally engaged in anti-
r and anti-radical activity. In
s course, however, it became a
t fomenter of hatreds. Where
ews were unpopular, it was
ti-Semitic; where the Catholics
re disliked, it was anti-Catholic;
er the negro was disliked, it was
ti-negro. It was all things to all
ers. Its platform was hatred.
appealed to the spirit of the
ide. The "New York World"
s the first American newspaper
investigate and in a measure to
tr the glamour of the Klan.
soon found that the Klan was a
ines organization, engaged in
ling night-gowns and hoods, in
olishing literature and in getting
mbers. It found that certain in-
iduals, particularly the Imperial
zard, were making a fortune out
the business and that professional
ss-agents and similar exploiters
public opinion were engaged at
h salaries to put the Klan over.
present, good people were not
ng with the Klan. It began
disintegrate. The Imperial
zard was made to resign. Fac-
ions have entered the Klan. Never-
les, the organization is not yet
d, as the appearance of it as a
ical force at the Democratic
ventions indicates.

RITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Patient Who Declines to Die in Spite of the Pessimists

By Hartley Withers.

A recent announcement to the
ect that the Government intends
ortly to set on foot an inquiry
o the causes of our present trade
pression will be generally welcom-
as a step in the right direction.
is true that inquiries of this kind
apt to produce little but "hot
," and, in the meantime waste a
al deal of the valuable time of
distinguished and important
tlemen who conduct them; but in
s case, the very curious and un-
al conditions under which trade
at present carried on all over
rld, seem to make it worth
ile to have an official inquiry
o the commercial health of the
ion, which has been the pioneer
commerce and also in industrial
ganisation.

In view of all that has been said
the past half century about the
t doom of British industry, it
really rather astonishing to find
at there is still any trade left to
depressed and inquired about.
. Joseph Chamberlain's observa-
ns about dying industries in the
rse of his great Tariff Reform
mpaign in the early years of the
ntury, have been quoted so often
to have become almost a proverb.
t it appears from a quotation
ely given in a letter to the
imes" that in the '80s of last
ntury Lord Ranolph Churchill was
en more emphatic and positive in
s predictions concerning the future
British industry, much of which
as, in his view, already dead.

Nevertheless, though there is
me satisfaction in seeing how
any funeral sermons have been
eached in the past over a patient
ho at least can boast that it has
tlived many of its mourners, we
ve no right to assume that warn-
gs about Britain's trade position
e necessarily unfounded to-day.
ll things come to an end, and some
y those will be right who tell
that the sun has set for ever on
ritain's trade supremacy. And
ose of us who are still most con-
dent that there is life in the old
untry yet, cannot get away from
e unemployment figures, which
main appalling, however easy it
ay be to show that they are
eadily improving, and that a con-
derable part of them is normal.
the face of this figure all evid-
nces that we see which seem to
ow that in spite of immense diffi-
lties Britain is getting on a good
al better than might have been
pected, might be regarded with
me suspicion. Moreover, it is
om the ranks of the industrialists
themselves that the most serious and weighty pronouncement now come concerning the outlook for our trade.

Lord Weir, in a letter published in the "Times" of April 24 headed "Handicaps of Industry," told us that "the gravity of our national and social position can be best appreciated by comparing in terms of man-hour effort the country's wealth producing effort to-day with its performance in 1913. Assuming equal efficiency," he continued, "the performance to-day is approximately 16 per cent. poorer than in 1913, and we have about 14 million additional mouths to feed. Consequently, our average standard of living has fallen with consequent dissatisfaction to many, and this has resulted in our unstable, industrial atmosphere and, in a measure, our present political situation. Lord Weir went on as he said, to indicate certain elements in the situation which any Government what ever its label, may be expected to offer clear guidance to the community. First of these was the new relativity of remuneration—agricultural wage rates at a starvation level, the great skilled industries of cotton, wool, coal, steel, engineering and shipbuilding, all more or less dependent on exports, with wages below a decent standard, and finally the "sheltered or domestic" trades and services engaged in distribution, transport and public utilities, with very substantially higher wages. In America a wide temporary disparity in remuneration inflicted ruin on agriculture, which appear to be merely a temporary matter in such a self contained country. But here Lord Weir fears that it is quite possible that the evil results may be permanent. "We may" he writes, "be actually in the process of ruining the very industries which pay for our food." He adds, that he is not cavilling at the high rates in the sheltered trades, but is concerned as to the effects of maintaining to-day's new relativity. He shows that the miner, who two years ago accepted a wage rate which enabled this country to export more coal than ever, and thus preserved mining employment now feels that he has been let down, because there has been no reduction in the cost of living which would have improved his purchasing power, while on the other hand he sees some sheltered trades with wage rates rising automatically with the cost of living. The position of the employer is, in a different way, equally uncomfortable and difficult. "Take the position" says Lord Weir," of employers in an export trade confronted with a wage demand. If they yield to the reasonable humanitarian aspect and grant the increase they avoid a strike, obtain public approval, increase their difficulties in obtaining contracts, tend to create further unemployment, and are finally told they are profiteers. On the other hand, if they refuse the demand, there is a strike and they are called reactionary. In the sheltered trades, it is easiest to take a narrow view, grant the demand, and pass it on to the consumer."

Lord Weir can certainly claim that he proved up to the hilt the need for a thorough investigation of the influence of the new wage disparity on the cost of living figure and on the condition of the export trades. From this investigation alone, he thinks can there be evoked the practical recognition by employers and trade unions alike, that burdens must be shared. If that recognition can be secured, we shall have gone a very long way towards opening the way to a great revival of British trade; especially if at the same time it is possible to institute fuller information concerning production, the lack of which makes one a little sceptical concerning estimates of man-hour effort and the like.

The efficiency of the world postal services, particularly that of the American and Chinese, was clearly demonstrated last week, when in a recent mail a Christmas card was returned to a sender in Shanghai with no return address attached. Mailed by an American lawyer to an addressee in Jamestown (Rhode Island), it was forwarded to an address in Lansing (Michigan), where it was thought that he had gone, but the letter came back to Shanghai finally stamped "Not in the Directory." Consulting the "North-China Daily News" Hong List, the local authorities ascertained the address of the sender (he had enclosed a card) and the undelivered letter is now in his possession.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JULY

By Sirius.

1 Venus in inferior conjunction, 8 p.m. Henceforth passes West of sun, and becomes a morning star.
2 Mercury in conjunction with the moon, 4 a.m. Mercury 1.8 N. Venus in conjunction, with moon, 11 a.m. Venus 0.1 N. New moon ●, 1.21 p.m.
3 Earth in aphelion, or at greatest distance from the sun. 94,445,500 miles away. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 2 p.m. Mercury 4.3 N.
6 Mercury in superior conjunction, 2 a.m.
7-11 Meteoric showers in the Pegasids.
0 First quarter (moon) ☽, 5.32 a.m.
Saturn in conjunction with moon, 7 p.m. Saturn 2°.2 S.
13 Jupiter in conjunction with the moon, 10 p.m. Jupiter 4°.5 S.
15 Moon in perigee, 5.9 a.m.
16 Full moon ○, 7.35 p.m.
19 Saturn in quadrature, 6 a.m.
Mars in conjunction with moon, 9 p.m. Mars 4°.6 S.
21 Venus in aphelion, 1 p.m.
23 Sun enters Leo, 11.58 a.m.
Venus stationary in the heavens, 7 p.m.
24 Last quarter (moon) ☾, 0.22 a.m.
Mars stationary in the heavens, 7 p.m.
25-31 Meteoric showers in the aquarids.
27 Moon in apogee, 4.3 a.m.
Occultation of aldebaran in Taurus, 5.24 a.m.
29 Venus in conjunction with moon, 3 a.m. Venus 1.8 S.

Phases of the Moon

	Day.	Hour.	
New moon	● 2	1.21 p.m.	Peking time
First quarter	☽ 9	5.32 a.m.	
Full moon	○ 16	7.35 p.m.	
Last quarter	☾ 24	0.22 a.m.	
Moon in perigee	15	5. 9 a.m.	
,, apogee	27	8. 3 a.m.	

Rising and Setting of the Sun at Intervals of 5 days

	Rises	Sets
1	5. 1 a.m.	7. 6 p.m.
5	5. 3 a.m.	7. 6 p.m.
10	5. 5 a.m.	7. 6 p.m.
15	5. 7 a.m.	7. 4 p.m.
20	5.10 a.m.	7. 2 p.m.
25	5.14 a.m.	7. 0 p.m.
30	5.17 a.m.	6.56 p.m.

In this month, the mornings decrease 15 minutes (34 at Greenwich). Till the 10th, the afternoons are almost constant, then decrease 8 minutes (30 at Greenwich) making a total for the month of 21 minutes.

Aspects of the Principal Planets.

Mercury.—Invisible as a naked-eye object in first part of month, being in superior conjunction on the 6th. The plant becomes afterwards an evening star, setting at the end of the month a short time after the sun.
In conjunction with moon on 2nd; in superior conjunction on 6th; in conjunction with Venus on 3rd.
Sets on 13th at 7.45 p.m.
,, 20th at 8.2 p.m.;
,, 27th at 8.9 p.m.

Venus.—Invisible, being in inferior conjunction on 1st, and having its dark side turned towards the earth. May be faintly perceived in the early morning at end of month.
In inferior conjunction on 1st; in conjunction with moon on 2nd; with Mercury on 3rd; in aphelion on 21st; stationary on 23rd; in conjunction with moon on 29th.

Mars.—An early evening star in Aquarius, increasing in brightness at the end of the month, surpassing even that of Tupiter.
In conjunction with moon on 19th; stationary on 24th.
Rises on 1st at 10.20 p.m.;
,, 16th at 9.23 p.m.;
,, 30th at 8.37 p.m.

Jupiter.—An early evening star in Scorpio, hastening its setting towards end of month.
In conjunction with moon on 13th.
Souths on 1st at 10.5 p.m.; Sets at 3.16 a.m.;
,, 16th at 9.1 p.m.; Sets at 2.12 a.m.;
,, 30th at 7.53 p.m.; Sets at 1.8 a.m.

Saturn.—An early evening star in Virgo, visible only during the first part of the night.
In conjunction with moon on 10th; in quadration on 10th.
South on 1st at 7.2 p.m.; Sets at 0.49 a.m.;
,, 16th at 6.4 p.m.; Sets at 11.50p.m.;
,, 30th at 5.6 p.m.; Sets at 10.48 p.m.

Earth in Peribelion.

Besides the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis, which takes place in 24 hours, and gives us the varied charms of day and night, our planet revolves every year in an elliptical path about the sun. This path around the sun is nearly 600,000,000 miles long, and the earth advances thereon at the rate of over 18 miles a second. This movement of our world becomes apparent, if we consider the change of the fixed stars, some of which are visible during the Winter and others during the summer months. The earth's motion round the sun as a centre explains the varied aspects of the heavens in Summer and Winter skies.

As the earth moves on its orbit, it approaches at one period of the year—about 31st December—nearer to the sun. It is then said to be in *perihelion*. At another period—about the close of June or in early July—we are further away from the sun, or the earth is in *aphelion*.

Jupiter Hastens its Setting.

Jupiter, which was in opposition on June 6, and at its nearest point to our earth on June 7, is during this month an early evening star crossing the meridian about 10 p.m., in the early part of the month, and about 8 p.m.; towards the close. It is still well placed for observation. Its setting takes place in the early hours of the morning, and about an hour after midnight at the end of the month.

Sets on 1st 3.16 a.m.;
,, 16th at 2.12 a.m.;
,, 30th at 1.11 a.m.

Mars Approaches the Earth.

The orbit of Mars is exterior to that of the earth, and the planet is in opposition at intervals of about 2 years. At the opposition of this year, Mars will be exceedingly bright, its brilliancy being superior to that of Jupiter. This will offer a rare oppotunity for observing its white spots, or *"snow Zones,"* as they are called, at the poles, and its ruddy areas, so far unexplained. Certain markings seem to cross these areas, and have been named "Canals," but there is no evidence that they are the work of living beings.

The space between Mars and Jupiter—Mars being 35,000,000 miles away from our earth; and Jupiter, 399,000,000—is studded with small planets, the total number already known being over 1090, and these may be also well observed.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

A Good Official

By George E. Sokolsky.

Huc recounts the following of a good official:

"To attain still higher dignities it would have been necessary to go to considerable expense, and make costly presents to ministers and persons influential at court. He could not, therefore, pretend to any higher employment, because he was poor, and he was poor because he would not fleece the people under his jurisdiction, and because he administered justice gratuitously, and shared his modest provenue with the poor of his district; but every one loved and blessed his rule."

There are many men like the Abbé's official working in corners of China to-day. And they are probably as unknown as he was. Known are the mighty in Peking and the warlords in the provinces, they who live upon the ever-diminishing fat of the land.

A School of Words

A message from Peking says that a school for diplomats is to be opened. But who will attend such a school, when diplomats abroad cannot be paid are not promoted justly? The report says: "The teaching force will be principally drawn from the among the staff of the Waichiaopu." Wellington Koo will probably be dean of the school, for among all of China's diplomatists who is more fitted for the task, in accordance with Talleyrand's definition of a diplomat? What a glorious school it might, however, be made, were it staffed by Chinese scholars and were the diplomats first given a grounding in Confucius, Mencius and Moh Ti. Confucius said: "With sincere trust he unites the love of learning; holding firm unto death, he is perfecting the excellence of his course." What better guide for a diplomat!

And a Child

In the East an old man protected himself from the ravages of a tiger.
The tiger entered his house at night and bit his head.
The small child in the Western home did not know the tiger;
He took a bamboo pole in his hand and drove the tiger as he drove the cattle.

Wang Yang-ming
(1472-1529).

Capt. R. G. Sturges, Royal Marines, who was under orders to leave Plymouth for Portsmouth on May 15, has been appointed to succeed Capt. W. G. Quainlan, Royal Marines, as instructor of small arms at Hongkong. Capt. Quainlan has been at Hongkong since April, 1922.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A SHANGHAI CHURCHYARD

(With Profound Apologies to Gray.)

The Customs Clock proclaims the parting day,
The squeaking barrow, propelled by coolie,
The noisy motors, homeward wend their way,
And leave the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering Huangpu on the sight,
A solemn stillness all the air enfolds,
Save where mosquitos wheel their droning flight
And windlasses clank o'er the steamships' holds.

Save that from yonder locust-eaten tree.
The fretful rook does to the moon complain
Of drastic orders of the S.M.C.,
That he be shot at sight: alas, in vain.

Beneath this half-scorched grass, yon elm tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The forefathers of modern Shanghai sleep.

The noisome scent of sewage-laden creek,
The coolie's fluting from the mat-built shed,
The hawker's clarion, the barrow's squeak,
No more shall call them from their lowly bed.

Oft did the Maloo to their progress yield,
And shroffs approach to find them stony broke:
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the riesha' neath their sturdy stroke.

Let not the tourist mock their scanty toil,
Brief office hours, accomplishment obscure;
Nor Taipans hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple dealings of the poor.

The boast of Bubbling Well, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er has
Bestowed, await the after-dinner hour:
The path of pleasure leads but unto jazz.

No doubt in this selected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with the whisky's fire;
Hands, that the rod of Councils might have swayed.
Or twanged, mayhap, the Town Band's only lyre.

Some correspondent who, with dauntless breast,
The tyrant editor withstood with ease—
Some sanely-driving Broker here may rest:
Some simple soul who never heard of squeese.

Was one with dirges few and scant array
Slow through the busy street one morning borne.
Approach and read (for thou can'st read) the lay
Graved on the stone beneath yon aged thorn:

The Epitaph.

Here rest: his head upon the lap of Earth
A Youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown.
Society frown'd on his humble birth
And bill-collectors marked him for their own.

Large was his bounty, though his income small;
Fate's recompense proportionate at the end.
To roistering companions he gave all,
Yet, e'er he died, might not name one his Friend.

R. R. L. F.

Outport Residents
for all your wants
SEND TO ☞
You will get Service
HENDERSON'S
Purchasing Agency
47 Peking Road, Shanghai
P.O. Box 783. Tel. O. 8107

THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

"Ouida" was a "best seller" long before Marie Corelli and she was a much better novelist. Even so, the present generation of readers probably hardly knows that she died in poverty, or her books. "Moths" made her a figure of scandal to our grandparents, though the modern girl would hardly lift an eyebrow over its pages. She will, however, have the opportunity of doing so, for Chatto is publishing new editions, at a popular price, of the novel and of its companion, "Under Two Flags."

∴

The Empire Exhibition at Wembley is to have its echo in the London publishing world. Sir Godfrey Collins is to publish a survey of the Empire in 12 volumes, each of which will be self-contained. The editor is Mr. Hugh Gunn and a strong committee of the Royal Colonial Institute is giving its assistance. Sir Charles Lucas, a well-known authority on Imperial subjects, is writing "The Story of the Empire." Dr. Berriedale Keith will deal with its constitution, its administration and its laws. Sir Godfrey Lagden will discuss the native races. Sir Charles McLeod trade, commerce and shipping, and there are other well-known contributors.

∴

About a year ago a daring party of French motorists left Algeria for Timbuctoo, and that meant crossing the Sahara. They had four "caterpillar cars," which had been specially built for them, and every other necessity for their venture. Thanks to their courage, and partly perhaps, to their luck, the venture was entirely successful. Its leaders were Monsieur Haardt and Monsieur Audouin-Dubreuil, and they have now written an account of it. Their story has been translated into English for an edition which Fisher, Unwin will publish under the title. "Across the Sahara by Motorcar."

∴

A book of undoubted human interest, Mr. Robert Smillie's life story, is coming from Mills and Boon. It has the title "My Life for Labour," and in order that labour may read it, it is being published at half a crown. It is the modestly told tale of a man who has taken part in great conflicts, and won great victories for his class and order. At the best the life of a miner is one of hardship and peril, but perhaps it has been softened and brightened by the labours of "Bob Smillie." He lives the simple life to which he was born, and his book has that incense all through.

∴

One of the cleverst things the late Marie Corelli did was to realize early in life the value of a good professional or pen name. She started life as Minnie Mackay, but she soon became Marie Corelli on title-pages, and the change was a wise one. For some inexplicable reason Marie is a good name with which to figure before the world. The successful Maries are numerous. I can for the moment think of no famous Minnies. A strong point in Marie Corelli's character was that she preserved her individuality to the end, asserting her likes and her dislikes pretty freely. The weak point in her career was that her success produced a form of megalomania, and just as Gibbon, after a time, confused himself with the Roman Empire, so Marie Corelli confused herself with the Almighty, or at any rate, believed herself to be a fifth Evangelist and superior to the other four. At the height of her success an excellent limerick was circulated, which I suspect, E. V. Lucas wrote. It ran:—

There was once an old buffer of Delhi,
Who could not read Crocketts "Cleg Kelly,"
When they said he's the fashion,
He flew in a passion.
And said "So is Marie Corelli."

∴

There are romances of success in authorship, as there are in life, and Miss Mary Borden, who is actually Mrs. Spears, the American wife of an English brigadier-general and M.P., has had one with "Jane—Our Stranger." Eight years ago she wrote a first story, "The Romantic Woman," which was admired by the critics and missed by the public. Then, quite recently, she wrote "Jane," and it made her such a "best-seller" that "The Romantic Woman" now reissued, has gone into three editions.

∴

There must be a peculiarly pleasant satisfaction to the composer of chess problems when he knows that all over the world men of many races are sitting down trying to solve his puzzles. Mr. G. F. Anderson has a wide reputation among chess enthusiasts as a composer of problems. His attractive little volume, "Adventures of My Chessmen" ("Chess Amateur," 3s. 6d).) contains a collection of his published works. Mr. W. H. Thompson in an introduction says that these problems are terrors for the hasty solver. He adds: "A collected edition of a composer's works usually enables the student to place the author with some degree of certitude, but in the present instance it will be found that Mr. Anderson has been so versatile that he cannot yet be placed anywhere."

GILBERT CANNAN

THE HOUSE OF PROPHECY.—By Gilbert Cannan. Thornton, Butterworth, Ltd. 7/6d. net.

Nowadays the publication of a new novel by Gilbert Cannan is a very welcome event. For he has this distinction, that whereas all his contemporaries, the band of young men who started writing serious novels at the same time, have sooner or later disappointed us of their early promise, his work alone has held to the standard of his earliest writing. In these days that is something to be very thankful for. And, even if Gilbert Cannan has not fulfilled the expectations aroused by his early work, it is, in the present arid state of the art, something of a triumph that he has never fallen short of his first achievements. In this his latest book he gives us the brilliant flashes of insight, the clear cut expression of unrecognized social truths that we have learned to expect from him, fresh, interesting, stimulating. At the same time they are set in the same incompleteness, incoherence, which we have gone on hoping (for some years now) would disappear from his work and give place to a continuity of thought, a smoothly finished vehicle. It seemed so much a sign of impatient youth that we assumed a finish of constructive thought must develop with experience. But no constructive finish has developed, and our hope of it begins to loose its grip. He seems to be permanently uninterested in the ordinary things. He cannot be bothered with the bricks and mortar of life. How, then, can we expect construction? His defence would probably be "I am doing the lighting, not the bricklaying." And to the retort "You are putting very brilliant lights in very unusual places" he would reply "They are illuminating corners of the house of life which you would never otherwise see." And we might as well let him have the last word, since we have nothing left but the rather flimsy taunt that the medium is hardly the correct one. Who shall define the limits of the novel form in these days?

It amounts to this: that while Gilbert Cannan continues to flash the light of his genius upon the unusual, the extra normal, we will have to excuse him not giving us a coherent story or even a comprehensive character. For there is the same haphazard incompleteness in his character drawing as in his general construction. He gives us only the unusual. In order to visualize the complete personality the reader has to supply the ordinary aspects of the character from his own experience. For to take what Gilbert Cannan tells of a man or a woman as a comprehensive description would be like judging the average, kindly householder solely upon his behaviour at breakfast on Monday morning.

No. It is not his story nor his characters that matter. It is his attitude towards life and the times which he uses his characters to demonstrate. He will not subside into the usual acceptance of things as right because they exist or are done. Of the 19th century he says:

"There was a nightmarish quality about it all, about the completely hypnotised acceptance of everything that was said, thought and done as perfection; the worship of queer inhuman gnomes like Gladstone and Disraeli: the preposterous delight with which calamity was hailed as heroic triumph: the insane jubilation over longevity, security, prosperity and the commonplace." And again of youth during the War:

"That was a strange time in which he had found her, a time in which youth was so completely ignored that it was impossible to recognize it even when you held it in your arms. Youth, at such a time, it seemed, was an offence unless it was bound and captive and drilled into obedience to it knew not what. . . Youth passes. Youth smiles. Youth is indifferent and impersonal in its generosity, and neither knows nor cares what is done with its gift of itself. Youth knows nothing save that it must give. And so youth gives, and the world in its weary wisdom takes, knowing what a burden youth is to the young."

Gilbert Cannan will not accept the old dictum "Youth will be served." In another part he refers to "all the women of our time brooding, brooding upon the evil of the world to find a way to protect the children they must bear against such a monstrous perversion of the generous gift of youth as had overtaken a whole generation."

It is for such independent views and such fearless comment and criticism of life and men's conduct of it that his work is interesting, valuable and stimulating.

JOHN LOFTING.

A CHAMPION AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

THE WHITE DEVIL OF THE BLACK SEA—By Lewis Stanton Palen. Minton Balch & Co. New York. 1924.

It is a curious thing that throughout this book the proper name of the White Devil is never mentioned. Except that he was once the owner of vast estates and is now earning his living somewhere outside Russia as a carpenter—which might be said more or less of plenty of other Russian nobles—there is nothing to identify him, a rather unnecessary pique to curiosity as the Bolsheviks must know who he is perfectly well. His pseudonym he certainly earned. As a boy he was trained to ride by the Cossacks and no more testimony is needed. He is a swordsman, athlete, expert motorist and dead shot. And wounds and fatigue appear to have made no impression on his iron strength. His knowledge of motoring very nearly gave him an opportunity to change the history of Europe. With the aid of a faked passport he was earning a living in Moscow during part of 1918 as a chauffeur, driving his own car, and was frequently employed by leading Bolsheviks. One day he received orders to be at the Kremlin the next evening, to drive Lenin, Trotsky, Sverdloff, Kalinin and Kameneff to a conference in the suburbs. A careful plot was hatched with the aid of some brother ex-officers to make away with the whole party. But to the conspirators' grief, an abortive rising by Social-Revolutionaries broke out, and the Bolshevik chieftains stayed at home. The White Devil never got such another chance and not long after, realizing that the dreaded Cheka were after him, he decided to flee to the Ukraine. The account of the journey, during which he was once actually captured by the Cheka but managed to escape, is most thrilling. From the Ukraine he made his way to the Crimea. The Germans were still in control in these parts; but the Bolshevik tide was rising and, after the Germans withdrew, the White Devil had plenty more adventures against the Reds. Eventually he too had to go, which he did with the thousands of other refugees under the protection of the British Navy.

Long ago has the world become satiated with accounts of Bolshevik atrocity and, in reading this book, one takes unmoved its records of bloodshed—and worse, cruel tortures, the cessation of all justice and humanity, the ever present fear of arrest leading, on the merest suspicion, to instant death. It is only in retrospect that one realizes anew how hideous is the Bolshevik tyranny. The crimes of the old *régime* may have been great, but no offence could merit so hideous a revenge as the Bolsheviks have taken, especially remembering that the vast majority of their victims were wholly innocent.

The book is eminently readable, though a little too much in the style of a newspaper *feuilleton*. But if accepted as a story of adventure, which makes no pretensions to be anything else, it is good companionship for a leisure hour. In conclusion, one would pay a special tribute to the White Devil's wife. She shared all his adventures, was repeatedly exposed to the most horrible dangers, and to suspense worse than danger, and bore herself throughout with the greatest bravery and cheerfulness. Against the dark background of Russian Bolshevism the heroism of Russian women generally stands out in grand relief.

SONIA AND HER SURROUNDINGS

TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW.—By Stephen McKenna. Thornton Butterworth. London, 1924.

No one who read that fascinating first installment of the series on "Sonia" and those about her—"the generation that grew to manhood in time to meet the shock of the war," as Mr. McKenna puts it—has been able to resist the temptation of trying its successors. Not, it must be confessed, with uniform satisfaction but surely always with admiration for Mr. McKenna's skill in delineating character, describing a scene and portraying an atmosphere. In the present volume (to quote the author once more) "the war ends in the first line and, before the last page, the Government that was charged to bring peace back to the sparse survivors has itself passed away. One phase in history has been concluded." Regarded as a treatise on that history, as an attempt to portray the confused hand-to-mouth existence of England both socially and politically, during the first two or three years after the war, "To-morrow and To-morrow" is brilliantly successful. Regarded as a novel it is less so. "Sonia" contained no plot in the orthodox novel sense, but we never felt the need of it. Nor does the present volume, but we are continually led by such phrases as "It was from this night that I date the beginning of the tragedy which followed" to expect one, only to be disappointed. It is a little like P. G. Wodehouse's description of the Russian novel "in which nothing happens until page 450 when the noujik resolves to commit suicide." For suicide read the death of that one quite impossible and exasperating character of Mr. McKenna's *dramatis personæ*, O'Rane, who, having inherited a vast fortune, declines to give money in public relief, because by so doing he would remove the obligation from other people of "doing their bit" and ultimately gets killed by the hunger-marchers. All one's sympathies are with Sonia, who really behaves with great forbearance and discovers an excellent trait in her character as a capable and devoted mother. O'Rane apart, the characters are drawn with consummate skill, and the whole description of one of the most extraordinary and hectic phases in English history, seen from a most interesting and intimate angle is masterly. "To-morrow and To-morrow" is in some ways a little irritating, but once begun it is not to be put down till finished.

GANDHI AND INDIA

Romain Rolland's Appreciation

"MAHTATMA GANDHI." By Romain Rolland. The Swarthmore Press. 6s.

It is almost impossible to understand the character, philosophy and policy of the subject of this book unless you have been to India, read Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings, and come to definite conclusions on the differences in life, thought and habits which may divide for ever Englishmen from the peoples of India. Romain Rolland has contented himself by writing a biography and not a study of Gandhi; and although he is very sympathetic to his subject he refrains from committing himself. It is a well-written biography, but except for some clever passages showing the cleavage between the philosophy of Tagore and Gandhi's, adds nothing to what we already know about the most remarkable man in India. This is a pity, because M. Rolland has nothing to lose by declaring himself a believer, with qualifications, in Ghandi, if he really is one. Two notable Englishmen, Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. W. W. Pearson, and others, have done so without any loss of prestige. And, with certain reservations, I can see no grave reasons for not believing in what is true and wise in his policy.

The chief of these reservations is that Gandhi's policy, if it were adopted in its complete form to-day, would not produce happiness and prosperity in India, but the darkest chaos. When travelling in India you realise the dreadful ignorance of the vast majority of the people and their impotence to govern themselves. Gandhi does not believe this, no fanatical reformer ever accomplished anything by doing so. I referred to Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings. Warren Hastings believed in one of the first articles of Gandhi's faith; education of the peoples of India in their own religions, philosophies and literatures, in all that belongs to their natures and the things of their peace. Of these the vast majority know nothing. If this policy had been carried out there might still have been the need of Gandhi to express the soul of a nation, alien in every way to us, but there would have been no need of his fanaticism and its practical application. His policy of passive resistance during a 20 years' struggle for the rights of Indians in South Africa earned its just victory, but on returning to India he made the mistake of beginning a similar campaign where the necessity for it did not exist. All that it was necessary to do to achieve his best purpose was to insist upon a system of education that would have made India and not England or Europe, a living country to the millions who are its peoples. That was what Warren Hastings desired, what Gandhi still desires, and what must be, if the British Raj is to remain safe and beneficial: if it is to be reversed as a benevolent protection for all these children of the sun, and not hated, to be finally overthrown because it comes to be regarded as a despotism backed by gun and sword, M. Rolland might have said as much, for reading between his lines he believes it to be India's chief need.—"Daily News."

WREYLAND ONCE MORE

Small Talk at Wreyland. Third Series. By Cecil Torr. (Cambridge University Press.)

The only sentence in this book which Mr. Torr's admirers will dislike is in his preface, when he writes: "This third (and final) volume. . . ." I can see no reason why he should not give us more volumes of this inimitable kind of memoir. The usual sort of contemporary autobiography is like one of those huge, boiled puddings in which, swimming in uncomfortable loneliness, appear a few plums. Mr. Torr rejoices the reader's and reviewer's heart by omitting the pudding. His brief, pointed and diverse paragraphs very often have no connexion—they are the sort of thing for which, when one finds them, one forgives the ordinary jejune book of reminiscences. He still writes mostly about his own Devon, remembering old men and old ways; recounting vanishing customs and at times gallantly attacking modern "improvements." His comments on education, on the alienation or sale of old endowments and on modern efforts to give villages water are all very sound. In lighter vein is such a tale as this: "I remember two old mathematicians dining with us; and after dinner they talked shop, and my father went to sleep in the middle of their talk. Recovering himself he said, 'I beg pardon, Mr. X; I fear I dropped asleep while you were speaking.' Mr. X replied, 'Not at all, Mr. Torr, not at all; it was Mr. Y who was speaking when you went to sleep.'"

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

HANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

By Elizabeth Pepys

The Cynic.

a fair illusion
nd several high ideals.
them to a lady
pon her sweet appeals.

outed them, she flouted them,
e dragged them through the mire.
d not voice an ideal now
or any tempting hire.

The Younger Generation.

re and O where has my little girl gone,
where and O where can she be?
esterday she was but a child
nd now she's too speedy for me.

Lost and Found.

a hat once, passing fair.
t fell to earth I know not where,
after, still with roses red,
saw it on a coolie's head.

Summer Pests.

Sting! Horrible Thing!
Mosquitoes have come to town.
heles, Stegomyia— -
hey surely make us frown

Revealed to Babes.

oth the sweet young graduate
Delight to show her lore
always ready to orate
From Wisdom's newest store.

Hard to Suit.

e was a summer day
hat Gladys wished away
use it was chilly and horrid;
ut when it grew hot,
She said "Of course it's not
ll what I wanted. This is
torrid."

SWEET NELL

And Chelsea Hospital

und three sides of a spacious rangle runs the plain but ified building which Sir Chris-er Wren designed to be a peace-haven for the old age of some ritain's warriors. The site was ppy choice. The gardens have aceful, old-world air, but near s the hum of busy life. Pen-rs proverbially dislike dull oundings. There is movement, lling of breadth and buoyancy, remembrance of adventure and ace in the Thames, which flows ose to Chelsea Hospital. Lon-rs keep a special corner of their ts for the veterans in the resque uniform which for ly 250 years has been a familiar in Chelsea.

The Royal Founder.

the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of Charles II., clad delightful inappropriateness in man toga. It might scarcely be e fitting, and yet not altogether propriate, if the statue repre-ed Nell Gwynne—orange girl, ess and royal favourite. A ition, so persistent as to amount act, claims that to Nell, frail but m of heart, the veterans owe r refuge. Early in the 19th ry an inn hard by the hospital displayed her head on its board, and underneath it the rd of the part she had played. en in 1837 the chaplain, the Rev. R. Gleig, wrote the history of lsea Hospital he paid his tribute Nell, acknowledging "though it s chiefly on tradition it is alluded n almost all the periodical pub-tions of the day, and has been ught not unworthy of record by nant himself." Here, then, is story as he gives it.

Duke of Hamilton's Rights.

Thame Shot" was the name given some ground on which James I. built a college for training of ties in religious controversy. er his death its numbers declined. it was abandoned in 1630. arles I. gave the old building to Duke of Hamilton, but during Commonwealth it was seized for sing prisoners, and finally for bling horses. At the Restoration, arles II. wished to grant the land the Royal Society, and the Duke's re-sentatives agreed to the sur-der of all his rights. The house found to be in too delapidated ate, and the site too far from the centre of London, so in 1681 it was purchased back by the King for £1800.

Nell's Summer-House.

Nelly had a charming summer-house at Chelsea, with gardens sloping down to the river, and there her royal lover spent many hours in her company. One day she began to plead with him to make some provision for the many soldiers wounded in his service or in fighting for his father's cause. One poor fellow had come to the door of her coach and told a pathetic story of health and strength broken in the Civil Wars.

Broken in the Wars.

The troops were just returning from an expedition to Tangier, many of them helpless through wounds and sickness, and it seemed that little care was bestowed on them by the master in whose service they had suffered. Charles set about founding some institution for broken veterans, having before him the example of Louis XIV., who had recently founded the Hotel des Invalides at Paris.

Nell's Generosity.

He was sitting with Nelly in her Chelsea summer-house when the Paymaster of the Forces came to discuss the project.

"Your Majesty could not do better than give up for the purpose your recent purchase from the Royal Society."

"'Tis well thought of," said the King, looking out of the window owards the ground suggested. "You shall have it." Then suddenly, rapping out one of his favourite oaths, he said: "I forgot: I have already given this land to Nell here."

"Have you so, Charles?" promptly broke in Mistress Nell Gwynne. "Then I will return it to you again for so good a purpose."

Her generosity was accepted, the plans went on apace, and on March 12, 1682, the King laid the foundation stone of Chelsea Hospital in the presence of a great crowd of famous people.—Fedden Tindall, in Glasgow "Herald."

MRS. WANGPOO AND HER THREE BOYS

By Douglas Andrews

One sunny day Mrs. Wangpoo asked her children if they would like to go with her to the river

WEDDING PROCESSIONS OFFER EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PICTURESQUE

and have a picnic. Of course they jumped at the idea, and said "Yes, of course we will." So they started to pack the hamper with nice things, while their mother made the tea. and when all was finished they started out but just before leaving one of the boys said to their mother. "Can we please take our fishing rods."

"Oh! yes, said their mother, "that will be a fine idea, if you catch any fish we can have them for dinner," so off he scampered, and in a few minutes he came running back with all the boys' rods.

When they got there they found a nice spot against an old oaktree.

Just as the boys were getting all the things out, one of them suggested that they started to fish, so off they went a little farther down the river, and there they started to fish.

All a sudden one of them cried out "I have got a bite" and of course he was so excited that it jumped clean off the line into his mouth, but unluckily it stuck in his throat. Of course it made him cough ever so badly. They all ran back and breathlessly told their mother "He has got a fish in his throat," but she thought they were

A CHIFFON BRIM SOFTENS THE SMALL HAT'S SEVERITY.

kidding her, but he kept on coughing, and she kept on patting him on the back, and she soon found out that what they had said was true, for in the next moment out jumped a big plaice.

Did'nt it give them a fright!

Mrs. Wangpoo said that they were to have no tea.

She made them wait for a quarter of an hour, then she made them promise not to do it again. She gave them tea, and then told them to pack up the hamper. Then she took them to the river bank, and fished with them. They caught lots of fish. They had a lovely breakfast on them the next morning.

PORTRAYED BY WOMEN

Is a Femininine Author Fair to Masculine Characters?

Some recent criticism has been directed against the types of men portrayed by women writers in novels and plays. The indictment is that, generally speaking, only the worst and weaker side of masculinity is presented, and that all the odds are against them. It is possible that unmarried writers are more prone to fall into this error, because they have had less opportunity of studying masculine human nature in the closest of all relationships. It is a very interesting theme this, opening the door wide to all sorts of speculations.

It may be contended against this argument that unmarried writers are not debarred from the opportunities of family life. They have all had fathers, most of them also possess brothers, and none so poor surely as not to have some men friends.

I read a very exhaustive article the other day on this very subject written by one of our ablest journalists. While blaming the women for their one-sided and, as he contended, unfair presentment of his sex, he asserted that the fault was in themselves, that they had become too self-central, too aggressively feminist in their views, and correspondingly unfitted to portray life as a whole.

The Self-Centred.

In my long experience of the literary life, its pitfalls and its difficulties, I have observed a tendency to becoming self-centred, in some cases a regrettable withdrawing from what I may call the ordinary commerce of life, which is so very educative, wholesome, and enlightening.

Devotion to one's work may very easily be translated into boredom with one's fellow-beings. All people are not interesting; some of them bore you inexpressibly, but the student of human nature and life who consistently seeks to spare himself or herself this kind of boredom may very easily fall into another error which will militate against good work.

If you surround yourself only with those like-minded with yourself, supposing you have the power and the opportunity, you at once limit the horizon and close a good many avenues of approach.

A Wide Outlook.

A catholic outlook can only be obtained by a somewhat generous experience, which will embrace even the bores whom the self-centred seek to eliminate. Generally speaking matrimony and family life provide a most excellent discipline for the student of human nature. There the gospel of give and take has to be translated into practice. All sorts and conditions of people have to be received at the house, unless one individuality grossly predominates dictatorship in matters of this kind. I have known several cases of shipwreck on this very rock.

I also think that sound family life disposes of a great deal of the morbid dwelling on sex matters which has often been hurled at the heads of women writers. There it is relegated to its proper place in the scheme of things instead of being magnified into the whole orb of existence.

On the whole I think it must be admitted that man are more successful in their portrayal of women characters than women are in dealing with men. That is the conclusion to which I have come after considerable study of contemporary fiction. I have no doubt that this will be denied in some quarters. It is a very interesting psychological problem to which we have not yet found the key.

I think it is also the principal reason why as yet we have produced no really great woman playwright.—Annie S. Swan.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

Votes for French Women!

The question of woman suffrage is being agitated with great activity in France. A vigorous and far-reaching campaign is being carried on by the French Union for Woman's Suffrage, and the prospects are fairly bright. It will be remembered that a suffrage bill passed the Chamber of Deputies in May, 1919, and that ever since the Senate—familiar opposition!—has refused to consider the subject. Last month a similar bill, conferring the vote on women over 25 was introduced in the Chamber by M. Justice Godart, only to meet a snag. This was a counter bill for a family vote, by which every man and woman over 21 would have a vote, and the father of a family, or the mother if the father were dead, would have an additional vote for each child in the family—a measure intended to encourage large families. The linking of suffrage with the family vote confused the issue; and the conflict for priority between this measure and the straight woman suffrage measure introduced by M. Godart increased the confusion. As the result action was delayed.

A POPULAR MODEL

The women were successful in making the suffrage section of the family bill and the regular suffrage bill identical, and their hopes are high that when the next vote is taken the suffrage section can be uncoupled and sent straight along to—and through—the Senate. They would stoutly oppose the new inequality between men and women in the proposal allowing father to multiply votes; but would perhaps not oppose a revision of the bill by which father and mother divide the votes.

As a leader of the French Union writes, there is no sound reason against suffrage for French women. The Senate, she says, is hostile because it fears women may be more "religious" and more "reactionary" than men. Suffrage is coming, of course, and it's a pity these French doubters can't see they are trying to sweep back the sea with a broom.

Women Publishers.

"Women Publishers" is the name of a publishing house in London composed entirely of women, according to the Vote. Its field is the putting out of books written by women for women, the editing of a weekly paper, Every-woman—this is a new venture which was supposed to begin about the first of the year—and the training of girls in the field of letters. Miss Evelyn Gates is the founder and managing director. Miss Gates went to Norwich High School and later Newnham College, Cambridge. She was president of the college debating society and the college suffrage society. Business methods, publicity, staff control were next studied in a London store. For six months she acted as assistant editor on the Industrial Year Book, and then became secretary and assistant editor to a firm of publishers. The natural outgrowth was complete independence, so she established her own company. It was successful and the possibilities were so great that before long she registered as a limited company with a capital of £10,000. The board of directors includes five women besides Miss Gates.

So far the largest piece of work is the Woman's Year Book—a most comprehensive reference book for women—three editions of which have already been sold.

Australia's Women M. P.

Mrs. Edith Cowan, first and only woman member of Parliament for West Perth, Australia, has had one bill passed and is now working for a second, which will establish equality of sex in the matter of eligibility for public office. Mrs. Cowan sees no objection to women being ministers of the crown and thinks it ludicrous that a man should be Minister of Motherhood.

Mrs. Cowan was born at Glengarry Station, Western Australia. Her grandfather was one of the earliest magistrates of this district, so that public office is mingled with her childhood memories. Her husband was Master Registrar of the Supreme Court, and later Magistrate of the Local Court of Perth. She has four daughters and one son, who is a barrister in Perth.

Her activities have been almost too numerous to mention. She served on all sorts of committees during the war, and for her Red Cross work was honoured by the King. She is senior among the first five women appointed as magistrates to sit as members of the Children's Court. and is also senior woman justice of the peace. To sum up her activities, her interest is humanity, and in whatever branch it calls, she answers.—"Woman Citizen."

WHERE CAN WE FIND?

Time-saving Information for Busy Shoppers

(The sub-joined letter suggests a way in which this page may be of assistance to its readers, if those who want something and don't know where to find it may through these columns get in touch with those who want customers for the vrey thing desired. We hope that shoppers or merchants can furnish information which the Ed. cannot).

Dear Mrs. Pepys:

In your runnings about the shops have you happened upon a pen knife whose blades fly open by pressing a spring, thus avoiding the breaking of fingernails and the losing of temper? I'm sure the excellent stores of Shanghai must possess these convenient articles, but as I have too little time to pursue the quest I turn to you and your readers. I promise to speak right out in meeting should any similar inquirer ask a question which I can answer.

Thanking you for the hospitality of your columns,

Faithfully yours,

Home-tied Mother.

MAIL NOTICES

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Per str. Kutwo, June 28. From River Ports. Mr. E. C. Tregillus, Captain G. Butland, Mrs. Danby and two children, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Hanbury.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 28. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Decker and two children, Mr. Hormanlin, Miss Brown, Miss A. C. Pillipp, Miss A. Maclaren.

Per str. Tientsin, June 28. From Hongkong and Canton. Dr. Judson

Per str. Tungchow, June 29. From Tientsin. Mr. Wiley, Mr. W. Farley, Mrs. Bidmead, Mrs. Gillard, Mr. Brown, Col. Gorden.

Per P. & O. S. Malwa, June 29. From London. Mrs. T. M. Blaikie, Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Muir, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. McGuiness, Mr. W. H. Loft, Miss Loft, Miss H. Raisin, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Willis and child, Mr. J. J. Dupuy, Mr. E. E. Tucker, Mr. R. J. A. Henington, Mr. W. Mackie Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Linge, Mr. O. M. Oldenburg, Mr. C. H. Mortimer, Mrs D. B. Egbert. **From Marseilles.** Mr. H. F. Marsh, Mrs. G. Finlayson, Mr. G. Piessevaux, Mr. A. V. Jensen. **From Aden.** Miss S. Morris. **From Colombo** Dr. K. Wolf. **From Singapore.** Mr. H. Bahlke, Mr. A. Baumann, Mr. C. Bedefelt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dachsel and child, Miss Dachsel, Mr. L. Duvenbeck, Mr. C. Frohlich, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hangstedt and child, Mr. C. Hunecke, Mr. K. Kahlweit, Mr. C. Kremendahl, Mr. J. Kruse, Mr. R. Kuhn, Mr. B. Kautino, Mr. G. Irrera, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morisse, Mr. R. Muller, Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. A. Paker, Mr. G. Pfluger, Miss H. Plappert, Mr. W. Reuter, Miss E. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sakowski and child, Mr. W. Schlager, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schlesser and child, Mr. J. Schultze, Miss T. Schultze, Mrs. N Schwartzmann, Mr. T. Shen, Mr. K. Sievers, Mr. and Mrs. N. Silin, Mr. T. Sugiyama, Mr. H. Witte, Mr. C. Wurker. **From Hongkong.** Mr. D. E. M. Drummond, Mr. J. H. Green, Mrs. E. A. Koosache, Mrs. M. L. Besruchko. Mr. L. Ostawsky, Mr. G. Sarchin, Mrs. N. L. Smith.

Per str. Luenho, June 29. From River Ports. Miss Bailey, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Hamm, Mr. Hadley, Miss E. C. Carlson, Mr. van Zanen, Mr. A. C. Bro and two children.

Per P. & O. S. Sudan, June 30. From Kobe. Mr. C. Bulchand.

Per str. Poyang, June 30. From River ports. Mrs. Hillier, Mr. Graffiner.

Per A. O. L. S. President Madison, June 30. From Seattle and Japan. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boone, Miss A. Boone, Master W. C. Boone, Hon. and Mrs. E. G. Brodie, Miss M. Brodie, Master G. Brodie, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Gaston, Mr. T. T. Gilmore, Mr. A. W. Kweigan, Mrs. G. C. Magatogan, Rev. J. McInnis, Mrs. E. P. Ogden, Dr. C. Seitz, Rev. C. C. Talbott, Mr. E. G. Whittacker, Mrs. C. Wight and Miss Wight.

Per str. Haean, July 1. From Foochow. Mr. A. E. Willett, Mr. N. M. W. Waetelle, Mr. L. M. Hertington, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Winner, Mr. H. Singleton, Miss G. S. Staffard, Miss F. Glanhurremer.

Per str. Kiangwah, July 1. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap and two children, Mr. Vladimiroff, Mrs. Sepekhin, Miss S. K. Tomlinson, Miss A. R. Embank, Miss L. Kent, Miss M. K. Montwro.

Per R. V. F. S. Indigirka, July 1. From Vladivostok. Mrs. V. Hunt, Mr. P. M. Shahbaklian, Mrs. V. Shahbaklian, Miss A. Shahbaklian, Miss S. Shahbaklian, Mrs. M. V. Falina, Mr. L. Maklari, Mr. A. I. Grebenshikoff, Mrs. M. C. Maskevich and two children, Mr. U. E. Solonin, Mrs. P. G. Kovalchukova, Mr. U. P. Kajak, Mr. B. Pelin, Mrs. A. I. Shukailova, Miss S. I. Sukailova, Mr. A. S. Shaligina.

Per G. L. S. Carmarthenshire, July 2. From Vladivostok. Mr. M. Sdanovitch, Mrs. E. Sdanovitch, Miss E. Sdanovitch, Miss E. Sudarova.

Per str. Luchow, July 3. From Tsingtao. Messrs. Hennigs, Berns, Reuter.

Per str. Sufyang, July 3. From Hongkong. Miss Pahomoff, Mrs. Liley, Mr. Lewis.

Per str. Luenyi, July 3. From River Ports. Miss N. F. Miller, H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Johnson. Three French Naval Officers. One French Naval Rating.

Per str. Fengtien, July 3. From Tientsin. Mr. Martin, Mr. A. Dodd. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. Lavington and child. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. S. H. Ellis, Mrs. Reffell.

Per str. Tuckwo, July 3. From River Ports. Mr. Harper, Miss Hodge, Miss G. Clark, Mr. G. D. Grant, Miss F. C. Keunicott. Master Skuse, Miss Shipway, Mrs. Dalweida, Rev. M. Connaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, Mr. Ehtman, Mr. H. B. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Matthews, Mrs. Holmes.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 27.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. Frost, Miss and Master Aquino, Master S. Aquino, Mr. J. E. Bauld.

Per str. Ngankin, June 27.—For River Ports.—Master A. Krepak, Mrs. Kurt and child, Miss E. Cooper, Miss B L. Bentley, Miss T. Macomber, Miss C. Saunders, Miss L. Paul, Miss Lowberink. Dr. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Kampton.

Per str. Sunning, June 28.—For Canton.—Misses. M. M. Elliott.—**For Swatow.**—Master E. Brodd.

Per str. Chungking, June 28.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. J. B. Roche.—**For Tientsin.**—Captain Tomlinson.

Per str. Luchow, June 28.—For Tsingtao.—Miss Pott, Miss Cooper, Mr. C. M. Guss and two children, Miss Ireland, Mrs. A. W. Martin and child, Miss Hiron, Mrs. H. Joury and child, Mrs. Ridgeway.

Per str. Sunning, June 28.—For Tsingtao.—Misses M. M. Elliott, Master E. Brodd.

Per str. Kaiping, June 28.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Barham and child, Miss Killick, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Umpleby, Mrs. Storms and child, Mrs. Candlin and four children, Miss D. Thompson, Madam Barraud and two children, Mr. S. Jones, Mrs. Davy and child, Miss R. Stewart, Mrs. Bjerre and two children.

Per str. Woosung, June 28.—For River Ports.—Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Ridgely, Mrs. Ostioverkhow, Master Fumagalli, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lobb and child, Miss Silver, Miss E. Stout, Mrs. McIntyre and three children, Miss McIntyre, Miss King, Miss Beloff, Miss Robertson, Miss MacGregor, Mrs. Lockhart Smith, Mr. W. B. Mackay, Mr. Gauge, Mr. H. H. Keys.

Per str. Shuntien, June 28.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. J. W. Humphries, Master Humphries, Mrs. H. Forrester and child, Mrs. R. M. J. Martin and child, Mrs. Reginald Brown and two children, Mrs. P. Peebles, Miss Cubbans, Miss Williams, Miss Salvesen, Mr. E. E. Clark. **For Chefoo.**—Miss M. Hancock. Miss T. Pereladova, Miss R. Wilson, Miss L. Nelson, Miss P. Wong, Miss K. Rasmussen, Miss M. Doodha, Miss Carus, Miss J. Strike, Miss M. Strike, Mrs. Miller and child, Miss Wilson, Mr. F. McCrea.

Per str. Sinkiang, June 29.—For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Gutteridge and two children. **For Hongkong.**—Mrs. W. B. Bruce.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 30.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Laquesue, Mr. G. S. Blanford.

Per str. Shengking, June 30.—For River Ports.—Lt. du Jouchay, Comtesse P. Dillon.

Per str. Tungchow, July 1.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. Lavers, Mrs. G. S. Hawkins and child, Miss Sandbach, Mrs. Rowland, Master Rowland, Mrs. Xeogh and child, Mrs. A. E. Sandback, Miss R. Sandbach, Mrs. J. E. Murray and nurse and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay and child, Master Ronald Mackay and nurse, Mrs. Keogh's Goerness and two children. **For Chefoo.**—Mrs. Pennell and child, Mrs. J. A. T. Thomas and child, Mr. W. E. Harle. **For Tientsin.**—Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mr. W. H. Menzies.

Per str. Hupeh, July 2.—For Chefoo.—Mr. A. C. Bro and two children.

Per str. Sheaf Dart, July 2.—For Chinwangtao.—Miss Muir, Dr. and Mrs. Muir.

Per str. Poyang, July 2.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. Revel, Mrs. Pennington, Mr. Lilliehook, Mr. L. Saphiere, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine and two children and nurse, Mr. D. Hughes, Mr. W. Hiscox.

Per str. Soochow, July 3. For Hongkong.—Masters (3) and Mrs. Van Eps. **For Amoy.**—Miss Cook, Miss Left.

Per T. K. K. S. Shinyo Maru, June 30.—For Japan Ports.—Mrs. M. S. Block and child, Mr. D. R. Daves, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Lawrie, Miss Lawrie, Mr. K. Matsuda, Mr. K. Okawa, Miss Veimerman, Miss G. Veimerman, Mr. S. Ward. **For San Francisco.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrett, Mr. C. J. Binguist, Mrs. M. G. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Estes, Miss Estes, Miss M. Estes, Mr. M. Estes, General and Mrs. Johnson Hagood and child, Mr. S. Hertzberg, Mr. Geo. W. Loos, Jr., Mr. G. C. Morton, Miss McCullock, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Robertson and child, Rev. and Mrs. F. Rawlinson and six children, Mr. F. Rawlinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Streit, Mr. S. St. Anna, Mr. G. V. Stepanoff, Miss M. D'E. Tremaine and Miss A. Teegarten.

Per M. M. S. Angers, July 3.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Faure, Misses F. W. Butterfield, M. Coke, Mr. M. Bodinier, Mr. Ch. Grosbois, Mr. L. Roger, Mrs. Lepetet, Mr. P. Rondon, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Mills, Mr. R. Mills, Miss M. Mills, Mr. M. F. Tonard, Rev. Père H. Valtorta, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Poulot, Miss L. A. Cuglar, Rev. Pères du Bois, Conrardy, Boga, Nogura, Mordente and Caldera, Mr. W. T. Thompson, Mr. E. Aborinet, Mrs. P. Julliot, Messrs. J. Guillet, R. Guillet, E. Lefeure, F. Durant, G. Porcon, J. Albert, A. Blanc, G. Provost, L. Le Bikan, J. Rolland, M. Dumont, J. Campan. **For Port Said.**—Mr. P. D. Gordon, Miss H. Bawls, Mr. C. J. Woodbridge, Mr. F. R. Young. **For Colombo.**—Mr. J. Mordecai, Miss R. E. Swain. **For Singapore.**—Mr. G W. Boissevain, Mrs. and Miss Crockett, Miss T. E. Pedersen, Misses Starkey, McMillan, H. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pearsen, Mrs. R. D. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Favacho and two children, Mr. and Miss I. J. Collaco, Mr. S. P. Kuuyoer, Mr. A. T. Kibee. **For Saigon.**—Mr. P H. Grisart. **For Hongkong.**—Major G W. Money, Mrs. M. Brozki.

BIRTHS

AGLEN.—On June 25, 1924, at Peking, the wife of Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, of a son.

COLLACO.—On July 3, 1924, at No. 66 Haskell Road, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Collaco, a daughter.

GILLESPIE.—On June 27, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Gillespie, Dairen, a son.

KUMSOO.—On June 29, 1924, at 178 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. Kumsoo, a son. Singapore and Penang papers please copy.

SCHJOTH.—On June 22, at Shameen, Canton, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Schjoth, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, a son.

SULLIVAN.—On June 28, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Sullivan, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

KING—HOLMES.—On June 21, 1924, in London, Lieutenant Lancelot King, R.N., eldest son of J. E. King, D. Litt., of West House, Chilton Polden, Somerset, formerly Head Master of Clifton College, and Mrs. King, to Doreen Hamilton, only daughter of E. Hamilton Holmes, H.B.M. Consul-General, Yokohama, and Mrs. Holmes, and grand-daughter of Mrs. Alex. Samson, Shanghai.

DEATHS

BRENNAN.—On June 27, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. Brennan, widow of the late William Brennan, C. M. Customs, aged 82 years.

HAMLIN—On June 26, 1924, at the residence of Mr and Mrs. Guy D. B. Bidwell, Tientsin, Capt. William Peterson Hamlin, aged 81 years. Deeply regretted.

ROZARIO.—On July 3, 1924, at 44A Cumine Road, Shanghai, Alfredo Emmanuel Do Rozario, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Do Rozario, aged 8¾ months.

SCHRÖDER.—On June 29, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, as the result of injuries sustained in the recent motorcar accident, Eduard C. Schröder, aged 43 years.

SHARP.—On July 2, 1924, in Montreal, Canada, Harry James Sharp, late of Shanghai and Yokohama, passed away after a brief illness, in his 61st year. (By cable).

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
June 27	29.77	76.8	N E	1	78.3	74.1	80.1	70.7	O.
„ 28	29.78	76.7	E	1	78.3	73.6	86.7	69.3	C
„ 29	29.92	76.5	E N E	2	77.2	73.1	77.4	71.3	C
„ 30	29.89	76.2	S E	2	75.0	73.6	82.2	71.3	O D R
July 1	29.88	77.2	S	2	78.5	76.3	83.2	74.3	O.
„ 2	29.77	78.5	S S E	2	85.4	79.0	92.0	75.0	R C.
„ 3	29.79	81.2	S	1	89.4	79.4	95.5	76.1	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall 1923
June 27	72.0	73.4	77.4	81.2	Nil.	1.86
„ 28	72.0	73.8	83.0	87.4	Nil.	Nil.
„ 29	73.0	78.0	76.5	91.0	0.03	Nil.
„ 30	73.0	68.0	80.8	84.4	0.11	0.24
July 1	76.0	66.6	82.0	70.2	0.11	0.38
„ 2	76.0	69.0	90.6	80.8	0.04	0.03
„ 3	79.8	74.0	94.4	88.4	Nil.	0.58

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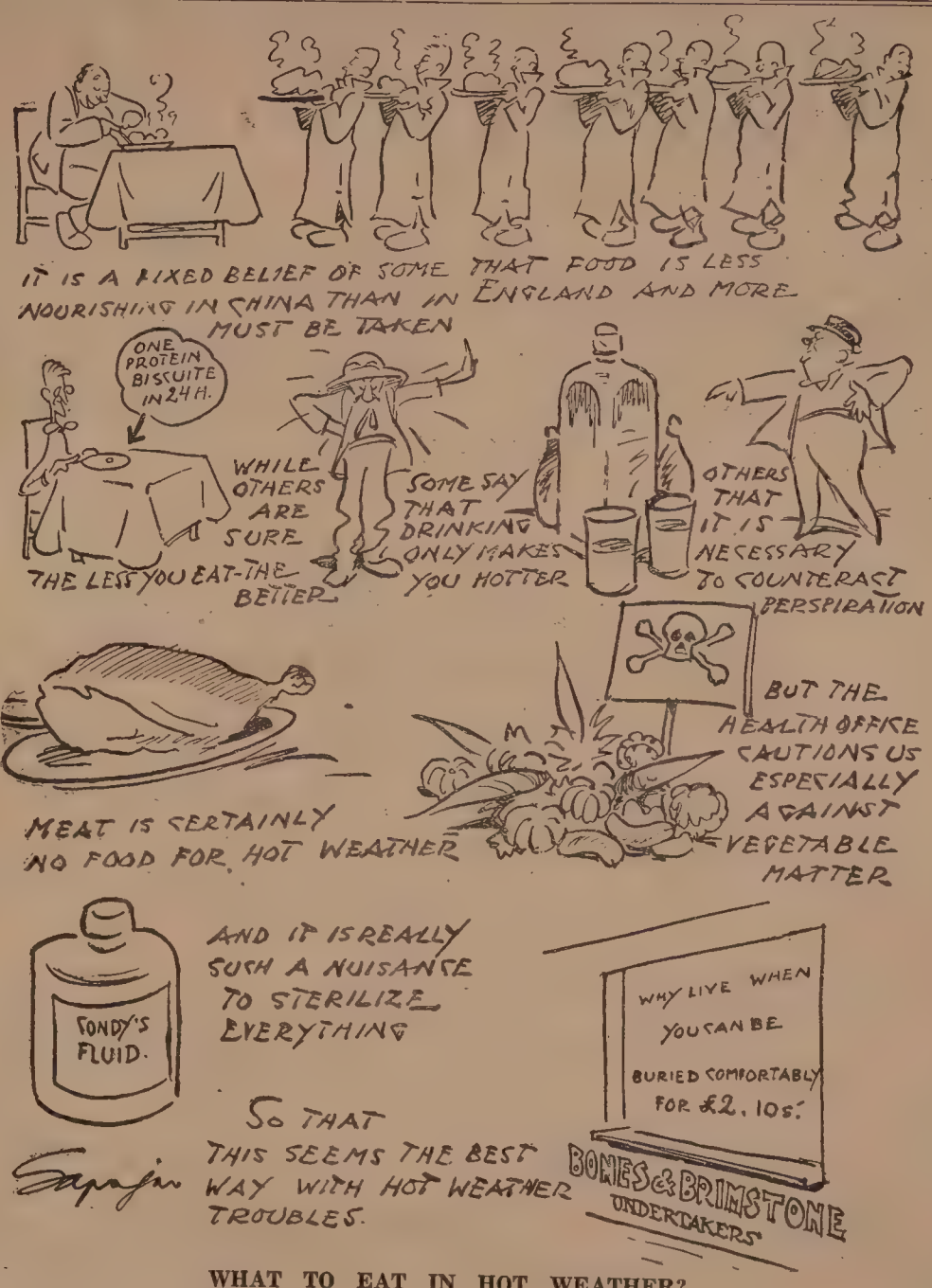
IT IS A FIXED BELIEF OF SOME THAT FOOD IS LESS NOURISHING IN CHINA THAN IN ENGLAND AND MORE MUST BE TAKEN
ONE PROTEIN BISCUITE IN 24 H.
THE LESS YOU EAT-THE BETTER
WHILE OTHERS ARE SURE
SOME SAY THAT DRINKING ONLY MAKES YOU HOTTER
OTHERS THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO COUNTERACT PERSPIRATION
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KUANGTUNG'S UNSETTLED STATE

Disaffection in Hunanese Army: Jealousy Between Yunnanese and Cantonese Troops: Lack of Protection Against Brigandage and Piracy: Press Censorship

Hongkong, June 29.

Because of disaffection in his army, Gen. Tan Yen-kai, commanding the Hunanese Army in Kuangtung, has tendered his resignation to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Owing to lack of food supplies and ammunition from Canton, a division of Hunanese under Gen. Sun Hsueh-chin, on the East River front, recently concluded a temporary armistice with one of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's divisions opposing it, thus causing Gen. Tan no little embarrassment, including charges of turning traitor to Dr. Sun.

The possible withdrawal of the Hunanese, it is believed, will have no great effect on Dr. Sun's strength on the eastern front, as he still has six other commanders in the field. No Cantonese troops are taking part in the operations on this front against Waichow, the forces being composed of Hunanese, Yunnanese, Kuangsi-ites and Honanese.

The Yunnanese troops, who consider the North river districts as their special sphere of influence, are alarmed at the intention of Gen. Hsu Chung-chi to detach his Cantonese troops there on the pretext that Northern troops are invading Kuangtung by way of Namyung from Kiangsi.

Armed Escorts Prohibited.

In order that there may not be too many unofficial armed organizations in Kuangtung, the Civil Governor has refused to sanction the provision by merchants of armed escorts for their goods coming into Canton by land or sea. Transport of goods is greatly endangered by brigandage and piracy and it is stated that there are still 28 mutinous gunboats at large, interfering with lawful trade. Most of the tow-boats plying between Canton and the ports of Tungkun, Heungshan and the Szeyap districts, have suspended service pending more effective protection against pirates.

Increased Cost of Living.

The interference with trade along the principal rivers and the rising cost of living owing to the war taxes are affecting all classes, especially the poorer and working classes. At the present time, in addition to the masons and carpenters, the skilled silk weavers, to the number of more than 4,000, and the Chinese pen-brush makers in Canton and the vicinity are striking for higher wages, some demanding an increase of 35 and others 50 per cent.

Deferring to the request of the Canton Press Association, the Chief of Police has finally withdrawn his censors from the publishing offices. On June 26, the editors made a joint declaration refusing further to submit their copy to the censors and themselves assuming full responsibility for what appeared in print. The reason for the declaration was that the censors had over-stepped their authority, which at the beginning was to suppress all news of military operations unfavourable to Dr. Sun. Later they went so far as editing and colouring news, and permitting some newspapers and forbidding others to insert identical reports.

Review of Police and Volunteers.

The much postponed grand review of the Kuangtung Provincial Gendarmerie, the Canton Police and the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps by Dr. Sun finally took place on the North Parade Ground on June 29. The foreign Consuls, local officials and leading citizens were invited to be present. Some 600 volunteers took part in the review and the presentation of colours to their corps. The streets were decorated with flags, and crowds cheered the volunteers as they marched through the streets.

After a period of three months from July 1 all real estate, the owners of which have failed to present their title-deeds for inspection and paid the fee of three per cent. of the value, will be confiscated, according to an official announcement. It is understood that a majority of property-owners have not yet taken notice of the order. The 72 villages south of the city in Honan have made a joint declaration that every lot within their jurisdiction is a private holding and that they will oppose any who treat their property as public lands. It is not believed in Canton that the matter will be pushed too far by the officials. On a protest by the citizens of Fatshan recently, Dr. Sun's men returned more than 200 buildings and grounds to their former owners.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PREMIERSHIP

Dr. Wellington Koo Willing to Take Over the Office Temporarily

DR. YEN NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT

Peking, July 3.

It appears that the mandate appointing Dr. Wellington Koo Taili Premier was issued without his concurrence and that Dr. Koo called on the President this morning with the intention of declining the appointment, pointing out that work at the Waichiaopu was heavy and that the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations would make additional calls on his time.

The President, however, insisted that Dr. Koo, as the senior member of the Cabinet, should carry on the affairs of the Premiership. Dr. Koo eventually acquiesced, but requested President Tsao Kun to nominate a new Premier as soon as possible.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 6.

The President submitted Dr. W. W. Yen's name to Parliament yesterday evening as permanent Premier. Voting on Dr. Yen may be carried out on Tuesday but it will be necessary for Parliament first to hold informal discussions which may delay the official vote.

As far as can be ascertained, it is now unlikely that there will be any changes in the portfolios of Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, Navy and Communications.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Strong Support for Dr. Yen but Opposition Parties with "Axes to Grind"

Peking, July 6.

The President submitted the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier to Parliament at 9.30 last night. As no official business is transacted on Sunday and the next meeting of Parliament will be on Tuesday the idea was to give Parliament as much time as possible to consider the nomination before the next meeting. It is by no means certain, however, that the vote will be taken on Tuesday, as the political groups in the Houses are by no means unanimous in favour of Dr. Yen. The Members of the Forty-Second Club are apparently willing to support Dr. Yen for the Premiership, if their own man can be made Minister of Finance, while the smaller groups on the Opposition side have each an axe to grind. The Government supporters, or Constitutional Party, appear confident, however, that Dr. Yen will find a sufficient majority in favour of his appointment, and already a list of probable members of the new Cabinet has been drawn up. It consists of the following:—

Premier, Dr. W. W. Yen.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wellington Koo.
Minister of the Interior, Mr. Chang Chih-tan.
Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Chang Kuo-kan.
Minister of Justice, Mr. Cheng Keh.
Minister of War, General Lu Chin.
Minister of the Navy, Admiral Li Ting-hsin.
Minister of Education, Dr. Wang Chung-huai.
Minister of Finance, Mr. Wang Keh-ming.
Minister of Communications, Admiral Wu Yu-lin.

It is expected that Mr. Tang Tsai-chang will be appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peing, July 7.

Dr. W. W. Yen is expected to explain his policy to Parliament on July 11. Consequently no vote on

Dr. Yen's nomination will be taken to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Decision as to Nomination of Dr. Yen Delayed Pending Usual Bargaining

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 10.

The decision of Parliament on the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen for the Premiership is not expected until next week. Much bargaining has yet to be attempted, not only by M.P.'s but by the Palace Party, in whose hands the issue lies.

Besides being in constant communication with Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the President has sent an emissary to Loyang to explain the situation and secure Wu's continued support of the Presidential policies.

The first issue to confront the new Premier will undoubtedly be the gold franc question, which the Presidential Party has made up its mind to settle in terms of gold.

Dr. Yen has made no move to further his nomination beyond explaining his views to delegations of M.P.'s. Judging from the issues he will have to face if he becomes Premier, he is likely to remain inactive, allowing the cliques to fight it out among themselves.

NO PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN KUANGTUNG

Efforts to Reach Agreement Ended in Failure

Peking, July 1.

The *"Chenpao"* publishes a special telegram from Hongkong, dated June 30, which reports that the efforts to bring about an agreement between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Gen. Chen Chiung-ming have ended in failure.

The message says that, at a conference at Haifeng, Gen. Chen supported the establishment of a provincial administration at Chaochoufu, where Gen. Yeh Chu has established the office of Civil Governor, while Gen. Lin Hu has established himself as Tuli at Kueishin. Gen. Hung Chow-lin meanwhile has established his headquarters as Military Commissioner at Swatow. Some details in connexion with these posts remain to be completed, and then the Central Government will be informed of the assumption of office of the officials appointed by mandate for Kuangtung last month.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY

Idea of Bargaining With It in Trademarks Dispute Utterly Scouted

London, July 8.

It is announced that, in view of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce's disapproval of the suggestion that the Boxer Indemnity Bill might provide a means of bargaining with China for a revision of the Trademarks Law, Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P. (Conservative), a member of the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, has withdrawn his opposition to the Bill.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that good hopes for the settlement of the Trademarks dispute are entertained and that the dropping of the indemnity claim as far as the British Government is concerned will probably increase the grounds for these hopes.—Reuter.

Marshal Wu's Suggestions.

Peking, July 9.

While the Cabinet was discussing the disposal of the remaining American portion of the Boxer Indemnity yesterday, a telegram was received from Marshal Wu Pei-fu urging that both the British and American indemnities should be used for railway construction.

The Cabinet resolved to refer the matter for consideration and report to the Ministries of Finance, Communications, Foreign Affairs and Education.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Ministry of Commerce has sent Mr. Hsia Hsun-kai, second-class secretary, to Shanghai to confer with the Consular Body on the question of trademark registration with a view to re-establishing the Shanghai Trademark branch office.

TIBETAN BORDER SUDDENLY DEPRIVED OF CHINESE TROOPS

A Chance to Reinstate the Native Princes: Chinese Soldiers Going to the Wars with Tibetan Wives Alongside

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, May 3.

The Chinese army of occupation has now been away from the Tibetan border for over one year. During February 1923, Chen Hsia-lin with his border warriors moved east to take part in the internecine struggle in Szechuan. The removal of the Chinese army from the Tibetan frontier gave us some cause for alarm; a year has now passed, however, and we have had no cause to fear. We are now beholding Eastern Tibet without a standing Chinese army and the Tibetan border without a Commissioner. The Chinese soldiers have vacated place after place during the past year and in spite of story and rumour the Tibetans have remained quiet. Will they do so, is hardly worth while asking. Anything and anybody at anytime will burst out anywhere here on the Tibetan frontier. This one fact remains—during the past year we have had a most remarkably quiet time. The border warriors have been browsing around Yachow, eight days from here, and the Tibetans have been browsing somewhere else.

The Native Princes' Chance.

During this interval ropes have been pulled in different directions and one that is being pulled very hard just now is being pulled to reinstate the native Princes throughout Eastern Tibet. What a pity these poor woollies are ignorant of the League of Nations. However, Peking is quite a long distance from Tachienlu and thither the simple Tibetan rope-pullers have resorted. Quite recently I passed three of them on the long trail across China to interview the President of this Republic. Unfortunately most of these rope-pulling delegates are pulling them for usurpers. The present members of the King of Chala's family are entirely confined to females. A clever Tibetan here in Tachienlu by the name of Chong Paoling is now putting himself forward as a prospective King of Chala. He has a rich and heavy following and might be as good as anybody, should another King of Chala be called for. In the days before the Republic, 18 native Princes ruled Eastern Tibet, and as far as we know ruled it well. Large and handsome gifts were continually being carried to Peking and all the native Princes asked in return was China's gracious smile. Costly furs and spices were carefully carried across China and as carefully laid at the feet of her Imperial Highness, and the menials who did so considered themselves more than repaid by the privilege of doing so.

No More Presents for Peking.

No more costly furs will travel across China, not if Lao Yang-ren can help it. At the present juncture in China's history it would demand the service of every lama in Tibet to see the presents carefully laid at the feet of Tsao Kun; and then there would be every brigand to bribe and every official to satisfy. In 1905 the Imperial Ambassador was murdered near Batang and the Chinese subjected Eastern Tibet; in 1921 a clever American physician was murdered near Batang and nothing was done. And now Eastern Tibet is today, 1924, in one respect as it was in 1904, namely, free from Chinese military rule. If someone in China at the present moment were only big enough and wise enough and kind enough to stand up and say, "Look here, this Chinese army of occupation must cease; it is costing the Republic so much each year in men, money, and time, and is bringing the Republic nothing in return. Let us reinstate the native Princes and put the onus on them of keeping the country quiet, and let us put no further burden upon them, more than sending once every year a small present in furs to the President of our Republic, and we will give ourselves entirely to the affairs of our own house."

Would Lhasa Accept?

The reinstating of the native Princes is a big question and would demand very wise and careful handling. When we begin to consider the question, it simply bristles with problems and difficulties. Will Lhasa accept it? Will China consent to it? Will the native people submit to it? Lhasa is keenly interested in Eastern Tibet, but whether she inclines towards the reinstating of the native Princes remains to be seen. Lhasa has her rope-pullers in Peking pulling just as hard as the others.

The Kanze Prince was the only one not removed by Chao Ehr-feng and during all these years this principality has remained loyal to China and by doing so we think has incurred the displeasure of the Lhasa government. Will Lhasa resist the reinstating of the Princes in order that she may widen the borders of her own governed territory and thus bring her direct rule to the horder of China? By doing so the border configuration will be greatly embarrassed and Ma-Chi, the Commissioner of Kansu, will find himself 30 days nearer Lhasa than the Szechuan border Commissioner.

Half Starved but Vigorous.

We are now minus an army and from what we can gather those half-starved, poorly clad, long-seasoned border warriers are giving a very good account of themselves. Every soldier who could walk was hurried from the frontier to withstand the approach of Liu I-chiu. For some days it looked as if Liu's well fed men were going to carry the day and that Chen would have to vacate the frontier, but somehow something happened and these ragged warriors made a fierce onslaught, captured 300 guns and the report says, killed 800 of Liu's men. There may be some truth in this as we now hear that the fighting has ceased and the two parties are arranging for peace.

We passed hundreds of those poor fellows going out to take part in the present struggle in Szechuan. A more dilapidated body of men it would have been difficult to find. Their garments were black with dirt and smeared all over with hard smelling Tibetan butter. What a relief it must have been to them to get out from their prison and back once more into Chinese territory. Some of them, half-starved though they were, were taking their young Tibetan wives and families with them. We could not help wondering what the lot of those poor Tibetan girls will be following their unpaid husbands down on to the warm plains of China. Very few of them ever come back to their wild mountain grass lands.

Now would be a splendid opportunity for readjusting the whole China-Tibetan situation. Unfortunately, however, Liu is marshalling his Szechuan soldiers and Chen his border warriors for no other purpose than to settle an old frontier quarrel.

PEKING POLICE TAX

To Be Enforced Despite Protests No Other Money Being Available

Peking, July 2.

General Nieh Hsien-fan, Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, has reported to the Government shortage of funds to meet expenses and salaries of the force under his command. It has been decided, therefore, to go ahead with the Police Tax, which is to be levied in the four suburbs of Peking, following as closely as possible the regulations of the House Tax.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EX-RUSSIAN CONCESSION IN HANKOW

Matters of Administration

Peking, July 1.

Mr. Shen Tze-liang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hupeh, has sent a delegate (Mr. Shen Jen-kun) to Peking to discuss with the Government matters connected with the former Russian Concession in Hankow. It is reported that Mr. Shen Tze-liang is submitting to the Government proposals for the future administration of the concession with a view to permanent settlement of such questions as municipal control and regulations.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE SINO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

Further Appointments of Chinese Officials

Peking, July 4.

The following officials have been appointed expert delegates to the Sino-Russian Conference Department: Gen. Kao Jen (appointed by the General Staff Office), Mr. Cheng Hsi-keng (appointed by the Minister of Finance), and Mr. Yen Teh-ching (appointed by the Ministry of Communications). — Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 6.

The Ministry of Finance has inaugurated a department to deal with financial questions which will come up for discussion at the forthcoming Sino-Russian Conference. Losses sustained by Chinese merchants through the depreciation in the value of the rouble and tariff matters are among the subjects to be submitted to the department. Mr. Cheng Hsi-keng, a member of the staff of the Ministry of Finance, will probably be in control of the department.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HSU YUAN ATTACKED BY KARAKHAN

Accused of Disinclination to Hand Russian Consulate Over to the Reds

Peking, July 9.

M. Karakhan, Soviet Envoy in the Far East, filed a protest with the Waichiaopu yesterday against the attitude of Mr. Hsu Yuan, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, and is alleged to have told Dr. Wellington Koo that Mr. Hsu Yuan's attitude of indifference towards the question of the transfer of the Russian Consulate in Shanghai tends to nullify the Sino-Russian agreement.

The Rosta News Agency to-day reports that, although the Soviet Envoy, at the beginning of June, called on the Waichiaopu to deliver the four Russian ships at Woosung, the Chinese Government not only still fails to execute the delivery but also no reply has been given as yet to the Soviet Envoy in this respect. The same news agency furtner says that the ships in question are still under the charge of the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai with General Gleboff's followers aboard and that these Whites are constantly selling important materials of the ships abovementioned.—Eastern News Agency.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Agreement Said to Have Been Reached

London, July 4.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German-Chinese negotiations have resulted in an agreement under which German private possessions will be restored, the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank recovers its premises in Peking and Hankow and will be re-established as before the war and the Chinese war damages claim will be settled by the surrender of Chinese railway loan securities.—Reuter.

CANTON SALT REVENUE

Protest by Diplomatic Body against Dr. Sun's Meddling with Salt Gabelle

Peking, July 9.

The British, Japanese and French Legations have sent in another formal protest to the Waichiaopu regarding Dr. Sun Yat-sen's recent establishment of the Canton Salt Administration. The Consular Body in Canton have been instructed to do likewise.

Hitherto the staff of the Salt Gabelle in Kuangtung, Yunnan and Szechuan collected the revenues which for some years have been appropriated locally, but Dr. Sun Yat-sen has now turned out the staff of the Salt Gabelle.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE HAWLEY MURDER

Waichiaopu Demanding An Investigation into Cockchafer's Act

Peking, July 5.

Replying to the American Legation's protest regarding the murder of Mr. Hawley at Wanhsien, the Waichiaopu undertakes an official investigation.

Replying to a similar Note from the British Legation, the Waichiaopu makes a counter protest against the action of the Commander of H.M.S. Cockchafer. The Note says that Chinese official telegrams indicate that the case was one which might have been settled satisfactorily without resorting to extreme measures and finally requests an investigation into the conduct of the Commander in order if possible to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

The Note is very calm and does not make any demand beyond the above.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LARGE SWORD SOCIETY

Invasion of Invulnerables in Anhui to Throw Out an Obnoxious Tuli

The Large Sword Society has invaded North Anhui, says the Chinese press. Its members claim possess all sorts of supernatural powers, including invulnerability. They caused a great deal of worry to the troops when in Honan. Their aim is to relieve people from oppression. They have established parent societies in Shantung and Honan, and military officers in these two provinces have been not a little indebted to them for the help readily rendered in the suppression of bandits. They have agents in almost every province.

Their present incursion into Anhui is said to have been made with the object of attacking Yunchow and driving General Ma Lienchia, the Tuli, from the province.

FRENCH LEGATION AND SINO-GERMAN TREATY

"In Contravention of Treaty of Versailles"

Peking, July 9.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed a recent Note from the French Legation saying that it understood that a Sino-German Agreement had been reached which contravened the Versailles Treaty as regards the disposal of German property. The Legation reserved the right to protest. The Cabinet resolved to send an early reply.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Peking, July 8.

A full meeting of the Cabinet this morning resolved to appoint Mr. Alfred Sze, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin and Mr. Wang Kuang-chi plenipotentiary delegates to the League of Nations Opium Committee.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMOY MIXED COURT

Demand for Rendition of Kulungsu Tribunal.

Peking, July 10.

The Ministry of Justice has taken up the question of rendition of the Kulungsu Mixed Court and has sent delegates to Amoy to inquire regarding the Court with a view to the Government taking up the matter with the Diplomatic Corps.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Hankow native press states that Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has summoned the Commissioner of Finance, the manager of the Wuchang Mint and the chairman of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to a conference at his Yamen to discuss the currency situation. It was decided that a telegram be sent to Chao Hung-ti, requesting him to prohibit further coinage of depreciated coppers in Hunan, and that severe measures be taken to prevent further influx of bad money into Hankow from the neighbouring provinces.

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THE CAT FOR ARMED ROBBERS

July 7.

IN to-day's correspondence will be found a very urgent appeal for the reintroduction of corporal punishment for armed robbers. Our correspondent, who, we may be allowed to mention, can speak from many years' experience in China, does not write one whit more strongly than the case requires. The punishments at the disposal of the Mixed Court are no deterrent whatever. Doubtless the armed robber would rather not face a firing squad at Lunghua, but the remote prospect of having to do so in no way stops his armed robbing. As for imprisonment he is utterly indifferent to it. But corporal punishment has never been invoked against crimes of violence without immediate effect. It broke up the famous Liverpool roughs thirty years ago. When imposed, by special Act in England, for white slavers and men convicted of living on the earnings of unfortunate women, there followed a helter-skelter rush of these brutes out of the country. And in Hongkong it has been found necessary to abandon the practice of giving a man, sentenced to imprisonment and the "cat," half the number of strokes at the beginning and half at the end of his term, because the suspended punishment preyed on his mind.

The obstacle to the reintroduction of the "cat" at the Mixed Court is that, under the laws of the Republic of China, corporal punishment has been abolished. We will not raise the question whether that law is not more honoured in the breach than the observance. There it is, at any rate, and the Settlement obviously cannot inflict penalties which the law of the country bans as barbarous. But cannot that law be modified for special cases? In England there is in many circles the strongest dislike for corporal punishment, on general principles: but when a few years ago the Act mentioned above, to enable magistrates to flog white slavers, was being debated in Parliament, there was no opposition worth mentioning. It was generally felt that exceptional villainy called for exceptional penalties. So assuredly it might be felt in respect of armed robbers, and the Chinese Government and Parliament would be rendering an immense service if they would pass a law authorizing the "cat" for them and extending its application to the Mixed Court.

At the present time no Chinese is safe from the armed robber, who practises his trade with equal effrontery in broad daylight and under cover of darkness. The police, foreign, Sikh and Chinese, are doing heroic work and their bravery is above praise. But if they were twice as numerous as they are, they would still be powerless, while the armed robber is threatened only with death for which he cares little or imprisonment for which he cares less. We would ask the Diplomatic Body to address a note on this subject to the Government; but specially we urge the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other representative Chinese organizations to petition Peking, for it is their countrymen whom the armed robber most persecutes. The infliction of the "cat" might be surrounded with all conditions required by national *amour propre*: a Chinese magistrate would pronounce the sentence; a Chinese constable carry it out; and a Chinese doctor be present during the process. Meanwhile the efforts of representatives of foreign Powers might suitably be concentrated on getting heavier sentences for smugglers of arms. With two such reforms, public order would be vastly more secure than it has latterly become.

THE HOUSE PROBLEM IN BRITAIN

July 8.

THE building strike announced yesterday, anticipating the lockout which the employers had threatened a few days previously, because they were weary of frivolous strikes, is a very discouraging result of the Government's grandiose building scheme. It is precisely the sort of thing that Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, in explaining his scheme to the House of Commons on June 3, prided himself that he had guarded against; and precisely what his critics warned him he could not guard against by any means in his power. Mr. Wheatley told the House of Commons that

during his negotiations with the master builders and operatives he said that it was no use talking about giving the number of houses asked for unless they could give an assurance that the cost of building would not be increased when they started to build more houses. In other words, he said he wanted to suspend the law of supply and demand in regard to house-building, and he wanted each section of the industry to pledge themselves that they would not take advantage of his launching this scheme to gain anything which they would not have gained if he had not launched it.

The trade, Mr. Wheatley continued, were quite agreeable, stipulating only that the manufacturers of building materials would not capriciously raise the prices on them. Here, again, Mr. Wheatley said that he had had no trouble. "He had to acknowledge that the building material manufacturers met him in a very generous manner, particularly the brick manufacturers." The Associated Brick Manufacturers indeed had promised bricks at a lower price than could actually be obtained. There were, however, other manufacturers not bound by pledges to the Government, and the temptation of the combine to regain their freedom in order to profit by the higher prices offering would be very great. Mr. Wheatley said, therefore, that he had prepared a bill couched in very drastic terms, to check profiteering in building materials. Mr. Wheatley went on to say that

the manufacturers insisted on the importance of a long-term building programme, and pointed to the derelict brickworks all over the country as the result of fluctuations in the industry. The opponents of a long-term programme said that no other industry was given such protection. His reply was that the building industry was quite distinct from any other industry in the country. What the Government were doing was to order ahead, so that the people responsible for output would know what the condition of the industry would be for a given period. If hon. members wanted to get houses it was necessary to stabilize the building industry in the interests of the people concerned in that industry.

Interviews with local authorities had proved most satisfactory; though often politically opposed to the Minister of Health, they had done their best to meet him in every way. Thus buttressed and protected so far as human prevision can go, Mr. Wheatley believed that his scheme would really solve the housing problem at last.

How then comes it that within six weeks of this scheme being announced six hundred thousand men are on strike? We know that it has been most strongly opposed and modifications in detail have been accepted. We have not, however, heard yet that it has actually been thrown out or that in any essential it has changed its original form. In these circumstances the explanation of the strike appears perfectly clear. The building trade has long been a sheltered industry—one, that is, which cannot be threatened by foreign competition; and it is now doubly protected. It sees a prospect of a fifteen-year contract to put up 2,500,000 houses at £500 apiece, which is more than good workmen's houses can be and have been built for; and it is falling out over the division of the spoils. Whether the employers are to blame or the operatives, the public does not care; the result is all that matters and that is that, while thousands of families are herded in slum dwellings for which disgraceful is a mild word, the people who could build them houses will not and the Government cannot make them. Indeed the enormity of the remedy proposed really takes away the breath. We publish to-day a summary of Mr. Wheatley's scheme, what it would cost year by year, which shows that from the year 1940, when the maximum charge is reached, until 1963, the State and local authorities combined—in other words the taxpayer—would have to find £34,406,000 a year while the total cost to the nation would be £2,500,000,000. This is Sir William Joynson-Hicks' calculation, allowing for all charges, interest on loans, sinking fund and so forth. He might well inquire whether the Minister of Health had taken "the slightest trouble to inquire how that money was to be provided in years to come."

The right hon. gentleman smiled at that (said Sir William), but it was right that the Committee and the country should realize that they were putting on their shoulders another debt equal to, or greater than, all the amount of debt which we had paid off since the Armistice (Unionist cries of "Double"), and nearly as much as our total commitments to America at the present time.

Apart from finance, on which score alone the scheme stands self-condemned, there are not the requisite number of building operatives for the work.

All through since the war the Government had tried to come to terms with the building trade unions (said Sir William Joynson-Hicks). In 1920, at Manchester, the building trade unions resolved to resist dilution of the building trade labour with the utmost strength of their organizations. There was then a grave shortage of skilled men in the building trade. The trade unions declined to take the ex-Service men in. They were told about liberty, but he wanted liberty for unemployed men to work at a decent trade (Unionist cheers). Why should they keep a union closed like that?

And the speaker stated that, whereas twenty years ago there were 129,000 bricklayers in Britain, there were now but 53,000.

Is there no remedy which will teach the building unions that they cannot dictate to the country and keep the working classes living in conditions which, as one speaker in the House of Commons truly said, are the best possbile breeding ground of revolution? (Whether it is the unions or the employers who are to blame we have no means of knowing: at any rate, the demand for houses and the offer made for the building of them are such that we may safely conclude that nothing but greed and selfishness prevent the houses being supplied.) Mr. St. Loe Strachey, who has made a special study of small house building for many years, offers a suggestion in the "Spectator." He says that any man can quickly learn how to pour concrete, as indeed we see in Shanghai, and he would therefore call in the still employable of the thousands of unemployed and build emergency houses of wood and reinforced concrete, thus, not only providing at least wholesome houses in place of slums, but breaking the tyranny of the building unions. And he says, what is perfectly true, that, because houses are built of wood, there is no reason why they need be ugly; and we believe it may be added, that the wood can also be treated so as to make it practically fireproof. Mr. Strachey concludes with an earnest appeal: "Above all, let us not make housing a ground for party combats." With which all in theory will agree. But in practice, when the Government proposes to saddle the nation with a bill roughly one-third of the National Debt, the only visible result of which is to saddle the nation with more strikes, it is necessary for some one to protest.

ON DOMESTIC TYRANNY

July 9.

A short time ago a charming speech by Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in London, was broad-cast to the children of England. He described his own Chinese education after the old style and compared it with modern education in England, and then told stories of virtuous Chinese children. One story was that of Min Tze-chien who was treated very cruelly by his stepmother, so that one day, being insufficiently clothed and very cold, he fell down unconscious. His father was very angry and decided to send the stepmother away. But Min Tze-chien knelt down before him and pleaded for her saying it was better he should suffer alone and not bring suffering to his stepmother and her own two sons. The stepmother was so ashamed that she confessed she was wrong and in time became a kind-hearted woman. The story was told to illustrate the filial piety of Chinese children and to show how they are sometimes examples of goodness to erring parents. It would be interesting if we had the comments made by English small boys who heard the story, especially if they had unkind stepmothers. It is extremely doubtful whether they greatly admired Min Tze-chien and his patient, uncomplaining submission; rather than submit to cruel neglect they would probably run away from home. As with the child so with the man. The love of fair-play, the hatred of injustice and cruelty and the determination to end it if possible, are qualities, whether inherited or acquired, which are ingrained in the average Englishman.

It is a question of this kind which shows the difference between the Oriental and Occidental in their consideration of social and political problems. Shakespeare deals with the same subject in the tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, but in a manner that must seem strange to the Chinese. Hamlet is overcome by the revelation that his mother and wicked stepfather had murdered his father and in obedience to a ghostly behest swears he will take vengeance. He does not accomplish his task in the way intended and the psychological reasons why he does not give to the play its deep interest. To the last, however, he meant to be avenged. In the West, stern justice is of greater importance than family ties. It is doubtful whether Chinese who read the play really understand it; certainly the young are not attracted by it. In schools and colleges Chinese students perform "Julius Caesar," "Merchant of Venice," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," and other well-known plays, but they do not voluntarily choose "Hamlet." To the Chinese Hamlet is no hero; he must seem as wicked as he is irresolute. For they hold it is the duty of children to submit to wrongs and to shield their parents from harm. And what they hold to-day they have always held. At the dawn of their history it is narrated that the father, stepmother and half-brother of the Emperor Shun (B. C. 2255) repeatedly tried to kill him when he was young, before he came to the throne, yet he never showed resentment; he was always dutiful to his parents and kind to his brother. In the "Sacred Edict" the people are taught that sons ought not to discuss right and wrong with their parents. "Under heaven there are no parents in the wrong." In the ethics of the Chinese filial devotion is of greater importance than strict justice. Consequently, "sons or grandsons who bring a charge against their parents or grandparents are beaten one hundred heavy blows and banished for three years; if the charge is false they are strangled." As a concrete illustration there is the case of Hsu Ch'ung-wu. A father on receiving a bribe hushed up the murder of one of his sons. Another son brought the murder to light and a lawsuit ensued. The father was excused—who can reject a bribe?—and the zealous son received the prescribed sentence of one hundred blows and three years transportation for bringing his father into danger of the law. According to the Chinese, in unfortunate affairs of this description there should be delicate adjustment, compromise, and "saving of face." If a Chinese dramatist were to adapt "Hamlet" he would make the pliant, politic Polonius the principal character.

The application of the same ideas to State affairs is very easy, for the Chinese officials are called the "fathers and mothers" of the people, and "to be perfectly loyal to them and to fulfil the duties of filial piety to the utmost, is the whole duty of man and the way to obtain the blessing of heaven." The rulers have been placed in their exalted position by Heaven, and doubtless in the case of many—the official "step-fathers"—as they may be called—the Chinese can only say, Heaven knows why; but there they are, and provided the people are not too heavily taxed and the country is fairly prosperous, there they remain unless turned out by stronger rivals, and the people are submissive being quite indifferent to the forms of government. At the present time, outside the small official and student classes, how many of the people know or care anything about the republican government under which they now exist? This raises the further question to which we so

often refer. With their filial attitude towards officials and their utter lack of public spirit, is it likely that the Chinese people will ever become accustomed to democratic institutions moulded on those of the West. institutions which are the result of centuries of political clash and struggle. The Chinese should work out their destiny on their own lines, and not slavishly adopt political and social institutions which have not entered into their national development and which do not appeal to the spirit of the nation.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAWLEY

July 10.

It will be enough for most people, even for those who know nothing of the lawless conditions in China, that Mr. George Lansbury, Labour member for Bow and Bromley, has been trying to get the Commander of H. M. S. Cockchafer into trouble for his action after the murder of Mr. Hawley at Wanhsien, to enlist their sympathies for that officer. Mr. Lansbury will be remembered as formerly editor of the Labour paper the "Daily Herald," about which there was an unpleasant scandal a few years ago, never properly cleared up, in respect of a subvention from Moscow—at a time when the Bolsheviks were making furious efforts to excite revolution in England. His motto in life appears to be "my country always in the wrong." A few days ago his voice was raised to advocate the removal of Mr. Justice McCardie from the Bench, for his spirited and just vindication of the unhappy and unjustly condemned General Dyer. Now another of his countrymen has excited his venom by daring to intervene for the upholding of justice. It would pay the Labour party to ship Mr. Lansbury to some select portion of China; let him taste for himself the terrors of banditry and the indifference of officials; and let us then hear what he will have to say of naval and other officers of his own nation. Unfortunately persons of Mr. Lansbury's type, intent on vilifying those guilty of the crime of defending the British Empire and upholding British prestige, have a rooted objection to facts. They cramp their style.

Mr. Lansbury was properly snubbed by Mr. Frank Hodges, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who, after replying that the Cockchafer was the only war vessel on the spot and "that her commanding officer took the action which he considered necessary," added that the American Commander-in-chief had thanked the British Commander for what the Cockchafer had done "which, according to the incomplete report received, had materially assisted in saving life." But while Mr. Lansbury is temporarily silenced, it is clear that other agencies are at work if possible to pull down Commander Whitehorn, and it is the more important to get a clear view of the situation. Even yet the reports of what precisely happened are incomplete; in such cases it takes a long time to sift out all details. The general outlines appear to be as follows. Mr. Hawley had gone over from Wanhsien to the junk anchorage, which lies on the right bank of the Yangtze opposite the city, to superintend the shifting of a cargo of wood-oil, which was to be taken down river for him by a foreign shipping firm. As everybody knows there has been a great deal of friction between the junkmen and the steamers over the trade which the latter are alleged to have taken from the junks; and an unwritten agreement has been come to that the steamers shall not take certain goods, among them being wood-oil. This agreement, however, does not apply in the high water season from June to October, when the junks cannot move. This season having begun, Mr. Hawley was perfectly within his rights in shifting the wood-oil by steamer. The junkmen, however, evidently thought otherwise; an altercation began, which speedily led to blows, and in the end Mr. Hawley was struck on the head with a bamboo pole and knocked into the river. We are told that the Cockchafer did fire a blank shot over the mob of junkmen; according to the wireless message received by the American Legation in Peking, her Commander, under threat of bombarding the city, compelled the leading military officials to follow Mr. Hawley's funeral on foot to the grave and also to execute two of the principal junkmen.

To be perfectly fair, we must here digress slightly to make an admission. Speaking quite generally, there appears no doubt that the junkmen have had and still have some cause of complaint against several of the so-called foreign steamers, and the Chinese officials also have their complaint against them. We have been told, and we believe truly, that some of these vessels act with but scant consideration for the junks and that deaths have been caused by their wash which might have been avoided. This grievance appears to have less weight now than formerly. The greatest complaint is that except for the British and American steamers, too many are foreign only in title. We mention no names, but there are undoubtedly Governments which ought to investigate closely the misuse for which the protection of their flags has been sold. Under that protection opium and arms are said to be smuggled with impunity and the foreign master of the ship is a mere tool in the hands of the compradore.

But these general admissions have nothing whatever to do with the case of Mr. Hawley who, as shown, was in no way breaking the unwritten law in moving his wood-oil and was moreover preparing to send it by a vessel belonging to a perfectly reputable firm. The special circumstances of Commander Whitehorn's action, which according to the American statement quoted in the House of Commons, "materially assisted in saving life," have yet to be detailed but may well be imagined. But looking to the general state of China it is impossible not to endorse his evident feeling that unless justice was done on the spot it would never be done. We have neither time nor space to recall all the examples of wrong done to foreigners in recent times and never requited. The Margary murder was one outstanding episode in a long period of years which remains historic to this day. The murders, woundings and outrages of the past three years are so many that even those whose business it is to keep in touch with Chinese affairs cannot carry them all in memory. And not a soul has ever been punished for them yet. This is the general situation with which, accentuated by an immediate crisis, Commander Whitehorn was confronted; and inasmuch as it is ridiculous to put responsible officers on board gunboats, send them up the river to protect life and then say that they are to do nothing, he decided to take "the action which he considered necessary." Emphatically we say that he was right as all his countrymen in the Far East say and, we are sure, all Americans.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AND THE REDS

July 11.

Some weeks ago we commented on some of the leaflets sent out by the International Federation of Trade Unions, which continue to arrive by every mail. At the end of May and the beginning of June the I. F. T. U. held a Congress at Vienna, and the reports throw a very interesting light on the organization's dealings with the Reds of Russia. In the reports on which we formerly commented stress was laid on the fact that the Reds can claim no support in foreign unions. That the I. F. T. U. tried, however, to come to terms with the Russian labourers is seen from the following minute in the proceedings of the Management Committee which preceded the ordinary congress:

Our negotiations with the All Russian Federation of Trade Unions.

The correspondence exchanged with the Russian Federation of Trade Unions was submitted, and it was pointed out that the style and contents of the reply received from the Russian Federation of Trade Unions made any further attempt at *rapprochement* impossible. The attitude of the Bureau in this question was unanimously approved by the Management Committee.

The world has recently had some illustrations of the Bolshevik style as regards orthodox Labour in the rude remarks which Soviet speakers have been making about the Labour Government of Great Britain. It is easily understood that the I. F. T. U. did not relish Moscow's manner—and ill manners—in negotiation.

This, however, did not prevent Mr. Bramley, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress (should not the name be Bromley, by the way?) from reopening the question of relations with the Russians. We read that:

He reminded his audience that the last letter received from the Russians, dated February 7, had remained unanswered on account of its style and its general tenor. It would, however, be regrettable if the Russian trade unions were to remain outside the international trade union movement for any considerable length of time. He considered it to be an anomaly that the British and Russian Governments should be negotiating, while relations between the I. F. T. U. and the Russian trade unions were suspended. He therefore proposed that negotiations should be resumed, being convinced that this would promote the reconstruction of Europe.

With very few exceptions the meeting was dead against him. Fimmen, secretary of the International Transport-workers' Federation,—his nationality is not given—said that his own organization had long been endeavouring to effect a *rapprochement* with the Russians; and he maintained that the meeting of the Management Committee of the I. F. T. U. mentioned above had done nothing that really closed the door to further negotiation with the Reds. Some of Fimmen's statements appear from the report to be dubious and he himself was strongly censured by a Dutch representative for improper speeches made in Holland, the reverse of the views of the I. F. T. U. Mr. Thorne, another British member, "was against the machinations of the Red International of Labour Unions, but if they did not answer the letter of the Russians, this means closing the door to all future negotiation." To this extent he supported Mr. Bramley. The remainder of the speeches are worth quoting as summarized:

Grassmann (Germany), was of opinion that the proposals of the British could not be accepted so long as the Russians continued their campaign of calumny. The I. F. T. U. had always endeavoured to work for the reconstruction of Russia, but in view of the dishonest methods of the Russians co-operation with them was impossible.

Mertens, speaking in the name of the Belgian delegation, likewise rejected the proposals of the British delegation. Fimmen had pointed out that the reaction was steadily growing in strength and unity was more necessary than ever. But if it was asked who had destroyed unity, it would have to be admitted that the Russians (the Red International of Labour Unions) were responsible. There could therefore be no co-operation without certain guarantees. It was not true that the Russians were playing an honest game. For when the Russians were admitted to the International union of the workers in the food and drink trades, a statement at once appeared in the official organ of the Russian trade unions, to the effect that the flag of Communism must now be raised in the ranks of the trade unions. In the name of the Belgian delegation he declared that he was against the British proposals.

Lenoire (France) said he was against the British proposal. He regretted the discussions which had already taken place, because Mertens in his opening speech had fully explained the activities of the I. F. T. U., and no complaints had been raised. Although they recognized the good work done by Fimmen, they could not approve his present policy.

So far as can be seen no formal vote was taken. Obviously it was not necessary.

This expression of opinion from a body of the character of the I. F. T. U. is extremely interesting. Its members are offended by the characteristic rudeness of the Bolshevists; they find them treacherous and false as everybody else has found them; and it is clear that the I. F. T. U. "has no use for" Communism. In fact, the utter and appalling failure of Bolshevist principles as so vividly illustrated in Russia, has given to Capital the greatest opportunity it has ever had. In no country does any serious body of working-class opinion evince the least desire to experiment in revolution *à la Russe*. The danger of the moment is that Capital, as a body, has not yet realized the splendid chance offered to it. Certain capitalists have begun to do so. But the publications of the I. F. T. U. show clearly that it still regards Capital generally as the enemy. Here, then, is a state of three-cornered duel, which may easily open a door to the evil influence of the Bolshevists. We do not believe the danger is as yet great, because, while the Bolshevists themselves are personally abhorrent to all decent men, their creed has proved itself productive of nothing but disaster. But their propaganda is very subtle and unwearied and one wishes that there were more counter-propaganda from the other side—not in words, of which the world is surfeited, but in deeds, for the satisfaction of some of Labour's reasonable aspirations.

THE ARMED ROBBER CHALLENGE

July 12.

Very serious information reaches us to the effect that the armed robber has begun to turn his attention to foreigners. A case has occurred of an anonymous letter sent to one hong, threatening that if a considerable sum of money were not forthcoming by a given date, the manager would be shot. It is unnecessary to say that no notice has been taken of the threat. If once foreigners suffered themselves to be intimidated in this fashion, there would be an end of all peace and security. But the community of Shanghai cannot be contented to leave matters in this stage. Apart from the by no means improbable event that some foreigner will presently be shot by an armed robber—whose chances of getting away are at least nine to one and who is faced with no penalty in Shanghai for which he cares a rap—we have, all of us, to recognize that these villains have thrown down a challenge to society which it can no longer ignore. Furthermore we must recognize that the danger has already gone beyond what the ordinary organization of government is capable of controlling.

This was the feeling which prompted the Acting Commissioner of Police to invite representatives of the Street Unions to a conference last Tuesday. The meeting was imbued with the friendliest spirit. But from what has since appeared in the Chinese Press, it is to be feared that the results will not be great—at least not great enough for the need. The unanimous objection to the reintroduction of corporal punishment on the very flimsy pretext that it is contrary to democratic principles, notwithstanding that it is notoriously in use in practically every yamên in China, can only mean one thing. Any Chinese who writes in support of corporal punishment or puts his name to a petition advocating its reintroduction, has a lively mental picture of himself with a bullet through the small of his back, which effectually silences him. The appeal, therefore, for corporal punishment is to the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies, for urgent representations to the Chinese Government that a special emergency act may be passed authorizing the "cat" for armed robbery and unlicensed possession of arms. Let it be remembered that any British subject in Shanghai who committed a crime of violence could be sent to the British gaol and given the "cat." Yet for a Chinese similarly convicted there is, at most, the fear of being shot at the Arsenal, which in plain truth he very little fears, or imprisonment in the Mixed Court gaol, which is merely a holiday for him with plenty to eat and nothing to do. Corporal punishment he does fear and we most strongly urge that the Diplomatic Body will use every means in their power to get it authorized.

But even if the effort succeed, it must take a long time to do so and we cannot afford to wait. We may smile at the escapades of a Ku Klux Klan but something on those lines is what is needed now. No tribute too high can be paid to the police for what they have done and are daily doing. But it is no more than plain fact to say that the evil is now beyond their power to cope with unaided. Let us recall what was done by the Government of the Irish Free State to put down the gunmen after the signing of the treaty with Great Britain. These gentry continued to be as great a menace to Free State officials as they had been to the British Tommy. The Government therefore called in the aid of every able-bodied and athletic young man whom it could get—and the response, we are told, was enormous—it had them trained to such expert use of the revolver that they became dead shots in almost any position and it turned them loose to shoot the gunmen down wherever they could be found. In a very few weeks, there were no more gunmen. Precisely the same thing has been done in the

Western States of America and in Australia, against train-robbers cattle-thieves and bandits, wherever outlaws have raised a challenge to society which the ordinary forces of the law could not deal with effectively; and we say that something of the same kind is necessary here in Shanghai today. We do not doubt that hundreds of young men and older ones too would respond with the greatest alacrity to such a call on their services; and it is probable that the mere knowledge that these men were being trained to expert use of the revolver, with a view to their using it instantly in an emergency, would send the armed robbers packing elsewhere.

We foreigners all, not only the Municipal Council, have a double duty as regards Shanghai. It is the place set aside for our residence which we govern and defend. It is thus a well conducted city where life is in the main peaceful and secure. And accordingly it is an Alsatia for the armed robber. In order to keep Shanghai peaceful and orderly we must stamp him out; and because we are responsible for the government of the Settlement it is to our own efforts we must look and not to the Chinese. The situation is not less serious now than it was in the epoch which culminated in the Battle of Muddy Flats. All able-bodied foreigners then made common cause to secure the Settlement and once again the same duty confronts them. If their help can be admitted, we do not doubt that it will be abundantly given and we are convinced that it will be effective. Incidentally, we do not see why the Volunteers might not be invoked to patrol roads and search all Chinese. That measure would at first cause offence and inconvenience to many respectable citizens, but they would soon realize the purpose of it for the common welfare. But the principal measure employed should be that which the Irish Free State Government found so successful. We are aware that many people will say at once "OK but we could never do that in Shanghai!" The answer is simply, Why not? An unparalleled evil has grown up amongst us which calls for measures of equal force or it will grow to such bounds that life in Shanghai will become impossible. The mob has armed itself against society and the only remedy is that society should be armed against the mob.

THE FILMED FAREWELL

I

Why is it, on the "silver screen,"
In each melodramatic scene
Of love reciprocated
'Twixt two who ne'er may wedded be
Without committing bigamy,
The twain appear elated
To bid each other thus farewell—
Deprived of speech her grief to tell
She vouchsafes him a Wintry smile,
Her head in "chancery" the while
To prove her troth full plighted.
He, struggling long in grim despair,
Assumes a nauseated air,
Then, gingerly, he sniffs her hair.

II

One sees no clandestine embrace
That reason dictates would take place
In common walks of life.
Nor hint of furtiveness that marks
The bearing of a man who "sparks"
Another fellow's wife.
Mayhap such crude expedient
Might not convey the scene's intent:
But rather point to strife.
To demonstrate the full degree
Of his great ardour, we thus see
Marked symptoms of gastric distress
Upon the hero's face, no less,
As, cautiously, he sniffs each tress.

III

Occurs the thought—at Hollywood
Hair lotions perchance are not good—
Or face creams slightly sour.
Mayhap directors—astute men—
Release sulphide of hydrogen
When comes the parting hour,
For that actors cannot portray
Deep anguish any other way. Else why
That look fraught with disgust—
The countenance wracked with mistrust—
Expression grim and dour,
The hero seems perforce to wear
When, nostrils twitching in despair,
His brow descends to meet her hair?

R.R.L.F.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Journey to Mokanshan

"I wonder if you have been to Mokanshan," writes a correspondent. "We arrived up here yesterday (i.e. last Saturday) afternoon only four hours late. The train was good, but its boys were eyidently bought over by another traveller and his gang and we could not get any breakfast to speak of. (We travelled on the night train). The motor-boat Comet only broke down thirteen times and eventually was towed into Sanchiaopu. The sedan chairs were out of repair and it appeared to be no one's business to look after them. The Comet's engines are only fit for the scrap heap and her hull is totally unfitted for the service. So journeying to Mokanshan just now is not all as it should be." It is a great pity that the attentions of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway which is doing a great deal to popularize Mokanshan should be neutralized by want of care in details. Last year new sedan chairs were introduced, well designed and with good covers and aprons. But already by the end of the season they were in sad repair, footrests broken, aprons missing, hoods out of order. The accumulation of repair work necessary then must have been heavy. It is another case of "a stitch in time." A little regular inspection of the chairs would obviate big expense and many complaints; and there are quite enough employees in the Rest House for such inspection. Both the launches are of the wrong build. The engines are forward, the passengers aft, the bows are built up high into a cabin shutting off air, and when the awnings are down against the sun the heat is stifling. The engines are probably all right if only the engineer would let them alone. He is for ever tinkering with them unnecessarily, the result being breakdowns and stifling fumes. One reform can easily be made and it is highly necessary and would cost nothing. Start the Saturday morning launch at 4 a.m. instead of 6. Voyage over before the heat comes on. We pleaded for this before. We urge it again.

China Coast Piracy

Of particular interest is the letter which is reproduced in another part of this issue, stating that H. M. Government has decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole question of the prevalence of piracy in the waters adjacent to Hongkong. Apparently the Committee will meet as soon as a report from the Governor of Hongkong is received. It will be remembered that when questions were asked in the House some weeks ago on the subject of piracy, Mr. Thomas was very non-committal, stating that no definite information could be given out until a report, for which the Governor of Hongkong had been asked by cable, had been received. While it is satisfactory to know that this important subject is at last to receive official investigation in London, it is a matter for regret that the Committee which has now been appointed was not convened two years or so ago, when the rivival of the China Coast pirate became a real menace to all classes of shipping in these waters. It is peculiarly significant that representatives of both the Hongkong Government and of the ships' officers should be at Home at the present time (we refer to the Hon. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and Mr. J. Watson, Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Guild, both of whom have played an active part in past negotiations between the Hongkong Government and the Officers) and it is to be hoped that the Committee will take advantage of their presence to receive authoritative views from two sides of the piratical triangle; the third side—that of the pirates themselves—cannot, unfortunately, be represented. Incidentally, it is well-known that the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron has taken a great interest in the local piracy problem, and his views, also, should be of great assistance to the Committee. The Naval authorities have, however, been consulted comparatively so little in the matter that it would not be surprising if, even at the London investigation, they were again ignored.

Norway's Capital

A brief Reuter's telegram was received this week stating that the name of Christiania, the capital of Norway, had been changed by act of parliament to Oslo. An interesting story lies behind the change, which is the result of a recent press campaign in Norway. Oslo is not a new name; the name of the town was Oslo up till the middle of the 14th century. At that time Norway had an alliance with Denmark and Sweden, but trouble arose regarding the setting up of a monarch to rule the two countries. The Danes wished to set up one King Christian, to whom, however, the Norwegians had a rooted objection. Norway refused to accept him, and his monarchy was imposed upon them by force. King Christian came to the town of Oslo, as it was then called, and built an extension to it, naming the whole after himself, Christiania. The name remained for centuries, until recently, when, as already stated, the press of Norway started a campaign to have it altered. They pointed out that the name smacked of an old defeat and it would be fitting if it were changed back to Oslo as it used to be. The government were finally prevailed upon to agree, as told in yesterday's cable. It is interesting to note that even before this last change of name, there was a suburb of Christiania known officially as Oslo.

Our Money-Changers

The local situation as regards "small" money has been chaotic for a long time, but during the last year or two it has become more involved still, what with some shops demanding fractions of a dollar in "big" money and others being (presumably) content with "small;" with the ratio value of copper coins to the silver dollar being as constantly changing as that of small silver to coppers; with lightweight coppers arriving and being circulated in great quantities; with the tramway people accepting one class of copper but not another, but always reckoning a silver dollar as worth (to the tenderer) 100 coppers; with the circulation of spurious 20 cent pieces and, more recently, the arrival of Kuangtung coins which the Chinese look at askance; the shortage of 10 cent. pieces, the call for more, and the arrival from Hangchow of coins which the money-changers will not recognize; and with other small variations too numerous to mention. Truly, he is a wise man—and in any case a Chinese—that fully comprehends the small money situation, and the average unsuspecting foreigner can but trust to luck and hope for the best. But if the Chinese currency market needs drastic attention, so also do the Chinese money-changers, who rob the public and particularly the (more or less) innocent foreigner with an unblushing rapacity worthy of a native cook. In the International Settlement, changers are required to display a notice specifying the conversion values of dollars to subsidiary coins, and of the more important subsidiary coins to their lesser and baser brethren. At a visit to three money-changers on Saturday, a 20 cent. piece produced respectively 10 cents silver and 14 coppers, 10 cents silver and 12 coppers, and 10 cents silver and 13 coppers, so that obviously someone was indulging in a little high finance. In the French concession, where no sort of official supervision appears to be exercised, even wider disparities are possible. While doubtless the police do impose some control, a great deal more would appear to be necessary, and particularly in the neighbouring concession, where each and every money-changer seems to be a law unto himself, unfettered by officialdom and unmoved by any protests his victims may make.

The Tramways

Once again a tale of amazing profits has been told by the Chairman of the most criticized company in Shanghai. In the previous year the Tramway Company's profits appealed to non-shareholders as being very nearly big enough, but during the past year the operating profit amounted to a sum of £101,771, or an increase of £4,773. It should be impressed on the mind that there is no mistake here, and the sum is in pounds sterling, not taels or dollars. The shareholders—a considerable number of whom are permanently out of Shanghai—receive a dividend of 20 per cent. As usual, the main burden of the Chairman's address had to do with the large sums lost to the company by depreciated small coinage and the most of the rest of the speech was devoted to a cheery story of the further vast profits it is expected to make out of the tramway extensions, in connexion with which,

"A satisfactory feature of the railless concession is that our capital expenditure under it will be in respect of our own property. We shall have nothing to pay for the reconstruction of the roads, which is undertaken by the Council, and is already well advanced."

Would that the Chairman had been in a position to say, and had said, something like this:—"Out of our huge profits we have hired several thousand of the many unemployed people in Shanghai and thus have been able to complete the relaying of the tramway track in record time for such a work. Further, we have built a large number of additional cars to relieve the overcrowding and we have put effective gates on all our rolling stock." The Chairman could not and did not say these things, because, although the first has been started, the second is undeniably necessary, and the third is an order by the Municipal Council (who gave the Tramway Company the concession), the first and last have not been completed after a year's work and the intermediate reform, so far as anyone outside knows, as yet has not been commenced. Incidentally, one might ask why, if the Company's profits increased by £4,773 in a year to a total of £101,771, it was necessary during that year to increase the fares?

Democratic Officialdom

There was an interesting little feature about the letter regarding the Committee which the home Government is to appoint to go into the piracy question which was published in our columns on Saturday. Instead of beginning in the time-honoured way, "I am commanded (or directed) by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies," it commenced, "I am directed by Secretary Thomas....," so that presumably His Majesty's Labour Government has commenced to democratize the country by instituting a more or less democratic phrasing in official letters, apparently based on the American form of address. It is, of course, quite possible that this is but a beginning of a wholesale departure from the old-fashioned custom of official correspondence being full to redundancy with titles and politeness, and though probably the omission of the old hackneyed phrases will tend to the saving of a little time and occasionally a little paper, one cannot help a slight feeling of regret at the likelihood of some of the dignified if at times sonorous-official titles and phrases giving way to those more terse and equally descriptive. It still is a matter for thankfulness, however, that the new phraseology is (presumably) to be on the American pattern and that there appears to be no probability of so drastic a procedure as borrowing the communistic code of letter-writing, when letters to unknown individuals would possibly begin "Comrade" and possibly contain references to such persons as "Brother" Haldane, "Comrade Inge," and so on. Anything but that.

China's Workshys

It was very satisfactory to note the enthusiasm with which the street unions responded to the suggestion that they should assist the police in coming to a decision as to what more can be done towards the suppression of armed robbers. As a matter of fact, the real remedy is perfectly obvious, and again it is satisfactory to note that several of the street unions are agreed that flogging is the antidote. If they are not already aware of the fact, it will interest the Chinese to know that it is the experience of the West that it is not the actual infliction of a flogging that proves a corrective, but the mere knowledge that the risk of one is being encountered. Hardened brutes and cringing cowards alike shrink from it and accordingly mend their ways or take their departure. One of the unions strayed somewhat from the course and suggested finding work for idlers, forgetting that the common loafer as a rule is not the type that becomes a violent desperado. The armed robber usually is quite an energetic fellow and not the sort who would accept humdrum steady work just because it was offered to him. Yet that particular union could be advised to go further with its suggestion and if it did it might bring about another much-needed reform in China. The Chinese cannot be classed amongst those curious people who regard beggars more or less as holy people, and indeed they seem to look on them with loathing and contempt, which makes it all the more strange that they should tolerate being sponged upon by millions of ease-ridden cadgers in every corner of the country. There are beggars in England—and even in Scotland may be found a few people who accost passers-by with, "Goot shentlemans, spare von coppers for der poor inzurance mans"—but when the police get them or they are driven by hunger and cold to apply at a workhouse, they are put to a stiff task of stone-breaking and they have to complete it *before* they get a meal, unless a doctor's attention is immediately necessary. The suggestion has been made before and it is repeated—if China would rope in all her beggars, give them a thorough scouring and then put them to work, she would have thousands of miles of roads built in no time.

Trade Marks Registration

The Tientsin correspondent of our contemporary, "Finance & Commerce," has drawn a very interesting conclusion from the message that Marshal Chang Tso-lin intends to set up an independent Supreme Court for Manchuria and has ejected the judicial official appointed by Peking, to the effect that, therefore, it is obvious the Peking Trade Mark Bureau will not have any authority in Manchuria. This seems to be perfectly logical. It appears to be the general impression that Manchuria's overlord will set up his own Trade Marks Bureau, in which case it may be taken for granted that he will give the protection he is quite competent to afford to all marks registered therein, for Chang Tso-lin invariably is fair and just, even if despotic, but if he has his own Bureau, taking in fees for his own treasury, about the last thing he would do would be to give protection to trade marks registered in Peking and not in Mukden. The same argument applies word for word to Canton and to any other independent administration which has been or may be formed. This latest development ranks amongst the very strongest arguments against the new bureau. From the beginning it has been under suspicion because merchants had very grave reasons for doubting the fairness of a Chinese judge's interpretation of the legal rights of foreigners, but now we come to the position where, even should the judge vindicate his character and give a perfectly just ruling, there would be no possible means of enforcing it, because of the possibility of Peking having absolutely no jurisdiction in the district where it applied. In a recent note it was mentioned that one Shanghai firm alone would have to pay at least $20,000 in registration fees and since then it has been ascertained that another will be involved for quite $30,000, whilst some may have to pay even more. With such figures before one, it is easy to understand why Peking wants to have the bureau established and to make it compulsory for foreigners to register there. It is just as easy to understand why foreign merchants are asking for further guarantees of protection before they register.

BOMBAY'S first experience of this year's monsoon has been unhappy and disastrous. Considerable damage to city traffic was caused on June 16 by heavy floods in Chowpatty, popularly known as Bombay's sea face, where sea water created a serious breach in the embankment, the waves actually throwing heavy stones on the road facing the Arabian Sea. The police station in Walkeshwar Road has been consumed by the sea opposite Harvey Road which was already blocked by a train. Some of the Bombay development projects have been washed away by the sea.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

FAMINE THREATENING KUEILIN

But City Still Holds Out Against the South: Populace Exising On Worm Eaten Rice: 68th Day of Siege: Hunan Intercedes Between Marshal Lu and Gen. Shen

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kueilin, Si., June 17.

The Peace Delegate sent from Hunan by Gen. Chao Heng-ti to try and effect a settlement between the warring factions entered the city again on Saturday last. A guard of honour was mounted for him inside the east gate and escorted him direct to Marshal Lu's yamên. This was three days ago. While there has been no official announcement, rumour has it that peace negotiations have failed.

The outside forces have heard reports of famine conditions prevailing in the city and civilians dying from starvation. Thus they think it but matter of a few days before the besieged forces will have to surrender. They on the other hand believe that relieving forces from Hunan are nearing the city and that soon the besieging troops will have to withdraw.

Fighting is not nearly so severe now as it was on Sunday, when five explosive shells were thrown into the city. Each side continued sniping day and night, while the old cannon roar from the city wall. The outside forces seem to have given up the thought of taking the city by force and are now just holding and trying to starve out the city. The reports that have reached them are that large numbers in the city are being starved to death daily, but these reports are exaggerated.

The food situation is severe, and the people outside the East Gate especially are suffering very much indeed. These are not allowed to enter the city to buy food, and although they may still have a little rice, they cannot get vegetables and many of them are almost driven to desperation. Some have tried to cross the river in their boats, but have been driven back by rifle fire and some of them have been wounded.

Inside the city wall conditions are a little better, but the siege is telling severely on the health of the people. The rice that is now being supplied the hungry populous from the city granary, is years old, and musty and worm eaten. As a result of this long prolonged starvation diet sickness is breaking out on all sides to an alarming degree and deaths are not infrequent. Diarrhoea and boils seem to be two common maladies. In some of the city institutions where a number of people are living together nearly every one is affected.

4,000 Casualties.

The supply of rice is undoubtedly running short. At the same time adequate supplies have been reserved for the soldiers, but the supply available for the civilian population has now been diminished. The siege has now lasted for 68 days and it is estimated on good authority that the casualties on both are 4,000.

One-hundred and forty big shells have have been thrown into the city and about 100 civilians have been killed or wounded while the loss to business cannot be estimated. Everyone sighs for peace, but whether it comes with a crash of arms or through peace parley will be decided in the near future.

RECORD FLOODS AT CHANGSHA

Wesleyan Mission Under Water: Villages Washed Away and Many Drowned

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Changsha, Hu., July 2.

We are suffering from the highest flood which has occurred since 1906, which was the highest yet recorded. The Customs mark at 11 a.m. touched 37ft. 4 in. The river side of the city is under deep water. In the Wesleyan Methodist Compound, which lies on the west side of the city, the water is about 3 ft. deep on the paths, 3 ft. 5 in. in one of the lowest parts; there are about 6 in. in the chapel itself. The rise was rapid. Yesterday morning at dawn, it just crossed one of the garden paths at one point; by breakfast every path was covered.

One cause of the flood was unusually heavy rain in the middle of June. In the county of Ninsiang, half way between Changsha and Yiyang, the rivers rose 30 ft. Many were drowned and thousands of homes were wrecked. One of the country villages on the river bank was one which was totally destroyed by Chang Chin-yao's soldiers in the summer of 1920. Some of the houses had never been rebuilt. Now, all that had been are again destroyed, as effectually this time by water as then by fire.

All fields within some miles of Changsha will lose their crops and have to be replanted with fresh rice. In all such fields there will be no second harvest this year.

THE FLOODS IN FUKIEN

Request for Government Aid

Peking, July 1.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Civil Governor of Fukien, has telegraphed to the Government suggesting that Government assistance should be floods in Fukien. The Cabinet regiven to sufferers from the recent ferred the matter to the President and it is expected that a mandate will shortly be issued announcing the relief to be given.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HUNAN'S GOVERNOR AT SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS

Three Girls Winners of Gold Wrist Watches: The Governor's Prize

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Changsha, Hu., July 2.

During the past two or three weeks we have been enjoying (or suffering) a long series of "commencement," "closing exercises" etc. At the Yale and Hunan-Yale Medical Schools commencement, the Governor of the province honoured the occasion with his presence. He also attended the similar gathering of the I-fang Girls' School and three fortunate girls won three gold wrist watches which he had presented. His praise of the I-fang School, which is presided over by Miss Tseng, a direct descendant of Tseng Kuo-fan, was well expressed, and as well deserved. There is not the slightest doubt that the school is a Chinese school, run by a Chinese lady with English helpers, for Chinese. But the work is as thorough as in any school in the country.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY AT FENGTAI

Military Funds Stolen by Ex-Soldiers: Two Thieves Captured by Police

Peking, July 4.

A daring robbery occurred on the Tientsin-Peking train at Fengtai yesterday afternoon. Colonel Ho, a Staff Officer serving under Gen. Li En-kuei, was bringing money to Peking for his chief from Tsinanfu. Just as the train was leaving Fengtai two ex-soldiers, who had travelled on the same train from Tsinanfu, rushed into the Colonel's *coupé*, grabbed some bags containing $500 in silver and jumped off the train. The train was quickly stopped and the robbers were followed and captured by Colonel Ho and some police.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PRICELESS CHINESE ANTIQUES

Governor of Tsingtao Exhibiting an Unrivalled Collection of Curios

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, July 2.

Lovers of antiques and curios of Chinese art are rejoicing over the fact that the Administration is sponsoring a public exhibition of rare and costly objects which will be held from July 15. Governor Kao En-hung has placed his entire collection at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee, the Governor's collection being valued at several hundred thousand dollars. One of the attractive features will be fine old Chinese porcelain. There are porcelain objects of the Chuin Yao.

Among old porcelain objects, productions of the Chuin Yao have been very highly appreciiated in the history of Chinese fine arts. This kiln was founded during the dynasty of North Sung at Chuintai, now known as Yuchow, in the province of Honan.

Nearly all the Chuin productions which are still in existence, were manufactured during the dynasty of South Sung, with thick bodies and coarse enamel known to experts as "earth worms creeping in the mud or traces of boring ants" which although they are not of the best quality from the point of view of porcelain manufacturers, still fetch very high prices and are considered invaluable for collectors. As for manufactures during the North Sung period, they are now very rare and few collectors have the fortune of even meeting with them.

An Emperor's Favourite.

Among the collection of Chuin Yao wares of Mr. Heng (and these will be exhibited during the coming Exhibition of Fine Arts here) there is now a large bowl, made in imitation of Chai Yao, and genuine North Sung manufacture, with dark brown rim and iron grey bottom edge. After a period of a thousand years the bowl is still perfect, without the slightest defect; in fact its state of preservation is marvellous. The body is even, thin and heavy, the enamel bright and lustrous like polished jade. The surface is smooth and velvety with a colour known as "the clear sky after the rain" and brilliant spots.

The bowl was for some time owned by the Emperor Chien Lung of the late Ching Dynasty, but it is a well known fact that although the Emperor had a large collection of Chuin Yao wares, the bowl in question was his special favourite, for he wrote a special verse which may be found engraved on the bottom of the bowl.

In view of the forthcoming exhibition of Chinese paintings, writings and antiques arranged by Mr. Kao En-hung, the Governor of this territory, for the foundation fund of the Tsingtao University, Mr. Heng, who is an official connected with the Administration here, has agreed to have the bowl exhibited and a chance given to connoisseurs and lovers of Chinese antiques to add this unique specimen to their collection. The bowl has been valued by experts at $100,000 Mexican, but it is understood that in consideration of the purpose for which the proceeds will be devoted, any reasonable offer will be taken into consideration.

Previous to the opening of the exhibition, the bowl may be seen by appointment with Mr. Hong who may be found at the Tsingtao City Bank.

RUSSIA'S CHALLENGE TO JAPAN

Give up Saghalien and Be Friends or Take the Consequences

Moscow, July 4.

M. Stekloff, writing in the *"Izvestia,"* says that the first necessity of a Russo-Japanese agreement will be the evacuation of Northern Saghalien. M. Herriot's policy finds an echo in the policy of the new Japanese Cabinet in its clauses and different "buts." The Government wants to establish peace on the Pacific Coast, but will not sacrifice the vital interests of the Russian Far Eastern population. Japan must choose antagonism or follow in China's footsteps.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN HANGCHOW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The anti-foreign feeling is increasing with the heat.

The rice boats which bring the rice to the city are scarce these days so the price of rice has gone up and the Chamber of Commerce is looking into the matter.

The Educational Association is making arrangements for the opening of Summer Schools both for scholars and pupils.

The second cocoon crop is reported as very good.

Twenty-cent pieces abound everywhere and are not wanted and ten cent pieces are in great demand but are not in circulation.

Miss Lang who was seriously hurt by being thrown out of a ricsha on her way to the Shanghai Station en route for Mokanshan is getting on well and it is hoped she may be fit to travel by boat on Friday night.

Miss Lock King who has been a missionary in Foochow for many years at her own charges, is retiring at 77. Her "Staying powers" have been great. She is paying a visit at present to Dr. and Mrs. Main before going home and is being warmly entertained.

AUTONOMOUS CHEKIANG

The "Constitution": No Votes for Women: Money and Brains Male Qualifications

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wenchow, Chê., June 30.

The Draft Constitution for Autonomous Chêkiang is causing considerable interest in Wenchow among businessmen and students. The Civil Governor's mandate for the election of three members from this prefecture to sit on the provisional deliberative council for five months has been obeyed. The Chambers of Commerce of the six hsiens each choose two men and these 12 elected one of their number to represent them on the council. Mr. Tang Kang, President of Wenchow Chamber of Commerce, was elected. The Educational Association and the Agricultural Association proceeded in the same way and Mr. Hsu Te-ming and Mr. Tsai Kuan-fu, a former secretary of the Provincial Council, were also elected.

The new constitution seems to be thoroughly democratic in conception —all officials from the Governor down to the minor local men, are to be chosen by the people.

The franchise is not to be extended to women, much to the disappointment of a considerable number of women students. The qualifications for the franchise are very much the same as under the former *régime*—partly dependent on person's education and partly on his financial standing.

The Egregious Student.

The shameful feature surrounding the resignation of the Principal of the 10th Chêkiang Middle School is the method by which it has been brought about. Former Wenchow students now living in Peking wrote many letters to the Peking and Shanghai Chinese newspapers point out the unfitness of the man for his position. All the man's foibles and weaknesses were laid bare and he was told that the only decent thing for him to do was to resign. This being unavailing the same former students got some influence to bear on the provincial Board of Education and finally a resignation was extorted.

BANDIT OUTRAGES IN IN ANHUI

A Serious Situation

Peking, July 7.

Foreign telegrams report that upwards of 1,000 tufei are terrorizing the central districts of Anhui. They killed the Chief of Police at Luchow. The Taoyin of Luhan is missing and the yamên has been looted. The Taoyin of Wuhu has been sent to Luhan to take charge. The Tuli has sent troops to the scene from Pengpu and Anking. The reports state that the situation is assuming grave proportion.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EVERYONE ON CYCLES IN SHANSI

The Universal Wheel: Poor Scholars Hunting Hungrily for Next Term's Fees

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kiangchow, Shan., June 30.

That the school holidays are commencing is very apparent, for every where the modern schoolboy, and school-girl are in evidence. They crowd the shops purchasing (let us believe!) presents for their devoted parents (?) and other etceteras, not forgetting the new craze, for locally-made boiled sweets.

Bicycles are everywhere and speed records are discussed and compared. Ten-day cart journeys are now performed by "bike" in perhaps two days or a little more and many carters and innkeepers the poorer from the loss of customers.

The increase of cycling in Shansi the last two years is truly phenomenal and if statistics were available would certainly be interesting. In this and neighbouring cities where five years ago or even less, a bicycle was regarded as a curiosity rarely if ever seen, and of little practical utility, now every large business house possesses one or two, and the yamên officials find them indispensible and this even away from the motor-road.

One of the pathetic aspects of the students' holiday is the way so many have to devise ways and means to raise their next term school fees. The many notices which appear at this time calling for new scholars are eagerly scanned to discover what institutions are offering scholarships or, as often happens in the case of entirely new ventures, either offering financial inducements or remitting fees. Luck failing along these lines, a bombardment of the parents follows. Should these be of the old-fashioned type entirely out of sympathy with modern education, the holiday weeks will for Master Young China be a strenuous time. Maternal susceptibilities will have to be cunningly worked upon, and arguments prepared for repeated encounters with "paterfamilias" who may be not unwilling but parsimonious or unprepared to disburse fees on the entrance day and anxious to know when and what prospects of a liberal return in cash and "face" may be depended upon. Then there is the "elder brother" looking over his shoulder all the while with the ever ready "thou never gavest me" ——"and this thy son hath" It is wonderful what a convenient friend the maternal uncle seems to be in many cases. And in August there will be many a penniless youth scudding along on a bicycle towards Taiyuan or Peking, glad that the holidays are over and that a victory has been won which will tide him along perhaps half the term.

In the Good Old Days.

In the old Imperial days poor scholars frequently were helped liberally from funds for the purpose which existed in most "hsiens" Such endowments have disappeared with a good many other good things of pre-Republic times, and despite many advantages offered by Government and also Mission Schools or Colleges, ambitious but poverty-stricken youth is having many a hard struggle totally unknown or unthought of by the spectator who regards the students in the big city as irresponsible, care-free lads having a good time.

There is a vacancy for an Andrew Carnegie to discover latent talent in unexpected quarters, eliminate the undesirables, and set on their feet some of Shansi's brainy boys, who lack rich uncles!

And while we say this, we are not ignorant of the large number of Shansi men who, having risen themselves in the world, are lending a helping hand to poor relations.

The Terrible Drought.

There is still no rain. Thunder showers in localities are reported, but no general downpour such as is urgently needed to save the present acute situation. The heat is intense and continuous without a break. The shade thermometer keeps over 80 and registered as high as 107 last Saturday afternoon. Without records for reference, we venture to doubt if such a temperature has been reached in recent years.

HIRED ASSASSIN'S TRIPLE MURDER

Horrible Tragedy at Kirin: Victims Hacked to Death with Chopper

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kirin, July 2.

A ghastly tragedy took place in this city yesterday in the early hours of the morning.

In the East Suburb there is a wood yard near the river bank called Tai Sheng Mu Chang, employing a number of men. The manager of the firm and many of the employees live in a brick house iin the wood yard. As is the custom here a good number of men occupy one room at night. The room occupied by the manager, the cook and six other men was entered stealthily by a man called Chao between one and two o'clock yesterday morning. It is thought that he probably entered by the window, which was left open owing to the heat. Without awakening anyone he killed the manager by a few blows from a hatchet. He next attacked the cook in the same manner, and had stunned him before the others in the room awoke. A third man was struck down, and a fourth was wounded while grappling with the assassin. The others rushed from the room and summoned the police, who fortunately were not far away, and they managed to secure the murderer.

The cook and the two other wounded men were taken at once to the Mission Hospital. There the cook died while first aid dressings were being applied, and the third man attacked died before he was attended to. The fourth man was stitched up and taken to hospital and is likely to recover with many scars on his head and shoulders.

The murderer, who is a man of 40 years of age, is well known to the employer of the wood yard, and quite recently had lodged there for a few weeks while employed by a cartwright next door. He was on good terms with every one, and never showed any signs of insanity. He knew the premises and habits of the occupants. He must have known that no money was ever kept in the room he entered.

What then was the motive of the crime? The only conjecture that seems at all tenable is that he was hired by some person or persons unknown, who, for revenge or other reason, wished to take the life of the manager, and that seeing some of the others apparently waking up he attacked them also.

The fatal injuries were all on the head. The way in which Chinese sleep with their heads on the outer edge of the *Kang* made it easy for this vulnerable part to be reached.

The preliminary examination of the prisoner seems to confirm the hypothesis of revenge, and of his being a tool in the employ of others.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN OSAKA

Men's Demand for Higher Wages Owing to Companies' High Tariffs and Profits

Osaka, July 3.

The street-car drivers and conductors went on strike here to-night.

July 4.

The street-car strike is not authorized by the labour union. The cars were to-day run by overseers and men under training. At noon the number of cars operating was 150 against the usual 550. The police raided the car-sheds early this morning and arrested a number of the strike leaders. The Municipal Council is holding a meeting this afternoon to consider the measures to be taken.

Recently there have been several suburban tram-car strikes, the men demanding higher wages and better treatment on the ground that the companies are maintaining high dividends and high tariffs in spite of the lower cost of coal. The Hanshin strike between Osaka and Kobe has been on since June 28, but cars are running in greatly reduced numbers. There are signs that the strike is spreading to Kioto.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LARGE HAUL OF OPIUM AT TSINGTAO

Secreted in Paint Barrels: Opposition to Sale of Public Properties

Tsingtao, July 2.

It is reported that Mr. Kao Enhung, the Governor of the Kiaochou Territory, is being considered as a successor to Gen. Hsiung Ping-chi as Civil Governor of Shantung.

The Child Welfare Week came to a close on Thursday after a very successful campaign.

One of the largest hauls of opium ever made in the city occurred yesterday, when $10,000 worth was found secreted in false containers placed in the centre of paint barrels. The barrels were consigned to Tsingtao from Siangyang and had passed through the Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanking, Shanghai and local Customs. The barrels were burned by the police.

The U. S. S. Blackhawk and the American destroyer flotilla left yesterday for Chefoo. The visit of the sailors was productive of some interesting athletic contests, baseball and basketball games predominating. The sailors ruled supreme in basketball, but were forced to admit Tsingtao's supremacy on the diamond, winning but one out of four contests with the Tsingtao Baseball Club, which recently beat the powerful South Manchurian Railway nine. More than 6,000 spectators were on the field to see last week's tussle with the Manshus, when by a ninth inning rally Tsingtao emerged victorious by 8 to 6.

A hue and cry has been raised over the advertised sale of public properties by the Kiaochou Territorial Administration. The Shantung Provincial Assembly has taken up the cudgels against the move and threatens to serve an injunction on the local authorities. The vernacular newspapers have also taken up the fight and threaten united court action if the plan is carried out. They contend that the Administration should retain the property until the market is higher. The Administration state that many of the buildings are in poor condition and their renovation would entail the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars and such an outlay is not justified. There are over 200 buildings and residences advertised for sale.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS

British Government Committee to Inquire into Whole State of Abuse

The following copy of a letter which has been sent to the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild (England) by the Right. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has just been received in Shanghai, and is of special interest in view of the recrudescence of piracy which has manifested itself recently in South China waters.

Downing Street,
London, S. W.
May 30, 1924

To the
Secretary of the Imperial
Merchant Service Guild,
Liverpool.

SIR,—I am commanded by Secretary Thomas to acknowleldge receipt of your letter of 20th instant, regarding the prevalence of piracy in the waters adjacent to the Colony of Hongkong, and to inform you in reply that it has been arranged that when the report for which the Governor of Hongkong has been asked, is received, the whole matter—including the representations which have been made by the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China—will be considered by a committee of the representatives of the Departments of His Majesty's Government which are concerned in the matter.

I am, etc.,
Your obedient Servant,
G. GRINDLER.

ACCORDING to the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" three Russians who were imprisoned in the gaol used by the Special Police Administration at Harbin, broke out on July 1, killing their gaolers and throwing his body over a wall. Two were recaptured, but the third made his escape.

FOREIGN SWINDLERS IN TSINGTAO

Mean Tricks Played with Worthless Chits and Out-of-Date Notes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, July 2.

During the past week, Chinese here have been afforded the opportunity of pondering over the meanness and crookedness of a class of foreigners who think nothing of perpetrating shameful pranks upon native traders. There have been two particular instances, one a wholesale signing of worthless chits and another the palming off for the current face value of American money a $100 note of the American Civil War period.

In the first case, two Russian women made promiscuous use of automobiles and tendered in temporary settlement of their accounts a stack of worthless chits to three local garages. Their appetite for joy-rides is unparalleled in the annals of fast life in the Far East. In four days, from June 14 to June 18, they signed no less than $130 worth of automobile chits. They gave the name of a local company as their business address but when the shroff went round to collect—the garage operators apparently thought it was time to make an investigation—he found that neither of the two was known at the address given. The two women are now being handled by the Police Court.

The second instance was the palming off by a young man of a hundred dollar bill of the American Civil War period, at the current rate of exchange. Unfortunately, the money changer so stung is not able to give a clear description of the perpetrator of the shameful prank. At the time the note was issued, they bought and sold military horses in America for a million dollars of such notes per animal, in other words the note now in possession of the victim here is worth no more than the paper rouble or mark.

NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARY DOCTOR

Affecting Scenes at Swatow Memorial Service to late Dr. G. D. Whyte

The undoubted admiration of many non-Christian Chinese for the missionary and his self-sacrificing labours for the suffering poor is testified to by the tribute paid recently by Swatow Chinese to the late Dr. G. Duncan Whyte.

In recording the memorial service to Dr. Whyte at Swatow, the "Presbyterian Messenger" says:—

Of both non-Christian and Christian speeches the one note was Sacrifice. "He gave himself to save others." His life effectively witnessed to this central Christian truth, and the Christian speakers were able to ask whence his capacity for sacrifice came, to point to his upbringing, and to explain how he came to leave home and kindred, and to serve in China.

An incident that struck the Chinese imagination, and which became emblematic in the speeches of his life's devotion, was his offering, as a student of 18, to have strips of his own flesh grafted on to the head of a baby, whose life he thus saved.

One of the non-Christian speakers said that the meeting marked a new departure in the relations of the Church and the non-Christian community in Swatow, and one felt how deep and abiding was the influence of the life they were remembering—a life spent to the uttermost for this people, and laid down at the threshold of the land, in a last effort to reach the folk he loved and admired.

Other speeches followed, and finally the gratitude of the sorrowing widow was voiced on her behalf.

Two Christian friends of Dr. Whyte, desiring that his relatives at Home should know the drift of the inscriptions, made their own in English: "Beloved Doctor! Why have you left us so soon?" It embraces the cry of the heart for renewed sight of him who has gone, and the sense of premature loss of one taken in the strength of his years.

PEKING TO PEITAIHO AIR SERVICE

10-Passenger Vimy: A Weekly Excursion at $80 for Round Trip

Peking, July 3.

An air service between Peking, Tientsin and Peitaiho will be started on the 11th instant, when a 10-passenger Vimy will leave Nanyuan at 3 p.m. This will inaugurate a weekly service from Nanyuan every Friday, starting at 3 o'clock from Nanyuan, leaving Tientsin at 4 p.m. and arriving at Peitaiho shortly after six o'clock. Passengers will thus be able to have tea and a swim after reaching Peitaiho. Refreshments will be supplied on board the aeroplane, which will also carry a gramophone.

On the return trip Peitaiho will be left at 8 a.m. on Mondays, arriving at Tientsin at 10 and Nanyuan at 11 a.m.

The single fare from Peking to Peitaiho is $45, from Tientsin to Peitaiho $35, and the round trips Peking-Peitaiho $80, and Tientsin-Peitaiho $60. Mr. Northridge, the well-known American pilot, will be in command of the flights, assisted by two thoroughly capable engineers.

Tickets may be purchased at the aerodromes at Peking and Tientsin before starting. The former is at Nanyuan and the latter near the Tientsin race course.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WONDERFUL ASSEMBLY HALL IN CHANGSHA

Perfect Properties of Modern Building Demonstrated at Big Conference

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Changsha, Hu., July 2.

The first Christian Conference has been sitting since Saturday. The members of the Conference consist of 240 Chinese and 60 missionaries. This is the first provincial gathering in which Chinese have been represented. In 1903, 1907 and 1913 there were provincial missionary conferences, the whole of the proceedings being in English. Chinese is not only the official language of this Conference; it is the only language. There has been no need for interpretation as all missionary members are conversant with Chinese.

The Conference has met in the new audience hall of the Hunan Bible School, a beautiful building of ferro-concrete, with sloping floor, comfortable chairs for an audience of 500. The lighting arrangements are done by throwing strong lights on to the white ceiling so that although there is good light everywhere, there are no shadows and no lights to bother the eyes. The acoustic properties are as perfect as I have ever known. Not only is a speaker heard if he speak in an ordinary tone of voice, one speaker on Saturday afternoon demonstrated that the hall was equal to the much more difficult task of conveying the words of one who was talking quickly, loudly and very vigorously. What in most of the buildings in the city would have been merely loud sound without sense, was here, it must be admitted loud sound, but also sense.

Mr. M. K. Hsiao, the Dean of the Bible School, was elected by a large majority to the chair and has presided with dignity and efficiency.

The Chinese attendance has been large; the missionary attendance less than the small proportion allowed. The Rev. Marcus Cheng of the Swedish Evangelical Alliance and Bishop Roots have been giving daily Bible Readings. At the opening afternoon session, the Rev. G. G. Warren gave a review of the early work of missionaries in the province which was listened to with great interest, especially by the Chinese to whom most of the story was quite fresh and new. Some of the heroes of the story were present in the Conference, including, indeed, the chairman whose hairbreadth escapes from Chalingchow in both 1898 and 1900 (the Boxer year) were very remarkable.

KIANGSI FLOODS

Peking, July 10.

Telegrams from Kiangsi report serious floods. Gen. Tsai Chenghsun, the Tuchun of Kiangsi, asks the Government to aid the sufferers. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

HANKOW RUSSIAN CONCESSION

S.A.D. No. 2 Handed Over Without Incident: Debased Money from Hunan Mint

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Hup., July 3.

On July 1, the late Russian Concession was formally handed over to the Chinese authorities, who were represented by Mr. Shen, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. The Chinese flag was duly hoisted over the Municipal Building, and the painted letters which showed in Russian the "Russian Police Headquarters" were removed from the front of the Police Station. The whole affair seems to have passed off quite calmly and without attracting much attention. The late concession now becomes Special Administration District No. 2, the S. A. D. No. 1 being the late German Concession. To many minds the letters S. A. D. appear singularly appropriate, considering the sad state of affairs into which S. A. D. No. 1 has been allowed to lapse since its appropriation by the Chinese.

Traders' Losses from Currency Depreciation.

The dollar-cash exchange has been steadily mounting during the past few weeks. It has been over 2,000 cash to the dollar for some time past. Last week it was a 2,160 or 2,180, and to-day it has reached the unprecedented exchange of 2,290. The cause of this rise, which is having a very pernicious effect upon the Wuchang market, is a steady inundation of debased coins from the Hunan mint. While the Hupeh double Vang-ko-tzi, or 20-cash piece has a standard weight of 28 parts, these Hunan coins have a weight of only 21 or 22. In order to deal with this question, and to save the Wuchang trades-people from serious loss, Governor Hsiao a few days ago called together the Chief of the Wuchang Financial Bureau, the Head of the Mint and the two Chairmen of the Wuchang and Hankow Merchants' Guilds. A telegram was sent to Governor Chao of Hunan, requesting him to forbid the minting of these debased coins and to prevent their entry into Hupeh. Special orders have also been sent to the trading-centres between the two provinces, that a strict lookout be kept, and anyone found bringing these cash over the border shall be punished. The Wuchang Mint has also been directed, as quickly as possible, to mint and put into circulation a quantity of new copper cash.

Japanese Rioters Still Untried.

The case of the two Japanese shop-assistants, who were arrested in Hankow a short time ago for wounding three Chinese and causing a riot, is still sub-judice. It is reported that the three men who were wounded have died. On the other hand, such damage was done by the crowd to the premises that the Japanese Consul has a claim to present for over $10,000 compensation. Students of Changsha, who have not forgotten their own little anti-Japanese fracas of June 1 last year, have sent a telegram from the "Hunan People's Foreign Relations Society" to the "Hupeh Foreign Relations Society." In this telegram they urge their compatriots to agitate for due punishment of the offenders. The whole affair is put down as an instance of Japanese imperial aggression. It is wonderful how a mere street scrap between two Japanese shop-assistants and three Chinese coolies can thus be magnified into an incident of international significance.

The Local Athletic Craze.

The idea of establishing a specialized School for Athletics in Wuchang has had to be abandoned, owing, it is said, to the impossibility of procuring teachers who will give their whole attention to physical culture. It is rather remarkable that this difficulty was not foreseen when the scheme was first mooted. It is now proposed to open a new Middle School in the buildings on the Public Sports Ground, in which athletics will be a special feature in the curriculum. This is a good idea. The only better way that it is possible, would be to give more emphasis to athletics in the schools which already exist.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON A GERMAN

Seven Years at Mukden: Charge of Beating a Child to Death

Our attention has been called to a case which came before the Chinese District Court in Mukden recently, when Mr. E. Scherer, a German employed by General Chang Tso-lin at the Mukden Arsenal, was sentenced to seven years' hard labour for an offence described by the "Manchuria Daily News" as "beating a Chinese child to death."

We are informed that this description of the offence is a gross exaggeration and that a grave injustice has been done.

The "Manchuria Daily News" report reads as follows:—

The Chinese District Court, Mukden, handed down its judgment upon the German engineer in the service of the Chinese Arsenal. who had beaten a Chinese child to death. His Honour sentenced the prisoner to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mukden foreign rs criticize the sentence as rather heavy.

A Japanese pressman, who attended the trial, speaks well of the manner in which it was conducted. He adds that no one in the audience seems to have had occasion for fault-finding.

Mr. Scherer was formerly emloyed with the South Manchurian Railway at Dairen, where he was a respected resident. He was well-known to Dr. F. Wilhelm, at present stopping at the Kalee Hotel, Shanghai (where he intends taking up legal practice) and lived with him for some three years. Dr. Wilhelm's account of what happened at Mukden is as follows:

Mr. E. Scherer has a rather unusual appearance and wears a peculiar hat. Chinese children were wont to run after him calling out with the impudence common to all children. In his annoyance one day the unfortunate German turned round and struck out with his stick, but without hitting any of his persecutors. One little girl, however, fell down and cut her leg. Apparently she went back to her parents, and as a result of their taking no notice of the wound she contracted blood-poisoning. The parents asked Scherer for money, but he did not consider himself responsible in any way for the injury and looked upon the demands of the parents as an attempt at fraud. After 10 days the child died and Scherer was subsequently arrested, with the result already described.

This is Dr. Wilhelm's explanation as retailed to him by the accused man, corroborated also by a letter he has received from a third person, a Frenchman, by the way. On the strength of his evidence it certainly seems to us that there has been a grave error of justice and that investigation into the circumstances of the the case should be made by the authorities. Dr. Wilhelm, who lived with Scherer for three years at Newchwang, says that he is a particularly kind man who so far from maltreating children would often give them little presents of fruit and sweets.

DROUGHT AND ROBBERS IN NORTH HONAN

Roads Infested with Brigands: Chin River Dry

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huaiking, Ho., July 2.

The Chin River is dry. There is still a small quantity of water, coming down from the mountains, but not more than 20 per cent. of that required for the irrigation ditches at Wulungkou. Three large hsiens depend on these ditches for irrigation and now most of the ditches are dry and the river bed from Huaiking to the Yellow River has become a dry, dust driven, barren desert. Insufficient rains for two past summers with practically no snow in winter has now so reduced the water supply that great suffering is imminent. The sheep herds in the foothills are in distress and no seeding is possible without irrigation on the plain.

A few days ago about 42 bandits attacked a village north of the Chin River. The villagers were taken by surprise. In one or two instances the demands of the bandits were not speedily responded to so firearms were resorted to. Two cases of bullet wounds were taken to hospital. One case resulted from very serious abdominal bullet wound and there was no hope of recovery.

Travel between Huaiking and Chinghua Station is unsafe at night. The road is infested with robbers.

Magistrate's Discomfiture.

One of the hsien magistrates of Huaiking district was petitioned by a group of villages for permission to open a new irrigation ditch. Without sufficient investigation as to how other villages might be affected permission was granted. Some time afterwards the magistrate was called to inspect the new project. Unhappily for him, however, some other villagers who thought that it injured them planned an attack on his guard, chair-bearers and him personally. When he was being attacked, his guard opened fire on the offenders. Some were wounded and one man was shot dead. It is reported that the affair has been explained in person by the magistrate to the Taoyin and Governor at Loyang.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL

Suitable Address to Chinese Girls on Commencement Day

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yangchow, July 9.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Julia McKenzie Girls' School were held on Friday morning June 27. Class work during the year was conducted in the large new building and this was the second commencement in the auditorium and gymnasium to the west of the school building. A large audience listened to a varied programme, consisting of piano solos and duets, songs, and declamations in Chinese and English by members of the graduation class. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. E. M. Poteat of Shanghai College who spoke to the girls on the subject "How to be beautiful." Rev James Orr very ably serving as interpreter. There followed two addresses by teachers in government schools after which diplomas were given to five girls graduating from the Middle School.

Mahan School had its 10th Commencement exercises July 2. After declamations in English and Chinese by three of the graduating class, the commencement address was given by Mr. Meng Shien Ch'en, head of the Chinese department of St. John's University. There were 15 students who received diplomas from the Middle School.

FOURTH OF JULY IN MUKDEN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden July, 4.

Independence Day was celebrated at the American Consulate in Mukden to-day by a formal reception at noon. The foreign community presented themselves and joined in a toast proposed by Mr. Tenney, the Consul-General in honour of the President of the United States. No speeches were made; the toast being drunk in respectful silence.

General Hsueh Liang-chang, accompanied by a few of his Staff officers and members of Marshal's Chang's Secretariat, represented the Chinese. Other officials present were Mr. H. Porter, the British Consul-General, the Japanese Consul-General, and the German Consul. The Marquis of Rochambeau, Père Croix, was present.

One also noticed that that bland air of informality, which is perhaps an inseparable trait in the racial character of our overseas cousins, did not seem to be absent feature in receiving the guests.

Further to celebrate the occasion, a half holiday was observed by the business community, and the singles finals of the Tennis tournament were played before a good attendance at the Club, the games being punctuated by scores called by Major Clark of a questionable infallibility.

Miss Porter gained a worthy victory over Miss Smalt in winning 6-1, 6-3. Parker then played Elder, the latter winning a very fine game 7-5, 6-4, 6-2. Parker's service is strong and he displayed good judgment in placing, but honours must be given to Elder for winning a very exciting tussle by more consistent play helped out by an advantage in agility.

A dance at the club in the evening contributed to make a pleasurable ending to the day.

THE GAMBLING FEVER IN PEKING

Everyone Speculating Madly: Amazing Prices Touched by Government Bonds

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 2.

Whatever may be said about the lack of political consciousness in China, China's capital does not suffer from that complaint. One would go so far as to say that Peking suffers from too much political consciousness. Politics obtrude at every tea party, on every constitutional; and foreigners themselves are no whit behind in their enthusiasm for the perfectly idle pastime of prognosticating political happenings.

There is ample cause for this absorption on the part of both Chinese and foreigners. Probably no capital in the world is so dependent on the chance of politics. Peking is flooded with officials, the families of officials, the hangers-on of officials and expectant officials; while the foreigner, whatever his business, has some portion of his interests intimately bound up in the ceaseless round of official life. With the Chinese, of course, the connexion is more intense. Unlike other countries with a Civil Service independent of the whims of politicians, Peking's officials are always on tenter hooks for the swish of the administrative broom. Without warning a Wu may be swept away to make room for a Wang, and with him many Wus for many Wangs, and it is not unnatural therefore that chances are discussed with the avidity one usually associates with the race course.

The Bond Fever.

But politics now take a second place in people's thoughts. For Pekiing has the bond fever. It is as catching as the fever that preceded the South Sea Bubble. Wherever official China foregathers, the talk is about bonds. Seventh Year, Fifth Year, Currency Reorganization, 96 Million—bonds, the kernel of Chinese gossip in Peking. It is a subject ripe with many a story. You hear of one young fellow—"he didn't know anything about politics, he had been away from China for two years"—who bought 96 Million at 16 only a few months ago and now they are quoted at 38. Oh yes, he has sold out. His friends had been as excited about his $5,000 almost as much as himself, and as is usual with amateur investment, had formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee as soon as 96 Million showed that it still had a kick left in it.

It is indeed remarkable how bond exchange operations have captured popular fancy in Peking. Almost as remarkable as the dramatic rise in the bonds themselves—a belated phenomenon, of course. Chinese all love a gamble, and judging by the business on the exchange (or exchanges, for an exchange in the Legation Quarter has recently been started to take care of the overflow), which showed a margin of eight points in 96 Million two days ago, they are getting it. But apart from sheer speculation, all classes of bonds have shown a rapid upward movement. In January, 1923, Fifth Year bonds were quoted around 44, by the end of December they had risen by about 14 points, or 58; to-day, they have topped the 80 mark, and like another commodity not wholly dissociated with bonds in Peking are still going strong. Seventh Year Long Term are now around 77; they started the year at 49. Seven per cent. Consolidated have jumped in the same period of time about 20 points. A gain of 200 per cent. from 14 to 40, has been registered in 96 Million. So runs the scale: all bonds started the year with a good resolution that has been amply justified.

Everyone Buying Bonds.

This increase of values is not wholly due to the reports of increased Customs revenue or the prospect of drawings. There are many factors to account for the phenomenon. Due to the unsettled conditions in the interior much spare money is draining into Peking and the treaty ports from the interior, and this finds its way eventually into the bond market. Insurance companies are being floated and are doing good business; their funds go in the same direction. New bank note issues are reported from time to time; part of the cash reserve is funded in government bonds. Bonds are so attractive nowadays that like insurance companies, educational and other institutions are investing their funds in Government issues, while the steadily-increasing accumulation of postal savings is diverted into the same channel.

But the main cause for several of the jumps is the speculation that has caught Peking like a contagious disease. Even when the Stock Exchange came into being, in 1918, there was little prospect of any thoroughfare in Peking being turned into a miniature Wall Street. A marginal transaction was a thing unknown a year or so ago; but today money shops are competing for the honour of accommodating people who want to get-rich-quick and have only about $5,000 with which to do it

HANTAN RAIN-MAKING TABLET IN USE AGAIN

To Be Brought from Chihli to Shansi Town: Christian Conferences

Taiku, Sha., June 30.

Three important summer conferences are being held in Shansi this summer. The first of these, the Evangelists' Confrence, closing today, was held in Yutaoho, the beautiful mountain valley near Fenchow. There special conference buildings have been erected for this and other similar gatherings. The attendance of men and women evangelists has been about 300. Speakers from as far away as Shanghai have contributed to the programme.

The second of these conferences, from July 1 to 18, is the Summer Institute for teachers in Christian schools conducted under auspices of the Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association. This conference is meeting on the grounds of the Farthing Memorial School of the English Baptist Mission in Taiyuanfu. It is anticipated that 130 teachers will attend. A strong programme has been arranged and the meeting should give a great impetus to the work of Christian education in the province.

The third conference, meeting from July 4 to 10, is the annual Student Summer Conference of the Y.M.C.A. The place selected this year is Chin Ssu, a famous market-town 17 miles southwest of Taiyuanfu. Here is one of the largest natural springs in the province, in a temple dating from the T'ang dynasty. The town of Chin Ssu is one of the most important industrial centres in mid-Shansi. The young students privileged to attend this conference will find plenty to interest them in their enyironment, aside from the attractive conference programme prepared for them.

Factory Chimney Collapses.

A sad accident occurred a day or two ago at the provinical mint in the north suburb of Taiyuanfu. A new chimney was being erected. At about four in the afternoon, while workmen were on the scaffolding near the top of the chimney a sudden freakish gust of wind blew down scaffolding, chimney and all. One man was killed outright and three others seriously wounded.

The long and serious drought continues throughout pretty much the whole of the province. From tomorrow, butchers throughout the province will be forbidden to slaughter animals and to sell meat of any kind.

The famous iron tablet is to be brought from Hantan hsien in Chihli Province in the hope that rains may be induced to fall.

In this part of the province wheat flour is selling at from 9 to 20 copper cents a catty, and millet is 200 coppers a small bushel. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant have such prices been reached before. At this writing the prospects are certainly much darker than they were at the same period in the famine year, 1920.

FLOODS IN KUANGTUNG

Canton, July 6.

Owing to the heavy rain during the last few days, the West River and other rivers north of Canton have all overflowed and very serious damage has been done. It is reported that the damage in the region of Wuchow is the most serious. The Prefectural Governors in the flooded districts are asking the Canton authorities for immediate relief.—Eastern News agency.

REDCROFT SCHOOL SPEECH DAY

Excellent Showing by Miss Tilley's Pupils at Kuling

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Kuling, July 1.

This anniversary is one that is looked forward to with keen anticipation by all friends of the school. Each year this ceremony seems better than the last, but this year we feel that the school reached its high-water mark of success.

We gathered in the new auditorium, which, with its greater seating capacity, and its fine stage, is a great improvement on the temporary building. In spite of the height of the hall, the children's voices, with very few exceptions, were heard clearly.

The first part of the programme included pianoforte music, songs, recitations and some charming items by the Kindergarten. One item deserves special mention. When the Upper School, 24 in number, marched smartly on to the platform with their dumbbells, the girls dressed in white "middies" and kilts, and the boys in khaki, with school ties and belts, we realized we were in for a treat. Through the exercises, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, there was not one blunder. Boys and girls alike drilled with a will, and with a sureness of movement that spoke of patience and careful training. Miss Shipway is indeed to be congratulated. In this item, too, it is interesting to notice that it was not a member of the staff, but one of the school girls—Jean Van Corbach—who accompanied them capably on the piano.

In the second part of the programme a representation of the "Water Babies" was given. The parts had been allotted with great discrimination, and the acting was so natural that the children carried us with them into the land of make-believe. The scenery and the costumes were excellent. Grimes with his soot-bag on his back, and his stumpy briar in his mouth, the much bullied little chimney-sweep. Tom, with his tattered clothes and sooty face, and the large-hearted Irish woman, are introduced to us in the first scene. Later on the Water Babies themselves appear in their scanty little garments of pale green sheeny silk, with long seaweed scarves with which they danced, imitating the rippling of waves. Playing in the pools and on the rocks with these Water Babies, Tom not only loses his sooty apperaance, but learns from them to be busy and helpful.

This play was got up by Miss Sharples and Miss Lamb, and they are indeed to be congratulated on their wonderful production. Much time and thought must have been put into the scenery and costumes.

After the play, the Head Mistress, Miss Tilley, put in her first official appearance. Till then the programme had been in the hands of the pupils, Lex Gordon, the senior boy, having made a most efficient chairman. Miss Tilley was accorded a very warm welcome as she stood up to announce the winners of the prizes. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Barrie, the school's oldest and best friend. (In the current number of the Redcroft Magazine, the "Evergreen," we are reminded that the school, which now occupies large quarters and has some 80 pupils, started only five years ago with four pupils in Mrs. Barrie's house.)

The Scripture prize needs special mention. A paper was set out by outside examiners, with a view to testing the pupils' general knowledge of the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, and the results were remarkably good. The competition was thrown open to the Upper School, and out of the 30 who entered, 10 gained over 90 per cent. the prize-winner, Hilda Cockburn, scoring 99.

Reference was made to successes gained by old pupils of the school, now in England. Particular mention was made of John Berkin who has won three scholarships to Cambridge University.

In distributing the certificates for the Cambride Locals, taken last Christmas, the fact was mentioned that all who sat for the examination passed, and passed well.

After the singing of the School song, and the National Anthem, three cheers were given for Miss Tilley, and these cheers were packed full of the warm affection of her pupils and the complete confidence of their parents.

In the afternoon a bazaar was heldl at Recroft, in aid of the Cot supported by the Redcroft pupils in Sir William Treloar's Hospital for crippled children in London. Practically all the things for sale were made by the pupils and the staff, and they must have felt rewarded for their labours when the proceeds were announced, amounting to over $370.

DOES REVOLUTION MENACE JAPAN?

Mental and National Lassitude Following Earthquake Worse than Any Foreign Exclusion Act: Japanese Critic's Anxious Questions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, June 28.

"We eat the produce of the soil we cultivate and we drink of the well we have dug. What benefit do we derive from the Emperor?"

This ancient song of the Chinese, revived, it was said, when the Manchus were ousted, is, according to the "Oriental Economist," one of the best periodicals published in the Japanese Empire, descriptive of the mood of mind of many a Japanese to-day.

The article in the magazine, which questions whether revolutionary symptoms exist in the body politic of the nation, has attracted considerable attention. It declares, amongst other things, that, instead of determination and concentration of mind to extricate themselves out of the hole into which the earthquake landed them, the Japanese people in general do not care a brass button whether the work of rehabilitation is done or not, or how it is being done.

"Not even a surmise, much less a definite practical suggestion, as to what course the nation should take to extricate itself from its present impasses—social, political economic—has yet been seriously entertained," says the "Oriental Economist," and the public mind is filled with a vague fear and anxiety. while it gets more restless and unsettled as day follows day.

The Economic Impasse.

Some of the "stunts"—they are no more—that have been done here to express dissatisfaction with the American exclusion legislation, cabled abroad and dwelling on the dramatic and sensational side of such, rather than on the significance of the real motives behind such actions, which is largely the attempts of yourthful "patriots" to come into the limelight, might give people in other lands the idea that the Japanese are all wrought up and are straining every nerve to wipe out the alleged insult to their national honour. The Japanese, of every strata, are certainly very indignant over excluding them by legislative statutes, but, against this, even unofficial leaders of the nation are lamenting that the people, as a whole, are in a stupor of lassitude, while the majority of the speakers against the American "injustice" have trained their biggest oratorical batteries on the Japanese themselves "for the enervated and faintish condition" they are said to be in.

The "Oriental Economist" declares that the greatest menace that the Japanese nation is facing to-day is not the immigration legislation of America, but the dreadful economic impasse in which the country finds itself and insinuates that such an economic condition, unless remedied, might prove to be the fore-runner of revolution. The direct causes of the present economic difficulties can be subdivided into two sections—namely, the reaction from the war boom; and the earthquake calamity. Intertwined with these two is the fact that a good proportion of the nation has abandoned the old virtues of thrift and frugality for ostentation and luxury.

A Pessimistic Picture.

"Will juvenile vigour be recovered even if this reaction be overcome and post-quake reconstruction be accomplished?" asks the Oriental Economist which replies in the negative and declares that "no ray of hope of such vigour ever being recovered can be found. Production does not increase and prices remain exceedingly high. The markets that Japan had overseas are being captured or undermined by foreign competition and exports are shrinking. Even though there is a high tariff barrier, the import trade continues to be as active as ever. The bank rates and house and land rents are exorbitant; a large part of the income of private folks goes to pay house rent; and a large part of the huose rent is really land rent; while those who are victims of high interest rates and high rents recover their losses by charging high prices for their services or their goods.

"This is a vicious circle in which all eat up one another to the destruction of everyone and everything."

Hints at Revolution.

After inveighing bitterly against such economic tendencies, and declaring that the "mutual eating up of one another" is suicidal, and is causing the public mind to become more and more enervated and bored as time passes by, the Oriental Economist declares that.

"Should things be left in this deplorable state, the country will have to sustain a revolution, or choose the alternative of a gradual decline and fall."

The only way out, according to this periodical, is to increase production and thereby get back to prosperity.

"The lassitude of the popular mind has now advanced to a stage," it continues, "which is very lamentable. The increase of election expenses, which was so manifest in the general elections, is exasperating. Even 'ideal' candidates spent from Y.30,000 to Y.50,000 to secure a seat in the Diet, while many spent as much as Y.200,000 to Y.300,000. It is corruption of this sort and the apathy of the public to it that undermines the pillars of the state and rears the foundations of revolution. The nation is unconcerned at the changes taking place in the political world. All the fuss and goings-on in connection with choosing a new Ministry were confined to the Elder Statesmen, the powerful cliques and to party men. The rest of the nation hardly manifests even the slightest enthusiasm, so much as to say that it made no difference to them whether a new Ministry were in power or not, or whether the Cabinet would effect any drastic retrenchment and save the country from tobogganing downward to headlong disaster.

"The Chinese in ancient times sang: 'We eat the produce of the soil we cultivate and drink of the well we have dug. What benefit do we derive from the Emperor?' A large number of our compatriots also seem to have grown similarly anarchistic of late. As a man and his wife are no longer so when love has ceased to unite them, so when a people comes to lose interest in politics, the dissolution of the State must follow. If the rising generation has ceased to hope for anything from the Diet or the Government, and the majority of the people have come to ignore these altogether, matters are in a very serious condition indeed."

Readjustment or Revolution?

A phrase often on the lips of orators of all classes to-day is "Second Great Readjustment." The first "readjustment" was the restoration of the Imperial Family to power, which occurred about the time Commodore Perry knocked at the closed doors of Japan and was largely prompted by the presence of the "foreign devils" with their "black ships" off the rock-bound coast of Nippon. The Japanese do not like to regard the processes whereby the Shoguns were forced to abdicate in favour of the Emperor a revolution. They prefer to regard it as a readjustmentt and a readjustment i largely proved to be.

The period immeriately preceding the Meiji Restoration and the end of Shogunate *rule*, says the "Oriental Economist," was one of the greatest impasses in the history of Japan. Economic development had gone as far as it could under the feudal system and this was the fundamental cause of the prevailing unrest on the part of the people and the loss of prestige the Shogunate Government sustained, which the determination of Commodore Perry to have Japan unlock her doors intensified.

Thinking people are inclined to the belief that Japan has arrived now aat a similar impasse. They point out the parallel of general restlessness, intensified new by economic ills and, to some degree, through the American exclusion legislation. It is said that America prompted the first "readjustment" and it is being asked whether America will be the instrument wherby a second "readjustment" will be effected.

Imperialism Must Go.

"What shall it be—readjustment or revolution?"—asks the "Oriental Economist?" "What impediments or obstacles have to be demolished, and what sort of a new world do its advocates propose to have instead? The answer varies, but one clear under-note is discernible—imperialism must go and apurified liberalism take its place and be the basis and the pivot of all the country's policies, both domestic and foreign.

"Generally speaking," the paper continues, "the position of Japan to-day is comparable with the condition prevalent when Shogunate rule was on the verge of collapse, though very few then suspected that the Shogunate's days were numbered. The major part of the reforms on the occasion of the 'first great readjustment' centred round the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. In order to meet the situation successfully it became necessary to pull down the feudal system and to organize a solid and systematic political machine instead. This was the reason why the reformers made the Imperial Family the goal of their endeavours. The results achieved through the pulling down of the bariers of clans; rendering the ownership of land and purchase free to all; and depriving the samurai (warriors) of their hereditary emoluments and fiefs and turning them into productive citizens, were of no less a magnitude than those brought about by the French revolution. But, up to the time of the Saigo Rebellion (better known to foreigners as the Satsuma rebellion) in 1877, the authority of the Gentral Government was not fully established. The rate of progress afterwards made elicited the unbounded admiration of the Occidental world, but this progress was merely the radical conversion of the nation from feudalism to liberalism."

"Liberalism must be put at the helm again. Just as at the time of the 'first great readjustment' the nation was converted, from feudalism to liberalism, se it is necessary again to convert it from the imperialism that has crept in to liberalism. But how is this to be brought about—through readjustment or through revolution?"

Does Revolution Menace Japan?

Do revolutionary dangers really threaten Japan? It is very difficult to give a definite "yes" or "no" to this question. An analysis of present day conditions and the fears that are xepressed by people high in the esteem of the nation is the best reply can be made. Unrest everywhere is obvious, so much so that many of the nation's leaders are painfully conscious of the menace that lurks behind this unrest, and this unrest again has its genesis largely in economic causes, a fertile source for political violence in various other parts of the world. The earthquake has intensified the sufferings of a large section of the people, while, at the same time, the squandering of their substance by those more blessed with this world's goods, has become even more marked that before the great disaster of last September, presenting often a picture of dire misery cheek by jowl with criminally reckless dissipation. The Japanese to-day are a batter governed and more practically-minded people than were the French of the 18th century or the Russians before Red fury overturned Czardom. None the less one can't close his eyes to the fact that the radical elements are growing in strength and number throughout the country, largely through the pressure of economics.

The Prince Regent never goes out without a strong entourage for his protection, while the police practically parade the streets of his itinerary. The country is in a species of mental turmoil and confusion and something worth-while is badly needed to break the stagnancy of thought that is seeking satisfaction by craving dram draughts of dangerous "isms." It was thought that the visit to these shores or Dr. Tagore, the poet-philosopher of India, might to something towards remedying these defects, and when elderly greybeards, representing in an unofficial capacity important political and social forces in the country, almost begged of Dr. Tagore to send "other wise men from your India to teach us, for we have grave need of wise teachers to-day," there was more in the appeal than the spirit that merely asked St. Paul to come over to Macedonia and teach the Macedonians.

Soho Tokutomi, a member of the House of Peers and editor of the "Kokumin" (Nation), who has been regarded for years as Japan's most capable jouhnalist and who is said to understand the temper of his people better than anyone else, has often talked of revolutionary dangers. Mr. Takahashi, at present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the present Cabinet and at one time Premier and head of the Seiyukai when it was the biggest and most important political party in the land, has often talked of the possibility of revolution, declaring that the danger existed in a distant horizon—but a horizon still within the vision.

EMBARGO ON LUXURIES IN JAPAN

Tokio, July 7.

The import duties on luxuries are being raised all round to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to a Bill introduced in the Diet, the purpose of which is an embargo on luxuries rather than protection of home industries. The list of dutiable articles includes tea and other beverages, liquors, precious stones, woollens, silks, knitted goods, wearing apparel, cameras, gramaphones, toys and toilet goods.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FRENCH VESSEL SEIZED AT WUSIH

Astounding Action Taken by Chinese Authorities: How an Illegal Arrest was Planned: "555" Cigrettes the Excuse: Supposed Attempt at Blackmail

An astounding piece of impudence on the part of Chinese officials in Wusih, Kiangsu, reached Shanghai last Friday. This was the placing under arrest of a ship, flying the flag of France and commanded by a foreign captain, for the purpose of extorting from her owners, the Oriental Press, the sum of $50, which, they are informed, "can be arranged through the Chief of Police." The excuse under which the arrest was carried out is that the vessel was carrying a quantity of unstamped "555" cigarettes, on which the likin tax has not been paid.

That the vessel was carrying unstamped cigarettes is true. But nevertheless there are a number of reasons why the local Chinese authorities have no right to place the ship under arrest. First and foremost of these is that she is a foreign vessel trading under a foreign flag. Any action to be taken in respect of such a ship must be taken through the proper consular authorities. The second is, that the only dealings with tax authorities foreign vessels are subjected to is with the Maritime Customs; and further, the tax in question cannot apply to the cigarettes while they are on the ship, but can only be inflicted on the Chinese dealer who buys them, *after* he has bought them.

A Mean Plot.

The outrageousness of the case is heightened by the despicable plot put into operation by the authorities to give them their excuse. The vessel is a schooner, known as the Oriental Advertiser II. She plies her way in the capacity of an exhibition ship each year from Shanghai to Changsha, passing through the provinces of Kiangsu, Chêkiang, Anhui, Hupeh, and Hunan, and taking eight months on the journey. She carries with her samples of all kinds of commodities, such as cigarettes, cocoa, scent, disinfectant and tobacco, laid out on shelves in a long show room. Chinese are invited on board at each port to inspect these articles, and at nights are entertained to cinematograph shows on the schooner's long flat top deck.

On her arrival at Wusih a man came aboard with other visitors and presented himself as a merchant. He looked the sample "555" cigarettes over and said he would purchase 10 tins. He asked for the laodah to carry the tins and the request was granted. As soon as they got ashore, however, the laodah was arrested and cast into gaol, and a squad of police were sent to take charge of the ship. The "merchant" was a police spy sent on board to trap the captain.

The Oriental Press in Shanghai received the first intimation of the affair in a letter from the captain, a Russian, dated June 19. The letter stated:

The laodah was despatched by the compradore with 10 tins of sample State Express cigarettes. In about an hour's time I heard that he had been arrested by the local police for carrying unstamped cigarettes. I asked the compradore to go to the police station and secure his release. Soon afterwards a squad of police came on board and placed sentries all over the ship, and I have just been informed that the boat is under arrest. Afterwards the Chinese likin official came on board and asked to see my cargo papers. I refused, for according to law all my dealings have to be with the Maritime Customs. . . I warned them that they had no right to arrest a foreign ship and that I would hold them responsible for all losses sustained by the company, which I put at $500 a day. The dealer who bought the samples appears to have been a disguised police officer. The police are threatening to confiscate all the tobacco on board.

Absolutely Illegal.

A further letter dated June 25 states after describing the trick by which the arrest was made:—

I refused to recognize the arrest of the boat as legal and I warned them that if they wanted to get anything out of me they would have to use force, and that I would immediately report the matter to the French Consul General in Shanghai. I refused to give them any information about my cargo of cigarettes as according to the treaties foreign ships do not pay likin and are subjected to inspection only by the Maritime Customs. The police did not dare to attempt to force my holds. . . Later in the afternoon the police withdrew the guard from the boat and placed a police junk alongside the Oriental Advertiser. The next day I went to see the Chief Magistrate and he confirmed the statement that the ship was under arrest. The laodah was sent to prison, and when he was finally released we had to bath him in Flyosan.

The letter goes on to explain why, but we consider unnecessary to publish that description here. In a further private letter written to Mr. Leashin of the Oriental Press, the captain describes how he went to the yamen when the laodah was tried. Close to his side were two bamboo poles, covered in blood at one end. He asked, through his interpreter, what these were for and was told they were used to make witnesses, as well as prisoners, talk.

Mr. Leashin, chief of the advertising department of the company, told a "North-China Daily News" reporter last Friday: "We can do nothing in Shanghai. We have written to the French Consulate here and they have done nothing; we have telephoned to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and he also has done,—nothing."

Blackmail.

Mr. Leachin went on to say that he had sent his Chinese secretary to Wusih to assist the captain of the vessel. This man had written back to the effect that he had seen the officials in the City Magistrate yamen and had learned that the arrest was not "perfectly official," but that the whole matter was one of blackmail. The arrest had been carried out under instructions from the Cigarette Tax Bureau, though without a warrant.

When the secretary interviewed Magistrate Fong, that worthy told him blandly that "the vessel was not under arrest, the police boat had been put alongside simply to protect it. But of course it was understood the vessel would not be allowed to go away."

"There are two ways in which we can settle the matter" wrote the secretary. "One is through the medium of the French Consular authorities, and the other is by paying the $50 demanded by the tax people. The Chief of Police told me that he is a friend of the man in charge of the Trade Office and "could arrange the matter."

The secretary went on to state that he had not much faith in the payment of this $50, since he felt moderately sure the money would be accepted, but the boat still detained.

Mr. Leashin was emphatic that the company would pay nothing. He emphasized the absolute illegality of the whole affair and said the Company would not rest till they had secured the release of their vessel through official sources.

The Vessel Released

The schooner Oriental Advertiser II. has now been released unconditionally.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai is largely responsible for the action of the Wusih authorities in allowing the vessel to go.

On hearing of the seizure the Commissioner, we are informed, immediately sent a strong telegram to Wusih, with the excellent result aforesaid.

The Secretary sent up by Mr. Leashin (of the Oriental Press) returned on Sunday reporting failure in his efforts with the authorities. They, he said, demanded the sum of $100 (not $50 as stated before) for the vessel's release, whilst every obstacle had been put in his way. It was shortly after this, however, that news of the vessel's release was received in Shanghai.

The captain wrote down a day or so later stating that the police who had been placed on board his ship had simply faded away in the night, and no further opposition was offered to his leaving the port.

TULI OF SZECHUAN

Gen. Yang Sen's Installation Ceremony Attended by Huge Gathering

From Our Own Correspondent.

Some reference to the rejoicings in Chêngtu in connexion with Gen. Yang Sen's formal assumption of the post of Tuli has already been made. The following is an account of the installation ceremony in his yamên.

Chêngtu, Sze., June 18.

Last Thursday Gen. Yang Sen was crowned "Tuli" in state. The ceremony took the form of a monster ceremony at the Chiang-Chuin Yamên at the hour of noon. A three-day holiday had been proclaimed and the streets of the city and the public buildings and shops displayed the rainbow flag and bunting most lavishly. Precisely at the hour of noon the minute guns began booming until a salute of 21 guns had been fired. The great assemblage included all the chief office-holders, military and civil, with the Consuls of all the resident foreign Powers together with a large turn-out of foreigners, both ladies and gentlemen. The military brass band in resplendent new uniform opened the ball with the National Anthem, while all stood to attention. Then the assembly solemnly saluted the great flag behind the Tuli who stood rigidly to attention attired in a magnificent new blue uniform with brass mounted cap and plumes of a Field-Marshal. The Court Crier then announced the despatch from Peking appointing. Gen. Yang Sen the Tuli of Szechuan. When the despatch had been read Gen. Yang Sen was invited to address the large audience.

In a clear voice with military, staccato accent he delivered a brief inaugural address. He promised that he would obey the Central Government in Peking, would put forth his best efforts for the advancement of Szechuan, try to keep in check the various armies in the province, clean up the robber infested districts, take strong measures in an attempt to control the military situation, reorganize military education, make his soldiers work, promote peace throughout the province, an assist in maintaining peaceful international relations. He then urged the people to assist him as well as the officers by working in harmony with the Government. He spoke briefly and to the point and at the close was given a great ovation.

Three or four speakers followed, among whom were Dr. Beech, President of the Union University, Cheo Tao-kang, the ex-Tutuh of Revolutionary days, and some old scholars.

The Scholar of Old China.

One old scholar reputed to be 100 years old was assisted to the front by two priests to perform the ceremony of opening the Library that the Tuli has lately started in the Yamên for the use of officers and gentry.

At the close of the ceremony the foreign guests were invited to the Tuli's residence next door, where a dainty luncheon was spread in foreign style. Ladies at the piano dispensed music while the guests partook of the refreshments.

The next day the papers stated that Ten Sieh-heo would not accept the position of Civil Governor. It is reported that the Tuli telegraphed him urging that he accept the Peking appointment, and in the event of his unwillingness, that he himself would resign the Tuliship. It is pointed out, however, in many quarters that the safest plan would be for Ten Sieh-heo to accept the Civil Governorship, but administer it from the Chungking end of the province. It is hinted that the possibility of the Tuli and the Civil Governor working together in the provincial capital is rather remote. In the meantime the head of the Civil Yamên, Chen Po-nie, is acting Civil Governor.

Peitaiho bids fair to rouse the jealousy of Japanese summer resorts, for not only are the residents of North China making it their Mecca, but it is being favoured more and more as a summer sanctuary by the foreigners in Japan. Sir Charles Elliott, the British Ambassador to Japan, who intends to visit North China during July and August, will probably spend several weeks at Peitaiho.

MACLAREN'S ARRIVAL IN TOKIO

An Enthusiastic Welcome: Dinner Party at the British Embassy

Kagoshima, July 5.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived here at five this afternoon.

July 6.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren left Kagoshima this morning at 7 o'clock.—Reuter.

Tokio, July 6.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren has been forced to alight at Susami, 25 miles from Kushimoto, owing to lack of gasolene.

Later.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived at Kushimoto at 5.08 this afternoon.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Kushimoto, July 7.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren departed at 10.40 this morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 7.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived at Kasumigaura at 2.49 this afternoon. He was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds and by the Chief of the Kasumigaura Aviation Corps, who will be his hosts this evening. To-morrow the aviator is expected to arrive in Tokio, where he will stay for two or three days during which he will be the guest at many entertainments. When he starts off for the North he will be accompanied by Colonel Broome, who is awaiting him here.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 8.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren and party arrived here to-day from Kasumigaura and received an enthusiastic welcome from many officials and private persons. At the station, the Aviation Society of Japan presented a bouquet to the British flier.

After a short rest at the British Embassy, Major Maclaren called on the Minister of Communications, who presented souvenirs to him and Flight-Lieut. Plenderleith. His Royal Highness Prince Kuni, President of the Aviation Society, also presented them with medals for merit. They were entertained at a garden-party held this afternoon in the premises of Baron Iwasaki and it is understood that they will attend a dinner party to be given in their honour to-night by the British Ambassador.—Eastern News Agency.

FLOODS IN FOUR PROVINCES

Problems Before Relief Bodies: "Sinwanpao's" Appeal to Chinese for Self Help

Four Provinces, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kuangtung, are suffering from floods, remarks the *"Sinwanpao."* Very extensive areas are being inundated, and buildings have been demolished, crops destroyed and persons and cattle drowned.

Of these four provinces, Kiangsi has, generally speaking enjoyed immunity from floods in recent years, although the province has not yet recovered from the effect of the military depredation of former years.

As the areas affected are extensive, it will be very difficult to offer relief to all. Even assuming that this is possible, the relief offered can but assuage the suffering of the people for a time and not permanently. The people in distress will then either die in the gutter or turn robbers and bandits. Robbers and bandits were rampant after the protracted spell of drought, causing famine to five provinces in the north. Even now, brigands are still infesting Shantung and Honan.

But the effects of serious floods are more destructive and all-embracing, changing whole countrysides. Let every one do his or her utmost to rescue the people in flooded parts not only from their present plight, but also from being tempted to adopt a criminal career in the future (concludes the *"Sinwanpao"*).

JAPANESE LOAN FOR KOREAN RAILWAYS

New York, July 4.

Japanese interests are negotiating for a loan of $6,000,000 for construction of railways in Korea.—Reuter's American Service.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS IN REVOLT

Widespread Movement to Strike for Increase of Pay: 23 Ringleaders Arrested

Manila, July 7.

What is understood to be a widespread move among the Phillippine Scouts to "strike" for more pay culminated on Sunday in the arrest of 23 ringleaders at Fort McKinley by the provost guard, which raided a meeting. Further arrests are expected.

It is known that the leaders planned a demonstration on July 4 and threats are now made of a similar demonstration on August 2. It is also stated that the Scouts are forming a secret society with ramifications among 7,000 Filipino soldiers. The officers say that there is no objection to the scouts appealing through legal channels for an increase in pay, which is now 12 pesos a month as compared with 40 pesos for American soldiers.

Later.

It now appears that Sunday's raid at Fort McKinley was made prematurely under a misapprehension by the Provost-Marshal there, the intention of the authorities having been to arrest a much larger number, some say more than 100.

The situation at Fort McKinley is understood to be less acute than that at Camp Stotsenburg, where the garrison is exclusively Filipino, with the exception of a handful of American officers, a medical detachment, the staff, and others.

Two battalions of the Philippine Scouts refused to work this morning at Fort McKinley.

Later.

The white troops at Fort McKinley are one battalion of the 15th Infantry and one Anti-Aircraft Battalion. Manila has the 31st Infantry.

The Army says that the trouble is confined to the most ignorant of the men, who have apparently been inspired from outside.

The Naval Headquarters have issued a statement that no orders have been issued yet for movement of the Asiatic Fleet to Manila.

A statement by the Army says that the trouble is inspired by Bolshevik emissaries and that the movement is under control.

Later.

It is now learned that more than 500 Scouts are implicated at Fort McKinley. The men are being held disarmed in barracks. The Army is disposed to let the ringleaders off with prison terms, though their action is unquestionably mutinous. It is generally believed that the local Legionarios del Trabajo, a semi-Bolshevik labour secret society, is responsible though it has no direct connexion with Russia. There is no ground to suspect Japanese influence.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Many Returning to Duty: 90 Privates Discharged

Manila, July 8.

Officers at Fort McKinley spent the night examining individually the disaffected Scouts. They completed the examination of 100 of them, of whom all but six expressed willingness to return to duty. There still remain nearly 500, who are being examined to-day.

Similar investigations are being conducted at Corregidor and Camp Stotsenburg. No report has yet been received from these centres.

The tension is notably less this morning.

Later.

Some Filipino privates of the 12th Medical Regiment at Fort McKinley this morning refused to perform their duty, but later consented.

Ninety privates of the 57th Infantry refused to change their attitude, and will be dishonourably discharged immediately.

Camp Stotsenburg and Corregidor are reported quiet.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Plot to Blow up Magazine at Cavite Naval Yard

Manila, July 9.

San Roque, adjoining Cavite, has been quarantined for the purpose of avoiding clashes between the 600 Filipino employees of the Navy Yard who are on strike and American sailors.

Major-General G. W. Readix, Commanding in the Philippines, left for Manila this morning from Baguio.

It is reported that another Scout Regiment is disaffected.

A plot to blow up the magazine at Cavite Naval Yard was discovered this morning. The Filipino strikers are implicated. The situation is becoming increasingly serious.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SOCIAL HYGIENE IN THE FAR EAST

A General Advisory Body to be Established in Great Britain

London, July 7.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding *maisons tolerées* in Hongkong, Singapore and the Straits Settlement, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the constitution of a general advisory body to deal with social hygiene was shortly being established under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; namely, two Members of the House, including Lady Astor; two representatives of the Council for Combating Venereal Disease, and representatives of the War Office, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Health and the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

MOTORING IN NORTH KIANGSU

Making Whole of Northern Part of Province Safe for the Motor

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., July 1.

Four years ago Mr. Samuel B. Woods demonstrated for the first time that automobiles may be used in this district, by bringing a car from Hsuchowfu to Haichow and then down to this place, later going south to Kaoyu where he had his car shipped by water to Shanghai. The seeds sown then are now bearing fruit, for Gen. Ma Yu-ren has recently purchased a car and we understand has a large truck for transportation of soldiers now on the way.

Automobiles mean road building and the second step is now being taken. Orders have been issued to five *hsiens* to proceed with road-building and the actual work has begun in places. If the projected roads are completed it will be possible for one to use a car over almost all of the northern part of Kiangsu, as Gen. Bei Bao-shan has already carried on extensive work in the Haichow district. The country people are complaining bitterly about the work required of them, but unlike most hardships imposed on them, this will really be a boon for them too, when completed.

Two good rains recently have made the prospect for summer crops good. The most pessimistically inclined have to admit that the wheat crop this year was a bumper one, and for this we all are most sincerely thankful.

Bandits do not seem to have become as frequent as usual either, another source of gratitude. An official said to me to-day, "good crops mean peaceful people," and he is probably right.

The Grand Canal is unusually low for this time of the year, the launches can scarcely get through. Unless we have good rains in the north they will have to stop running in another day or so. This is almost unheard of for July.

The first artesian well in this part of the world is now being dug in the hospital compound. About 120 feet down a thick bed of coarse sand has been reached which constantly caves in on the drill. The final result of this venture will be reported later, as many foreigners here are sincerely hoping good water may be obtained from the well.

President Tsao Kun, says the Chinese press, proposes to create an organization for the unification of China, and appoint Mr. Sun Hung-yi to be its President. But has the President specified how China can be unified.

THE YOUNG IDEA AND ITS TEACHERS

Monster Conference at Nanking: Educational Expert from Mongolia

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, July 6.

The annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Education opened in Nanking on July 3, with an attendance from all parts of China of over 1,000 educators.

The spacious and beautiful grounds of Southeastern University are thronged with delegates and visitors, while the magnificent new Library, the Gymnasium (the largest in China) and other buildings are in constant use for exhibits and meetings.

Mr. P. C. Wang, president of the Law College, Nanking, is Chairman of this year's conference, Mr. W. T. Tao is Executive Secretary of the Association. Among the prominent leaders and speakers are Dr. Chang Po-ling of Nankai University, Fan Yuen-lien, former Minister of Education, Ma Yen-t' su the brilliant economist, Mr. Chang Tai-yuen of literary fame, Hsiung Hsi-ling, and Dr. C. T. Wang.

At the opening meeting, two educators from Mongolia attracted much attention. One spoke in Mongolian and the other interpreted for him into Chinese.

In addition to the open meetings with addresses, the programme is full with sectional meetings discussing Primary Education, Middle School education, Normal education, Higher Education, Political Science, Rural education, vocational education, the education of girls, citizenship training, physical training, educational administration, Scouting, the teaching of history, Chinese literature, science, the National Language and English. A large place is given to the Popular Education Movement. These discussions, and the pooling of methods and experiences from all over the country, are valuable and encouraging. The members realize more than ever the problems whiich face them and the need of united, determined effort.

A representative of Kao En-lung spoke at the opening meeting and invited the Association to meet in Tsingtau next year. Dr. W. W. Yen was unable to leave Peking but sent a representative. Liang Chi-chao and Hu Shih who expected to attend have not yet arrived.

The Association has published figures showing steady growth since the last meeting. The membership now includes 118 schools and organizations and 1471 educators.

The Association has been entertained by the Military and Civil Governors. On Saturday evening, the delegates gathered on the lawn of Ginling College and listened to the May Queen Musical repeated by the Methodist Girls' School.

The Convention will close on July 9.

FLOODS ALL ABOUT HANGCHOW

Lady Missionary Badly Hurt in Ricsha Accident in Shanghai

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, July 4.

The heavy rains have caused floods and much destruction of property in the river district. The heat is now upon us and the missionaries, especially those with children, have scooted to the hills.

Miss Lang, C. I. M. missionary, was thrown out of her ricsha in Shanghai going for the 8 o'clock train on Tuesday morning *en route* for Mokanshan. Serious symptoms developed in the train, and a telegram was sent from Kashing to Dr. Main to send an ambulance to meet the patient at the station. Miss Wetherell and Dr. Lasell met the patient and had her conveyed to the hospital where she is being treated and is getting on as well as can be expected.

The weather is very trying and sudden deaths are reported from many quarters of the City and some kind of epidemic is feared, rumours are in the air.

The schools have broken up and the students gone home to play for 10 weeks.

YELLOW PRESS OF AMERICA EXAGGERATING JAPANESE FEELING ON EXCLUSION LAW

How International Animosities Are Bred: No Antagonism to Americans in Japan and No Public Demonstrations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, June 30.

American papers that have just teached Japan possess exaggerated and misleading accounts of the Imperial Hotel episode when a dozen hooligans broke up a dance at the Imperial Hotel on June 7. These reports are followed by others to the effect that Americans in Japan are being maltreated and, therefore, the Japanese in America must be made the objects of retaliation. Apart from such "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" law being hardly justifiable, the plain and simple truth is that no Americans have been maltreated in Japan. Americans go about their usual duties just as they have done, though a certain amount of tenseness, largely due to the individual's point view and mental state, can be read on the faces of some.

Week-ends take Americans out of the city many miles into the interior. I travelled on a train to Nikko, the sacred city of Japan, where are the magnificent mausolea of the Tokugawa shoguns, last week end. In the same large bogie compartment were three young Americans and quite a number of Japanese of all classes. The Americans whiled away the hours playing auction bridge. The conductor passed them several times, and, although he would have been perfectly justified in asking them to cease their game of cards, gambling in any form, whether for fun or otherwise, is taboo in Japan, they carried on their game till they got to their destination. The seemingly trivial incident is mentioned to show that there is far from a desire to make Americans feel uncomfortable. Those who are trying to make citizens of the United States uneasy are the hotheads, not those in authority, as far as one can judge by careful observation.

The reports reaching the United States in regard to alleged misdemeanours of the Japanese public bear a striking family resemblance. This is easily realized when it is remembered that most of the American correspondents here come from one place, the majority club together, and work together. Thus, there is an interchange of ideas and sentiment, when sheer independence in each one making out his own reports and basing them on actualities instead of hazardous guesses and rumours is of paramount necessity.

"Leg Pulling" in Excelsis.

Fiendish mischief is also having its place in the present excitement. A group of American newspaper men were recently discovered in a state bordering on semi-panic, because they had received "authentic reports" that all American homes would be raided that night, Americans ejected and that they might not even live to see the morrow's sun. The ridiculousness of the whole thing was that most of these young men who were talking of guarding their sacred homes talked in a loud voice of where the holster with the Colt automatic was hanging and its contents. Even more ridiculous was the fact that no one was in a position to shoot at all—leave alone shooting straight—while it did not seem to dawn on any that the precincts of a hotel, miles from where they live, was hardly the proper place to guard inviolate their sacred homes.

It all turned out afterwards to have been a practical joke played by a mischievous Japanese, who, however, is learning, in a police cell, that there is a type of "leg pulling" that the law will always frown upon. This incident shows the frame of mind in which some of the younger Americans are, a frame of mind that might find its way into cables which are sent off post-haste, but which will—or ought—not to find their way into the calmer articles that follow when the first flush of excitement has disappeared and the real perspective of the events under consideration can be rightly guaged.

Business Firms Worried.

Several American and British firms have been compelled to send out lengthy cables on their own account, practically contradicting the cable reports of some of the press correspondents in Tokyo. I called on the heads of a British and of an American firm—two of the largest foreign firms in Tokyo—to ascertain their views on the subject. The former declared that he was "bitterly disappointed" at the "penchant shown for sensation," while the American director was blunt and said he was "totally disgusted."

A report that might have reached China too during the first week of June spoke of "the anti-American feeling in Tokio having reached its greatest climax in a day of demonstrations to-day (June 5)."

It was a day of demonstrations certainly, but it happenned to be the City of Tokio's celebrations of the Prince Regent's marriage, the farewell to the former U.S. Ambassador Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, while the only anti-American demonstration on that day was at a meeting held by some reactionaries in the Wrestling Theatre, at Ryogoku, on the banks of the River Sumida. The tens of thousands out were there because the city was rejoicing and was in festive garb and to express *bon voyage* to Mr. Woods. The meeting to discuss the immigration problem was said to have been attended by some 25,000 persons, and there is no doubt that a large proportion of this number went to this meeting because they were out for the other two reasons and wanted to take in all the excitement the day had to offer. Besides, 25,000 at a Tokio mass meeting is not by any means large. I have seen 50,000 to 75,000 at a labour meeting or at a "down with the Ministry" demonstration.

The American Embassy.

That the American Embassy had a cordon of police thrown around it is true, but this refers to the old American Embassy which was burnt to shreds last September and where, till recently, a band of U.S. marines, under the command of Major W. H. Sullivan, were encamped. The posting of police here was a precautionary measure that had the full co-operation and assent of the American authorities in Tokyo, as it was feared that, some notoriety-thirsting "patriot" might resent the presence of American soldiers on Japanese soil and attempt to use this as a lever to force a new development. The marines have gone away to Manila and the old America Embassy—known as Camp Cyrus E. Woods—is as good as deserted except for the Japanese employees of the Embassy who continue to live there on the tents that have been erected for them by the American marines. Business appertaining to the American Embassy is, and has been, conducted in the Imperial Hotel since the earthquake disaster, and there is no guard of any kind in this part of the Hotel, though there is ample evidence of police in other parts of the building ready to cope with any *sakéfied* (*sake* is Japanese rice wine) who might try to create a scene. In saying that the American Embassy is being guarded by police—which is true in a way—the impression might be entertained abroad that the Chargé d'Affaires and the staff are in danger, which is far from true. One can't be too explicit at the present time.

Authorities in a Dilemma.

It is nonsensical to infer that the authorities are purposely allowing matters to drift to a dangerous point. There is nothing at all to warrant such an assumption. First, it should be borne in mind that the Japanese are not in a position to use force, even if they should be inclined to do so; then despite the fact that the entire nation is exercised to a more or less degree by the American immigration legislation, the question of a resort to arms is not likely to find a unanimous assenting echo. The Government is in a dilemma. There is considerable unrest internally which the Government fears much more than the excitement caused by the immigration question, an unrest that might use the immigration issue to force something akin to civil war.

The next three or four months will be the crux of difficulties. Tomorrow, July 1, the day on which the immigration legislation is to go into effect, will undoubtedly be marked by demonstrations. July 4—American Independence Day—will also be used for a similar purpose. Then, if there are no untoward occurrences on the Pacific Coast of America, things will begin to die down, the humid and irritable Japanese summer aiding, and in this case being a veritable blessing.

HONGKONG NOTES

The British Aviators: Sergt. Andrews Among the Bison: A Lawn Bowls Feat

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, July 2.

The British world aviators, tired, unkempt, but happy arrived here on Monday evening from Haiphong. The crowds in their launches had waited patiently for nearly three hours, and for fully 10 minutes, when the keen-sighted spotted the graceful machine silhouetted against the clouds, the noise of the aeroplane was deafened by the thunder of welcome that had been pent up and ready to burst at any moment.

Unlike the Americans, Maclaren spotted the landing station immediately. From a height of 1800 feet the pilot circled the machine round Stonecutter's Island and then swooped down on to the water, landing with hardly a splash and stopping without taxi-ing. This was made possible by the ideal construction of the undercarriage which with the two small pontoons fitted to the wings enables the 'plane to skim gracefully on the surface of the water.

Sergt. Andrews, the mechanic, proved exceedingly modest. At first he stubbornly refused to be photographed, but at length in response to his leader whom he asked:"Is that an order, sir?" he yielded and faced the battery of cameras that confronted him. Of his experiences, Sergt. Andrews frankly confessed that at one stage of the flight, he had what is known as the "wind up." They were passing over huge tracts of jungle between Bangkok and Vinh. Once when they had to descend fairly low, he saw a squad of elephants and bison charging about in a wild state. Everywhere around there was bog and if they had been forced to land they could never have risen nor have got in touch with anyone.

The Portuguese Flying Men.

The Portuguese aviators, whose flight from Lisbon ended 20 miles away from Hongkong, have been fêted and thoroughly honoured at Macao during the past week. They intend returning to Hongkong where the Portuguese community have arranged an official celebration for next Thursday (July 10). It will be in the nature of a farewell gathering as the aviators will leave for Portugual soon afterwards. They are going home *viâ* Shanghai and America. They will be presented with souvenirs and will be entertained at a garden party at the Club de Recreio on Friday and at a ball at the Club Lusitano on Saturday.

A Lawn Bowls Feat.

Probably a unique performance was recorded in Hongkong's lawn bowls history yesterday. In a first round match in the Colony's championship tournament, Mr. Mill representing the Civil Service Cricket Club defeated Mr. Lee of Craigengower by 21 points to nil. Can any one of the Big Four in Shanghai equal this?

TAONAN-TSITSIHAR RLWY

Japan's Disavowal of Any Arrangement

Peking, July 7.

The Waichiaopu, at the request of the Chiaotungpu, recently sent a note to the Japanese Legation asking whether the report was true that Japan had reached an agreement with Manchuria for the construction of a railway from Taonanfu to Tsitsihar. The Japanese Legation has now replied entirely disavowing knowledge of the matter.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE KIANGWO REFLOATED

Hankow, July 9.

The Indo-China S. N. Company's steamer, Kiangwo, which ran aground up-river on July 6, has been refloated and is apparently not damaged.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BANDIT SEASON OPENED IN NORTH KIANGSU

Famous Leader's Head Adorning the Walls of Haichow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Haichow, July 2.

Two soldiers dead, others wounded:—

The ruins of a village still smouldering:

Nineteen heads on the wall of the city mark the opening of the Bandit Season in this section.

Ordinarily the execution or escape of a score of bandits in North Kiangsu is worth little more than a paragraph, so accustomed have we become to such recitals, but the present event is of unusual interest for many reasons.

First and foremost of these is that Li Gia-chi, whose deeds have been recorded previously in these columns, was among those who paid the extreme penalty for his crimes. A robber of ordinary standing for some years, he leaped into prominence 10 months ago by the awful vengeance he wreaked upon a neighbour who had given the military a tip as to his whereabouts. Late in August of last year, in broad daylight he swept down upon his enemy's home and slaughtered every living being within the walls, making a total of a round dozen—men, women and children—and then applied the torch. Li was a robber of unusual type. He was well-educated in the classics, quite-well-to-do as country people here are reckoned and stood well in the community—and in passing it may be said this standing was by no means injured in his immediate neighbourhood when he embarked once for all on the bandit's career.

Few but Ferocious.

Whether from choice or necessity he organized only a small band of followers, but they made up in efficiency and ferocity for the greatest numbers in bands with whom he was affiliated. There were four of these bands last autumn that had things their own way for several months until General Bei Bao-san got into real action with his system of roads, telephones and motor lorries for quick transport. One by one the bands were chased away, scattered and their leaders slain.

Big-nosed-Hsu was the first to fall, being wounded in the leg in December and soon after caught and executed.

Old Mrs. Djao, perhaps the most cruel leader the region has ever known, was caught at Weihaiwei, carried back over the scenes of her robberies and executed at Ichoufu about June 5.

Liu Hsiao Liu-dz escaped the net, but his mother and younger brother were both shot about Christmas time.

Li Gia-chi also escaped and was said to have spent the winter and spring in Shanghai, and the fact that this latest raid was pulled off by his men entirely armed with new automatic pistols is fairly good evidence that he spent his vacation in touch with some enterprising gun-runner. No one can study the bandit subject without seeing how immense an advantage the bandit has over the soldier who tries to bring him in. A mobile force, dogging from one huddle of huts to another, requires a force of five times as many soldiers for their surrounding. Li pinned his faith to this fact and substituting the automatic for the clumsier rifle came back to show what he could do.

Honours Rest with Troops.

There were known to have been 33 in his band and the company of soldiers that rounded them up deserve all praise for their courage and skill. Hemmed in at last, the ruffians died gamely and an observer declared that all the victims had been shot in the head, apparently as they peeped up for a return shot. As they were driven out of one house by firing the roof they fled to another until they were gradually wiped. Several escaped through the lines, several more were taken alive and the heads of 19 were brought back and hung on the city wall. There is still a question as to whether the above-mentioned Liu was among the slain as some were disfigured by the fire and were unrecognizable.

A second point of interest is the complete turning of the tables as compared with last year when the soldiers suffered defeat after defeat in actual fighting and rarely caught any but stragglers. Confident of repeating last year's successes Li made his first raid less than 15 miles from Haichow. He was caught at last at a village only a mile or two off the main automobile road and in sight of a telephone station.

Again, whereas last year the soldiers fought only half-heartedly and that requiring the pressure of the general himself, this brilliant performance was pulled off in his absence at Nanking.

So the situation stands at the opening of the season with all honours resting with the soldiers.

THE HANTAN TABLET IN SHANSI

Reverent Reception of Famous Rainmaker: The End of a Noted Outlaw

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taiku, Shan., July 4.

In my letter of a few days ago I reported that the people of Taiyuanfu had sent to Hantanhsien in Chihli Province for the rain-producing iron tablet. The tablet was received in Taiyuanfu on the afternoon of July 1. Elaborate ceremonies were carried out in a "water temple" outside the west gate of the city, led by Governor Yen in person. Then he and the other provincial and local officials followed the tablet in procession through the streets of the city to its resting-place in the Fu Kung Ssu. There, again, prayers were offered for rain. That evening rain fell in some of the northeastern districts of the province, but thus far the drought remains unbroken in Taiyuanfu city and throughout the central plain. The supply of "iron tablets" in Hantanhsien seems to be able to meet all demands, for the officials and people of Pingtingchow have sent for one on their own account. Their prayers were answered with a sprinkle of rain on the evening of the first. In this part of Shansi unusually high winds have prevailed for several days, but from a dry quarter, the southwest.

In Sankiaots'un in Kihsiensha a few days ago the people met to pray for rain in the Lung Wang temple. An unusual amount of incense was burned and from it the temple took fire and burned to the ground.

Desperate Bandit Shot Down.

In Wenshuihsien a few days ago a desperado who had terrorized the people of that and neighbouring districts met the fate he had richly earned. His name was Ch'en Nan-tse. The story of his misdeeds, which included both highway robbery and rapine, reached the ears of the Governor, who ordered the local officials to capture him dead or alive. Ch'en Nan-tse had at least three murders to his credit, two of them being members of the pollice in Kihsiensha and Ch'ing-yuan. The local magistrate, Mr. Yang, deputed his chief of police and the prosecuting attorney of the district to effect the capture or killing of the bandit. Leading a strong force of police these men scoured the district for some days, finally learning that Ch'en Nan-tse was hiding in the Hu Shen temple in Wen Shui city. Just before daybreak he would remove to another place. He was followed one day to an enclosed threshing floor, where the police closed in on him. Seeing that he was surrounded, and being armed with two revolvers, the bandit opened fire first. The police promptly replied and in all 73 shots were exchanged. The outcome of this fusillade was that Ch'en Nan-tse and the man in whose property he was taking refuge were both killed. If any members of the police force were injured no report was made of it.

TELEGRAPHIC reports from Changsha, Hankow, Nanchang and Canton all tell of ever-rising floods, inundating fields and streets and drowning many people and cattle.

FROM SEA TO KANSU BY RAILWAY

Proposed Extension of Lunghai Line to Far Away Lanchow: Wu Pei-fu Approving

The part played by overseas Chinese in the development of business enterprises is sufficiently known not to require detailed repetition. Wing On, Sincere, the M. Y. San Co. and many other merchandizing organizations are the result of the enterprise of Chinese from Australia, the Straits Settlements and Hawaii. The overseas Chinese have, however, played only a small part in the politics of China nor has their vast capital been used in the financial rehabilitation of the country. They are mostly of the conservative Cantonese stock, often Hakkas, who know how to keep as well as earn their money.

Now comes the Lunghai Railway and fosters a scheme said to have the approval of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, to complete the Lunghai Railway from Haichow in Kiangsu to Lanchow in Kansu, an enterprise enormous in its commercial, political and social possibilities. For it will connect the Yellow Sea with Central Asia; it will bring the Moslem population of China closer to the Yangtze and Yellow River Valleys; it will make possible the migration of surplus population from overpopulated Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu to thinly-populated Kansu and Sinkiang.

Line Open and the Cost.

The scheme is for the overseas Chinese, the emigrants abroad, to finance the railway. The prospectus says; in part:

"The total amount of the loan on this railway was originally Frs. 250,000,000, but it was subsequently altered to £10,000,000. The first instalment issued was £4,000,000. As China was then in great turmoil, it is not quite clear as to how the money was spent. The war in Europe soon broke out, making subsequent issue impossible. After great trouble, the officials concerned managed to raise sufficient funds to start work; and it was only on January 1, 1917, that the Kaifeng-Hsuchow section in the east, and the Loyang-Kuanyintang section in the west were built; and traffic on these sections was begun, being regarded as business during the construction.

Later, it was extended eastward to the Grand Canal and westward to Shenchow, traffic on which was opened as soon as possible. The length of the line in operation is 675 kilometres; but the amount of indebtedness, calculated as on January 1, 1924, has reached $122,868,930.

Hopes of Profit.

The prospectus at this point touches on the repayments of the loans and the eventual deficit.

"As the political situation is settled, trade is reviving, and considering that Haichow will be open to traffic the next year, (according to the Belgian-Dutch Loan Agreement), we are not too optimistic in hoping for an additional profit of $540,000. Moreover, in so long a time as 34 years, the revenues of our railway will certainly increase from year to year, as has been the case with other railways, provided there be no untoward incidents happening in the meantime."

Thus, it will be seen that the profit from working the present mileage of the Lung-Hai Railway, can only maintain its own ground and meet its loan service. If we want to extend the line from Shenchow westward, first to Sian and then to Lanchow, the sale of Chinese bonds cannot be readily effected owing to financial stringency in Europe after the Great War. Even if the Belgian Company is willing to do its utmost to raise funds, nevertheless we should not allow any time and opportunity to slip by, if our Chinese emigrants will give us financial help. Both sides can co-operate together, and the work will be more expeditiously done with a less effort.

Don't Let Europe Get Them.

After discussing in detail the bonds issued with regard to this railway, the prospectus continues.

"The 7 per cent. Treasury Bonds and the 8 per cent. Treasury Bonds all beng short term bonds, are worth above 90 per cent. in European markets.

"Why allow the above-mentioned bonds to drift into European markets and their value to be manipulated by other people? Would it not be better for Chinese emigrants to rise to the occasion by buying them up, especially at this time when the franc is quoted at so low a rate? It needs no prophet to say that very large profits will reward their buyers. If you wait till France and Belgium have recovered their pre-war financial position, the loss to China will be so great as to defy description. Note what happened in the Gold Franc question.

"You may buy any of the above mentioned bonds through the Belgian Railway and Tramway Company at Brussels, or through the Banque Belge pour L'Etranger in China."

FROM FISHING VILLAGE TO BIGGEST PORT

65th Anniversary of Yokohama's Participation in World Trade

The 65th anniversary of the opening of Yokohama to international trade was celebrated on the 2nd instant under the joint auspices of Kanagawa prefecture and Yokohama municipality.

The ground was packed by 5,000 people, including Mr. Seino, new governor of Kanagawa, and other prefectural government authorities, the Mayor, Mr. Watanabe and municipal officials, Mr. Kodama, governor of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and many leading business men of that port. Speeches were made by Mr. Seino, Mr. Watanabe, and Mr. Hara, a prominent silk merchant of Yokohama.

Mr. Watanabe spoke on behalf of the promoters of the celebration saying that the earthquake and fire of last September would never be forgotten by the people of Yokohama. By dint of their hard labour the city had grown from a straggling fishing village to the most prosperous port in the country during the 65 years since it had been opened to foreign trade, and in a few short hours it was razed to the ground.

Nor will the people forget, he said, the deep sympathy shown by Japanese and foreigners during the days which followed the September calamity and that special thanks is due to the Yokohama Specie Bank which came forward with the liberal contribution of Y.1,000,000 to the municipality. The mayor concluded by saying that the time will not be long before the Yokohama city and port will be restored to its former prosperous condition through the joint efforts of the Government authorities and people in rebuilding one of the leading trade ports in Japan.

JAPAN'S EXPANSION OF NAVAL AIR FORCES

Tokio, July 7.

Subject to providing the necessary funds without unduly swelling the estimates, Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, told the Diet to-day that the world situation demanded that Japan should further expand her naval air forces. He recommended the establishment of 11 squadrons, additional to the 17 already embodied in the present programme.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS NEAR URGA

London, July 10.

According to Rosta's Urga correspondent, an expedition under the Tibetan explorer, Col. Kozloff, has discovered near Urga a group of burial mounds of great antiquity containing the remains of Chinese princes.—Reuter.

THE STREET-CAR STRIKE IN OSAKA

Osaka, July 10.

Efforts at mediation in the street-car strike are thought likely to be successful in bringing the men back to work.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK CHEKIANG

$41,000 Expended Last Year: Attempts to Prevent Recurrence of Floods

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taichow, July 1.

Heavy summer rains always cause a certain amount of anxiety to the inhabitants of Taichowfu and neighbourhood. We have had almost continuous rain for the last three weeks of June. Although the river has risen considerably now and again there has been no flood to speak of. The Bridge of Boats was removed as a precautionary measure, but the river being tidal even above Taichowful the water has largely been carried away.

The dangerous floods are caused by very high tides meeting the flood waters. Last year, typhoon and big floods combined caused a lot of damage. To meet the distress which followed, a Famine Relief Fund was started. A great deal of Relief Work has been done owing to the generous support given to this Fund both by Chinese and foreigners. A local Sub-Committee was formed, and superintended expenditure of the money. Two foreigners were on this Committee, the rest being Chinese. It has distributed in relief and paid for work done, no less a sum than $41,000. A large part of this sum came from the Chinese foreign famine relief committee—the remainder coming from Chinese sources. The present Magistrate, like his predecessor, has taken a keen, active part in the distribution and spending of these funds, both of them showing special anxiety that they should be expended in the best interests of those most needing relief. The flood spread devastation over a large area, relief work has been correspondingly extensive in its operations. Work done has not only sought to repair damage but as far as possible to prevent its recurrence. For instance dykes and sluices opposite Hainen, on the north bank of the river, have been repaired—a new stone retaining wall has been built outside the city wall of Ling-hai at the southeast corner, formerly known as the Fongtaimen, A sum of $7,000 is being spent upon this latter piece of work, though this sum will not be sufficient to finish it; 3,000 is being supplied by the Committee from the Relief Funds, the remaining $4,000 is being provided by the Chinese Provincial Authorities. A strong stone wall is being built just outside Taichow city to prevent further encroachment of the river, which at this particular point is washing up dangerously close to the wall's foundations.

To fill up outhouses, courtyards and part of the street with dry inflammable straw is courting disaster from fire. This is what the Chinese down here do with their straw as soon as they have beaten the grain out of it. A little child was allowed to play with a box of matches amidst heaps of straw, with the natural result that much of it was soon ablaze. Owing to the prompt energetic action of local firemen, who soon appeared on the scene with helmets and axes, the fire was checked, but not before about a dozen houses had been destroyed. This is the first time I have seen Chinese firemen at work outside Shanghai. That they had to fight this fire with hand pumps and buckets of water, and axes and the fact that they so quickly got it in hand is very much to their credit.

As in Virgil's day so to-day *"Fama....mobilitate viget, viresque aequirit eundo."* A wild rumour soon spread abroad in the country that 600 houses had been completely burnt down. It is quite true that had it not been for the firemen's efforts this number of houses might have been destroyed. After all was over a relic of bygone superstition appeared, although the origin of the fire was quite easily explained. Some good people declared it was caused by spirits of Mon-tin-de hill, in revenge for their having been disturbed by soldiers cutting a road from the city up to the foreign hospital. Most of the Chinese city dwellers to-day, however, feel that to believe such foolish tales is a reflexion upon their intelligence, and the tales are soon forgotten.

According to a telegram from Hunan to Hankow papers, Gen. Ma Chi inflicted upon Shen Hung-ying's army a crushing defeat and the siege of Kueilin has been raised.

MR. H. E. MORRISS ON TRANS-SIBERIAN

Account of Journey to London: Railway in Bad Repair: Mishaps Frequent

"I believe I am the first Englishman to travel from China viâ the trans-Siberian Railway since the war," Mr. H. E. Morriss, said to "Evening News" representative on his recent arrival in London.

Mr. Morris went on to say that he had made the journey between London and China by seven different routes, but he described this journey through the entire breadth of Soviet Russia as by far the most interesting.

"I found the trans-Siberian Railway greatly changed," he said. "The luxurious compartments of the wagon-lits were dilapidated.

"The rails in some places had eaten into the rotten wooden sleepers, and accidents frequently occur.

"My carriage was overturned about the seventh day of the journey. No one was hurt, but we had to wait for the next train from Moscow and borrow two of its carriages, as there were none to be had elsewhere.

"There is a great shortage of rolling stock and of money.

"We got our food at the little Siberian stations along the route, as there was no dining-car on the train.

"The food was good and very cheap. Eggs were 50 for 2s.

"In Moscow there were practically no foreigners in business. The factories were mostly closed down. British appeared to be the most popular, Americans the least popular.

"Lord Parmoor's son, Mr. Cripps, was the only Englshman I found investing capital there. He showed me a number of houses he had built in Moscow, and he hopes to obtain good interest on his money by this speculation, and is quite content with results so far."

Mr. Morriss remarked that he had been treated with the greatest courtesy by the Soviet officials throughout the journey.

SERVICE OF CHINESE LOANS

China's Belated Repentance

London, July 4.

Commenting on the Chinese Government's decision to resume full service of loans, the "Manchester Guardian" says that the action of certain Governments in continuing from motives of self-interest to turn a blind eye on the Treaty concluded four years' ago is not an inspiring example of financial morality and it is a good thing that China for her part has now seen fit to bring the episode to an end.—Reuter.

The monsoon forecast for this year, says the "Pioneer" of June 11, has special interest in that it is the last to be issued by Sir Gilbert Walker, who retires shortly, after having devoted 20 years to the service of Indian meteorology, and in so doing has wrought remarkable changes in the system of forecasting an event that is of vital moment to the prosperity of this country. It is pleasant to note that he is able to make his bow with a not too unfavourable prognostication.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SQ.-LDR. MACLAREN'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS FLIGHT FROM HONGKONG

Propeller Found to Be Chipped but Soon Replaced with Chinese Authorities' Help: Machines Generally Behaving Splendidly

A "North-China Daily News" representative was granted an interesting conversation with Major Maclaren at H. M. Consulate last Friday, in the course of which the journey from Hongkong to Shanghai was described in detail.

"We took off the water from Hongkong, just behind Stonecutters Island, at 9.32 on Wednesday morning" he related, "and a large crowd came down to see us off. There were a number of launches, the usual hooting of sirens and letting off of crackers, etc., and after circling the harbour once we set off on our course. We experienced some rather bumpy weather at first, but the day was clear and calm, excepting for a few low clouds. We kept well out to sea, and with a slight, but favourable wind, averaged some 85 miles per hour and alighted in Pagoda Anchorage at Foochow at 2.35 p.m.

"Everything was there waiting for us. The Asiatic Petroleum Company, as usual, had made all the arrangements and provided us with a launch which towed us to the buoy."

Chinese Authorities' Help

"On our arrival at Foochow" he said, "we found that something from the machine, probably a nut or a bolt or something of the sort, had flown out into the propellor, chipping the blades rather badly. The accident might have been more serious had it not been for the assistance very kindly extended to us by the Chinese authorities at the port, and that same evening we had everything repaired and O. K. We spent the night aboard a steamer that was handy to the machine. We were not able to get into Foochow itself, owing to the fact that the Pagoda Anchorage is some distance out.

"We left Foochow punctually at 7 o'clock in the morning. The day was fine and bright and there was no wind on the surface. The wind when we started was very slight, but was again with us. When we reached Goodridge Point, however, shortly before 10 o'clock, quite a strong wind was blowing and we made excellent progress. After Wenchow Point we met with heavy clouds which obscured the land from view and further on ran into more low lying clouds. We sighted Shanghai at about eleven o'clock and landed in the river at 11.25."

In reply to a question as to how he found the landing place here, Major Maclaren replied: "Oh very easily indeed, we could see it from a long way off, and the cross helped us considerably. There was no difficulty about that at all. With regard to the wind direction, the smoke from the ships in port was sufficient to give us that."

"Were the machines you used both of the same pattern?" Major Maclaren was asked.

Machines Behave Splendidly

"Exactly," came the reply. "They are both Vickers Vulture amphibious flying boats. Their behaviour throughout the trip has been perfectly wonderful. With the exception of those two incidents, at Korfu and in the Sind desert the engines have not even missed once. On the two occasions I just mentioned the trouble was due to the reduction gear, and in neither case was the machine at all damaged. As for the smash at Akyab, that was due almost entirely to the weather. Certainly you could not find a better type of machine today than this for the work."

When the "North-China Daily News" representative passed the remark that he supposed all idea of a race had been dropped by now, the aviator answered at once: "There never was any question of a race at all. The two expeditions are so entirely different. The one is a well organized affair backed by millions from the Government, the other, our show, is purely and simply a private venture. Vickers have supplied us with the machines, Napier's with the engines, and the A.P.C. with oil and petrol and general arrangements *en route*."

"Well, how do the Royal Air Force figure in the matter?" he was asked.

"They don't," replied Major Maclaren.

"Technically speaking, then, you are on leave?"

Just Taking a Holiday

"Of course" was the answer. "I am on half pay and the Air Force has nothing at all to do with the matter. I am on leave purely and simply. Just taking a holiday, that is all, only instead of big game shooting or something of a similar nature we are doing this. Of course," he added, "we should like to get round first."

Major Maclaren also had something to say about the action of the United States destroyers Paul Jones and William B. Preston in bringing the new machine to him at Akyab.

"It was a wonderfully sporting thing to do" he said. "Indeed it is one of the best things I have ever heard of."

After Japan the airmen round the Kurile and Aleutian Islands and then run for Alaska and down to Vancouver. From there they will make straight across Canada, stopping at Winnipeg and Montreal, on to St. John's and the Azores, Lisbon and then England. They hope to arrive there some time in August, having started from England on March 25.

The most unpleasant stretch of flying will probably be across the North Pacific over the Aleutian Islands to Vancouver. This was where the Americans had such a bad time. There is not too much traffic round those seas, and the country is inhospitable and bleak to get blown on to. The longest stretch they will have to make, however, will be from St. John's, New Foundland, to the Azores, a distance of some 1,350 miles. The winds should be fair, however, and weather conditions generally good.

LUNCHEON AT SHANGHAI CLUB

Aviators Entertained by British Members

A large and representative gathering assembled at the Shanghai Club to welcome the British Round-the-World fliers at lunch. Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived at the Club at 12.45, accompanied by Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, and was received with cheers. Flight-Lieut. Plenderleith was detained, trying to repair damage caused to the machine last night by a junk running into it, but he arrived at 1.40.

After lunch Mr. R. G. MacDonald, President of the Shanghai Club, proposed the health of the aviators in a few felicitous words. He mentioned the bad luck that had attended them, but pointed out that they had stuck to their job, and assured them that the members of the Shanghai Club looked forward to their completing their world flight, and hoped that they would meet with no more troubles.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren, who was received with vociferous cheers, expressed the thanks of himself and his colleagues at the wonderful reception they had received in Shanghai, and assured the members of the Shanghai Club that they would carry away with them very pleasant memories of their short stay in Shanghai. Squadron-Leader Maclaren expressed his regret at the illness that had overtaken Sergeant Major Andrews, but stated that the latest advice was that he was again normal, and it was expected that he would be able to leave to-morrow. Squadron-Leader Maclaren emphasized the fact that he could not have arrived here had it not been for the wonderful assistance he had received from the American fliers and the American Navy. After drinking to the health of the members of the Shanghai Club, he proposed a toast to the American fliers, the American Navy and the American nation in general, and this was very cordially responded to.

He said that, considering the American fliers were doing the same thing, he thought it was very sporting of them to give the help they did.

When Squadron-Leader Maclaren sat down there were persistent calls of "We want Plenderleith." The latter then arose, and said that he had no remarks to make but to thank the members of the Shanghai Club. The gathering then broke up.

DINNER WITH MEMBERS OF BRITISH R. A. F.

Reminiscences of the Flight

Major Maclaren and Lieut. Plenderleith and Mr. Barton, H. B. M. Consul-General were entertained at dinner last Friday by 29 former members of the Royal Air Force, Mr. Swann in the chair.

Replying to the toast of his health Major Maclaren told some fine stories of his journey from Home. The world flight was first thought of two years ago when Maclaren returned from his duty in the Near East. He had already discussed it with Lieut. Plenderleith and they together discussed it with the Chief of Air Staff who was very keen. Having decided on the two senior officers they looked round for a mechanic and selected Serg. Andrews out of many and after a three months course at Napier's they were all ready for their trip. On March 25 they started from England and in easy stages got through Europe without any troubles or mishaps. They were forced to land near Corfu on a small lake, and found trouble with their reduction gear, which necessitated a new engine. They proceeded after 16 days and got as far as Karachi when more trouble with their engine caused them another delay. They landed on the desert about 200 miles from Karachi and about 20 from the railway. They were very well received in spite of the distance, every assistance was given them and they were able to get away again in seventeen days. They then went on to Calcutta and them to Akyab where they were forced to land on a small body of water. They were forced to stay there for three days owing to the torrential rains.

As a result of their mishap at Karachi everything had been tightened up, but during the rains the strain was so much that everything tended to buckle. They took off with a machine that was practically waterlogged and got up a few feet when she came down, and broke her back. This necessitated a new machine, which through the kindness of the American navy they were able to get from Hakodate, where it had been sent in case it should be needed for the trans-Pacific flight. It arrived in a very heavy case and was almost lost in the sea as the crane, which was putting it overside, fell overboard, but fortunately landed the case in safety. They were able to rig the machine and get it under way in a very short while after its arrival. They had rigged up a temporary hanger and had to work in about six inches of water, with rain the whole time. They were ready to leave Rangoon when they received a wire from the American fliers saying that they would be there next day. They waited but the Americans did not turn up and they started.

Refuge in a Creek.

On their trip from Rangoon they ran into a very bad storm and had to take refuge in a creek and while there the Americans, who were flying before the storm, passed over them. Between Haiphong and Hongkong they had several narrow escapes as their maps showed no mountains and the whole country was covered with mountains. They were flying at about 4,000 feet and were between the very black clouds and the mountains and were continually going up to see if they could get through the clouds and down again to see if they could land. They eventually were able to get through a small clear space and saw the sea and made for it. They arrived in Hongkong after one of the most adventurous parts of their journey. Their journey from Hongkong has already been told above.

A hearty vote of thanks was also extended to Mr. Dymond for the work he had done on the machine in the absence of Sergt. Andrews.

DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI

Perfect Take-off in Fair Weather

Squadron Leader Maclaren and Flight-Lieut. Plenderleith got away in their flying boat at half past nine on Saturday morning, followed by the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd which turned up to see them depart, the sound of crackers and the hooting of sirens.

The two airmen, accompanied by Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, and members of the Royal Air Force Association, embarked on A. P. C. launches at about 8 o'clock and arrived at the machine some 20 minutes later, tied up to her buoy opposite the Standard Oil Company's factory. An hour was spent getting stores on board, testing compression, screwing everything down for the flight, etc., and then the little flying boat coasted gently down the river for about a quarter of a mile.

A light southerly breeze was blowing and a very strong ebb tide was running in the river. The machine was seen to turn, and the engines, from a gentle clock-clock, broke into a roar. Huge feather waves were cast up by the pontoons and she speeded up the river for a few hundred yards and rose beautifully in the face of the wind. She was steady the whole time, and after circling round once, when Maclaren could be seen waving his hand to those below, she turned and made off in a southwesterly direction.

Major Maclaren expressed himself as being quite pleased with the weather conditions, and was heard to remark that most of the way they hoped to have the wind abeam. They expected to be flying for some six or seven hours before Kagoshima was reached.

We regret to record that Sergeant Andrews was still unfit to proceed, but he will try and catch the boat up in Japan. At Montreal the plane will be completely overhauled at Vickers' works and probably a new engine will be installed.

SGT. ANDREWS BETTER

Left on Sunday to Join Major Maclaren in Japan

Sgt. Andrews, who has spent several days in hospital from the effects of sunstroke, is now somewhat better, and has been allowed by the doctors to proceed.

He left Shanghai on Sunday by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia and was due to arrive in Kobe on Tuesday. From there, if well enough, he is to continue his journey by train and join the other aviators.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. A. Adee

News has been received in Shanghai of the death of Mr. Alvey Augustus Adee, U. S. Second Assistant Secretary of State, which occurred on Monday.

The late Mr. Adee was born at Astoria, New York, on November 27, 1842, and was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Madrid in September, 1870. After acting as Charge d'Affaires at different times, he became Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau in June, 1878; Third Assistant Secretary of State in July 1882; and Second Assistant Secretary of State in August, 1886. He was present at the signing of the Peace Protocols between the United States and Spain, was appointed Acting Secretary of State *ad interim* to fill the vacancy from September 17 to September 29, 1898, and was Acting Secretary of State during a critical period of the Chinese troubles in August and September, 1900.

Mr. Benjamin G. Lamme

The Westinghouse Electric International Company in Shanghai received a cable from their head office in New York on Wednesday informing them of the death of Mr. Benjamin G. Lamme, Chief Engineer to the Home Company.

Mr. Lamme was one of the greatest electrical engineers of the world of to-day, and his loss will be universally felt. Born in Springfield, Ohio, on January 12, 1864, he graduated from the Ohio City University at the age of 24 years and entered the employ of the Westinghouse Company a year later. He soon proved himself a man of brilliant electrical engineering attainments and in 1907 was appointed Chief Engineer to the Company, a position he held till the time of his death. He has more than 150 patents to his credit, among which are included some of the most important improvements in electrical fields. Among his many achievements are the following.

He was the originator of methods for calculating designs of electrical machines.

He invented the first tram car motor with single reduction gear.

Improvements in alternating current generator design, which increased output by 50 per cent.

His was the first successful induction motor with the distributed type of winding.

He designed the great Polyphase generators for the Chicago World's Fair 1892.

He designed the first 5,000 h.p. generator for Niagara Falls.

He designed the first Squirrel Cage Induction Motor.

His greatest achievement was the Synchronous Converter for converting alternating into direct current, while he also designed and developed first single phase railway motors.

Whilst not a prolific writer, many of his papers are considered classics in the engineering world. Among other honours showered upon him, the late Mr. Lamme was one of the two members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to be elected to the Naval Consulting Board during the war, and was made chairman of the Inventions Committee of that board. He was awarded the Edison medal by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Joseph Sullivan medal by the Ohio State University.

The late Mr. Lamme was a very studious man and of a retiring disposition. He spent a great deal of his time assisting students. Nearly every branch of electrical science is indebted to him in some measure.

GUY FAWKES!

Rumour of a Plot in the Russian Consulate Basement

In a quiet way, Red and White Russians in Shanghai have agreed to differ like gentlemen, and have never yet allowed their political antagonism to infringe upon the monopoly at present held by armed robbers. However, a bold, bad rumour went round the town yesterday. As everyone knows, the business of handing over Russian property to the Bolsheviks about to assume office locally has been neither smooth nor swift and still remains a matter of nice adjustment between the parties concerned. We have all been thinking it might be settled in an amicable manner, but now comes this nasty, disturbing rumour. The tale is that a number of White Russian officers have installed themselves in the basement of the Russian Consulate, have armed themselves with bombs and other lethal weapons, and are pledged to give a lively reception to Red representatives when they call to take over the building. It is whispered that the story emanated from a Red source: one wouldn't wonder in the least if it did.

All was quiet on Monday afternoon however. It is true there are Russian officers in the basement of the Consulate building, but they have been there for some time, glad to make use of the accommodation afforded, and using the place also as a little school wherein to pursue their studies of the English language, and other matters. Any secret service agent peeping through the cellar windows would have observed nothing more startling than a blackboard used in pursuance of the aforesaid studies, and with nothing more incriminating in chalk upon it than phrases of kindergarten simplicity, such as "This is the book of my aunt," "The dog of my uncle is called Fido," and more words done in scholarly hand to the same effect. As far as could be seen, there were no bombs bulging from the pockets of the schoolmaster and his pupils, and one rather suspects that if the officers ever possessed any, they must have long since been sold to buy new chalks and school books. However, if a "divarshun" of the interesting type mentioned really has been agreed upon, it is to be hoped that due notice may be given in order that non-combatants may keep out of the way. But we would much rather hear that this basement rumour is baseless.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Record Attendances at This Year's Celebrations: Declaration of Independence Read by Judge Purdy at Flag-raising Ceremony

The Fourth of July flag-raising at the U.S. Consulate-General is always an impressive ceremony and the number of Americans and their friends who were in attendance last Friday morning was larger than ever before.

Just before 8 o'clock two buglers from the U.S. Marines sounded "Reveille" to bring the onlookers to attention. Then, to the notes of "Colours," the flag was run up smartly to the top of the flag pole by the American Co. S.V.C., commanded by Capt. V. Olsen, while all stood at attention. A detachment from the American School Troop of Boy Scouts was also present.

Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, then welcomed those present, saying that he was greatly pleased to see so many more than at previous flag-raisings. "The inspiring sight as the flag gradually ascended to the top of the mast, was something that produced in all a feeling that nothing else could be compared with," he said, "a ceremony to inspire every American with a greater love and loyalty to his country and a desire to do greater things for it, something which children and young people would remember all their lives.

"We can recall," went on the Consul-General, "instances in our personal experience when the sudden and unexpected sight of our national emblem has brought comfort and inspiration to us which nothing else could give. And that is why I like to invite you all here to see the flag-raising on the morning of the Glorious Fourth, to share this thrill and to participate in this ceremony.

"Another reason that I am glad to have you all here is to have brought to our attention anew a little of the history and the proper uses of the flag, which Lt.-Cdr. Loder has kindly consented to tell us about."

Lt.-Comdr. Loder of the U.S.S. Elcano then gave a very interesting history of the flag and its development from the emblems of the different colonies to the first continental flag flown by Paul Jones and called the Grand Union flag. Different sections had their own emblems and there was no national flag carried by the army until the Mexican War. The first salute to be paid to the American flag as representing an independent state was accorded to Paul Jones on the Ranger, on February 14, 1778, and was a nine-gun salute fired by a Freach Admiral.

In outlining the uses of the national emblem Commander Loder gave explicit instructions as to the proper etiquette in raising and lowering the flag, never allowing it to touch the ground or the deck of a ship, giving it preference to other flags when used in groups, its place in processions or on a wall and the like. Among a long list of instances in which the flag should not be used, as lacking in the proper respect due its prestige, the speaker reminded his audience that the flag should never be draped over doors or benches, and that nothing should ever be placed upon it. It should not be used as a decoration of clothing or placed on paper napkins, nor should it ever be used in connexion with advertising.

Declaration of Independence Read.

Mr. Cunningham then announced that as a statement of the principles for which the flag stood he would ask U.S. Judge Milton D. Purdy to read the Declaration of Independence. Before reading it, Judge Purdy said that it was just 148 years ago since this document was signed in the city of Philadelphia. They were accustomed to think that this agreement was signed in Philadelphia, but as the Continental Congress had been in session for some time over a year, Washington was with the army in Massachusetts, and Boston had just been evacuated by the British, all the men who eventually signed the Declaration were not in Philadelphia.

Judge Purdy told his hearers of the first time he read the Declaration, at a Fourth of July celebration when he was a boy of 17—"The proudest day of my life," he called it, adding, "I didn't read it, I learned it by heart, and it has always been a great satisfaction to think that in after years I could repeat so many paragraphs, and I hope that the young people here will have the opportunity to read it and learn it by heart for I think that it is one of the most magnificent and splendid pieces of literature in the English language, a model of sound, forceful, majestic English."

Mr. Cunningham then called on Mr. C. L. Boynton to announce the best essays by American boys and winners of the prizes offered for the girls in Shanghai on American history, especially in connexion with China. George Main, in the second year of the American High School won the first prize of $15; Edwin Worley, of the same class won the second prize of $7 and Maud Gray, of the 8th grade of the preparatory school, won the 1st prize ($15) in the Junior Division. It was announced that this competition would be a permanent feature of the Fourth of July celebrations in the future.

Men-of-war in harbour, not only American but those of other nationalities, were "dressed" in honour of the Fourth.

Reception at the Consulate.

The usual formal reception was held at noon in the U. S. Consular grounds, where a specially built pavilion sheltered guests and officials from the hot July sun. The mat shed was decorated with various service flags of the Republic.

The ceremony itself was simple and consisted of the toast to the President, proposed by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-General, after which the Russian Cadet Band, which provided the music, played the "Star Spangled Banner," to the strains of which all stood at attention.

Among those present were:—Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, Comm. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy and Doyen of the Consular Body, M. A. Wilden, Consul-General for France, Mr. S. Yada, Consul-General for Japan, Mr. J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium, H. N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway, Mr. J. O. Lilliehëök, Consul-General for Sweden, Major J. L. Isler, Consul-General for Switzerland, Fr. Thiele, Consul-General for Germany, Mr. T. Raaschou, Consul-General for Denmark, and Mr. A. Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal and Col. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary, and Gen. Wong, representing Gen. Ho Feng-lin, were the Chinese officials present. Col. Lu, of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, and Mr. Tong Shao-yi, were also present.

Mr. Klein, war veteran and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honour, was an enthusiastic guest.

The Race Course Party.

The Lawn Party at the Race Course, attended by a record crowd, was an event very much enjoyed by Americans and their friends in the afternoon. Opening with the singing of the "The Star Spangled Banner," the next item on the programme was a picturesque and amusing series of tableaux which demonstrated conclusively that Mother Goose must have had American history in mind in writing her famous rhymes, so aptly did they accommodate themselves to the portrayal of past and contemporary phases of life in the United States. Mrs. Gardner Crane, who originated the "Melting Pot" pictures which elicited so much praise a year ago, arranged these living pictures, assisted by a number of American ladies and a large bevy of children who took part. Mrs. R. I. Clapp was Mother Goose herself and her characters were even more delightful in real life than inside the book.

No pains had been spared in reproducing the well known actors in these nursery dramas, and as the "Grand Old Republican Party" had its papier mâtché elephant, and the Democrats their familiar donkey those of other nationalities viewing the show got a better insight into the significance of American cartoons than many of them had enjoyed before. Mother Goose, of course, came first, the dearly beloved dame of our infancies, next Mary in her garden, which sprouted a record crop of celebrities; Jacky Horner found Alaska in his pie; Jack Spratt and his wife were as incompatible as Labour and Capital have found themselves; Humpty Dumpty illustrated the fall of slavery, Hey Diddle Diddle gave a comedy turn to the Tea Pot Dome Affair; "To Market to buy a fat pig" represented the Alaska purchase; The Song of Sixpence, with all its tiny blackbirds, had a diminutive Kaiser Wilhelm overpowered by the allies; Peter Piper's green pepper tree helped to illustrate the tax burden; "Little Pussy" showed politicians pleading for the woman's vote; "Little Miss Muffet" showed the United States frightening away Spain from Cuba; Sulky Sue was applied to the Philippines, Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat where have you been, was asked with reference to Ford's Peace Ship; the lack of harmony between Mexico and the U.S. was hit off, and the death of Cock Robin was paralleled in the fate of John Barleycorn.

Men-of-war Illuminated.

The daylight fireworks pleased young and old and were more effective than ever. An informal picnic supper allowed an opportunity for friendly visiting and 10 men from each of the U. S. Navy vessels in port were the special guests of the American community. A good programme of moving pictures concluded the lawn party; but special mention should be made of the illuminated ships in the harbour, the spectacular search lights which flashed out from 8.30 to 9.30 and the illuminated flagpole of the U. S. Consulate-General, which could be seen for a long distance.

FIGHTING ARMED ROBBERS IN SHANGHAI

Joint Action by Chinese and the Foreign Police: Conference with the Street Unions at the Council Chamber: Excellent Feeling and Desire to Help

Major A. Hilton Johnson, Acting Commissioner of Police, spent two hours on Tuesday afternoon in conference with representatives from the various street unions in Shanghai to discuss the problem of armed robberies in the Settlement and methods of dealing with them. The delegates came at the invitation of Major Johnson.

Suggestions by Unions.

Following is a summary of some of the suggestions submitted by the unions:—

From the Canton Road Union:—As robbers are mostly recruited from disbanded soldiers and unemployed loafers, as well as members of the Ts'ingpang, the fundamental plan would be to give all these work, which requires a large amount of money and would prove a slow task. To meet the urgency of the situation, the Settlement authorities should co-operate with the Chinese officials in preventing the disbandment of provincial troops at Shanghai, that is, forbidding them to land if shipped here.—The Municipal Council should take a census of all unemployed persons and provide factories to give them work. This is necessarily slow work, but the ultimate benefit must be great.—Foreign and Chinese official should jointly prohibt people from becoming members of the "Pangs" (gangs of desperadoes), allow any person to inform against lawless people and deeds, and notify lodging houses not to harbour suspicious characters, the discovery of whom on their premises would make the proprietors liable to severe punishment. Street unions should be permitted to form a volunteer corps for their own protection.

The Peking Road Union nominated three delegates to attend the Council Meeting and to submit the following six proposals: — Firms and shops to be permitted to instal a special system of alarm bells to be directly connected with the nearest police station, especially for the purpose of reporting robbery. All police stations to be provided with an armed motor-car which should at once proceed to the scene of robbery upon receiving the warning. Shops and dwelling houses to be connected with each other by alarm bells, so that mutual warning and help may be given. Chinese members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps who have served four years to be provided with pistols and allowed to carry them when strolling about in the Settlement in plain clothes, so that they may protect people who should happen to be robbed. Increase armed policemen on point duty so that they may see each other and communicate by hand signals, thus making the robbers' escape impossible. Robbers captured to be immediately sent to the Military Governor for execution; no leniency must be shown. We request that permission be granted members of merchant shops to become special constables to patrol their own respective streets day and night.

A Chinese Proverb.

The Hankow Road Union writes to Major Hilton-Johnson: Your diffidence in inviting an expression of public views arouses our admiration. The Chinese proverb: "Exemplary rewards will bring forth brave men" applies to the present case too. Please deal as vigorously as possible with all those caught trafficking in arms, etc.

The Broadway Union would propose:—Policemen and detectives who have died in the execution of their duty be generously compensated, both in cash to their families and by erecting memorial tablets at public places, such as on the West Lake in Hangchow, etc.—The capture of robbers be substantially encouraged, both the police and the informant.—Merchants doing all kinds of legitimate business to be allowed to apply for pistols from the Settlement authorities.—Shop people be chosen to serve as special constables to be trained and controlled by the Council.—Merchants to be at liberty to instal alarm bells to communicate directly with police stations.—Prohibit smuggling of arms into Shanghai, in co-operation with the Customs authorities.—

Other street unions have also held meetings and prepared suggestions for discussion at the meeting in the Council Building. But the nature of their proposals is more or less similar to those reproduced above.

Disorder Breeds Disorder.

Major Hilton Johnson welcomed the delegates, of whom there were some 50 or 60, and expressed the hope that their efforts that afternoon might come to something. He promised to sort out the various petitions which had been presented to him, and to study the suggestions contained in them at length.

The Commissioner then went on to address the delegates on the reasons for the prevalency of armed robberies in the Settlement. He reminded them of the conditions reigning in China at the present time, and said that there was to be found in those conditions the reason for the lawless men and the quantity of arms existing in Shanghai. Within the last few months hundreds of thousands of soldiers had been disbanded in China, and many close to Shanghai. It was not surprising that they came to Shanghai to pick up a living, and they could not be prevented from doing so or from coming into the Settlement. With regard to pistols and revolvers, these, unfortunately, largely came into Shanghai in foreign ships from foreign countries. Many, of course, were seized by the Customs officials, but these were, necessarily, only a small proportion of the total amount that entered the port. The S.M.P. had no jurisdiction on the water and on the wharves, most of the latter being privately owned, and this fact increased their difficulties tremendously. The Commissioner pointed out that he was making no excuses for the police, but was simply stating the facts as they were. But the police had taken certain measures. Search parties extended their activities all over the Settlement every night, visiting lodging houses, tea houses, and similar institutions, questioning the inmates and examining the books. Then again they had detectives working all over the Settlement at all hours of the day and night, collecting information concerning suspicious characters and their doings. But this system was not, of course, perfect. Indeed, if they only could get a perfect system of receiving information armed robberies would never occur because they could always be forestalled.

How the Unions Can Help.

This was one of the ways in which the police could be assisted by the street unions, if they were really as anxious to stop gang robberies as they said they were He felt sure that they must have considerably more knowledge of suspicious characters and people possessing arms than they ever gave the police. It was possible of course that they were afraid of the consequences to themselves if they did. If that were the case, then they could accept his assurance that all such information was always treated by the police in the strictest confidence. A very common suggestion that had been made to him was that more police should be placed on duty. Well, with regard to that, experience went to show that a large number of police on duty in a road did not necessarily mean surer prevention of robberies. In many cases the crimes were committed so noiselessly that a policeman standing only a few yards away would know nothing about it. They would all agree, he thought, that when a policeman did hear of robbery he did his best to catch the armed robber. In proof of this they only had to think of the large numbers of policemen, European, Chinese and Indian who laid down their lives each year in the course of such duties. Only a few days ago C. P. C. 770 had been shot and killed by robbers. Then again there was the question of expense. Each year, before the departmental estimates were submitted, the chief inspectors in charge of each district went very carefully into the question of how many constables were needed for each road. They had to bear in mind that each Chinese constable cost the council something like Tls.150 per year, and they had carefully to preserve the balance between efficiency and economy.

But the great need was for information, and that information could be supplied by the street unions.

More Drastic Punishment.

Then there was the question of punishment. He believed severer punishment should be inflicted. Of course they knew that in cases where a man was convicted of being implicated in an armed robbery he was handed over to the Chinese authorities to be shot. They would possibly ask what severer punishment you could have than death. To this he would reply "flogging." The dread of the punishment was enough to act as a deterrent to the criminal, as a rule. For some reason which it was difficult to understand corporal punishment had been abandoned by China after the revolution. He would suggest to the street unions that they make every effort to get it reinstated in Shanghai. It was a form of punishment commonly used in England for crimes of violence, and in outbreaks of robberies which had occurred in London and elsewhere the application of the cat had been found a most effective cure.

The delegates thanked the Commissioner for granting them the hearing and offered to extend every possible support they could in the matter of information. On the subject of floggings they were not enthusiastic. All the other suggestions made by Major Johnson they heartily sympathized with, and having learned that information supplied to the police would be treated with confidence they would see to it that they were kept well informed.

With that the meeting broke up amicably and the Commissioner will now spend his time examining and considering the petitions.

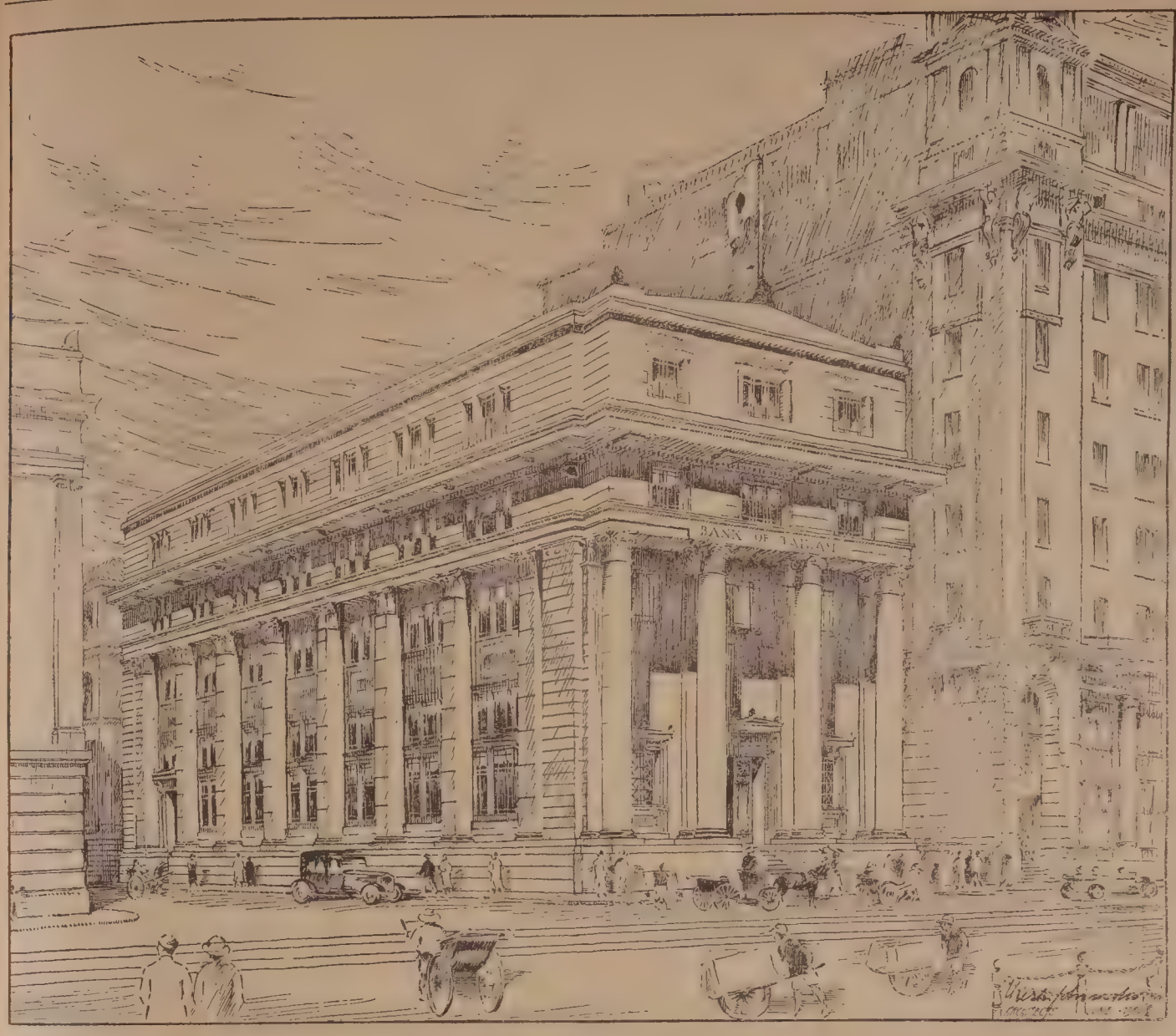
Chinese Press Against the "Cat"

Chinese press comment on Tuesday's conference on the armed robber menace between Major Hilton Johnson, Commissioner of Police, and representatives of the various Shanghai street unions, is cautious. All are unanimous in agreeing that the Council are acting with the best intentions, but all are unanimous against the re-introduction of corporal punishment.

The *"Shunpao"* believes floggings and bambooings to be against the wishes of the merchants. The paper agrees that better results might be obtained that way, but thought it to be inconsistent with all ideas of improving the legal code. Also the paper believes its re-introduction to be unnecessary.

The "Eastern Times" expresses the view that no corporal punishment could be severer than the present punishment, which is death. Furthermore, if the robber has no dread for death, and it appears he has not, then he will certainly not dread being flogged. The paper believes, also, that the reintroduction of corporal punishment would be totally unnecessary if the other suggestions are adopted by the police, *viz.*, the more careful searching for arms, the introduction of alarm bells and close watch kept on suspicious characters.

These expressions are common to all the Chinese newspapers.



THE NEW BANK OF TAIWAN

Now that the old premises of the Bank of Taiwan situated on the corner site of the Bund and Kiukiang Road are nearly demolished it will no doubt be of interest to Shanghai residents to know what the proposed new building will be like in plan and design. Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss are the Architects.

The new Bank will have a frontage of 54 feet to the Bund, and 150 feet frontage to Kiukiang Road, and will be 72 feet high to the underside of the flat roof. The main banking hall is to be 120 feet by 50 feet wide with a clear height of 26 feet with the exception of a portion of the side where a mezzanine floor has been introduced, partly for the use of the bank staff and also for commodious lavatory accomodation.

The main entrance to the bank is arranged in the centre of the Bund facade. The entrance to the three floors of offices above the bank is provided at the west end of the Kiukiang Road frontage.

The large banking hall is to be carried out in Italian marble of soft, harmonious colours, with the large spaces for the public, having marble floors. Manager's and brokers' rooms will also have panelled walls in mahogany. The Chinese department of the Bank is placed at the Western end of the building with a separate entrance.

In the semi-basement is placed the large sycee vaults, and strong rooms for the Bank records, etc.

The three upper stories of the building are designed for offices to be leased out and and are so arranged that each room is conveniently accessible and very well lighted.

Two fireproof staircases are provided as entrances to these three floors of offices. Ample lavatory accomodation is also provided.

The facades have been treated in a broad, plain and dignified manner, the Corinthian order being used through three stories with a plain attic storey on top.

The Bund elevation is treated as an open portico having four columns with their corresponding pilasters. The main entrauce in the centre of this front is to be carried out in white marble.

The Kiukiang Road frontage has been designed in seven bays flanked at each end with plain wide pilaster wall treatment.

The whole of these two frontages will be carried out in Japanese granite. The entrance gates will be of bronze, and the casement windows to the banking hall also in bronze, The remainder of the windows are to be of steel.

The general construction of the building is to be of reinforced concrete, and fire-resisting throughout. The semi-basement to be made thoroughly waterproof with approved waterproofing materials. The lifts are to be of the best quality, and the heating, ventilation, and sanitary system are to be carried out on the most up-to-date principles.

The wood floors are to be of Japanese Oak Parquet flooring, applied directly on top of the reinforced concrete floors. The electric wiring is to be in steel conduits. The Bank ceiling is to be coppered and carried out in fibrous plasterwork.

NO MORE SUPPORT FROM NANKING

Chinese Ratepayers Assns. in Both Settlements to Lose Govt. Subsidy

Mr. Huang Shen-hsi, a member of the local gentry, has telegraphed to the Civil Governor at Nanking as follows:—

"The Office of Chinese Councillors in the French Concession and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement, organizations for the protection of the interests of Chinese residents in the foreign settlements of Shanghai, should be supported. The appropriations for these two organizations have been disallowed by the Financial Commission on the Budget Estimates, probably because of its ignorance of the purposes for which they have been established. Kindly refer the question to the Commission for reconsideration, so that the appropriations may be included in the Budget Estimates."

Mr. Han Kuo-chun, Civil Governor, in reply, admits that the Chinese Councillors' Office and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association look after Chinese interests in foreign settlements, but as the appropriations have been excluded from the Budget by the Financial Commission, and as national revenue during this year will fall short of the expenditure, even appropriations now allowed must be either curtailed or cut out entirely. Those appropriations already disallowed cannot be readmitted.

WEDDING

Wilson-Sheret

A wedding of especial interest to Shanghai people took place at St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, London, on June 17, when Miss Sheret, daughter of Mrs. Sheret, of 16 Barnes Common, was married to Mr. G. L. Wilson of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, Shanghai, the Rev. Archibald Heming performing the ceremony. The bride given away by her mother and Miss Winnie Sheret acted as bridesmaid. Mr. C. A. McLellan was best man. At the reception, which was held after the ceremony in Hyde Park Hotel, Sir James Stewart Lockhart, formerly H. M. Commissioner at Weihaiwei, proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom.

Among the "China hands" at the Church and reception were noted Sir James and Lady Stewart Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skinner, Dr. and Mrs. Billinghurst, Dr. J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Clark.

PEDICABS FOR HIRE

Newest Conveyance Available to Public: Special Care in Training Coolies

The Shanghai Pedicab Service, Co., Ld., introduced their new machines on the streets of Shanghai on Saturday, though to the many who go to the business district daily, this means of transportation is not a novelty, for during the week many of the vehicles had been seen on the various Settlement roads. Of course they were not for hire, but were just being sent round, that the people of Shanghai might become accustomed to seeing them. The company is charging the usual tariff, as allowed by the Municipal regulations and the new ricshas, if one may call them such, are clean-looking. Also, the neatly uniformed pedallers are somewhat of a change from the ordinary ricshaman.

By way of introduction, the company proposes to put but 50 machines on the streets, but is prepared to increase this number to any extent that public service may demand. They are of Belgian make, of good material, and should be of particular value where a fare wishes to travel a long way.

Though a corps of experts has been training a large staff of coolies has chosen fewer than 50 per cent. of those in the school, maintaining that the remainder are without proper qualification. One of the tests which have been strictly applied has reference to the physical condition of applicants and unless a man is in good health he must seek employment elsewhere. Another stipulation is that each pedaller must have a sufficient command of English to be able to understand directions given by patrons and to be able to respond to questions. If it is possible to continue with this standard of puller the company will, indeed, be doing the Shanghai public a great favour.

At tests made laso Friday morning at headquarters in Connaught Road the entire staff were found sufficiently up to the mark and the vehicles pronouncer to be in first class condition.

ANOTHER "magistrate" story, and one that occurred much nearer Shanghai. Some years ago a prominent resident of the port failed to attend a Court at which he was summoned as a juryman (says the "P. & T. Times"). The Judge promptly fined him $50. As it happened, the Judge was entertained by the juryman the same night, and before the Judge got to bed the juryman recovered his fine, and another $50 as well. How? Poker.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY

Reptile Three Feet in Length Concealed Within a Typewriter

More snakes again in Shanghai. on Monday afternoon another big one (three feet long and several inches round) put in an appearance in the offices of the Small Investors, Ld., in the Brunner-Mond Building in Szechuen Road. When the staff of the company returned at 2 o'clock after tiffin, one of the Chinese noticed the head of a snake protruding from the meshwork of one of the typewriters. Tucking up their gowns round their waists the force made a quick exit, falling over themselves in their anxiety to get out. Shortly several of the more bold ventured to return to the room and with a pair of scissors, a ruler and a variety of pens, pencils and reinforced by still another pair of scissors, valiant attempts were made to dislodge the reptile—but to no avail, for the bobbing, snapping head and magic eyes of the snake, so inviting and yet so repulsive, kept them all at arm's length. Who would care to be bitten by a snake? Any way it was a good excuse for not indulging in laborious toil and half-hearted endeavours were further indulged in.

Finally reinforcement in the person of a good natured, humorous, big and broad-shouldered broker arrived, who laughingly declared, "Let me get at him, I've caught hundreds of those creatures in my school days." Dramatically seizing the peaceful and restful rear portion of the reptile's anatomy, he tried to draw it out from within its fortress, but, "Not so fast," remonstrated Mr. Snake. Uncoiling his sinuous folds, he sprang at the detaining hand, as a broken mainspring of an eight-day clock unwinds, and imprinted his jaws on the back of the hand. Just for an instant did the jaws close upon the flesh and then they released their hold—back into the typewriter again.

More cautious, but fully determined to get the agent of the Fall of Man, the broker edged up sideways with an enormous pair of scissors, and with Mr. Snake distracted by the sight of a fresh victim, in front, the execution was accomplished. A terrific closure of the two-bladed weapon and the decapitation was history, the body writhing in its death agony. The head on the floor, it was now a simple matter to draw the body from the interior of the typewriter.

Afraid that poison might set in, the hero jumped into his trap and was driven post haste to a physician's, but the latter had not returned to his office.

Off to the Health Department was the next idea, and urging his mafoo to hurry, the broker drove through the Settlement streets to the laboratories—only to be informed, "We don't know anything about snakes here. Why don't you see Mr. Sowerby?"

So, snake in hand on his way to the scientist. Here he was informed that he should see a doctor, but insisted that Mr. A. de C. Sowerby should look at his hand. Instead of inspecting the wound, Mr. Sowerby asked to look at the reptile—nothing to worry about, merely one of the millions of *Elaphe taeniurus, non intoxicantia, non toxicania.*

The hand was finally inspected and the double row of red spots, not cut by fangs, but looking as though the teeth of an angry hen might have made them, were given a peroxide bath and the cure was *fait accompli.*

The problem now confronting Shanghai financial experts is why did the snake go into a hong so prominent in rubber; they do not eat rubber, especially in the Shanghai form and it could not having been looking for Langkats—nobody does that nowadays. Besides this was not a tropical snake, but quite temperately inclined. Perhaps it smelled a rodent, but why look for *Rodentia* in typewriters; perhaps he was merely installing a dictaphone.

Authentic reports at 10 p.m. indicated that the snake was 5ft. long and still growing. There were plenty of inquiries on the market for Snakes, but no sales.

Mr. C. C. Nieh has been in conference with the local gentry on the matter of raising funds for the relief of Hunan, whose people are suffering from floods.

AMERICAN POETESS LAUREATE

Edna St. Vincent Millay and Her Husband Absorbing the Orient in Shanghai

Edna St. Vincent Millay, an American poetess acclaimed with the publication of "A Few Figs From Thistles," as the laureate of the younger generation, is spending a few days in Shanghai, stopping at the Astor House. Her husband, Mr. Eugen Boissevain, explained when seen by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," on Tuesday afternoon that they were taking this trip through the Far East for rest, and "to get away from people," he admitted with a frank smile. It is unlikely, therefore, that Miss Millay's many admirers will be allowed the privilege of hearing her read from her poems, since she is leaving for Singapore on Friday, but those who watch for her lyrics in current magazines will be on the look-out for reflexions of the Orient in her published works. They party will go on to Europe *viâ* Suez and thence return to the United States.

Miss Vincent began writing as a child and her first published poem was the remarkable, mystical "Renascence,' submitted in a prize poem contest and published among other poems in "The Lyric Year," when she was only 19. While she was at Vassar College she wrote two plays and acted in them, "The Princess Marries the Page," and "Two Slatterns and a King," the latter of which was published in 1921. "Renascence and Other Poems" gained the admiration of real poetry lovers immediately, but were not widely known; they were expressed in classical rhythm, with nothing of the contemporary post-impressionism about them.

After college Miss Vincent came to New York and settled down in a Greenwich Village attic, in the days when struggling genius could afford to live in the "Village." Here she brooded and wrote memories of her early days spent on the coast of Maine, when as she says:

Always I climbed the wave at morning,
Shook the sand from my shoes at night,
That now am caught beneath great buildings,
Stricken with noise, confused with light.

The editors were not immediately responsive, and there were many discouraged days when returned manuscripts suggested that she should make a more practical use of her education and find a definite, unromantic but remunerative job. But fortunately the creative gift would not be denied and she kept on writing.

Vers de Bohemia.

The first poem in "Figs from Thistles" strikes the familiar half-reckless, half-buoyant note in which so many of her songs are sung:

My candle burns at both ends;
It will not last the night;
But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends—
It gives a lovely light!

And the second is similar:

Safe upon the solid rock the ugly houses stand:
Come and see my shining palace built upon the sand!

It is youth come to a sudden, flaming awareness of itself, the post-war, mood of freedom. To some of the older generation it may sound merely cynical but to the young-hearted of any generation it expresses a passionate truthfulness, an unwillingness to give lip-service to outworn tradition. She writes again:

Oh, think not I am faithful to a vow!
Faithless I am save to love's self alone.
Were you not lovely I would leave you now:
After the feet of beauty fly my own.

And in the concluding sonnet she phrases her philosophy:

If you entreat me with your loveliest lie
I will protest you with my favourite vow.

The Ultimate Sifting Dust."

"Second April" shows a deeper mood, for this author has many nuances, an even franker handling of love, a repudiation of the body, and exaltation of the immortality of art; as she puts it:

Ah, when the thawed winter splashes
Over these chance dust and ashes,
Weep not for me, my friend!
My, by no means dead
In that hour, but surely
When this book, unread,
Rots to earth obscurely,
And no more to any breast,
Close against the clamorous swelling
Of the thing there is no telling,
Are these pages pressed!

Besides these poems Miss Millay has written two plays, "Aria da Capo," which was first presented by the Provincetown Players and "The Lamp and the Bell," the Vassar play for 1921. She is also the author, if we are not mistaken, of a strange romance in prose, of which the name escapes us. About a year ago she became the wife of Mr. Eugen Boissevain.

Capt. Eldridge Surveys the Scenes of his long Activities

RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN T. J. ELDRIDGE

Thirty-six Years in the Customs Service: Valuable Work for Shipping Interests and for China

Capt. T. J. Eldridge, Coast Inspector to the Chinese Maritime Customs, so well known to all shipping and business people for the exceptionally efficient services he has rendered, will retire on July 15 on reaching the age of 60 years, though we might perhaps say that no one would think so to look at him. Capt. Eldridge, who was a son of the late Mr. George Jackson Eldridge, British Consul-General at Beyrout, Syria, was educated at the Naval Training College, H.M.S. Worcester and on completing his term was commissioned in the Royal Naval Reserve. Subsequently he served with the British India Steam Navigation Co. and in October, 1886, he received a commission in the Royal Indian Marine. Two years later he joined the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs and was appointed to the revenue cruisers, reaching the rank of Commander in 1896. In 1899 he was made Assistant Harbour Master at Shanghai, in 1901 Deputy Coast Inspector, and since 1918 he has been head of the office.

Capt. Eldridge's retirement from China means that the shipping interests of the Far East in general are losing the assistance of one of the most experienced and capable mariners who have ever served this country, for it is not an exaggeration to say that, during the years when he was patrolling the coast in the revenue cruisers, he became acquainted with every inlet, cove, harbour and rock throughout the length of the China coast, besides obtaining a wide knowledge of all the navigable rivers, from the Sungari to the West River, and it was his constant purpose to use this knowledge and experience for the benefit of others. Hence, his retirement will mean a great loss to many. As frequently is the case where improvements to navigation are concerned, the effects of an expert's work are not always immediately felt or even apparent, particularly to a layman, and it is so with much of Capt. Eldridge's work, but an idea of what he has achieved may be gained by tabulating some of the outstanding works which he initiated:—

1.—Arranging suitable positions for lighthouses on the coast and in the rivers.

2.—Arranging suitable positions for fog signal stations.

3.—Organization of the river inspectors' offices on the Yangtze.

4.—The buoying of harbours and rivers.

5.—Surveys of numerous sections of the coast and rivers.

6.—Weather warning stations on the coast.

7.—Regulation of navigation in harbours and rivers.

8.—Provision of charts and plans to assist navigation.

The above all have been under Capt. Eldridge's supervision as Coast Inspector and continuously have been undergoing improvement and further organization as his vast knowledge showed was necessary. There is no doubt that the efficiency of the numerous branches of the Marine Department of the Customs, of which he has been the technical chief, is principally due to his untiring efforts in keeping things up to date.

Capt. Eldridge gained the first prize for Seamanship on the Worcester in 1880 and he received the China Expedition medal in 1900. Since then his good services in so many ways have been recognized officially by the award of the following Chinese decorations:—Civil Rank of the Fourth Class, 1904; Double Dragon, 3rd Division, 3rd Class, 1908; Order of the Chia Ho, Fifth Class, 1914; Blue Medal, Third Class, 1915; Order of the Chia Ho, Fourth Class, 1917; Order of the Chia Ho, Third Class, 1921; Order of the Wen Hu, Second Class, 1923.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY ON THE BUND

Thief's Foolhardy Attempt to Hold Up Bank Messenger in Full View of Public

Optimism is a boundless virtue if used with discretion, but its powers can be abused, as was discovered by a young man who was optimistic enough to believe he could rob a bank coolie in broad daylight on the Bund on Tuesday.

The time was about half past eleven in the morning. Suddenly there came a mighty blowing of police whistles, and the pedestrians on the pavement awoke from their heat lethargy and took notice. The whistles were followed by the cries of "Robbers, robbers," and a chase was immediately begun. A man came flying down the Bund from the direction of the Chartered Bank. A battery of Sikh and Chinese constables pressed on his heels, and these were soon joined by a number of passers-by, including one foreigner who was seen to throw away his hat in his excitment. The hunt was not a long one, for the hunted man was caught on the corner of Hankow Road and his wrists were bound together with what looked very much like a dog chain, and he was escorted to the Central Police Station.

The arrested man is alleged to have attempted to rob a bank coolie employed by the China Commercial Bank. He had been to see a friend in the "North-China Daily News" building, according to the police, and walked down the Bund in the direction of the bank. He is stated to have seen the coolie emerge with a blue cloth bag containing $6,000 in notes and to have caught him by the neck, at the same time grabbing the bag. The coolie, however, yelled out "Robbers, robbers," and the chase already described was set in motion.

The arrested man was stated by the police to have been found in possession of a revolver but no ammunition. He is said to have had a number of imitation cardboard cartridges wrapped up in silver paper.

The money was recovered.

A Movie Inspiration.

It would seem from authentic reports that the youthful, but foiled, robber got his inspiration from the American "movies," which have long been blamed by moralists as leading to crime, taking his cue from the film shown in Shanghai three years ago," The Red Ace," or a similar title. This film, as we understand, appeared in serial form and the hero had many miraculous encounters with police departments and burning forests and, incidentally, overcame the forces of nature.

He is stated to have found the pistol several days ago in Whangpoo Road and kept it, though the weapon is antiquated and broken and it is alleged that he put the silver-wrapped pellets of paper into the barrel and the chamber more to convince himself that he carried a real weapon, than for any other purpose.

Accused is said to come from a well-to-do Chinese family, whose father is owner of several flourishing pharmacies in the Chinese City, and has been employed by a ship chandler in Broadway since 1920.

Accused Before Mixed Court.

The central figure in the chase on the Bund on Tuesday morning cut a wan and dejected appearance in the dock at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Martin, British Assessor and Magistrate Loh, when he pleaded guilty to attempted daylight robbery.

Det.-Sergt. Hunter described the chase and the arrest. The coolie, he said, having come out of the China Commerical Bank with a bag containing $6,000 in notes on his back, was attacked by the prisoner outside of the "North-China Daily News" building. Accused drew a revolver and putting it to the coolie's stomach demanded delivery of the bag. The coolie at once struggled with him and called out "Robbers, robbers," whereupon the prisonner bolted. A Chinese police constable immediately blew his whistle and gave chase. Other constables, including a Sikh, blew their whistles and also gave chase. The prisoner was captured and taken to the Central Police Station. On being searched he was found to be in possession of a revolver and imitation cardboard cartridges, wrapped round with silver tinsel and inserted in the chambers. Close at hand a long knife was picked up thrown away by the prisoner, and when his quarters were searched a similar knife was found in his room. He was employed at No. 117A Broadway where these knives were used for opening packing cases, etc.

Det.-Sergt. Hunter went on to say that the police were asking for a remand.

Corroborative evidence was given by a Chinese constable and the coolie, and the case was remanded for a week.

HUGE ARMS SEIZURE IN SAILING SHIP

Thousands of Rifles and 100,000 Rounds of Ammunition Found Under Poop

The four masted schooner W. H. Talbot, flying under the American flag and run by a crew of Scandinavians, was on the 3rd instant the scene of one of the biggest single hauls of arms and ammunition that has been made in Shanghai for a number of years.

The vessel arrived in Shanghai 15 days ago, and was tied up to a berth near the Arsenal. On Thursday a squad of Customs officials were sent on board to search her cargo of timber. After a careful hunt they discovered the contraband hidden away beneath the poop deck. The arms were found in boxes and barrels, and amount to several thousand rifles and revolvers, and about 100,000 rounds of ammunition. It is reported that the authorities intend taking steps to prosecute the master. His crew all state they knew nothing of the arms being on the ship.

The destination of the arms is unknown, though the probability is they were for one of China's many war-lords.

The W. H. Talbot is a wooden schooner, believed to be one of a fleet of 29 built by the United States Government during the war, and tied up in the Puget Sound. Many of them were sold for very low prices.

NATIONAL STADIUM FOR CHINA

140 Mow of Land Secured in Shanghai Western District for Future Olympiad

The need for a National Stadium in China has long been felt in view of the rapid growth of interest, on the part of Chinese in, Western sport. So far games have been held in Hongkew Park kindly lent by the S.M.C., but this has proved unsuitable for modern requirements. Till recently the main difficulty has been to procure a ground, and two possible places have been considered, one at the Aviation field and the other out Chapei way, but both again are impracticable owing to their remote situation.

The Contest Committee who organized the Fifth Far Eastern Games held in Shanghai from May 30 to June 4, 1921, has given much thought to the matter and has devoted Mex. $10,000 from their funds hoping to raise this sum to $200,000 which will approximately make the project a reality.

On the question of ground already mentioned, a four years' lease with a good likelihood of renewal has been obtained for the property of the Rockefeller Institute, which at one time intended founding in Shanghai an institution similar to that in Peking. The ground consists of 140 mow of connected land, and may easily be reached by way of Rue L'Observatoire. Already have been constructed a football ground, a track field, and several tennis courts. The complete project involves a large Stadium, where football, hockey or baseball matches may be played, 120—220 yds. straight track, grounds for jumping and volley-ball, and what is most urgently needed in Shanghai, a really good floor for basketball. When complete, there will be 18 to 20 tennis courts, both turf and hard.

Here will be held the Far Eastern games in 1927 and all Chinese tennis championships. The position of Chinese tennis players has so far been rather a difficult one. Save for a few private courts, amongst the wealthier Chinese there has so far been little or no provision for other players.

The new athletic grounds are to be quite international, so that Chinese and foreigners can meet here on common ground. Should the Lawn Tennis Association join in the project as was at one time their intention, the new grounds might eventually become the Wimbledon of China. Such an athletic centre should be as much or more to China than was the Coliseum to Rome, the Stadium to Greece say the Contest Committee.

Sport and athletics in China have made great strides within recent years, though there still remains a large following of the old school of Chinese who regard such amusements as a mere waste of time. Such was the view of the traditional education which was adhered to for hundreds of years. The years following the Boxer Rebellion, however, brought a change in China and a new interest in Western pastimes.

AMMONIA TANK BROKEN

Nanking Road Full of Gas

The ammonia tank, used for freezing purposes, at the Chocolate Shop broke on Thursday night shortly before 11.30 o'clock and a panic ensued. With blinking eyes, stinging nostrils and suffocated lungs, the entire staff broke into a run, coolies and cooks leading the procession for the front door, while the boys and foreign cashier, being near the door did not feel the effects until the remainder had hustled past for the fresh air.

A call was sent for the Fire Brigade and the Relief Wagon was on the spot immediately. Two firemen, a foreigner and a Chinese, slipped into gas masks and went inside post haste, but after a careful search returned to Nanking Road with information that no one was inside. Substituting for his tank a fresh oxygen container the foreign fireman went back to see if he could by any chance remedy the trouble but in a few minutes appeared again on the pavement, saying that the expansion tank had broken and he could do nothing.

Soon the fumes poured from the alleyway beside the shop and drove the many spectators from the direct line—a few minutes previously a foreigner attempted to walk back but after proceeding about 25 feet, came back, tearful, and feeling as if a red-hot instrument had been inserted in his nostrils.

The midnight breezes whirled the vapour along the road and motorists felt the reviving tang as they passed. The front door was opened, the van motored back to Central Station and tranquillity reigned again.

CHAUFFEUR'S PLUCKY FIGHT WITH ROBBERS

A chauffeur living in a house in the country between Jessfield Road and Connaught Road put up an unusually good fight against armed robbers in the early hours Thursday.

At about 1.30 a.m. a gang of seven or eight men entered the house and, upon the chauffeur attempting to bar the way, the usual threats were made and he was told he was "about to die," the remark coming from one of the gang who flourished a revolver. The chauffeur did not share this idea and suddenly made a dash at the robber. In the struggle which ensued he was lucky enough to get hold of the weapon, firing a shot which struck his assailant and brought him to the floor. Another member of the gang fired two shots, and the chauffeur responded, but none of the shots took effect. The firing, however, thoroughly alarmed the gang, and they decamped, taking their injured companion with them.

Although the house stands on Chinese ground, a message was sent to Bubbling Well Police-Station for assistance, and a number of officers were sent out in search of the gang. They had police dogs with them, but were unable to trace the party. Before leaving the house, the thieves managed to lay hands on $36.

Got a Cold

INSTEAD of going around coughing, sneezing, and spreading colds and influenza amongst your friends, how much safer for you to take Peps and end the mischief. Peps are genuine infection-killing tablets,—a remedy that you really breathe.

When dissolved on the tongue, Peps give off powerful healing and germicidal fumes. These speedily clear the throat, and breathing system of mischievous germs, allay inflammatory action, strengthen weak tissues, and soon banish the worst cough, cold or chill.

Their marvellous chest-strengthening properties make Peps a boon to all sufferers from bronchitis, asthma, etc.

TAKE "THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE"

PEPS

PEPS are obtainable in sealed-glass bottles of medicine dealers and dispensaries everywhere. Full directions enclosed.

Agents:—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., S. Y. Sheng Building, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LAWN TENNIS

Kumagae's Exhibition Game at Majestic: Far Too Many Guns for Canavarro

Wednesday was the first opportunity Shanghai enthusiasts have had of seeing Kumagae, the Japanese Davis cup man, on the Majestic Hotel court, and a big crowd turned out for the three exhibition games arranged by the Lawn Tennis Association. In singles with R. Canavarro, holder of the Shanghai championship, and J. L. Wade, last season's runner-up, Kumagae won easily, although not altogether playing up to his reputation, and in partnership with Y. Kuybara, a newcomer who has the stamp of a clever and resourceful player, won the doubles match against the local pair.

There was nothing very exhilarating about either of the singles matches. Canavarro started well and looked at least like giving his very able opponent a close game, but it was an unequal struggle after the middle of the first set had been reached, and it was only on rare occasions that Canavarro had his man in difficulties. Kumagae has a very dangerous service, which he used with effect, and a great forearm drive, one of his best strokes. Both Wade and Canavarro frequently found it absolutely unplayable. Canavarro was beaten in two straight sets, 6-4 and 6-3, and Wade fared even worse, getting four games in his first set but only one in the second. He opened well, with careful play from the back line and some delightful strokes at the net, but his game was not sufficiently forceful for a man of Kumagae's calibre.

The doubles match was a very spirited one, play being fast in all three sets and with a deal of clever work on both sides. The Shanghai pair started off in great style, and winning the first three games in decisive fashion, they appeared likely to make more than a match of it. After this success, however, they quite unaccountably fell away and the Japanese players had no difficulty at all in winning six successive games, and thus the set. But the Shanghai pair were not easily vanquished and there was a great struggle for the second set, five-all being called, this after the Japanese had led at four-two. Each side then won a game, and then the greater steadiness and judgment of the Japanese gave them the next two deciding games. The third set was equally interesting, particularly in the final stages, when there were a number of rallies and many fast and pretty exchanges at the net. Steadiness combined with rare pace and accuracy of placing put the Japanese in the lead and they deservedly won at 6-4. They were generally more consistent and more resourceful, Kumagae especially using a variety of strokes with rare judgment.

Both Wade and Canavarro showed very uneven form. Many of their scoring strokes were as good as anything done by their opponents, but their best work was neutralized by a good deal of rather wild play. The Japanese, on the other hand, were never in the least flurried. Though not in the first class, Kuybara is a very sound player, and the pair will make a powerful combination for any of this season's competitions in which they participate.

The Ladies' Doubles

The final match of the Ladies Tennis Doubles of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association between Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Irwine and Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Ford, took place on Monday in the grounds of the "Majestic," at 5 p.m. before a large gathering of spectators.

The game commenced with great vigour in spite of the warm weather, but was a little one-sided though both sides played well. Mrs. Irwine and Mrs. Hicks put up a good offensive by winning a love set. In the second set their opponents made a hard fight. There were lucky shots on both sides besides some very skilful play. The score stood finally at 6—3 in favour of Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Ford.

Another hard set followed, in which Mrs. Irwine and Mrs. Hicks again beat their opponents, this time with a score of 6—2, bringing their score in sets to 2—1.

Sir Skinner Turner then presented the cups to the winners, and expressed his pleasure in witnessing such excellent play. Mrs. Irwine and Mrs. Hicks, Sir Skinner observed, were the winners last year, but he hoped that next year someone else would win the cups; otherwise the present winners would want to keep the trophy permanently.

American Tournament

The Cricket Club American Tennis Tournament took place on Sunday in scorching sunshine, starting at 10 a.m. and continuing till 5.30 in the afternoon. There were 17 couples in all, two couples having scratched owing to the heat. Altogether 85, five-game sets were played during the day.

The winners were Mr. J. A. Thomas and Mrs. Stafford-Smith, with a score of 57 games; Mr. W. C. G. Clifford and Mrs. Duff with 53 games; were second, and Mr. Barker and Mrs. Seaborn third, with 52 games.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Two French Competitors in the Men's Singles Final: The Ladies' Doubles

Wimbledon, July 3.

The weather was cool and cloudy and there was a moderate attendance at the resumption of the Lawn Tennis Championships, today.

Lacoste opposed Williams in the first semi-final. The Frenchman's placing and footwork were superior. He took the first set 6-1, Williams frequently returning into the net. In the second set the American improved, driving and volleying delightfully. He won the set 6-3. Lascote led 4-2 in the third set, when rain interrupted the game. The match was resumed later, and Lacoste won, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. The attendance was sparse after the interval. Williams made a great effort to retrieve his position, but Lacoste was tenatious and drove very accurately and hard, while the American made an unusual number of double faults.

Borotra won from Raymond in the other semi-final without having to extend himself. Raymond was plucky, but was handicapped by an injured ankle. The score was 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

In the semi-finals of the Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, and Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman beat Miss Goss and Mrs. Jessup, 8-6, 6-4.—Reuter.

Miss McKane's Great Win in Ladies Singles

Wimbledon, July 4.

Miss McKane beat the American, Miss Wills, in the final of the Ladies' Singles, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

It was a thrilling final. Only her indomitable will and courage enabled Miss McKane's wonderful recovery against the brilliant hard driving of the American. Miss McKane lost the first set and was 1/4 in the second, when she won six games running. The 15,000 spectators cheered her to an echo. After this the Englishwoman seemed inspired. She hit harder than ever, her length and placing were magnificent, and she volleyed superbly. Miss Wills played wonderful tennis. Her back-hand was invulnerable but was countered by Miss McKane's clever anticipation, net-play and beautiful side-line shots. There had never been such a cheer at Wimbledon as that which greeted Miss McKane's victory.

The weather at Wimbledon today was cool and cloudy, with the sun shining at intervals. The attendance was large, including the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York.

Lycett's Sprained Ankle

The first match played on the centre court was the semi-final between Williams and Washburn and the holders, Godfree and Lycett. The score stood at 4/6, 12/10, 6/3, 7/7, when Lycett retired with an injured leg, the Americans thus winning the match.

The Americans were always slightly better, though Williams really carried them through. Lycett excelled at very remarkable saves and splendid close volleying. Towards the end, he rather overdid the poaching, but otherwise it was his best display in the championships. He sprained his ankle in attempting to retrieve a shot but continued for one game. The great pain, however, forced him to retire. Godfree was good in his service and overhead work.

Africans Knocked out.

In the other semi-final, the Americans, Richards and Hunter, beat the Africans, Raymond and Spence, 6/4, 6/4, 6/2.

The African pair were beaten but not disgraced. Raymond's weak ankle was again a handicap. The Africans nevertheless hit hard and volleyed magnificently. Spence made some miraculous returns, but Richards was the star of the match. He frequently left the Africans standing with middle-court drives. Hunter was safe and accurate. Both gave an exhibition of effective killing shots at the net.

The semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles resulted in Godfree and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron beating Woosnam and Mrs. Covell, 6/4, 4/6, 6/4, and Gilbert and Miss McKane defeating Lamb and Harvey, 6/2, 6/4.

Men's Singles

July 5.

Borotra beat Lacoste 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 in the final of the Singles.

Borotra was very speedy in following his service to the net. He cut up his opponent's returns in a spectacular manner. Lacoste countered with effective lobs. Borotra appeared to be tiring in the third set and occasionally his volleys found the net. In the fourth the 19-year old Lacoste fought gallantly against his more experienced compatriot and drew level. The fifth set provided a very dour struggle. Lacoste was leading 2-1, 3-2 and 4-3. Then Borotra equalized and won the next two games, smashing and volleying superbly. There was very great enthusiasm at the finish.

Ladies' Doubles

Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman beat Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the Ladies' Doubles.

The weather was fine and cool after the morning showers. The stands were packed. Miss Wills was the outstanding player. The British pair, however, in spite of Mrs. Covell's frequent double-faulting, led 3-1 and 4-2. The Americans were the harder-hitting pair and won 6-4. The losers were better in the second set and brought the games with their service to 4-4, but failed at the critical moment, the Americans winning 6-4. The play generally was unworthy of a final.

Mixed Doubles

In the Mixed Doubles final, Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Godfree and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Gilbert and Miss McKane made use of fine tactics in keeping the game out of the hands of Godfree and consequently Mrs. Shepherd-Barron took the brunt of the attack and was overwhelmed in spite of a game response.

The Men's Doubles

The finalists in the Doubles were both American pairs. Hunter and Richards beat Williams and Washburn 6-3, 3-6, 8-10, 8-6, 6-3.

Washburn was weak in the opening set, but after that his back-hand volleying was the best feature of the game. The most exciting interlude was in the fourth set. Washburn and Williams were severely punishing their opponents' short lobs and the couple had only their own service game to win for the Championship, but at the crucial point Williams served a double fault, after which he failed to recover his form.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF IN FRANCE

Chantilly, July 3.

Hagen and Sarazen, the Americans, defeated the leading French professionals, Massy and Gassiat, in a 36-hole four-ball golf match here to-day by 2 up and 1 to play, for stakes of Frs. 10,000.—Reuter.

WEEK-END CRICKET

"Over 30" 159 (for 9)	"Under 30" 138
S. R. C. 2nd XI 116	S. C. C. 2nd XI 104
S. M. Police 48	H. M. Navy 33
S. M. Elec. Dept. 88 (for 2)	Parsee C. C. 85

"Over 30" *v.* "Under 30"

The old adage that "youth will be served" was proved not always to be the case on Saturday afternoon when, in the annual match between those over 30 years of age and those under 30, the older men, after making a disastrous start, came near to winning. After the men of maturity had knocked up the respectable score of 159 after some bright cricket, it seemed that the younger men, with two and a quarter hours to get 160, would easily be capable of the task, but their second wicket partnership laid, strongly and firmly, the foundation of a draw, and in so doing gave one of the stolidest, steadiest, dullest and most generally uninteresting exhibitions of first-class club cricket that can have been seen in Shanghai for many seasons.

Scores and analyses:—

"Over 30"

Dr. H. H. Morris, run out	2
J. A. Quayle, c. Leach, b. Olleddessen	22
H. E. Muriel, b. Ollerdessen	2
W. C. G. Clifford, l.b.w., b. Rawsthorne	0
E. C. Baker, c. Goldman, b. Rawsthorne	0
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c. Divecha, b. Leach	76
A. H. Leslie, c. Duckitt, b. Ollerdessen	7
Dr W. E. O'Hara, b. Ollerdessen	34
W. Mansel-Smith, l.b.w., b. Ollerdessen	0
H. C. B. Peck, b. Leach	6
E. G. Barnes, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	159

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
T. L. Rawsthorne	14	0	49	2
C. E. Ollerdessen	20	1	57	5
D. W. Leach	7.1	1	21	2
G. C. Beaumont	1	0	5	0
E. R. Duckitt	1	0	17	0

"Under 30"

M. J. Divecha, c. Barnes, b. Mansel-Smith	25
A. J. W. Evans, c. Barnes, b. Peck	25
E. R. Duckitt, b. Peck	23
W. W. Leach, c. Peck, b. O'Hara	25
D. Burn, c. Leslie, b. Peck	9
L. Goldman, c. Clifford, b. Peck	18
G. C. Beaumont, b. O' Hara	1
T. L. Rawsthorne, not out	0
T. A. T. Begg, b. Peck	9
C. R. W. Thompson, not out	2
C. E. Ollerdessen, did not bat	—
Extras	1
Total (for 8)	133

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
J. A. Quayle	6	0	19	0
H. C. B. Peck	20	3	63	5
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	18	3	34	2
W. Mansel-Smith	3	0	21	1

S. R. C. 2nd XI *v.* S. C. C. Ind XI.

Played on the S.R.C. ground. A close and enjoyable game resulted in the home team winning by the margin of 12 runs. The S.C.C. batted first and made 104, in the compilation of which the "tail" of the team played quite an important part. The Recs replied with 116, three of their batsmen making the quarter century and Mr. Extras contributing a valuable 17.

Scores and analyses:—

S. C. C. 2nd XI.

J. R. Harder, b. S. F. Shroff	4
E. W. Broadwith, b. Evans	3
P. Carr, c. Willis, b. S. F. Shroff	10
J. M. Andrew, c. Willis, b. S. F. Shroff	0
H. Langley, c. Willis, b. S. F. Shroff	1
R. E. Crossman, l.b.w., b. Evans	8
A. R. Reckard, b. S. F. Shroff	10
W. J. Monk, b. S. F. Shroff	29
A. J. Daniels, b. S. F. Shroff	18
L. P. Ralph, run out	14
P. S. Widdup, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	104

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
S. F. Shroff	13	1	48	7
V. Evans	7.3	1	15	2
J. Jensen	3	0	19	0
T. Madar	3	0	17	0

S. R. C. 2nd XI.

W. Manley, b. Widdup	1
G. Madar, c. Andrews, b. Carr	25
L. P. Quincey, b. Andrews	6
S. F. Shroff, run out	6
A. J. Willis, c. Crossman, b. Andrews	0
G. Henderson, c. Widdup, b. Carr	27
T. Madar, not out	25
J. Johanson, c. Daniels, b. Crossman	2
J. Jensen, c. Ralph, b. Andrews	3
G. A. Cooke, c. Carr, b. Harder	4
V. Evans, c. and b. Andrews	0
Extras	17
Total	116

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
P. S. Widdup	9	1	27	1
J. M. Andrews	13	1	37	4
P. Carr	8	2	25	2
R. E. Crossman	3	0	10	1
H. Langley	1	1	0	0
J. R. Harder	2	0	0	1

HENLEY REGATTA

Jesus Coll., Cambridge, Beaten for Grand by 6ft.: Ladies Won by Shrewsbury

Henley, July 5.

In the final for the Diamond Challenge Sculls at the Henley Regatta to-day J. Beresford (Thames R. C.) beat K. Craig (Pembroke College, Cambridge) easily in 10 mins. 32 secs.

The last day was fine and there was a large attendance.

In the final for the Silver Goblets Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Christchurch, Oxford, by three lengths in 10 min. 6 sec.

In the final for the Grand Challenge Cup Leader Club beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by six feet in 8 min. 3 sec.

In the Schools Match Bedford Modern beat Monkton Coombe by a length in 9 min. 1 sec.

The Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by the Royal Chester Club, who beat the Imperial College by one and a quarter lengths in 9 min. 16 sec.

In the final for the Thames Cup the Maidenhead Club beat the Twickenham Club by half a length in 9 min. 14 sec.

The Visitors' Cup was won by Third Trinity, Cambridge, from Exeter College, Oxford, by a length in 9 min. 14 sec.

The Stewards' Cup was won by Third Trinity, Cambridge, who beat Leander Club by a length in 9 min. 1 sec.

The Ladies' Plate was won by Shrewsbury School from Jesus College, Cambridge, by one and a quarter lengths in 8 min. 4 sec.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

The Exeter Stakes

London, July 3.

The following is the result of the Exeter Stakes (6 furlongs), run at Newmarket to-day:—

Sun Worship	1
Chang Chia	2
Sky Signal	3

There were nine starters. Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Betting:—100 to 8 against Sun Worship; 4 to 1 against Chang Chia; 20 to 1 sky signal.

Princess of Wales Stakes.

The following is the result of the Princess of Wales Stakes (one mile):—

Salmon Trout	1
Parmenio	2
Obliterate	3

There were eight starters. Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Salmon Trout; 100 to 30 Parmenio; 100 to 8 Obliterate,—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

FRENCH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. Tolley Defeated in the Final Round

Paris, July 6.

In the final of the French Amateur Golf Championship at La Boulie, Anderson (United States) beat Cyril Tolley (Britain) by one up.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND

"Kid" Lewis Retains British Welterweight Title

London, July 3.

In a boxing contest to-night at the Albert Hall for the Welterweight Championship of Britain, Kid Lewis, the holder, beat Johnny Brown, of Hamilton, on points.

Brown was doing most of the attacking in the early rounds and doing well at long range work. There was a good deal of clinching and Lewis was warned for holding. The Londoner from the fifth round scored with a good variety of blows. He established a lead on points at the half-way stage. In the 11th Brown got home several lefts to the face and a right swing to the jaw. There were several sharp rallies towards the end. Lewis won by a narrow margin.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans Draw with Yorkshire: The County Championship

Bradford, July 3.

The match between Yorkshire and the South Africans was resumed to-day in dull and threatening weather before a small attendance. The wicket was good. There was a 10 minutes' interruption by rain before lunch and rain fell during luncheon.

The South Africans were all out for 279. Nourse made 68 in 90 minutes by magnificent driving and powerful cutting. He hit 11 fours. Taylor made 79 in 175 minutes. He hit 10 fours. He started cautiously but afterwards batted brightly. The innings took 4 hours and 35 minutes. Macaulay took 6 wickets for 66. Rain then fell and there was no play after tea.—Reuter.

Bradford, July 4.

There were 1,000 spectators on the third day of the match between Yorkshire and the South Africans. There were several interruptions for rain. Yorkshire made 147 for 4 wickets in their second innings. Oldroyd made 35 not out and Sutcliffe 36. Dixon took 3 wickets for 32.

The Africans had made 64 for 3 wickets when stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in a draw.

The African fast bowler, Bissett, broke one of the small bones in his foot while bowling to-day, probably necessitating a rest from cricket for three months.—Reuter.

South Africans' Easy Victory Over Northants

Northampton, July 5.

The match between Northamptonshire and the South Africans began to-day in fine weather after morning rain. The wicket was easy. Three thousand people were present.

Northampton were all out for 157. Jupp played a forcing innings for 84, hitting fourteen 4s. Blanckenberg took 7 wickets for 57.

At the close of play the South Africans had scored 191 for 6 wickets. Nourse batted for two hours without giving a chance for 62. Taylor made 67 not out.

Northampton, July 7.

The match between the South Africans and Northamptonshire was resumed to-day before a small attendance. The weather was fine, but dull, and the wicket hard. Jupp was an absentee owing to his having injured his hand on Saturday.

The South Africans made 380. Taylor scored 113 in 175 minutes. His driving was brilliant and he hit 16 fours. Nupon made 59 and Pegler 50 not out. Thomas took 8 wickets for 96.

Northamptonshire were all out in the second innings for 87. Blanckenberg took 3 wickets for 17 and Pegler 6 for 22.

The South Africans thus won by an innings and 136 runs.—Reuter.

London, July 7.

The start of the Inter-Varsity match at Lord's to-day was delayed by rain until 12.15. Four thousand people were present.

Oxford were all out for 133, to which Barnard contributed 61.

At the close of play Cambridge had scored 181 for 4 wickets. Lowry, the Cantab skipper, made 68, and the Australian, Austin, was not out with 42.—Reuter.

London, July 4.

The match at Eastbourne between Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI and Oxford University was drawn. Oxford made 282 and 183 for 9, declared. Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI made 145 and 113 for 5 wickets.

At Lord's the M.C.C. beat Cambridge University by 211 runs. The M.C.C. made 274 (Duleep Singh 120, Hendren 74) and 254 for 2 wickets, declared, (Hendren 64 not out). Cambridge made 173 and 144.

At the Oval the Players beat the Gentlemen by 6 wickets. The Players made 288 (Sandham 124) and 210 for 4 wickets (Sandham 53), The Gentlemen made 113 and 381 (Gilligan 112).

At Manchester Lancashire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 194 runs. Lancashire made 379 for 7 wickets, declared, Leicester made 89 (R. Tyldesley taking 5 wickets for 0 runs, which is a Lancashire record), and followed on with 96 (Parkin taking 7 wickets for 51).

At Worksop Notts beat Essex on the 1st innings. Notts made 156 and 283 for 5 wickets, declared, (Carr 127 not out). Essex made 99 and 192 for 1 wicket (Russell 109 not out).

At Taunton Glamorgan beat Somerset by an innings and 128. Glamorgan made 244. Somerset made 78 (Ryan taking 6 wickets for 17) and followed on with 138 (Ryan 6 wickets for 48).

At Bristol Gloucestershire beat Hampshire on the 1st innings. Gloucester made 191 and 97 for 5 wickets. Hampshire made 71 (Mills taking 7 wickets for 31).

Varsity Match at Lord's: Cambridge's Big Advantage: County Championship

London, July 8.

The Inter-Varsity match was continued to-day. Cambridge were all out for 361 (Austin 51 and Enthoven 104). Guise took 4 wickets for 19.

At the close of play Oxford had made 153 for 4 wickets in their second innings (Guise 50, Blaikie 48.).

Scores: Oxford 133 and 153 for 4 wickets; Cambridge 361.

At Tunbridge Wells, Kent beat Sussex by 200 runs. Kent made 190 (Tate taking 7 wickets for 48) and 308 (Woolley 117). Sussex made 180 and 118.

At Southend, Surrey beat Essex by 5 wickets. Essex made 109 and 288 (Eastman 101). Surrey made 198 and 200 for 5 wickets.

At Sheffield, Middlesex beat Yorkshire on the first innings. Middlesex made 358 (Hendren 99 and Bruce 88) and 268. Yorkshire made 334 and 43 for 0 wicket.

At Birmingham, in the match for Howell's benefit, Hampshire beat Warwickshire on the first innings. Hampshire made 236 (Bowell 73 not out) and 236 for 4 wickets (Mead 72 not out). Warwick made 226 (Parsons 106) and 332 for 8, declared, (Smith 104 and Calthorpe 106).

At Nottingham, Notts beat Lancashire on the first innings. Notts made 290 and 141 for 9 wickets. Lancashire made 267 (E. Tyldesley 72) and 178.

At Gloucester, Gloucestershire beat Derbyshire on the first innings. Gloucester made 317 (Smith 97 and Salter 135) and 187 for 7 wickets, declared. Derby made 281 and 49 for 3 wickets.

At Swansea, Worcestershire beat Glamorgan by 4 wickets. Worcester made 232 and 95 for 6 wickets. Glamorgan made 186 and 138.—Reuter.

OPENING OF OLYMPIC GAMES

Paris Brilliantly Decorated: Athletes of 44 Nations in Procession

Paris, July 5.

The city is beflagged in honour of the brilliant ceremonial opening of the Olympic Games. Packed stands at the Stadium applauded The arrival of President Doumergue. The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically cheered.

A procession of white-clad athletes, representing 44 countries headed by South Africa, marched round the arena. Each nation's flag was dipped as it passed the Presidential Tribune. The athletes finally formed up in the bright green centre of the Stadium, presenting a magnificent picture of youth and fitness against the blue and gold Stadium colour scheme.

The Americans' mighty quota received a tumultuous welcome from their compatriots, and the splendid British contingent, headed by Cameron pipers and followed by a bevy of English girl competitors, were given a rousing reception.

The assembly was thrilled by the sudden appearance of a flying-boat flying over the Presidential stand at a height of 500 feet with a cinema operator daringly leaning out. Then in sudden silence President Doumergue rose and solemnly proclaimed the Games open.

Paris, July 3.

The United States beat Britain in the Olympic Polo Competition by 10 goals to 2.—Reuter.

July 4.

The French champion, M. Ducret, won the Olympic Foils competition. Miss Osier (Denmark) won the Ladies' Foils. Two English ladies were second and fourth.—Reuter. Reuter.

World's Records Broken

Paris, July 6.

At the Olympic Games to-day Ritola (Finland) won the 10,000 metres in the world's record time of 30 min. 23-1/5 sec.

Wide (Sweden), who was second, was 300 metres behind Ritola, while Berg (Finland) was third.

The Throwing the Javelin final was won by J. Myrra (Finland) with a distance of 62 metres 96 centimetres.

In the polo competition Argentina beat the United States by 6 goals to 5.

The Javelin Throw at the last Olympic Games was won by J. Myrra with a throw of 65.79 metres.

Note.—The previous record for the 10,000 metres was held by Bouin (France) with 30 min. 58-8/10 sec.—Reuter.

Paris, July 7.

At the Olympic Games to-day the high jump final was won by Osborn (America) with I metre 98 centimetres. Brown (America) was second and Lewden (France) third.

The British sprinter, Abrahams, won the final of the 100-metre dash in 10-3/5 sec. Scholz (America) was second and Porritt (New Zealand) third.

At the Colombes Stadium Taylor (America) won the 400-metre hurdles final in the world's record time of 52-3/5 sec. Vilen (Finland) was second and Riley (America) third.

In the Pentathlon long jump Legendre (America) broke the world's record making 25 ft. 6 in. —Reuter.

Colombes, July 7.

Lettronen (Finland) won the Pentathlon at the Olympic Games. Sonfay (Hungary) was second and Legendre (United States) third.—Reuter.

Long Jump and Weight-putting Won by America and 800 Metres by Britain

Paris, July 8.

There was a poor attendance at the Stadium when the Olympic Games continued to-day, on account of the hot weather. It is noteworthy that Legendre (America), who yesterday broke the world's record in the Pentathlon long jump, is not participating in the individual long jump competition. He was not considered of sufficient class to represent the United States in it when the entries were sent in.

The 800-metre run final was won by D. Lowe (Britain). Martin (Switzerland) was second and Enck (America) third. The time was 1 min. 52-2/5 sec.

The long jump final was won by Hubbard (America), who made 7,445 metres. Gourdin (America) was second and Hansen (Norway) third.

In putting the weight the result was as follows:—Houser (America) won with a put of 14 metres 99.5 centimetres. Hartraft (America) was second and Hills (America) third.—Reuter.

Further American Successes on the Flat: Steeplechase Won by Finland

Paris, July 9.

The 110-metre hurdles final was won by Kinsey (America) in 15 sec. Atkinson (South Africa) was second and Peterson (Sweden) third.

The 200-metres final was won by Scholz (America). Paddock (America) was second and Liddell (Britain) third. The time was 21⅘ sec.

The 3,000-metres steeplechase final was won by Ritola (Finland) in 9 min. 33⅘ sec. Katz (Finland) was second and Bontemps (France) third. Montague (Britain) jarred his foot on a hurdle and finished sixth. Newey retired. —Reuter.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, July 11.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16=Tls. 6.10 at 70.75=$8.62	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 71½=Tls. 140.35 at 70.75=$198.37	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	71
Native Interest	11
Copper Cash	263,500
Bar Silver	34⅝
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 85.10
New York on London	G.$4.34⅜

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3⅛
Demand	3/3 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71
Demand	71⅛
PARIS—	
Demand	1393
INDIA—	
Demand	229½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73⅛
JAPAN—	
Demand	58⅛
BATAVIA—	
Demand	193½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71⅛

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3⅞
4 m/s. credits	3/4⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅝
6 m/s. credits	3/4⅞
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5
NEW YORK—	
Demand	72
4 m/s. credits	73½
4 m/s. Docs.	74
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1460
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3 15/16
New York T.T.	71⅜

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

Hk. Tls. 5.46 at 3/3. 15/32	£1
„ 1 at 1365½	Frs. 15.21
„ 1.26 at 71⅛	Gold $1
„ 1 at 58	Yen 1.92
„ 1 at 231⅞	Rupees 2.58
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.35	It. Lire 18.21

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

July 11.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $197.89
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.61
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 10.31
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 82.63

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $194.40
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.45
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 9.96
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 80.76

Sino-Italian Bank

Selling Rates for July 11:—

It. Lire 16.60	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.95	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.75	Yen 1

Sino-Scandinavian Bank

Selling Rates for July 11:—Nominal:

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.20
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.59
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.36

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NTOES

July 12.

At the close of business on the 10th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 38,638,000 and $40,590,000. These figures include Tls. 5,420,000 and $21,060,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
Nil.

Shipments were:—
78 bars to Bombay.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 770,000 small coins melted.
630,000 Mex. dollars melted.
50,000 from Dairen.

Tls. 1,450,000

Shipments were:—
Tls. 800,000 to Canton.
600,000 „ Foochow.
200,000 „ Bombay.
100,000 „ Antung.

Tls. 1,700,000

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$1,100,000 from Nanking.
300,000 „ Hankow.
300,000 „ Tientsin.
300,000 „ Chinkiang.
200,000 „ Hangchow.
200,000 „ Soochow.
150,000 „ Tungchow.
100,000 „ Ningpo.
100,000 „ Tsingtao.
100,000 „ Yahzah.

$2,850,000

Shipments were:—
$900,000 to be meted.

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34⅝d. ready and 34 1/16d. forward, against 34 1/16d. ready and 34⅛d. forward a week ago, showing rises of 1/16d. on both prices. The London market has been quiet and steady during the week, and apparently not very much doing. The Continent has again been reported as a buyer.

Bars in stock, 2,638, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 386⅓ lakhs and $406 lakhs, against Tls. 389½ lakhs and $386½ lakhs last week, and Tls. 224 lakhs and $290½ lakhs on July 10, 1923.

Exchange.

The official quotation has remained unchanged at T.T. 3/3⅛d. since June 26, in spite of fluctuations in the price of silver. A few more bills have been making, but, on the whole, business is very dull indeed. Owing to the decline in the value of the yen the speculators have brought the price of gold bars down in our local market, with the result that rates for sterling and gold dollars have risen. There are sellers of T.T. just now at 3/3 1/16d. July, 3/3 1/16d. August, 3/3⅛d. September, and gold $71⅛ July, 71⅝ August, 71⅜ September and 72 October, with buyers probably 1/16d. and ⅛ cent higher respectively. Estimates of the speculators' position still vary widely, but a conservative estimate gives it as oversold about £400,000 and oversold Y.2,500,000.

H. & S. BANK INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Shanghai are in receipt of telegraphic advice from their head office that an interim dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 11, next.

P. & O. BANK DIVIDEND

A cable has been received from the head office in London, advising that the annual general meeting of shareholders in the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ld., has been fixed for July 11, when the directors will recommend a dividend for the year ending March 31, 1924, of 5½ per cent., less income tax, placing to reserve fund £20,000 (bringing it up to £135,000) and carrying forward to next account £17,567.

JUNE RUBBER OUTPUTS

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java)	62 000
Anglo-Java	157.000
Bute	13,800
Consolidated	49,300
Dominion	30,274
Java Consolidated	61,100
Karan	7,240
Kota Bahroe	27,875
Kroewoek (Java)	68,000
Langkats	78,300
Padang	13,000
Shanghai Kedah	23,535
Shanghai Kelantan	15,700
Shanghai Pahang	15,000
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,192
Sungei Duri	17,583
Tanah Merah	29,000
Ziangbe	55 100

COAL OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain have received a telegram from the manager of the Mentoukou Mine, stating that the output of coal for the month of June was 16,428 tons.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A More Cheerful Atmosphere, but Few Sales: Speculative Interest in Piece Goods

July 12.

The story of this week is not a great deal more cheerful than that of the week before, for no great increase in business was apparent. There was some tendency to better prices and optimistic experts in reading signs discovered evidence of a speedy change for the better, but there have been so many disappointments of late that it is necessary to be very cautious when making predictions. An unpleasant feature which cannot be ignored is the undoubtedly true information that the crops all over the country are in a very bad state—in fact, practically ruined. In the north, and especially in Chihli Province, there has been a prolonged drought, whilst in the Yangtze Valley and the south there have been heavy and continuous rains, the crops suffering equally in both cases. This does not apply to the cotton districts, from which all reports are optimistic and there is the confident expectation of a bumper crop. There have been further signs of life in the export market and dealers in produce rapidly are becoming almost cheerful again.

Piece Goods.

Indent business has remained very depressed. Here and there a suggestion of interest has been noticeable and a limited amount of buying has been done for Szechuan, but opinions do not agree as to the attractiveness of the prices. In most cases, it is said, dealers will not even worry to make their customary daily calls. Medium Whites and imitation Venetians are enjoying a measure of popularity. More inquiries have been made on behalf of the Yangtze and northern ports, leading to hopes of something being done there.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—The week has been marked by extensive speculation and the market has shown itself very sensitive, sellers being desideedly active on account of the reports. Yesterday's closing quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—July, 46.60; August, 46.55; September, 41.65; October, 38.65; November, 37.75; Decmber, 37.70. There were no spot quotations.

Yarn.—This market again was disappointing and there were very few sales beyond some secondhand transactions. Yesterday's closing quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchangs were:—July, 173.-30; August, 170; September, 165.80; October, 160.40; November, 157.90; December, 157.90.

American Cotton.—The New York market has risen slightly during the week as a consequence of the daily crop reports. Boll weevil is reported to be increasing in the Eastern Belt, but elsewhere the crop is progressing favourably. The latest cables tell of another slight rise in New York and on Thursday the market closed steady at quotations somewhat above those of last week, *viz.*:—Mid-American, spot, 30.73; October, 24.41; December, 23.73; January, 23.59; March, 23.76; May, 23.85. Highest October, 24.95; lowest, 24.41 On the same day the Liverpool market was firm, at the following quotations:—Fully middling, spot, 17.26; October, 14.48; January, 14.06.

Egyptian Cotton.—Sakellarides, July, 43.65.

Sampin.—The latest quotations on the Osaka Exchange are:—

	Thursday Closing	Yesterday Closing
July	Y.299.30	Y.300.00
August	299.10	300.10
September	297.20	298.90
October	295.00	295.50
November	291.00	290.60
December	287.80	288.00
January	286.60	287.10

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, in their weekly report, issued yesterday, state:—

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week it looked as if cotton were of absolutely no intrinsic value and the market was pounded down by disgusted bulls and elated bears until October cotton was well under Tls. 38 Prices showed in one day a gross decline of about three-quarters of a tael, making a total decline of about one tael from the level of a week ago. The violent fluctuations caused considerable nervousness on both sides of the market and at the close prices continued to fluctuate in a nervous and erratic manner. As to the new crop, we thing that the outlook may almost be called "average." The past week's weather has been favourable for the plant and fairly good headway has been made practically throughout the entire cotton belt. In the circumstances, believe that as long as the outlook for the next crop remains favourable, no improvement in price can be looked forward to. In the meantime, however, the market will be governed by weather conditions in the cotton belt and by the action of professional operators and also the world markets.

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn has been nervous and erratic, and prices declined some three to four taels as compared with last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material. In all some 2,000 to 3,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuan, Newchwang, Wuhu, Tsingtao, Swatow, Tientsin, Fukien and northern ports.

Produce.

The general position of the export market is unchanged. The demand for groundnuts still continues, but in spite of advanced prices in Europe supplies in China are difficult to procure. As far as can be seen, business in old season cargo is almost at an end. There is a certain amount of interest in hen albumen in Europe and prices have appreciably advanced, but the short production of last season renders business difficult. There are also inquiries for new season sesamum seed, but local dealers are not prepared as yet to make offers.

BILLS OF LADING

International Shipping Conference Resolution

The following extracts are made from the City Notes of "The Times" of May 21 as being of importance to the mercantile community in the Far East:—

"A number of questions which were the subject of a resolution at the recent International Shipping Conference and closely affect other classes of business men than shipowners may be grouped under the general heading of 'Clean Bills of Lading.' These questions concern, besides shipping managers, merchants, bankers, and underwriters, and, if certain evils now apparent are to be eradicated, the active support of all classes of business men will be necessary. Probably some of these questions have become especially important in recent years, owing to the epidemic of pilferage of goods in course of transit, and the successful efforts made to fight it. One of the most effective ways of reducing the extent of the pilferage evil was found to be the careful checking of goods as they were received by the responsible authorities at the various stages of transit, with the result that the mate's receipts, and consequently bills of lading, were marked when the goods were found to be in not "apparent good order and condition." This was an obvious and proper course to adopt, but a difficulty arose when bankers protested against making advances on the strength of documents that were not quite 'clean.'

Letters of Indemnity.

"To overcome this difficulty merchants are known frequently to have approached shipowners and to have offered them 'letters of indemnity,' provided the carriers would give them a 'clean' bill. The effect of such a practice has been that shipowners have, in effect, accepted goods for transport as being in 'apparent good order and condition' when they were, in fact, not so; and then, should the consignees demand payment for damage from the carriers, the latter were able to recover from the shippers, under the letters of indemnity, the amount of their payments. To many shipowners—indeed, it is to be hoped, to most—participation in such transactions must be revolting, and it was to put a stop to such a system that the resolution was approved at the International Shipping Conference last week. This is clearly a matter in which the best hope of a remedy is to be found in the development of a healthy public opinion.

"So long as there are any shipowners of any nationality who succumb to the temptation put in their way by shippers, it will, in time, be difficult for those who cordially dislike the practice to hold aloof, for competitive reasons. The proper course for all engaged in transport is to face the facts. The shipowners should continue to mark the shipping documents when the goods entrusted to their care are not in 'apparent good order and condition;' and the bankers might, perhaps, consider the possibility of adopting a less rigid attitude towards bills so marked. Often local knowledge should enable both bankers and merchants to assess the marking of the shipping documents at its true value, and to know that the goods are little, if any, the worse for signs of 'apparent damage' and fully deserve to be financed without trouble. Certainly the real remedy for the trouble is not to be found in the proffer or acceptance of 'bribes,' in order to smooth the passage of goods. The continuance or extension of such practices could not fail to lead to a general lowering of the standard of commercial morality, to the disadvantage of international commerce."

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, July 18, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 12 to 18, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on June 20, 1924, the Transfer Books will be closed from July 25 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive, in order that the list of shareholders entitled to the new issue of shares may be compiled.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—A dividend of six per cent. for the half year ending June 30, 1924, has been declared and dividend warrants will be issued on Thursday, July 24, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 15 to 24, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—A General Meeting will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 11, next.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of 10/- per share has been declared for the year 1924 and will be payable to shareholders registered in the Shanghai Books of the Company at the exchange of 3/3⅜d. per tael on Thursday, July 31, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 18 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.—The 18th Annual General Meeting will be held at 150 Broadway, Hongkew, on Monday, July 28, 1924, at 5 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd.—The Final General Meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.45 p.m.

Share Report for Week Ending July 11, 1924.

No. 24/27

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There has been more life in the local share market during the past week and marked improvement in buying quotations generally is noticeable. Local "Rubbers" have recovered considerably in sympathy with the advance in the prices of the raw product on the Singapore and London markets which according to cables to hand to-day now stand at 37 cents and 11½d respectively.

London market quotations with the exception of Chinese Government Loans show an improvement during the week and the following are the latest prices quoted us by cable :—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913	B.I.	£ 72. 0. 0 (Middle Price)
" " " " " " "	F.I.	69. 0. 0 " ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " "	G.I.	66. 15. 0 (Sellers) cum "
" " " " " " "	R.I.	69. 0. 0 " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		3. 12. 3 (Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld. "Fully Pd."		1. 8. 9 (Buyers)
" " " "10/- Pd"		0. 12. 9 (Buyers)
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"		2. 15. 11 (Middle Price)
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"		6. 8. 9 "
Imperial Tob. of G. B. (Ord)		3. 18. 3 "
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ltd.		0. 8. 3 (Buyers)
Singapore Elec. Tramways, 5% Debns.		83. 10. 0 (Sellers)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3½.

Shanghai, July 11, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JULY	5th		7th		8th		9th		10th		11th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Chomor United Rub. Co., Ld. Tls.	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant. Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.90	..	2	..
Tebong Rub Est., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4¼	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.. Tls.	9¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co., Ld. "	100	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. .. "	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. Co., (Ord.) "	..	..	5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Insce. Society of C. H. $	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ltd. Tls.	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yangtsze Insce. Asso., Ld. .. $	..	..	..	..	..	..	28½	..	..	..	28½	..
Langkats (combined) .. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18½	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198½	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
COTTONS												
Ewo Cotton Mills Ld. (Ord) Tls.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. "	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1919 7% Debs. .. Tls.	102	..	102	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 8% " .. .. "	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	108	..	..	..

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 11, 1924.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend etc:	Paid or Due
BANKS.									
London	£ 132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$ 1145			61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim $3 less I/T	11-8-24
						(b H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£ 19 3/16	£19 1 5/16		600,000	£5	(a £222,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.	
						(c £3,900,000		free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $ 226			55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648		Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
						(b $69,500	Dec	Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%	
						(c $3,888,195		ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 136			10,000	s £15	(	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. an	
						(an $2,213,327		Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-23
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$ 28½	23½		21) 250,000	$10	(au $2,375,638	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in	
						(c $6,833,965		Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22			1) 50,000	T20	(an T169,845			
						(au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $ 680		675	10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c	
						(c H $7,149,847		Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $	570		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163	Dec.	.. ..	24-5-24
						(c H $4,307,811			27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $ 135	150		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,366,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
						(c H $6,017,540			17-5-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 500			14,000	F500	(a F101,368	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	
						(c F3,784,330			....
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld.. (6% cum. pref.	H $ 38	37½		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179			
def. ord. ..	H $ 140			2) 120,000	£5	(	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrant	
						(c £1,382,956		less I/T. Def. Ord., nil..	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading (ord.	'B'			56) 30,000,000	£1				
Co., Ld. (5% cum. pref.	£	£4:13:0		21) 300,000	£10	(a* £2,029,056	Dec.	Final 2/6d., free of I/T, Coupon 43	5-7-24
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£			57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £5,000,000			
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T 80	83½		20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.	Final Ord. T4.50 (mkg. T7, 1923)	
(7% pref.	T 51½			10,000	T50	(a T410,000		Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1923) ..	11-3-24
									11-3-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld..	T 94	97½		47) 55,700	T75	(a T102,535	Apr.	T7.50, 1922-23	
						(c T1,948,000			27-7-23
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld... ..	H $ 143		151	‡ 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	
						(c H $4,081,698			21-3-24
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T 0	6½		42) 500,000	T5	(a T39,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	
Works, Ld. .. .. .. (8% pref.	T 5½	5.20		65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
						(c T1,311,645			10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld... ..	T 198½	196½		‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,420			
						(b T200,000			
						(c T1,015,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H $ 193	195		20,000	H $50	(a H $290,319			
						(b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	
						(c H $59,240			26-2-24
MINING.									
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£ 12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,000	C $10	——	June	C $0.50, 1920-21	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T 20¾	21		†264) 2,000,000	£1	(a	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£	£3:13:9	£3:10:9			(c		No 24)	26-7-23
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $ 5		5	200,000	£1	(a £23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	1-5-24
						(c £4,873			31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T 119	119		‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
						(b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	
						(c T2,289,317			24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. ..	H $ 112½	111		240,000	H $25	(a H $157,886	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares	
(New Reg.)						(b H $250,000		(mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	
						(c H $6,000,000			28-1-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $ 22½	22½		150,000	H $10	(a H $153,299			
						(b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	
						(c H $421,488			11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T 6			3,674	T20	(a T2,946	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	
						(c T7,000			13-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T 115½	119		‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269			
						(b T20,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	
						(c T375,000			3-4-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $ 17½ old 17 new	17½ 17		‡33) 500,000	H $10	(a H $85,238			
						(c H $4,953,767	Dec.	Final H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000	
Carlton, Ld.	T 53			14) 10,000	T50		Mar.	shares (mkg. H $2 (old))	
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $ 100			118) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Floated April 1, 1922	24-3-24
								Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — .. (ord.	G $ 19			‡††100,000	G $10			1922, 7%	4-1-23
pref.	G $ 10				G $10	(			
								Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 5½	3.90b		70,000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T 2	1.90		12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 4½	4¼		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			1-4-24
						(c T372,107	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923..	
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T 21			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223			
						(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	
						(c T69,960			28-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.65	0.60		400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.75	0.55		500,000	T1	a T20,402	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	11-4-24
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T 0.75	0.50	28)	500,000	T1	a T3,595	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	25-7-17
Chomor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.75	0.70		400,000	T0.90	(a T17,873	Dec.		29-3-17
						(c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)..	
Chempedak Rub. & C'bier Est., Ld. ..	T 4½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	3-4-24
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	16-10-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ld..	T 2.12½	1½	25)	500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		1-11-17
						(c T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)..	
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1½	1.35	19)	350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	9-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 8½	8½	†48)	750,000	(21; 450,000	(a			16-4-24
					(5s; 200,000	(c			
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee								2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	
Est. Ld.	T 8½	8	8)	85,000	£1 at 2/3½	(a T17,215			15-4-24
Kali Gildik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 5½			70,000	T5	(c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)..	
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T 9.40		35)	15,000	T10		....	Incorporated 1923	18-4-24
						(a T6,977		T0.50, 1922	
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld. — ..	T 3	3		25,000	T10	(c T4,023	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	16-4-23
						(a T7,735			27-7-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ld..	T 0.60	0.45		300,000	T1	(c T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	
						£ (Loss) T2,500	Dec.		1-5-23

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received :—

Singapore, July 10, 1924.

Spot	... ...	36 cents
Aug./Sept.	... ...	36¾ "
Oct./Dec.	... ...	37¾ "

Market opened steady ; closes firm.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 6 to 20	5-4-24	T97	d 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-5-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24	T93	650,000	6	do.
	1909 do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910 do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912 do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	do.
	1913 do.	3-5-23	T100	756,300	6	do.
	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914 10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915 do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916 do.	28-5-24	T97	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918 10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919 10	8-7-24	T102	1,703,300	7	do.
	1920 10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,000	7	do.
	10 to 30	4-7-24	£104	£750,000	6	do.
	1921 do.	17-6-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921 do.	10-7-24	T108	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922 do.	10-6-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923 do.	29-5-24	T97	aT6,000,000	6	do.
	1924 do.	18-6-24	T95	T500,000	6 %	
French Municipal Council	1911 do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916 do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921 do.	3-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923 do.	17-12-23	T95	a T800,000	6	May-Nov.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921 10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922 do.	6-6-22	T108	T500,000	8	do.
	1922 do.	2-10-23	T105	T1,000,000	7	do.
	1909 do.	9-7-24	T95	e 800,000	6	do.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
	1905 5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909 do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911 do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	,, do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,, do.	,,	,,	250,000	6	Jan-July
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	1912 do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913 do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	,, do.	11-1-24	T93	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,, do.	,,	,,	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914 do.	22-3-23	T98	350,000	6	June-Dec.
	1916 5 to 25	3-4-23	T88	600,000	5½	do.
	1922 do.	12-2-23	T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922 do.	10-1-24	T98	500 000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907 20	1-9-24	T93	450,000	6	do
Country Club	1901 Perpetual	29-5-24	T91	139,000	6	June-Dec.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914 5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915 do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	1908 do.			250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1911 do.	7-8-23	T98	300,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	1923 10 to 20	27-2-23	T95½	£ 270,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923 25	19-6-24	T100	1,200,000	6½	Mar.-Sept
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 10			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914 5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	T250.000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc,	1922 3 to 20	..	..	T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing: Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls.65,100; c—Tls.51,100; d—Tls.34,100; e—Tls.68,500; f—Tls.262,400; g—Tls.139,800; h—Tls.12,300; i—$18,90

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	1924: June	Total output this finyr; to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.37d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	190,000
Amberst (New)..	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,412	80,692	90,751	*4.88d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	353,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,459	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	1,005,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300.000	Sept.	369,467	53,742	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	86,800
Bukit Toh Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	83,800
Bute	, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	71,500
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	122,400
Chempedak	,, £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	91,500
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	151,923	145,338	..	11.09d.	134,014	11,400	13,000	11,400	169,814
Consolidated (1914)	, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	291,473
Dominion	, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	148,023
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0 7/8 d.	232,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	487,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	401,900
Kapayang	, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	43,719
Karah	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	21,390
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 300,000	June	138,330	339,970	..	..	236,203	19,640	22,870	27,875	306,288
Kroewoek	,, £70,000	Dec.	449,000	683,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	58,000	53,000	53,000	340,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gldr.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	622,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	25,000
Pengkalen (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	..	..	..	..	..
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	37,535	..	5,956	..	3,491
Rapah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	83,700
Samaggaa	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	, 100,000	June	179,665	142,000	115,183	11.37d.	180,509	8,300	..	3,100	161,809
Semambu	, 300,000	Dec.	161,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.27d.	34,400	15,500	14,300	18,000	82,200
Senawang (1921)	, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,000	..	*17.36d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	93,700
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	23,535	196,392
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	34,400
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	60,810	7,983	20,331	24,746	113,570
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	209,881	188,016	..	9½d.	146,726	11,400	14,200	15,000	187,326
S'hai Serembun	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	61,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	681,339	679,710	650,000	Gldr.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	415,546
Sua-Manggis	,, 240,000	Dec.	134,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungaia	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,838	..	17,760
Sungei Duri	,, £40,000	June	308,073	296,568	229,000	11.61d.	182,427	10,769	18,512	17,533	229,291
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 250,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	*†30	12,133	6,548	7,367	..	34,232
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	395,900	308,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	79,000
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	9/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	193,000
Ziangbe	, £150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	355,600

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense

† Straits $ cents

Semambu Rubber Este., Ld.	T	0.85	0.65			300,000		T1	a	T12,709		(T0.10, 1922				
Senawang Rubber Este. (ord. Co. (1921), Ld. (12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.70	0.52½		61)	300,000		T1	c	T20,000	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1923—No final..		20-4-23		
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.					67)	150,000		T1	••c	T4,317	Jan.	....		30-10-23		
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.75	0.65		34)	400,000		T1						....		
S'hai Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. .. ord	T	0.50	0.27½		13)	315,000		T1	a	T1,133	Sept	T0.05, 1923				
,, 8% cum. part. pref.	T	3	1¼			30,000		T10	a	T12,043	Dec.	T0.05, 1919		27-12-23		
	T	9			22)	30,000		T10	a	T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16 ..		24-2-20		
												Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22 ..		2-5-17		
														31-10-23		
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.75	0.50			200,000		T1	(Loss)	T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)				
S'hai Serembun Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.40	0.35			325,000		T1	a (Loss)	T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22		12-10-17		
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	106	105		7)	30,000		T20	a (Loss)	$25,810				31-3-17		
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.65			30	50,000		T5	c	T812,150	Oct.	T2, 10.8.21)				
									a	T7,154				1-4-20		
Sungaia Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.70	0.65		‡5	100,000		T1	c	T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923				
									a	T1,088				18-4-24		
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	6	6½			40,000	£1 at T8.50		a	T13,836	Mar.	T0.05, 1924				
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld. ..	T	6.50	0.40			200,000		T1	a	T22,766	June	T0.35, 1922-23		12-7-17		
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.47½	0.50		32)	750,000		T1	a (Loss)	T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919		13-10-23		
									a	T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)		20-5-20		
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.80	0.80		‡54)	750,000		T1	a	T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24		7-12-17		
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2½	2.30		32)	300,000		10s.	a	T17,851						
									c	T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923		2-5-24		
COTTONS, ETC.														8-4-24		
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.	T	11	10½		15	1,000,000		T5	a	T3,257						
,, (8% cum. pref.	T	105			43)	10 000		T100	b	T1,400,000		Ord. T0.55, 1923				
									c	T2,862,920	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1923		5-3-24		
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	T	8	6			80,000		T10	a (Loss)	T86,057				5-3-24		
									b	T120,000						
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. .. .. ord. pref.	T	3½	3½		80)	500,000		T3	c	T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921)				
	T				3)	5,000		T100	a (Loss)	T98,590				8-3 22		
									b	T200,000						
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	61 old 36new	54 30			80,000		T50	c	T2,551,760	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)		25-3-22		
						40,000		T50	a	T50,375						
INDUSTRIAL.									a	T1,370,000	June	T3.50 1922-23		24-8-22		
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. .. .. (ord.	£		£5½	£5½	66)	18,000,000		£1	a	£3,531,846						
,, (5% cum. pref.	£					4,500,000		£1	c	£2,251,649	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T				
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350				5,000		T100	a	T290,168				11-1-24		
									b	T300,000						
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld..	H $	257		257		20,000		H $100	a	T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24				
									a	H $10,763				31-5-24		
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25			37)	6,000		T25	b	H $600,000						
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	23 old		(22½ old 6½ new		400,000		H $7.50	c	H1,200,000	Dec.	H $10, 1923				
Maatschappij, &c., In Langkat	T	6	6			250,000		Ga.10	a	T22,319				1-4-24		
									c	T140,015		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24				
									a	H $93,347				15-4-24		
									c	H $1,050,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)				
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	5	5.10	(comb. T)		250,000		T5	a (Loss)	T158,433				4-3-24		
									c	T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19		30-3-20		
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	9	(comb. T½)	(comb. T)	$)	600,000		T5	a (Loss)	T174,689	Dec.	....				
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5			10)	6,000		T20	a	T6,941				....		
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10			11)	25,000		T10	c	T70,000	Dec.	....				
									a	T3,130				....		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	40	41		‡)	24,600		T50	c	T40,000	Dec.	10%, 1921				
									a	T21,325				24-6-22		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	155	152½		19)	50,000	$20		b	T50,000	Dec.	T4.00, 1923				
STORES.									c	T55,231				11-4-24		
									a	T24,475						
American Drug Co.	M $	40			44)	10,000	M $100		b	T75,000	Dec.	(Final 10s./- (at Exchg. 3/2½ = T3.09) mkg.				
									c	T1 770,985		20s./-, 1923		4-4-24		
									a (Loss)	M $221,180						
										M $75,560	Dec.	....				
									a	T7,895				....		
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½	5½		£10)	23.000	$20		a	T7,993						
									c	T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-18		1-5-18		
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	30				1,200	$60		a	$7,993						
									c	$26,000	Dec.	$6, 1922				
S. Montrie & Co., Ld.	$	50			17)	10.000	$50		a	$12,581				12-5-23		
									c	$392,000	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24) ..				
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6	6		‡50)	30,000	$20		a (Loss)	$5,867				6-6-24		
									c	$206,141	Feb.	$1.60, 1922-22				
									a	$7,918				3-5-22		
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	98½		‡)	2,500	$100		b	$20,000						
MISCELLANEOUS.									c	$250 000		$10, 1923-24		23-5-24		
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11	11		10)	10,000	T10		a	Loss)	T26,956	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22		30-12-22		
									c	T119,293						
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld., "B"	T	17	17						a	£17,022						
London	£1		£2 13 9	£2 18 0		40,000	£1		c	£114,315	Dec.	Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 25) less I/T at 4/7½d. in £		2 6 24		
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	50				5,400	T50		a	T21,118						
									c	T220,000		T5, 1923		1-2-24		
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3 000	T50		a	T10,557						
									b	T70,000	Apr.	T1 50 1913-14		16-4-24		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co, Ld. ..	T	74	74½		‡49)	40,000	T50		c	T956,857	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24		31-3-15		
									a	$109,513						
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100				940	$100		b	$9,000						
									c	$31,101	Mar.	$10 1922-23..		5-7-23		

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchan the Exchange rate is fixed at 73;

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e ,, £10 ,,
f ,, ,, H $150 ,,
g ,, ,, H $200 ,,
h ,, ,, H $ 50 ,,
i ,, ,, Tls. 25 ,,
u Working Account 1923
v Working Account 1922
w Working Account 1921
† Registered ; or Bearer (idem, "B").
†† Issued Capital : 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.
‡ Debentures Issues also.
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Prof. Shares of Tls. 9,162
1—14,000 sh' units'd.
2—70,411 ,,
3— 5,000 ,,
4— 4,000 ,,
5—19,182 ,,
6—50,000 ,,
7—10,761 ,,
8—10,000 ,,
§—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription
9—16,470 sh. units'd;
10—500 ,,
11—15,200 ,,
12—50,000 ,,
13—1,387 ,,
14—3,063 ,,
15—100,000 ,,
16—1,662 ,,
17—3,832 ,,
18—5,830 ,,
19—187,330 ,,
20—15,000 ,,
21—100,000 ,,
22—2,620 ,,
23—5 000 ,,
24—70,810 ,,
25—125,000 ,,
26—60,000 sh' units'd
27—8,121 ,,
28—200,000 ,,
29—4,633 ,,
30—2,000 ,,
31—4,000 ,,
32—50,000 ,,
33—125,000 ,,
34—102,570 ,,
35—200 ,,
36—189 000 ,,
37—1,443 ,,
38—7,695 ,,
39—390,000 ,,
43—1,000 ,,
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea.
44—1,672 sh units'd
47—500 sh. units'd.
48—100,000 ,,
49—5,644 ,,
50—8,178 ,,
54—40,000 ,,
55—80,000 ,,
56—10,634,366 ,,
57—3,000,000 ,,
60—18,000 ,,
61—240,000 ,,
62—401,055 ,,
63—15,000 ,,
64—600,000 ,,
65—200,000 ,,
66—1,953,930 ,,
67—66,057 ,,

In order to ensure of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations errors or omissions

COMPANY MEETINGS

CARLTON LIMITED

Big Loss on Year's Working: Unfair Competition After 1 a.m.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Carlton, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon at 10 Canton Road. Mr. G. Grayrigge presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. W. J. Gande, E. Bell, and L. Ladow, the attendance representing 5,355 shares.

The notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report, having been read:—

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen. Our chairman, Mr. Welch, is absent on leave and again the privilege of addressing you to-day has devolved upon me.

Our first full year in our beautiful new and stately premises has been one of continued anxieties and hard work, but now I am grateful to say the fortunes of this company seem to have turned the corner. The ball-room is crowded nightly, but I am afraid our patrons have none too much money to spend during these hard times. I dare say I am correct in saying that nowhere in the world, or the Far East at any rate, will you get the same continuous and high-class entertainment at the price Carlton, Limited, charges to its guests.

The continued trade depression and the early closing law combined dealt a heavy blow at the company's turnover, for whereas last year with nine months in the old premises and three months in the new, we took $433,709, this full year, in the new premises sees us turn over $426,193 only. The 1 o'clock closing law should either be observed both sides the Yangkingpang or abolished. I am told it is not observed at all south of the Yangkingpang; thus our patrons when the Carlton closes at 1 o'clock simply go elsewhere and spend money that otherwise would be spent with us, which constitutes a severe hardship on this company. I am also told that this company was verbally assured by City Fathers that no discrimination as to closing or other privileges enjoyed by such institutions either in the French Concession or in the Chinese territory would be withheld from it.

Costly Decorations.

Turning to the accounts, I told you last year that the furnishing and decoration of such a large place cost more than was estimated and this year the sum total of our assets is considerably increased, but, as you may gather from the balance sheet, the considerable item of sundry creditors discloses the fact that a goodly amount is owed by the company. Our creditors, however, are very obliging and are being paid off in monthly instalments.

Our bad debts as usual are about half per cent. on our turnover, which is a very creditable showing.

After providing Tls. 24,857.35 for depreciation, the year's working resulted in a loss of Tls. 57,406.09 which, after deduction of the profit brought forward from the year previous, is reduced to Tls. 735.48.

It is too early yet to give any forecast of what the current year is going to do for us, but if crowded houses nightly are any criterion, this year must be an improvement on the past. One thing I am sure of, and that is if hard work by an enterprising manager—I refer to Mr. Ladow—and his equally keen staff can turn a loss into a profit the future of Carlton, Limited, is secure.

The company's auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who have audited the accounts before you, have resigned, and you are asked to elect Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee to this position.

I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented to shareholders for the financial year ended March 31, 1924, are hereby adopted and passed. This is seconded by Mr. Gande.

Gentlemen, the accounts are in your hands, the resolution is before the meeting and is open to discussion.

The resolution was then passed, as also were the following:—

That Messrs. G. Grayrigge and W. J. Gande be re-elected Directors of the company, and that the appointment of Mr. Edward Bell as a Director of this company be and hereby is confirmed. Proposed by Mr. Ladow, seconded by Mr. F. Scarborough.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee be appointed auditors to the company for the ensuing year. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Scarborough.

SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LD.

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld., was held at the Company's offices, 40 Kaingse Road, on Monday. Dr. Chadwick T. Kew presided in the absence of Mr. Holliday, and was supported by Messrs. A. H. Mancell, and Chang Nieh-yun (directors) and Mr. R. C. Phillippo, Acting Secretary. There were 32,018 shares represented:

The Chairman said: Gentlemen.—I regret to state that Mr. Holliday will not be able to be present to-day owing to ill-health. I am sure you will join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery.

The Report and Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1924, having been in your hands for some days I will now, with your permission, follow the usual custom and take them as read. Your directors have again followed their former policy, and have included in the report all that they considered it was possible to say about last year's working, which leaves me with very little fresh to tell you now. The Estate has now been assessed at 163,040 lbs. which is an increase of 25,640 lbs. over the old figure allowed for standard production and is the maximum permissible under the revised rules, and this may in the circumstances be considered satisfactory. I may mention that the outputs this year have been:—

	lb.
April	8922
May	8838

(The output for June is not yet to hand).

You will appreciate the fact that the Company is again on a dividend paying basis and that we are able to distribute 5 per cent. accordingly. Before putting the first resolution to the meeting if there is any point any shareholder would like elucidated, I shall be pleased to answer his questions to the best of my information and ability.

There were no questions.

Dr. C. T. Kew proposed and Mr. Chang Nieh-yun seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the resolution was carried unanimously.—The following resolutions were also carried:—

That the Directors be authorized to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company to shareholders on the register at this date.—Proposed by Dr. C. T. Kew; seconded by Mr. A. H. Mancell.

That the remuneration of the Directors be Tls. 1,000 (Taels One Thousand) for the year ended March 31, 1924.—Proposed by Mr. Y. K. Zea Sih-vang; seconded by Mr. Woo Li-fan.

That Mr. Cecil Holliday, the retiring Director, be re-elected a Director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Y. K. Zea Sih-vang; seconded by Mr. Chin Tsz-fong.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee by appointed auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 150.—Proposed by Mr. J. Jamieson; seconded by Mr. F. O. Madar.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE National Association for the Propagation of Road Construction held a committee meeting at a Chinese restaurant on Saturday, with Mr. Hsu Yuan, the President, in the chair. Mr. Wu Shan, General Secretary, reported the establishment of branch associations in Szechuan and Shansi. Among other matters discussed, a resolution was passed, authorizing Dr. C. T. Wang, the absent President, and the General Secretary to make a tour of the provinces, lecturing on road construction and advocating the employing of troops to build roads.

CLUB AND SOCIETIES

ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA

The Annual General Meeting: Membership: Year's Papers: Mathematical Prize

The annual meeting of members of the Engineering Society of China was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Old Carlton, and was of a formal character.

In their report for the year the Council announced a membership of 304, made up as follows: honorary members 9, associates 16, members 276 and students 3. This is a net increase of 40, and an improvement upon the previous year, when there was a net decrease of 13.

Seven papers were read last Session, these being:—"A Brief outline of the Military Railways of the Egyptian "Expeditionary Force" 1916-1919 by J. Oswald.

"The Discharge of thick fluids" by Dr. H. Chatley.

"Harbour Equipment and the Shanghai Harbour" by F. J. Blom.

"The Choice of a small electric lighting installation in China" by V. Rose.

"Deep Draft Wharves in the Whangpoo" by K. Bryhn.

"Electric Ship Propulsion" by A. J. Percival.

"The Design and Development of the Shanghai Sewage Scheme" by H. W. Reah.

Through the courtesy of the managing director of the "North-China Daily News" an invitation to inspect the plant in the new building on the Bund was accepted by the Society. This visit proved to be of general interest and was well attended. Mr. Harpur arranged a visit to the Municipal concrete ware yard and afterwards to the Municipal sewage disposal works. This visit proved to be a most timely one coming immediately after the delivery of Mr. Reah's Paper on "Sewage."

The winner of the Mathematical prize offered by the Society was F. H. Castro, of St. Francis Xavier's School.

A miniature of the Engineers' Challenge Cup has been sent to the winner C.-S.-M. H. G. Mackenzie.

The Council for the 1924-25 Session was elected as follows:—President, Mr. A. W. Brankston; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. S. Taylor and M. H. Logano; Council: Dr. H. Chatley and Messrs. E. T. Forestier, A. Gimson, D. P. Griffith, F. S. Heyes, O. L. Ilbert, E. A. Mills, C. D. Pearson and E. C. Stocker.

MRS. H. C. Mei, who was elected a vice-chairman of the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A. to represent the women of the Far East, returned to Shanghai last week after attending the conference of the World's Committee in Washington last May. During her absence in the United States, Mrs. Mei also attended the National Convention of the Y.W.C.A. at the Hotel Commodore, New York. She was entertained by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, JR., after addressing 3,000 delegates to the convention on "The Y.W.C.A. as a spiritual force."

MR. Yang Tao-lin, Adviser to the Nungshanpu, has sent a report of his work of investigating into the conditions of silk and tea trades, to Gen. Ho Feng-lin, Military Commissioner of Shanghai. Mr. Yang has conferred with the leading merchants in these two trades both at Hangchow and Shanghai. In his opinion, a "Preparatory Office for the Improvement of Production and Consumption" should be established here, as a central port of China, from which it would be easy to get into touch with officials and merchants interested in tea and silk at other places. A director to plan and direct the affairs of the office, and several assistant directors each to take charge of either the tea, silk, banking, shipping or any other department, he says, should be appointed. Gen. Ho has addressed a letter to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, introducing Mr. Yang, and asking the Chamber to invite the tea and silk merchants to meet him and discuss the project in detail.

CORRESPONDENCE

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The paragraph at the foot of the first column on page seven in this morning's issue of your esteemed paper quoting an instance of the impartiality of British justice recalled to my mind two stories which may amuse your readers.

In the early days of Rhodesia, to be exact in 1893, the late Captain Lendy, seconded for service with the British South Africa Company from the Royal Horse Artillery, was Resident Magistrate at Victoria, Mashonaland, and while imbued with the usual traditions of British justice certainly knew more about soldiering than law. One evening while strolling round Victoria he chanced to meet an old prospector acquaintance, who persuaded him to lay aside the "cold isolation of the bench" and to join him in a drink at one of the numerous bars of that prosperous little town.

One drink, and the recalling of old yarns, led to another, with the result that at closing time they parted in somewhat convivial mood, both declaring how much they had enjoyed the evening and expressing the wish that their next merry meeting might not be long delayed.

It wasn't. On the way home the prospector fell into the hands of the law for being drunk and Captain Lendy managed to put one of his eyes into mourning by stumbling over a stump.

Next morning the prospector was brought before the magistrate, Capt. Lendy, and charged with being drunk.

After finding the accused guilty and reading him a short homily on the iniquities of getting drunk, Captain Lendy solemnly sentenced him to a fine of one pound. At the same time pulling a pound out of his own pocket and laying it on the table, he remarked to the clerk of the Court that "he believed that was the amount of the fine imposed on the prisoner by the stern hand of the law."

On another occasion a Dutchman was being tried for "Dacoity" and stealing cattle from the natives.

The accused having secured the services of the only lawyer in town, Capt. Lendy, the Magistrate, was left without legal advice, an advantage the lawyer was not slow to realize and by his eloquence so befogged the legally untrained mind of Capt. Lendy that he delivered the following somewhat unusual judgment:—

"Prisoner at the bar, I am exceedingly sorry that your solicitor has succeeded in convincing me that on purely technical grounds I cannot find you guilty, but you must *give the cattle back*."

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
MAKUBELE.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

***The paragraph our correspondent refers to is as follows:—

A magistrate and a local doctor (says an Indian paper) were stopped by a native policeman for driving their cars without lights. They decided that a case must be brought to show the impartiality of British justice. So the Magistrate tried the doctor, delivered a little homily on the dangers of driving without lights, and fined him five rupees. Then the doctor, who was a deputy magistrate, took his seat on the bench and tried the magistrate. "This dangerous practice, of which the Court has already issued a warning, is on the increase," he said. "This is the second case we have heard this morning. I must make an example and fine you 50 rupees."

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A great deal has been said and written on the subject of the increasing lawlessness of the lower classes of Chinese and the grave danger to law-abiding citizens from armed robberies. It is a problem which calls for very strong repressive measures, but it is futile to blame the police forces for the ever increasing number of bad characters infesting Shanghai.

The physician while using his best endeavours to cure disease is not entirely oblivious to the causes which lead to the complaint. So it should be with those whose duty it is to suppress wrong doers; they should not overlook the primary causes of crime. It cannot be gainsaid that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is in a measure, if not entirely, due to the policy of mistaken kindness which resulted years ago in the abolition of the cangue and the bamboo. It is somewhat late to cry over spilt milk but without a doubt the urgency of the matter calls strongly to those in authority to reintroduce corporal punishment for Chinese criminals. As certain classes of the population can only be influenced through their pockets so the criminal classes can only be controlled through their hides. A certain section of social reformers will always argue against corporal punishment as degrading to society; but surely it is better to rid the place of these dastardly criminals at any cost rather than allow respectable residents to be foully murdered. If the miscreants get to know that the bamboo is again in force it will not be long before they leave the settlement severely alone. This is no idle theory, but a suggestion made in all seriousness and one which should meet with the approval of all law loving citizens both Chinese and foreign. Those who sit in arm chairs comfortably away from the seat of danger should not be allowed to influence the authorities in this matter and the situation is already grave enough to justify the course now recommended. It may be somewhat late in the day, but urgency demands that steps be taken in the direction indicated before it is really too late.

I am, etc.,
BRUTUS.

Shanghai, July 5, 1924.

CHRISTIANITY AND WHAT IT HAS DONE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—During the now closed controversy about missionaries, you published (on July 1) a long rigmarole from a correspondent in Chingkou and there would have been no reason for taking any notice of that letter had it not been for the following remarks, found therein:

(1) "Is it not a certain amount of arrogance on the part of the Christians that they have the nerve to try to tell people that their religion, which according to the age of the world is an extremely infant one, is the only one leading to heaven?"

(2) "I should say that before trying to transplant our religion to a foreign field we ought to ask ourselves what has that religion done to us? Have we morally or financially or in any other respect benefited by same?"

A great deal of anti-Christian propaganda is, as you know, going on here in China, mostly by young Chinese who have received a more or less foreign education which has given them swollen heads and intellectual indigestion. The propaganda is, of course, anti-foreign in its aim, and the youngsters who cry the loudest are generally those whose eduucation has been, to a great extent paid for by the despised Christian foreigners.

Remarks, as the above quoted, are just such as these gentlemen are on the lookout for. Cannot their poor deluded countrymen see, here, how intelligent foreigners look upon Christianity? etc., etc., etc.

This letter is an endeavour to undo the harm the remarks quoted may possibly do, or have done.

(1) As regards the age of the Christian religion. Your correspondent's remark can only mean that the supposed age of the Christian religion, viz: 1900 years, is as nothing if compared with the Buddhist, Taoist and (if we may call it a religion) Confucian systems which antedate the Christian era by about 500 years. This idea is generally accepted by unthinking or ignorant Christians, as well as non-Christians who forget, or do not know, that the Christian religion is the fulfilment and exaltation of the Jewish religion; that, if the Christian is not the true Jewish religion, then it is not true Christianity. As such Christianity dates back to, at least, the patriarch Abraham, who lived about 1800 to 1900 years before Christ, or one thousand three hundred years before Buddha and Confucius.

(2) Your correspondent asks "what has that religion done to us" and "have we morally or financially or in any other respect benefited by same." Christ did not come to teach people how to become millionaires, so this, the financial part of the question, will not be answered, but a short historical review of the benefits mankind has received from Christianity may perhaps be permissible.

Nineteen hundred years ago the Roman empire was at the height of its power and prosperity, but it was, at the same time, in the utmost moral decay, its religious rites had degenerated into acts of absolutely unmentionable obscenities; its emperors declared themselves to be gods and demanded, as such, to be publicly worshipped; its officials

ere thoroughly corrupt and oppressed unmercifully the people they ere ruling, they plundered them nd they butchered them on the least retext, or without any pretext at ll; in war the prisoners, men, women and children were either massacred or sold as slaves; in Italy wo-thirds of the population were laves and the owners of these slaves ould, and did, kill them or sell them r use the women just as they fancied; under the law of *pater familias* he free women, wives of the Romans ere treated as slaves and could be ivorced at the will of their husbands nd children were, if not wanted, hrown out on the streets or in the elds, to be devoured by the dogs or die of exposure or starvation; rostitution flourished everywhere; he poor and old were left to starve, here were no charitable institutions care for them; there were no hositals where poor as well as rich ould be attended to when sick; the normous majority of the population as absolutely illiterate.

All these conditions were reversed y and through Christianity. It is ithin the frame of a letter, impossible to more than name some of the uses which Christianity found ourishing and fought against and onquered. Anybody who will take little trouble in the study of hisory and who will especially try to void tainted sources, may easily erify the above assertions.

With many apologies for taking so much of your valuable space ith this letter, but finding it imossible to make it shorter.

I am, etc.,

PAUL.

hanghai, July 5, 1924.

HE MURDER OF MR. HAWLEY

o the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having heard it expressed hat there is a rumour afloat that the ommander of H. M. S. Cockchafer ay be losing his job owing to his tion at Wanhsien following the urder of Mr. Hawley, I venture to rotest against any such procedure y the British Government and I m sure I am voicing the feelings of ractically the entire foreign popula- on of China whether they be Briish, American or any other naionality. I do not say that this allant gentleman is being "sacked," ut the rumour is about to that effect nd what we want to know in due ourse is its truth or otherwise. he foreigners in China and elsehere in the East understand the atives, those at home do not. We now that action taken by the Comander of the Cockchafer was just he very thing to make the natives ealize we are not in their country o be murdered every day and that e must have some acknowledgment f our status. What is the good of ll these official telegrams and proests between London and Peking? ction is what is needed, similar to hat taken.

We had one taste in India in 1919 f the home folks' narrow-mindedess and ignorance over the O'Dwyer case. We want no uch rot repeated. This time the oreigners in this country must ull together early and strongly and protest to the right quarters gainst any action being taken to he detriment of the Commander of H. M. S. Cockchafer, but there is no eed to do anything until we hear of he correctness of the rumour.

Something has got to be done irectly by foreigners here regardng their own safety in this country or murders are too frequent, far oo frequent. "Apologies" "notes" nd "scraps of paper" are so much ubbish. We are not abroad for he benefit of our health or to be murdered. We want the protection nd joint actions of our various Governments strongly and firmly. Matters at present just "die down" fter a couple of days' sensation. Soon they will "flare up" if the lives of foreigners are not more respected. But we wish to avoid a "flare up" by strong action now. Unless improvement takes place, we must put our thinking caps on.

I am, etc.,

CIVILIZATION AND FAIR PLAY.

Shanghai, July 7, 1924.

DRESSED SHIPS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Could any of your readers enlighten me as to when warships and others in harbour should "dress ship" on national holidays.

To-day being the "glorious fourth" I noticed that the French cruiser Jules Ferry had not "dressed ship" during the morning but had done so after noon.

On June 3 the King's Birthday, I noticed no other warship was "dressed" other than the British, so perhaps some well informed reader of your valuable paper may be able to explain the reason.

I am, etc.,

CURIOUS.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

ILLICIT TAXATION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On page 3 of your to-day's issue, under the heading "Illicit Taxation," appears an extract from the "Times" City notes, saying that the evil is one that calls for redress. All the suggestions following, however, are unworkable and useless, if not ridiculous, especially the one coming from China herself asking the Legations to do their dirty work. The suggestion is dishonest and impertinent, and can only have been made by officials lost to all sense of shame, either of themselves or the government they represent.

No, Sir, the remedy against these official bandits' extortions will not be by providing them with further opportunities for inland "squeeze" from outgoing goods.

Let us see. We pay transit dues, in commutation, at the port of loading, to the Chinese Customs, who issue a transit pass and similar documents *guaranteeing* that there will be no further charges or interference in the interior. We are not concerned with their powers, of which we have no knowledge. We only know they have broken their contract. The effective, remedy therefore is to charge up all illegal and illicit payments and extortions, every single copper cash, to this institution, and exact prompt payment, leaving it to them to find out, as it is their proper business, how to recoup themselves. One would think that this is easier said than done, and one would be right if our own officials are spineless.

I repeat. Let these Tuchun bandits do what they like. You cannot stop them anyhow unless you do so by force of arms, which is not yet called for, but may be very soon. By Treaty the Customs are under obligation to issue transit passes wherever required; they cannot even refuse to issue them, and, so far, they have not so refused. Now, these super-bandits think they cannot be reached by their victims, but I beg to differ. Let these illicit impositions be debited to the Customs at port of loading, and payment exacted, by deducting from dues, or in cash. The Customs shall not lose by it. They have their remedy against the perpetrators who are always under control by a higher official in their district, whether he be a minor tax-bandit, or the Tuchun himself. The net result, if this method is carried out, will be a huge loss to the whole caboodle, seeing that every cent they collect in the interior through their bandit-agents will have to be refunded by themselves. And, since force is the only thing these people recognize, and they are within reach, then by all means let them have force, to the uttermost.

I am, etc.,

FRERE.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The suggestion of "Briton," that an organization should be founded in Shanghai with the express aim of promoting and cementing friendship between the peoples of the United States of America and the British Empire, comes most opportunely at this time when our American friends are reminding themselves of the noble origin of the Constitution of their great nation, and is a proposal deserving of every encouragement and support.

Nothing is more important to the welfare of the world than that goodwill should exist between Americans and Britons, and that very truth it should be so that

"Two Nations by the sea,
Two peoples great and free,
One anthem raise"

(I am a little uncertain of the words, but the sense is preserved in my rendering.). I write as a Briton —an Englishman—and am assured that I am voicing the true aspirations of the best elements of our Empire, when I say that we desire the goodwill and friendship of the American peoples. Anything calculated to achieve this end should be given every encouragement and support—and effort is needed, if only to counteract those insidious forces that are ever at play to undermine the good relations that, happily, at present exist. These forces are for the most part born of ignorance, ill-founded mistrust, and mad jealousy, and therefore they are forces which we should do all in our power to overthrow.

Fortunately, we are basically and at heart friends, since we share the same noble sentiments and are imbued with the same great ideals of justice, fairplay, sportmanship, and humanity, attributable to our common ancestry and to a common recognition that moral and spiritual factors count for most in the life of a people and a nation. Because this is so, goodwill and friendship are not only possible, but natural.

Compared with these great welding factors, the superficial differences (those irritant pinpricks) of habits and customs should carry little weight and count little in our relations. But yet we have to be on our guard that these little things are not permitted to provoke real animosities. There are some Britons, it must be regrettably admitted, so narrow and foolish as to find occasion even for war (!) in such inconsequential matters as a higher regard for their own mode of articulation as compared with the other's, for their own style of habiliments as contrasted with the other's, or for their own vocabulary as opposed to the other's. What matters it if one does speak with a "nasal drawl," as compared with a "pronounced English accent," or whether one wears glasses rimmed with tortoise-shell instead of something else, or is a "beer swilling" Englishman instead of a "gum chewing" American, or whether we call it a "lift" and they an "elevator?" If one finds in these things occasion for a good-natured chaff, well and good, but to find in them reason to consign the other party to perdition, is class foolishness and evidence of a conceited, proud and altogether perverse nature. Let us be careful to differentiate good-humoured chaff from malicious criticism.

But, as I have said, these small superficial differences between Americans and Britons matter little as against the great fact that basically we are akin and at one, and we should do all in our power by association and co-operation to remind ourselves that this is so. Will not some of the leading American and British members of our local community come forward and sponsor a movement to the very desirable end of an Anglo-American Association?

I am, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

LIGHTNING JUSTICE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is good to be alive to-day in China! At no time in the history of this country has safety for the foreigner been so accentuated.

Any molestation of foreigners is at once dealt with by the stern hand of justice or it may be a Chinese hand, but justice is enforced.

Take the Lincheng affair for example; could justice have been swifter?

Were not the recent murders of Mr. Hawley and the Rev. George H. Byers *investigated* at once?

Did not a gun-boat during the Hawley affair fire a lot of blank ammunition to *scare* the Chinese? What more could be desired in the way of protection?

For much of the pleasure which we derive from living in China we must thank the noble men and true who sacrifice themseves at the Legations in Peking. Not one of those august names ever appears in connexion wth any social offair. No. Unless to speak of something which those men may be doing for their respective countries, one sees no their names.

More fortunate than other nationals here are the Japanese. In numbers they for exceed other foreigners and yet not one has of late lost his life in any little mix up. This, naturally, is the will of Buddha.

Thanking you for allowing me to draw attention to the happiness and the peace and especially to the bravery existing in China to-day.

I am, etc.,

CONTENTED ONE

Shanghai, July 6, 1924.

DISCRIMINATION IN SHANGHAI SPORTS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The above heading is offered at my own risk as you unfortunately classed my last effort under the heading of "Fuhle Collision," a correspondence which apparently has closed itself. It was vaguely rumoured that the letter signed "Mariner" was dictated by a man who has acted as sole arbiter of more local collision cases than the rest of the population of Shanghai combined. Be this as it may, sufficient time has elapsed for it to have been answered if anyone had an answer for it. My own humble contribution was intended as a eulogy on the Mixed Court and should have been entitled "Justice."

I now venture forth with a little anecdote far removed from the sea which I trust may inspire some of our sportsmen to come forward with some such spirit as animated the valiant defenders of Nybsky and the much advertised ladies at Henli.

Seated in our Public Gardens one afternoon with a friend I watched with much interest one of the frequent "Harbour Races" held by the Shanghai Yacht Club. There are few sights more inspiring, but, being both of a more commercial training nautically, our interest was frequently distracted by the constant stream of traffic which proceeded up and down the river, with apparently little respect for the high principles involved in the race.

The master of the Ningpo boat had certainly been in Shanghai all day and might easily have learned of the race yet he left his pontoon promptly at 5 p.m. True he avoided the yachts by putting his engines astern on the Garden Bend but he might well have postponed his sailing until the following morning.

Scarcely had he passed the Hongkew Wharf when we noticed a French cruiser leaving her buoys on the first of the flood tide and instinctively looked to the Customs Flagstaff to see if the channel had been cleared for this majestic flight, as we had previously heard an unfounded rumour to the effect that her Commander had wagered the cocktails with the Commander of one of the American destroyers that he could beat the latter's record from the Customs House to the Standard Oil Wharf. But no: there was a ball and pennant signifying that a vessel was about to swing in the Garden Bend and looking down the reach we saw one of the big President boats coming up on the flood tide. Not to be outdone by Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship" the gallant Commander of the cruiser shouted to his lieutenant: "Let her swing where she may or swing not at all, I'll sign for no cocktails on this bet," and forged ahead, answering the President boat's two blasts with one. We will give him the benefit of the doubt and assume that he had previously assured himself from the Rules of the Road that each vessel shall keep to that side of the channel which lies on her own starboard hand. Instead of proceeding up the Soochow Greek and swinging on the Garden Bridge the President boat disregarded the signal and came around on starboard helm while his port anchor could still reach the bottom. Having no channel left on his own starboard hand and no intention of signing for the cocktails, he headed for the open space between the President's stern and the N.Y.K. mail wharf.

Now due to a long standing defect of naval construction a ships length is much greater than her beam, consequently when the cruiser arrived at his hole it was much smaller than when he started for it; in fact it might not have been there at all except for reasons I will proceed to elucidate. The length of a President boat is 535ft. The distance from the place where her bow touches the mud on the Pootung Point to the outermost of the lighters which lie ten abreast off the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf is sometimes 550ft., sometimes a little more or less. Avessel swinging on her anchor in such a position s acted upon by a number of forces which may be worked out with about the same mathematical precision as the course of a billiard ball after touching six or eight cushions. As in the case of the professional billiard player, the pilot is guided rather by his experience of the ultimate effect of such of these forces as are under his control than by any mathematical analysis.

To depart further from my story and add to its complications, it so happened that two cargo boats shoved off from Hunts Wharf shortly before, bound for Soochow Creek. One of Shanghai's most prominent sportsmen in the shape of a brother laodah sensed the possibilities and shouted: "I'll bet you 10 coppers you can't get by the stern of that ship before she swings around." Equally blest with good sportsmanship but short of cash, the two laodahs decided to split the bet and taking five coppers each, the race was on. As they approached the converging opening they saw the cruiser coming on and seeking the lesser of the two evils hauled for the stern of the President boat. At this point comes into the story the pilot of the latter. No sportsman this. Little recked he of the yacht race, of who signed for the cocktails, or who got the 10 coppers. Something roared across the waters, through the trees in the Gardens and penetrated the offices of the Bund which you would not publish. Oblivious to the sportsmen in the cargo boats we distinctly saw the burly brute slam down the telegraphs for full speed ahead on both of her powerful engines. Responding promptly the vessel shot ahead, her bow took the mud and her stern swung clear of the cruiser by three feet. But the gallant cargo boats were no more on earth's parade to meet—the brave and fallen few were martyrs to Shanghai Sports.

Now appears on the scene the pride of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Making for the bow of the President boat he suddenly perceives that he is approaching the line of racing yachts and with a vision of four months in gaol he reverses his engines and retires to the vicinity of the Time Ball leaving the President boat to her own devices. However, they prove sufficient, she is around and heading for the wharf.

Back to the race: No. 26 is coming down before the wind with a good lead. But again our attention is distracted. A big Blue Funnel boat is coming up the river meeting head on a graceful pleasure yacht, a lady at the helm of the latter with an amateur navigator, erstwhile taipan, by her side. Guided by an instinct of self-preservation the lady luffed, the amiable pilot of the Blue Funnel, good looking and unmarried, smiles blandly and ports. They would have cleared but the taipan saw the smile and dug up his handy reference. "My dear lady," he remonstrates, "it distinctly states here that a sailing vessel has the right of way over a steamer and you should keep your course and speed. Come back." Back she came and the amiable pilot stopped smiling but he couldn't stop his ship from swinging and went full astern. Now when the engines of a single screw ship are put full astern she is virtually turned over to the genius who designed her and from that time on has no more respect for those on the bridge than she has for the cook. As the width of the channel exceeded the length of the ship she turned around and all was well.

Inspired by all these exhibitions of sport it was but natural that we should revert to a long unsettled dispute. My friend has one failing: he is under the impression that his high-powered sports car is faster than my own and the inevitable result was that I accepted a challenge for a race. Now as we are both busy men and have not the time to go out to the great open spaces we decided on something after the order of a "Harbour Race." We were to start at noon an Saturday from the Astor House, thence along the Bund, up Avenue Edward VII, across Thibet Road, down the Maloo to Szechuen Road and along this thoroughfare to the Rifle Range. Allowances were agreed upon for retardation of speed through coming into contact with lighter traffic and the final details being settled we proceeded the next morning to the Traffic Office to arrange for Mr. Springfield to act as starter and various traffic officers to act as timekeepers, etc.

In view of the precedent established by the Shanghai Yacht Club you can well imagine our consternation when we were informed that not only would we be given no assistance but that the race would not be allowed. I earnestly appeal to all good sportsmen to come forward and assist me in protesting against this outrageous discrimination against a sport which I am sure would attract far more attention in Shanghai than any yacht race.

I am, etc.,

G. W. C.

Shanghai, July 9, 1924.

THE SEVEN WONDERS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I am curious to know what constitute the renowned "Seven Wonders of the World," of which one hears very often. Perhaps one of your correspondents will kindly supply the required information.

I am, etc.,
"Full of Wonder."

Nanking, July 4, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—If your correspondent "Full of Wonder" will turn to page 394 para. 162 on this year's edition of Rule Britannia the following will be found to constitute the Seven Wonders:—

(1) The June Settlement
(2) The Small Investors
(3) The Peking Government
(4) The Elusive Ten Cent Piece
(5) The "North-China Daily News"
(6) The Tea Pot Dome Oil Scandal
(7) Mr. Cubby Dent's Hat.

I am, etc.,
Correze Nielsen.

Shanghai, July 7, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—With regard to your correspondent's question on the "Seven Wonders of the World" Whitaker's Almanack gives the following:—

"The Pyramids"
"The Hanging Gardens of Babylon"
"The Tomb of Mausolus"
"The Temple of Diana at Ephesus"
"The Colossus of Rhodes"
"The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias"
"The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria."

I am, etc.
"Interested."

Shanghai, July 7, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent's inquiry as to the "Seven Wonders of the World" the following paragraph copied from the preface of a book compiled by a local Chinese firm may be of interest.

"Creative genius has from time immemorial been esteemed and honoured; history teaches us that the characteristics of a Nation are shown in their Architecture and it was said the seven wonders of the world created by men's hands were:—

The Tower of Babel,
Pyramids of Egypt,
The Statue of Jupiter at Olympia,
The Tomb of Mausolus,
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus,
The Colossus at Rhodes; all symbolic of the people who designed and built them."

Before the above mentioned was published in April last, exhaustive inquiries were made and various learned men consulted, therefore I believe the information is correct and the list set out by "Interested" is, like the parson's egg, only good in parts.

I am, etc.,
Cement.

Shanghai, July 8, 1924.

THE DAZZLING BEAUTY OF CAPT. D'OISY'S UNIFORM

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, you express the fear that the sartorial appearance of the British heroes could not approach "the dazzling beauty of Doisy's uniform."

It may interest those who were not at Kiangwan, to know that Doisy, for his arrival was clad as follows:—

A khaki coat
A pair of khaki shorts
A khaki shirt
A khaki topee

—all bought at Calcutta and all, of course, pretty dirty, greasy and passably worn out. Moreover, Doisy had a spare outfit, contained in a very small kit bag, consisting of:—

A military cap brought from Paris,
Two blue shirts
A pair of white shoes
A white suit transformed in uniform by the addition of two gold stripes on each sleeve.

That is all, and believe me, was badly in need of a good washing as the kit bag fell in the water at Kiangwan.

For the information of people, interested in the high cost of present living, wishing to maintain their sartorial appearance at little expense, I can give the tip I got from Doisy that an Annamite tailor of Hanoi will make for them "on order," the same suit of "dazzling beauty" Doisy wore during his stay at Shanghai, at the cost of 10 dollars.

But of course, this suit was sent to the washing every night during Doisy's sleep.

I am, etc.,
Dr. E. L. Tartois.

P.S.—Please note that Doisy's name is Doisy and not d'Oisy as it is written even in the French papers, and excuse my bad English.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

THE RELIEF OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The Russian Orthodox Confraternity was formed in February, 1923, in order to provide assistance, where needed for those Russian refugees, who have arrived at this port. Since its formation it has done much to alleviate the position of many unfortunate individuals.

An out-patient Hospital has been established, where free attendance and medicine is provided, and at the present time about 60 patients are attended it daily.

A free boarding-school has been established for boys and girls, and about 30 in all are receiving an education in this way.

Evening classes were opened for adults between 15 and 45 years of age, where the following subjects are taught: Russian, Literature, English, French, Mathematics, Anatomy, Chemistry, etc. At present there are about 170 people attending these classes.

A special course has been available since March for tuition in practical motor-driving.

The means of support for the above were provided by subscriptions kindly donated by the foreign community in Shanghai; funds are well nigh exhausted, as the attached statement of income and expenditure will show, and we unwillingly find it necessary to appeal once more to the generosity of the community, and we hope you will be able to see you way to lend your support to this worthy cause.

I am etc.,
D. Kasakoff.
President of Brotherhood.
J. Zehanovich,
Secretary.

The Russian Orthodox Confraternity.
235 Avenue Foch,
Shanghai, June 27, 1924.

Cash Account May 1, 1924.

Income.

Members' contributions	80.33
Various Donations	432.00
Donation by Mrs. E. Litvinoff .	500.00
Donation by the American Red Cross	1,350.00
Sales of Drugs, etc.	361.41
Contribution for Literatured Periodicals	200.00
Total	2,923.74

Expenses.

Out-patient Hospital Rent, Salaries, etc.	1,724.51
School for Destitute children ..	455.50
Lectures, Literature and Periodicals	362.00
Organization of the Church ..	65.00
Sundry expenses	61.40
Balance on May 1, 1924	255.33
Total	2,923.74

THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND KUEILIN

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I should like to draw your attention to the following reply made in the House of Commons on June 2 by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. (The italics are mine).

Mr. MacDonald replying to Mr. Lumley (Hull, E., U.) said:—No information is at present available as to the safety of the British subjects now at Kueilin, *who are understood to be travellers and not permanent residents.* It is believed that Kueilin is being besieged by Chinese forces who, presumably, belong to one of the opposing armies of the Peking and Canton Governments.

Seeing that the C.M.S. has been working in Kueilin for at least 15 years, the Foreign Office intelligence system seems decidedly at fault. Perhaps, however, they got their information from the Chinese Minister in London, which would account for the stupidity of Mr. MacDonald's reply. They would naturally ignore Sir James Jamieson, who was in London at the time, although he has had to do with Kuangsi affairs for a good many years past and could have framed a reply which had some resemblance to the facts.

I am etc.,
Xox.

Shanghai, July 4, 1924.

NURSE'S NAME

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The river steamer passenger-list in to-day's "North-China Daily News" states that Mrs. X's nurse has arrived. I omit the real name of Mrs. X. Is it not rather hard lines that a woman presumably British) so entirely loses her social identity as to become on a miserable passenger-list only Mrs. Somebody's nurse? It is distinctly British and just as distinctly un-British. It is the expresion of the vulgarity of a self-styled local aristocracy and it is miles away from true British democracy. Let her be nobody in London,she will soon automatically be absorbed by her own set there; but allow her here, where she is thousands of miles from her own country, to keep the human name which distinguishes her from her daily associates Mesdames amah Ah Foo and amah Ah Toy. Did, after all the war teach us nothing? And is the Shanghai ex-counterjumper aristocracy so anxious to imitate old-style British exclusiveness that it must make the class distinctions sharper than they are already, even against the background of China's even-coloured masses? After all, the white nurse out here is an absurdity and a sacrifice to snobbishness. And heaven only knows how much unhealable humility and tragedy has been caused through nurses abrupt awakening to the fact that her pay while in figures three times that in England does not go any further and that she has to associate with the Chinese coolie-class. Let her at least keep her name.

I am etc.,
Indignant.

Shanghai, July 7, 1924.

YEAST SAID

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—What is this yeast that is advertised so much in your valuable paper? A friend told me that it made fine bread and would raise anything.

How does it raise bread, cakes, etc.? And will it raise the children in time to get breakfast and go to school and the old man to go to his office.

Who are the manufacturers, can it be bought and in what way is it used to get satisfactory results.

Is it a real article or is it a joke? If I could make bread with it, I would be glad to have it.

I am, etc.,
Harassed Housewife.

Shanghai, July 8, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Referring to the letter from "Harassed Housewife" regarding the use of fresh yeast, I was ordered by my doctor to give it as a tonic food to my son who was suffering with stomach trouble. It has done him so much good that the whole family is now using yeast, and we have also tried it for baking purposes.

The yeast makes excellent bread and cake and has proved itself a "real article" indeed, and I think "Harassed Housewife" will be satisfied with the result if she tries it. She can obtain it as I do from the company, the Asiatic Yeast Works, 16 Canton Road, who deliver twice weekly to me.

The yeast contains a large percentage of vitamines, which are so very necessary to keep the body healthy.

I am etc.,
Regular User.

Shanghai, July 9, 1924.

As from October 1, the consular fees for a visa of a passport at the local Japanese Consulate have been revised as follows:—

Nationality	Fee
U. S. A.	Y.20
German	15
French	10
Mexican	3
Others	4

The Nippon and Shochiku Cinema companies have announced their decision to abandon the boycott on American films, says the "Japan Advertiser," after representatives of the companies had held a conference with the police at the request of the latter. The police are said to have urged abandonment of the boycott on the ground that it would only aggravate a situation already fraught with unpleasant possibilities. But concurrence in the advice of the police does not necessarily mean that the two companies have permanently given up the idea of barring foreign films. It is reported that an attempt is to be made to organize moving-picture theatre owners and get all to promise that they will show only firms which have been produced in Japan. Such a move, it is argued, would check the importation of foreign pictures and at the same time given additional impetus to the producing industry in Japan.

China Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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34 NANKING ROAD

LAW REPORTS

NORMAN W. BOWLER AGAIN IN COURT

arged with Fraudulently Obtaining Motor-car and Other Goods

orman W. Bowler last Friday de another appearance in H.M. ce Court, this time being brought re Mr. G. W. King upon five rges of having obtained goods false pretences and with intent defraud. These charges were: June 11, obtaining a pair of s valued at $8.50, from Messrs. res, Bingham; June 18, obtaina silver cigarette case, valued 60, from Messrs. J. Ulmann & Nanking Road; June 28, obing from the Shanghai Horse ar a Studebaker car valued at ,800; June 28, obtaining from srs. A. S. Watson & Co. a ca-a, case and films worth $89.60; 1, obtaining from the Young o Co. a camera, case and worth $58.80.

reply to a question by the istrate as to what had happento the motor-car, Mr. Maitland, he prosecution, said the police d it outside Eddie's Café and ned it to the Horse Bazaar.

he Magistrate—I only ask beause this is the only charge in ch there is any great deal of ey at stake. The others are paratively small amounts. As the case at present, I propose y the accused summarily.

r. Maitland, in opening the case the prosecution, said the charges e all similar in effect. In two s, Bowler gave his address as g that of a respectable newser, the "Far Eastern Review," on the strength of that he given credit. In the other he gave different addresses, in one signed himself "W. en," of 16 Jinkee Road—an adss he had never inhabited. He never had anything to do with "Far Eastern Review."

Arrested at Cafe.

t.-Sub.-Inspector Hunter inmed the court that at 1 o'clock Thursday he arrested accused Eddie's Café, Broadway. As ess had not then the warrant, sked accused to accompany him Central Police Station, which er did. They drove round in tudebaker car which witness saw ding outside the café when he ved. Accused made no reply he charge, which was that of ng obtained a camera from rs. Watsons by false pretences. r. W. C. Rea, manager of the Eastern Review" and publishf the "Asiatic Motor," 16 Jinoad, stated that accused callpon him some time in May asked for a job on the "Far ern Review," but was told there no position then available. ess suggested that he might t and get advertisements and cribers for the "Asiatic Motor," work strictly on a commission and accused agreed. He had ng at all to do with the "Far ern Review."

r. Maitland produced a receipt 2, given to a Chinese and signed accused, but witness said he never received any "Asiatic r" subscription from accused. ess added that accused had no ority to use the "Far Eastern ew" office as his address.

answer to the Magistrate, witness said there was no connexion between the "Asiatic Motor" the "Far Eastern Review."

cused—They are both situated e same office. If a person emed by one brought in an adsement for the other, would accept it?

itness—I should not turn it .

cused asked for an adjournd until the afternoon, to enable to obtain legal assistance, and plication was granted.

hen the proceedings were re-d in the afternoon, Bowler nced that he had not been to obtain a lawyer, but, added think it possible we might ed with the case."

e Worship agreed.

arage Manager's Evidence.

e case of the Studebaker car first dealt with, and Mr. D. Frazer, manager of the Shang-Horse Bazaar Motor Department, gave evidence. He said that the proposed purchase of the car by accused was first dealt with by their salesman, and on June 28 he saw accused. An agreement was made whereby accused was to pay Tls. 200 down and the balance of Tls. 1,600 on the 2nd instant. Witness, the salesman, and accused then signed the agreement. Accused, whose name witness understood was "Bowen" called on the Saturday and asked if he might be allowed to take the car without paying the deposit, saying that he was putting through a deal and would pay in full on the following Wednesday. He said it was some big Chinese business, but did not go into detail. Witness took it for granted that the money would be forthcoming on the Wednesday.

Said Defendant was a Broker.

The Magistrate—Why did you take it for granted?

Witness—Well, I took his word. The salesman told me he was a broker, and I let him have the car. I never saw him again until this morning. The car was returned by the police.

Accused—I did not even suggest I should take the car. Don't you remember saying that the deposit did not make much difference?

Witness—It did not make much difference if you were going to pay on the Wednesday.

G. Harnovick, formerly employed as a salesman by the Horse Bazaar Co., described how, upon accused calling about a friend's car which was in the garage, they fell into conversation about other cars and the purchase of a Studebaker by accused was discussed. At Bowler's request, witness took him for a run round in the car, and three days later he called again, went out in the car, and then said he would buy it. The agreement, as stated by the last witness, was signed and, upon witness pointing out that accused's signature was not quite clear and asking how he spelled his name, accused answered "Bowen." He attached this signature, in block letters, to the application for a licence.

Bowler's Big Business Deal.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said he made no inquiries as to what accused's business was, because it was a "cash transaction." On the Saturday he called at the garage, mentioned that he was putting through some big Chinese transaction—something to do with ships—and added that it was then too late to go to the bank for the Tls. 200 deposit. Witness referred the matter to Mr. Frazer, who said: "Let him have the car. It will be quite all right." The car was accordingly handed over to accused, who gave his address as 16 Jinkee Road.

Mr. Maitland—Had you known he was not a broker and that he was living in the Y.M.C.A., would have let him have the car?

Witness—I don't know. He said he was going to pay cash. He would not have had it had I known he was Norman W. Bowler.

With regard to the camera purchased from Messrs. Watsons, Mr. J. S. Chisholm gave evidence as to having served the accused. He seemed a very capable and well spoken young gentleman, said witness. "I interested him in a much more expensive camera than the one he asked for and said that, if money was no object, it was the better instrument. He replied that money was an object and that he had better take the cheaper instrument which he did." He said he would send a cheque if we would send the chit to the "Far Eastern Review" office.

"Very Intellectual Young Man."

Why did you let him take it away?—Because of his appearance and his manner of speaking. He seemed a very intellectual young man, and his honesty seemed to be vouched for by his taking the cheaper camera instead of the expensive one. He signed "W. Bowles," and gave the name of a respectable firm, the "Far Eastern Review." Had I known he was Norman W. Bowler he would certainly not have had the camera. Witness added that the camera had not been paid for, as promised, and that he communicated with the police upon finding that accused was not in the employ of the "Far Eastern Review."

A Chinese pawnbroker, doing business in Woosung Road, gave evidence as to this camera having been pawned by the accused, who had been to his place on several previous occasions.

Pawned Cigarette Case for $7.

The charge preferred by Messrs Ulmann's was next taken, complainant's assistant saying that he allowed accused to have the silver cigarette case on credit upon his saying he was employed in the office of the "Far Eastern Review." Other evidence was given that accused pawned the cigarette case for $7, at another pawnshop in Woosung Road.

In the case of the camera obtained from the Young Photo Co., an assistant stated that he allowed accused to have the camera on credit because he signed in the usual way foreigners did, and it was not a rule for foreigners to behave so badly as accused had done. Also, accused drove up in a motor-car, and witness thought he was trustworthy and would not cheat for such a small amount.

In this case, a pawnbroker gave evidence that the camera was pawned for $18.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

Silver Cigarette Case at Boyes, Bassett's

The proceedings against Norman W. Bowler, charged with having obtained various articles from Shanghai tradesmen by means of false pretences and with intent to defraud, were continued on Monday.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, appearing for the prosecution, now intimated that a further charge had been brought against the accused: that on June 14 he unlawfully obtained by false pretences, from Messrs. Boyes, Bassett, a silver cigarette case valued at $45.

The Magistrate commented upon the bringing of this charge when practically all the evidence in the other cases had been heard, saying that it seemed to be trying the case piecemeal.

Mr. Maitland—If you prefer it, I will withdraw that charge.

The Magistrate—I don't ask the police to withdraw, but I say that from the point of view of the defendant and of the Court it makes a lot of difference if the defendant knows what he has to meet and the Court knows what it has to try.

Mr. Maitland—The police only found out about this charge on Saturday.

A Present for England.

Mr. G. M. Boyes, proprietor of Boyes, Bassett & Co., was then called and said that on the afternoon of June 14 accused went to his shop and was attended by the Japanese salesman. He said he wanted a silver cigarette case, and he selected one at $45. He then told the Japanese that he was sending the case to England and therefore wanted it carefully packed for the post. His instructions having been followed, he then asked if he could sign a chit, and the salesman consulted witness who questioned accused. He said he was employed by the "Far Eastern Review," and that he would pay on the 21st of the month. Knowing the "Far Eastern Review" was a reputable firm, witness allowed him to have the goods, but first made him sign a paper. Witness took his signature to be "Bowles." He took the cigarette case away with him, and witness had never seen it since, nor had payment been made. Before leaving, accused declared how very pleased he was to see such a beautiful display of cigarette cases, but witness told him it was nothing unusual. Witness would certainly not have let him have the case had he not said he was employed by the "Far Eastern Review."

Mr. R. W. Squires, of Squires, Bingham & Co., gave evidence as to accused purchasing a pair of shoes at $8.50, and signing as coming from the "Far Eastern Review," which witness accepted as a sufficient guarantee. A shroff was sent to this office, but no money was obtained.

Seizures at the Y.M.C.A.

Det.-Sgt. Tinkler, who made inquiries about accused after Messrs. Watson & Co. had lodged a complaint at Central Police Station, said he found that Bowler had been occupying a room at the Navy Y.M.C.A. He had been seen driving about the town in the motor car obtained from the Horse Bazaar, and the police were given instructions that this car was to be stopped. This led to the arrest of accused outside Eddie's Cafe and the seizure of the car. On the morning of the 3rd instant witness went to Bowler's room at the Y.M.C.A. and with the consent of the manager, removed certain property, and also nine pawntickets, issued by three pawnshops in Woosung Road, some of the property being in this way recovered. This included a hat, some clothes, two leather suit cases, two pipes, and another camera.

The Magistrate—There is no charge referring to those things. They may be his own property.

Witness went on to say that he had some conversation with the accused that morning when reading over to him the charge in the Boyes, Bassett case.

The Magistrate—Did you caution him.

Witness—No, he had already been cautioned in the other instances.

The Magistrate—Technically, he should have been cautioned to make the evidence admissible. But I will hear what the conversation was before giving a ruling.

Witness—He said he could recover the cigarette case through his friend Mr. Boyd, but that it would take him three days. I then asked him how he would get it supposing he were convicted. . . .

The Magistrate—I do not think we want to hear that.

Witness went on to say that accused had lived at the Y.M.C.A. for 10 days. He had never lived at 16 Jinkee Road, and he had never been a broker, unless one took a very broad definition of the word "broker." Bowler had also stayed at the Union Jack Club, at the Palace Hotel, where he stayed a night without paying his lodging, at the Kalee Hotel, where he stayed another night, one night at the Continental Hotel and one night at the Savoy Hotel. He had formerly stayed at the Hanbury Institute, also at the Wuchow Hotel and the Far Eastern Hotel.

Too Many Shroffs.

Mr. T. C. Leach, a partner in the Taylor Garage, said that he employed accused immediately after the previous case against him. He remained some six or seven weeks, leaving about the middle of May. On account of so many shroffs coming round witness told him he would have to get out. The job he did was only about two hours' work a day, and he was paid $100 a month for it.

Questioned by accused as to there being some other reason for his discharge, witness observed: You were discharged because there were too many shroffs calling. They came round about an abnormal number of boots which no sane man could have worn.

Accused—I was discharged because you wanted a cheaper man.

Witness—You were discharged because we were afraid of you, that is all.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the Magistrate pointed out to accused that he would have to meet two cases of obtaining credit by fraud and four of obtaining goods by false pretences.

On the application of accused, the hearing was adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

Accused Sent to Prison For Three Months

Sentence of three months' imprisonment was on Tuesday passed by Mr. G. W. King on Norman W. Bowler, at the conclusion of his trial in the British Police Court.

When the hearing was resumed, accused gave evidence at length in his defence, reading from a prepared statement of his case. He began by saying that, as might be imagined, the last case against him left a certain stigma upon his character which made it difficult for him to find employment. He went on to speak of his employment at the Taylor Garage, saying he was discharged because the services of a qualified accountant were required, and then gave details of his interview with Mr. Carter Rea at the offices of the "Far Eastern Review." It was agreed between them that he should endeavour to obtained advertisements and subscribers for the "Asiatic Motor." It was also understood that if possible he would obtain advertisements for the "Far Eastern Review," but he was not specifically engaged for the latter journal. As the "Asiatic Motor" and the "Far Eastern Review" were closely related, in that they were both published from the same offices, that of The Far Eastern Review Publishing Co., he considered himself justified in using the "Far Eastern Review" as an address. Bowler drew an analogy between his position and that of a person working for the British Cigarette Co., who would most certainly sign his address as the B.-A.T., those offices being in the same building. He denied, therefore, using a false pretence in giving the address of the "Far Eastern Review," which might only be regarded as separate and distinct from the "Asiatic Motor" in a legal sense, as, say, in connexion with bankruptcy proceedings.

Ease of Obtaining Credit.

Dealing with cases brought against him by Messrs. Squires Bingham, Boyes Bassett, Ullmann & Co. and Watson & Co., he said that both Mr. Squires and Mr. Boyes knew him and had done business with him before. In both instances he signed the chit even before they knew who he was working for, and without asking any questions. Mr. Boyes agreed that he might have credit. As to Messrs. Watson and Messrs. Ullmann, he did not tell them that he was actually a member of the staff of the "Far Eastern Review," but he claimed he was justified in giving that address because it was the parent paper of the Far Eastern Review Publishing Company. It was exceedingly easy, accused continued, to obtain credit in Shanghai. It might be a pity, but the fact remained that any Tom, Dick or Harry could obtain credit for the asking. This being the general rule from Suez to Yokohama, he did not see how he could be convicted for having utilized it. He denied having used any false pretence in the case of the Young Photo Company. His driving up in a motor-car was not done to impress the manager of the shop; in fact, he parked the car some 200 yards away from the premises. In this case, as in the others, he gave his address as 16 Jinkee Road, where he certainly could be found, and it was not likely he would have given this address had he wished to act fraudulently.

The Motor-car.

With regard to the motor-car, Bowler went on to say that he first visited the Horse Bazaar to see a car belonging to a friend, and got into conversation with the salesman about other cars. At that time he (accused) had two or three people interested in purchasing cars; in fact, two weeks previously he made arrangements with another garage in Shanghai for the sale of a roadster with a Shanghai sports body very similar to the car he was accused of having obtained with intent to defraud. Therefore he naturally took an interest in the Studebaker which Mr. Harnovick showed to him, especially as the price was Tls. 1,900 and his own client has agreed to pay Tls. 2,200. He told Mr. Harnovick he might be able to sell one or two cars for him, and signed an agreement to purchase the Studebaker. His client agreed to have the car if it was in good condition, but unfortunately he later decided not to have it. The car had then been handed over to accused, the Horse Bazaar having agreed to dispense with deposit money. This left him with the car on his own hands and with no facilities to pay for it, and he began to look round for another purchaser. Had he done so, it would have been impossible for him to have kept the money himself. When one sold a car, in Shanghai and anywhere else in the world, one had to give a bill of sale, which had to be transferred every time a car changed hands. Therefore it would have been absolutely necessary for him to have paid the Horse Bazaar before he could have handed the car over to a client.

Importance of an Address.

Accused protested that, if he had meant to act fraudulently, he could have given a wrong address, since by giving the name of some reputable firm, such as Jardine Mathesons, Butterfield & Swire, or the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, it would have been easy to obtain credit. Instead of this, he gave his proper address, even telling the Horse Bazaar that he lived at the

Y.M.C.A. As for the shroffs finding him, they ought all to be detectives, for they very easily scented a man out. It had been complained that he described himself as a broker, but there was nothing false about this. He did not say he was an exchange broker, a tea broker, or any other kind of broker, and his interpretation of the word was, an agent, or middleman, or one who bought and sold for others. In conclusion accused expressed regret for any inconvenience he had caused, and said he was very willing as far as was possible to put things right with the people from whom he had obtained these things.

Under Cross-examination.

Accused was cross-examined at length by Mr. Maitland, who conducted the prosecution. He said that he had earned some small commission in connexion with a property sale, but did not know exactly where the property was.

You bought two cigarette cases and two cameras without there being the faintest chance of your being able to pay for them?—I would not say "without the faintest chance." Supposing I had sold this car!

Who was going to buy it?—That I am not willing to state. But I had a client who proposed to buy a Cadillac.

Why did you pawn the camera immediately you got it from Watsons?—Because I wanted some money.

Yes, you got the camera with the idea of selling it cheap and living on the proceeds?—It might be that I got the camera with the idea of selling it cheap and living perhaps, but it does not follow that I never intended to pay for it.

And you did the same with the other cigarette cases and the cameras, for the same reason?—That might be true.

What you were doing, in fact, was to go round signing chits in the name of a respectable firm and pawning the proceeds to live on?—True. But that does not mean I had no intention of paying for the things.

The Assumed Name.

The Magistrate—You will have to show me that you had a reasonable chance of paying.

Accused—I have just said that there was the prospect of my being able to sell two motor-cars, which is sufficient proof that I was endeavouring to do some kind of work.

Mr. Maitland—Even if you had sold three cars, the commission due would have been a drop in the ocean compared with what you owe. What have you paid off the Arts & Crafts accounts?—May be that is true, but the money would have been of some assistance.

Why did you sign your name as "Bowen?"—I signed my own name as a matter of fact.

Why did you print the name Bowen?—The simple reason was that I did not wish Mr. Harnovick to know that I was Bowler.

Why?—Because it might have influenced his doing any further business.

So you wanted to deceive him?—Well, I was not exactly deceiving him, but it might have influenced him.

What is it but deceit if you make him think you are somebody else?—Well, in a way it is.

Is it anything else but deliberate deceit?—If you think it is deceit, all right.

A Deliberate Lie.

Why did you say you were sending the cigarette cases abroad, when you pawned both of them the same day? You told a deliberate lie?—After a good deal of hesitation, accused said he did not think this had any bearing on the case.

Asked by the Magistrate if he could show he had any hope of being able to pay for the things, accused said he had been negotiating with Chinese to start a garage and had actually secured two agencies, but, he added, "it was difficult to raise money from Chinese unless they know you yourself have some money."

The Magistrate—Why didn't you return the car to the Horse Bazaar when your client let you down?—I agree that I should have done that.

But why did'nt you do it?—I thought it probable I could sell the car to somebody else.

Accused asked for an adjournment in order that he might call a witness who would prove that he had some prospect of being able to sell the car, and the Court adjourned until the afternoon.

When the hearing was resumed, accused said that his witness, Mr. Tsu, of the Vacuum Oil Co., could not attend until the following morning. He would be able to prove that accused had a deal in prospect which would bring him in about Tls. 500 commission.

No Ground for Leniency.

The Magistrate—But supposing you had got that Tls. 500, does that justify you in getting property from other people and pawning it? That is the worst feature of the case, and I am afraid I am against you on all points. You are right in saying that credit is easily obtained, but there are limits. The last case should have been a warning to you that extravagance is not to be encouraged. I regret that there is no ground for leniency in this case, and although I intensely dislike sending people to prison, I have no alternative but to sentence you to three months' imprisonment.

The Magistrate added that, the Court having no jurisdiction over Chinese, he could make no order as to the return of the property.

Accused—If the pawntickets are left in court, I will make an endeavour to redeem the articles and return them to their original owners.

THE NEW TRAFFIC REGULATION

The Owner's Responsibility in Furnishing Police Information

There was an argument on the new traffic regulation when on Saturday C. P. Rakusen appeared in H. M. Police Court before Mr. G. W. King, summoned that, on or about June 24, he failed to supply the police with information of an offence said to have been committed on the 19th.

Chief Inspector Kinipple, appearing for the police, first called evidence to show that on the night of the 19th ultimo, a Sikh police constable on point duty at the Garden Bridge, observed that car No. 4574, driven by a foreigner, had neither front nor rear lights. The Inspector went on to say that, on the following day, a letter was sent to defendant (the licensee of car No. 4574) requesting him to state who was driving the car at the time of the alleged offence, but no reply was received. A reminder was sent four days later, and three days after this a letter was received from Rakusen and Sons asking for particulars of the alleged breach. As this appeared to be nothing but further procrastination on defendant's part, a summons was issued.

Defendant said he thought he was entitled to such particulars.

The Magistrate—The letter states "breach of traffic regulation No. 39," which would seem to give you all the necessary information.

Defendant—I overlooked that. I thought it was the new regulation which provides that one must give information.

The Magistrate—That is not the fault of the police. You cannot expect them to set the whole regulation out in full.

Defendant put forward the argument that, even if he had given the information asked for, and had admitted that he was the driver of the car, he could not be convicted because it was against English law to convict a man on his own evidence.

The Magistrate—That depends upon circumstances. A prisoner is cautioned that what he says may be taken down and used as evidence against him. You say this regulation is unfair because it makes it possible for a man to give evidence on which he can be convicted?

Defendant—Yes, and I believe it is *ultra vires*.

The Magistrate—Well, the by-law has properly been passed and this court cannot query it. One way of getting at it would be to get the ratepayers to say the by-law is an unfair one. I myself do not think it puts an unfair advantage into the hands of the authorities.

Fined $3.

FACTORY CONDITIONS IN SHANGHAI

Child Labour and the Lack of Supervision or Inspection by Any Authority

The very unsatisfactory conditions under which men, women and children work in factories in the Settlement formed the subject of strong comment on the part of Mr. Martin, British Assessor, in the Mixed Court on Saturday. The matter arose out of a case in which a factory foreman was tried for beating a nine-year-old girl. The story behind the case is not without interest.

The accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Court on June 12 for the offence, after convincing evidence had been produced by Superintendent Vaughan. Subsequently a meeting of the Shanghai Silk and Cocoon Guild was held, at which it was decided to attempt to obtain a re-hearing of the case. A Chinese lawyer was engaged to make the attempt and failed. Then Mr. Lewis was retained, and applied, for a re-hearing again on Saturday.

Mr. Lewis brought witnesses to prove that the actual beating was done by the child's mother to force the unwilling infant to work each morning. It was alleged the woman would follow the child to the factory each morning thrashing her all the way. Witnesses agreed that they had seen the foreman pull the little one's hair, but added that he was not responsible for the beatings.

Superintendent Vaughan told the Court the police had every reason to believe the Guild was attempting to interfere with the course of justice.

In reply to a question put by the Assessor, Superintendent Vaughan said no inspection of factories was carried out by the Municipal Council.

The Assessor refused the application for a rehearing, and said:

"The case was heard and the accused convicted after hearing the evidence of the child and the statement of the accused. He only admitted having reprimanded the child because she was not working, but we had evidence that the child was beaten by the accused, which he now states was done by her mother.

"The first witness to-day, stated that she saw the child being dragged to the factory, and I do not think such a possibility, should exist in the Settlement. We do think the factories in the Settlement should be supervised by an Inspector who could go into the factories at any time, as it impossible to know what is going on inside at the present time."

Superintendent Vaughan promised to bring the remarks of the Court before the authorities, and added for the Court's information that Dame Adelaide Anderson was in China inquiring into factory conditions at the present time, and he felt sure these remarks would do much to strengthen the hands of that lady and her supporters.

SLAVE GIRL'S CRUEL TREATMENT

Helpless Little Prisoner Compelled to Lead Immoral Life

Another of those tragic little tales of slavery with which China abounds came to light in the Mixed Court on Saturday. The central figure in the story was a girl, sold by her mother at the age of five years in order that a coffin might be purchased for her father. She charged her purchaser, a woman, with assault.

The girl's story was that she was sold at the age of five in order that her family might not be disgraced by burying her father coffinless. Her price was $50. Till she was 20 years of age her new owner trained her as a slave girl, and then sent her to a sing-song house where she was trained as a sing-song girl. She did not like the life, but was compelled to continue it and was later sent to a brothel, where she was kept a prisoner in an upstairs room. She was repeatedly beaten and produced a doctor's certificate to prove it.

The accused woman corroborated the girl's story of how she was sold to buy her father's coffin, but denied the beatings.

The case was dismissed on the ground that the evidence was inconclusive, but the girl was ordered to be sent to the Door of Hope.

AN AMERICAN BEFORE BRITISH MAGISTRATE

Accepted Summons in the King's Name "Not Quite Realizing His Position"

Shanghai, with it mixed nationalities is often the scene of curious international complications. In H. M. Police Court on Thursday an American citizen stood before a British Magistrate to answer a summons brought against him by a Spaniard—this in Shanghai, an International Settlement in the Republic of China.

There was a mistake, of course, though this time "your reporter, sir" was not to blame. R. L. Moore, the American defendant, was summoned by Mr. G. Alvarez for assaulting him by beating him with his fists and kicking him in the Parisien Hotel at 5.45 a.m. on Monday last. The summons was served on Mr. Moore, and he, in ignorance, accepted it.

The Magistrate, before commencing proceedings, asked Mr. Moore if it were true that he was an American.

Mr. Moore replied in the affirmative and went on to say that when he accepted the summons he did not quite realize the position, and it was explained to him by his lawyers two days later. They, of course, wrote to the Court at once.

The Magistrate said if that were so he had no option but to dismiss the case. Obviously an American citizen could not be a defendant in a British Court in Shanghai. Mr. Alvarez would have to take the case to the United States Court if he wished to go on with it.

INCREASING SALE OF NARCOTICS

Successful Raid by Police on Houses in Pakhoi and Yunnan Roads

There is hardly a day passes without an opium case being heard before the Mixed Court. Tuesday, however, brought to light a case of no common order, two opium dens having been discovered in which evidence showed that large quantities of narcotics had been sold. Supt. Vaughan appeared for the police, taking action against 12 persons accused, who had previously been released on bail of $100. The charge, Supt. Vaughan stated, was based on the analysis of material sent to the Health Department. Certain pills found in the previous raid, when analyzed, were shown to contain morphia, caffein, strychnine, and soluble salts of strychnine. At 186 Pakhoi Road the police seized books, a bundle of chits, and some documents. Prior to their visit an agent had been sent to purchase opium and had bought opium to the value of $6.80. On the ground floor of 186 Pakhoi Road was found a telephone book marked with the number 8271. There was no telephone in the building, but No. 8271 proved to be the number of 36 Yunnan Road. Inspector Hermitage made another raid at the latter address and the two buildings were found to be back to back. On entering six persons were found, and on a table was some sliced Indian opium. Through a door the police saw a woman who was in the act of hiding a key. This key was found to open a safe which contained opium dross and some poppy leaves. Another key was found which opened a door in the partition of the room behind which was another safe, and this when forced was found to contain Indian and Persian opium. Documents were found giving minute details of sales of opium and other narcotics on a large scale. At the top of the stairs was a partition behind which pills were made. In every room opium was found.

There was no further evidence and Supt. Vaughan said that the police would not be doing their duty to the community if they allowed such a case to pass by without asking the Court to inflict as heavy a sentence as possible on each of the accused. The evidence before the Court was conclusive, and he hoped it had convinced the Court as to how increasingly difficult it was for the police to deal with these cases. "These smugglers are not content," he said, "with having one house to carry on their illicit business, but are now, to increase the difficulty of the police, engaged in at least two houses as a subterfuge. Books and documents point to an enormous trade. In a similar case it will be recollected the principal accused received four years and others received six months."

Three of the accused persons failed to appear. Warrants are to be issued for their arrest. Their bail was forfeited and was increased to $1,000 each in view of the additional charge of selling morphia pills. Seven of the accused were fined $100 each, and the remaining two were fined $30.

The two French seamen of the M.M.S. Angers, arrested on June 1st while in possession of 19 automatic pistols and 973 rounds of ammunition, were tried by court-martial on board the French man-of-war Jules Ferry on July 2 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment each. They were also fined Frs. 16.

That heroism and foolhardiness go hand in hand was demonstrated in a case of drunken and disorderly behaviour which came before Mr. Lurton at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Thursday. It was stated that the defendant, James Winger, of the U.S.S. Elcano, after gallantly jumping into the Huangpu at the Garden Bridge to assist in the rescue of a foreigner whose boat had overturned, had followed up the exploit by climbing up the dredger which is moored further up the Bund and threatening to jump into the river from a height of 50 feet. He was restrained from this by two of his shipmates who, however, had to call upon two policemen to assist them in dissuading him from his purpose. Nevertheless he did fall into the river from the bunding and was fished out with considerable difficulty, using abusive language towards his rescuers. As the evidence showed that he was under the influence of liquor it became the painful duty of the Commissioner to fine him G.$5, remitting the costs.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury, S., Rhodesia.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BRITAIN PROPOSING A NEW WAY OF DEALING WITH GERMANY

If Dawes Report Is Accepted the Reparations Commission's Authority Must Yield to Some Other Instrument: Strong Objections Raised in Paris

London, July 4.

Political circles in London are greatly surprised at the French attitude in regard to the conversations at Chequers. It is maintained that the British Government has done nothing contrary to any understanding with the French Government in causing an account of the happenings at Chequers to be communicated to the other Allies. It is emphasized that there is no intention whatever of interfering with the work of the Reparations Commission, but that the Commission cannot deal with the matters outside the Treaty provided in the Dawes report. Britain was submitting no hard and fast decision or proposal, but merely suggesting her own view and repeating the expressions used at Chequers, which were not binding without consultation with the Allies.

Later.

The Premier, M. Herriot, to-day sent a Note to London saying that the French Government did not consider themselves bound by the suggestions contained in the British invitation to the London Conference.

The Anglo-French misunderstanding over the terms of the invitation to the July Conference appears to centre round the French contention that the British Foreign Office inserted in the invitation suggestions amounting to suppression of the authority of the Reparations Commission. The authoritative statement, issued in London and already cabled, was intended to refute this contention.

Meanwhile Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the report of the French Ambassador, who interviewed Sir Eyre Crowe to-day with regard to the misunderstanding, is anxiously awaited at the Quai d'Orsay, which hopes for a satisfactory explanation from Britain. It is realized, however, that the difficulty of reaching an agreement at the London Conference may be considerably increased. The situation is most embarrassing for M. Herriot in view of the debate on foreign policy in the Senate on July 8, when he will be asked to explain the apparent contradiction between the "complete agreement" at the Chequers and the disagreement with regard to the right of the Reparations Commission to decide with regard to German defaults in the execution of the Dawes plan.—Reuter.

Paris Papers' Protest.

Paris, July 4.

The newspapers, in a chorus of protest such as has not been heard for many months, declare that Mr. MacDonald has virtually renounced the Treaty of Versailles.

The "*Journal des Débats*" advocates French abstention from the Conference until they are assured that no proposal infringing the treaty will be discussed.

July 5.

The Left organs assert that the Opposition has deliberately exploited and magnified the incident with regard to the invitations to the London Conference with a view to torpedoing the Conference and M. Herriot.

French Leaders Preparing Their Own Agenda

Later.

The air has somewhat cleared as the result of the Marquess of Crewe's explanations, but, according to an official statement, divergencies between Britain and France still persist with regard to the scope of the London Conference.

M. Herriot, M. Barthou, the Chairman of the Reparations Commission, and General Nollet, the Minister of War, assembled at the Quai d'Orsay to-day and drafted a tentative agenda for the London Conference, which will be circulated to the participants.—Reuter.

German Demand for Military Evacuation of Ruhr.

Berlin, July 5.

Commenting on a Paris newspaper report that the German Foreign Minister had demanded prior or at least simultaneous evacuation of the Ruhr as compensation for obligations exceeding the Treaty of Versailles which it is proposed that Germany should undertake, "*Die Zeit*," Herr Stresemann's organ, says that this demand has undoubtedly been made and emphatically declares that without indispensable certainty with regard to the military evacuation of the Ruhr no final result can be attained at the London Conference.—Reuter.

Strong Opposition to M. Herriot

Paris, July 6.

The Opposition have launched a big anti-Herriot offensive. The extremists are demanding the immediate overthrow of the Government. The more moderate members of the Opposition are trying to prevent M. Herriot from going to London until he has reassured the public that French interests will not be sacrificed.

M. Herriot, in the course of a speech at Troyes, declared that the experts' report offered France the best chance of securing peace and payment. He deplored the efforts of the Opposition to distort and belittle the character of the Chequers meeting. He stated that the Government's method was to pursue what unites and not what divides.—Reuter.

Further Meeting of British and French Premiers

London, July 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, announced that the Government had decided against construction of the Channel tunnel.

The Prime Minister also announced his intention to visit Paris tomorrow on the proposal of the French Premier, M. Herriot, and to return on Wednesday.

Mr. MacDonald declared that there was absolutely no foundation whatever for the storm which had arisen regarding the invitations to the Conference in London on July 16. He pointed out that the communications made to Belgium, Italy, Japan and the United States were merely a repetition of the British suggestions concerning the task of the forthcoming Conference, which he had already submitted and fully discussed with the Belgian Minister and M. Herriot at Chequers. These suggestions had at the same time been embodied for purposes of record in a semi-official communication from the permanent head of the Foreign Office to the permanent head of the French Foreign Office. No communication in that connexion had been made either by or on behalf of the British Government to the German Government. The communication would be published with a more lengthy one later.

Mischief-Makers at Work

The Prime Minister said that he was not going to allow, if he could help it, any mischief-maker on either side of the Channel to destroy the prospects of an Anglo-French settlement. It was too horrible to contemplate. The charge that the British Government was trying to abolish the Reparations Commission was false. He hoped that, if an agreement could be reached on the experts' report, it could be supplemented by an inter-Allied Agreement that in the event of wilful default by Germany after she had accepted the experts' report the Allies should stand shoulder to shoulder in pressing her responsibilities upon her; but who was going to decide in respect of the experts' report whether Germany was wilfully defaulting or not? Any agreement, he declared, would be additional to, not substitution for anything proposed by the Versailles Treaty.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized that Belgium, Italy and Japan were all satisfied at the form of the invitation. He declared that the complaint against it was made for purposes which required further explanation (Ministerial cheers). The whole affair was a mere storm in a teacup.

Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Baldwin will demand publication of the text of the invitation in order to resume the debate on Mr. MacDonald's return to London on July 10.—Reuter.

Paris, July 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald comes to Paris to-morrow to confer with M. Herriot.

July 8.

The papers comment on Mr. MacDonald's visit in appreciative terms.—Reuter.

Hopes of an Understanding.

London, July 8.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, prior to departing for Paris, said that his visit must be taken as an indication of his desire to see a settlement of the relations between Britain and France and to remove all misunderstanding. This was more particularly so in view of the fact that he was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. The duration of his visit would depend on circumstances, but he hoped to return by Thursday.

Later.

There appears to be strong ground for hope that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's decision to go to Paris will clear up the misunderstanding between the French and British Governments and materially assist in averting the downfall of M. Herriot and, with it, indefinite postponement of the inter-Allied conference and a reparations settlement.

The decision immediately produced a change of tone in Paris, where it was received with the greatest satisfaction. A debate in the Senate, in which a big Opposition attack had been anticipated, was postponed till after the visit.—Reuter.

British Premier in Paris

Paris, July 8.

Rarely has a British Prime Minister had a more cordial reception in France than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had to-day. The vicinity of the station was densely crowded and the route to the Embassy was lined by spectators, cheering and shouting: "Good old Ramsay! Vive MacDonald!"

The two Premiers conferred at the Quai d'Orsay for three hours, after which Mr. MacDonald said, "We are right in the middle of things."

London, July 8.

The text of the British invitations to the London Conference has been issued in the form of a White Book.

The invitations open by referring to the unanimous decision of the Allies to adopt the Dawes report. Consequently the informal discussions between the Allied Premiers centred on exact measures to give effect to the recommendations rather than upon the principles of the report.

They then state that these recommendations impose upon Germany obligations altogether beyond what is laid down in the Peace Treaty. It is, therefore, necessary that they shall be embodied in a formal document, signed by the Powers responsible for their execution. If Germany is to give her assent, she will be justified in expecting to receive, as a counterpart to the obligations she is assuming, a corresponding undertaking that the economic and fiscal sanctions imposed upon her shall be withdrawn.

"It would be undesirable," the invitations continue, "to give the instrument of agreement a form which would have the appearance of a treaty explicitly modifying the Treaty of Versailles. The most convenient form would be a protocol, which might contain provisions covering the following points":—

Fixing a date by which Germany would complete the legislation and other measures she is required to adopt, and a later date, perhaps a fortnight after the first date, when all economic and fiscal sanctions at present enforced in Germany should be withdrawn.

A stipulation establishing, in the event of flagrant failure on the part of Germany, an authority that will decide with regard to non-execution of the Treaty.

The engagements into which Germany will enter being beyond those laid down by the Treaty of Versailles, the British Government is of the opinion that the task of deciding the question of flagrant non-execution cannot be entrusted to the Reparations Commission, the functions of which are strictly determined by the Versailles Treaty. It is proposed that recourse should be had to the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. Differences with regard to interpretation of this stipulation should be referred to the International Court of Justice.—Reuter.

U.S. Ambassador to Berlin on Leave.

New York, July 8.

Mr. Houghton, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, arrived home last week for two months' leave. He will return to Germany immediately, however, following conferences with President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes relating to reparations.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITISH NOTE TO ITALY

Aim of Conference to Pledge the Allies to Parts of Dawes Report

Rome, July 5.

The British Government's letter of invitation to Italy to attend the London Conference says that the main aim of the Conference will be to forge an instrument of accord formally pledging the contracting parties to the execution of some of the suggestions of the Dawes report, which would be signed by the Allies and Germany.

The instrument might be in the form of a protocol, as it is intended to avoid any appearance of a desire on the part of the Allies to mo the Treaty of Versailles. British Government favours fi in the protocol a date by wh Germany should complete legislation and other measures would be required to adopt, an later date, perhaps a fortnight a the first date, when all the econo and fiscal sanctions at pres enforced on Germany, which terfere with the economic activi of the country, would be withdra

The invitation proposes that protocol should include a stipula establishing, in the event of flagrant failure on Germany's p an authority that would decide w regard to non-execution of Treaty.

Reparations Commission Superse

Engagements into which Germa may enter according to the Da report would rank before those posed on her by the Treaty Versailles, and therefore the Brit Government are of opinion that task of deciding the question flagrant non-execution cannot entrusted to the Reparations Co mission, the functions of which strictly determined by the Trea It is proposed that recourse sho be had to the Financial Commit of the League of Nations.

The protocol would also incl a clause providing that differen in regard to interpretation of t stipulation should be referred to International Court of Justice.

The invitation emphasizes that Herriot and Mr. Ramsay Ma Donald have not entered into a engagement. It says that it is p posed that, as soon as the Confe ence has arrived at definite acco Germany should be invited to me the Allies in discussions, but not f the purpose of being confront with a document in a final form be accepted or rejected.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS IN COMPLETE ACCORD

Reparations Commission to Continue Its Work with the Probable Addition of an American Representative in Case of Default by Germany

Paris, July 9.

It is understood that as a result of the conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot the misunderstanding has been completely removed. The Premiers have agreed on the suggestion to be made to the Allies in regard to the agenda of the Conference, but it is obvious that difficultiies must be surmounted with regard to the creation of the machinery for putting the Dawes report into operation.

The opinion is unanimously expressed that M. Herriot and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will agree to suggest to the Allies that certain outstanding questions should be referred to legal advisers, notably the very difficult question of the procedure for declaring a default by Germany under the new conditions created by the Dawes report. Obviously it is felt that it would be no good to have a repetition of the Ruhr situation.

British diplomatic quarters consider that what is wanted is to devise means to make it quite clear to France that the Reparations Commission remains to do its work and also to make clear to would-be investors that their investment is secured.

While British and French official quarters are very reticent, some newspapers guardedly indicate that the French proposal for the solution of the difficulty over the Reparations Commission is that the American delegate, as a representative of non-Allied holders of German reparations bonds, should sit and vote with the Commission on the question of German defaults on the execution of the Dawes plan, thus neutralizing the French President's casting votes. The newspapers also hint that M. Herriot will raise the questions of inter-Allied debts and security so far as they are affected by the question of strategic railways and the Ruhr.

Later.

The conference between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot ended at three o'clock this afternoon Mr. MacDonald informed pressmen that an agreement had been reached in regard to joint Franco-British proposals to be submitted to the London Conference on July 16 in the form of a Franco-British note, which was being forwarded to the Allies.

Mr. MacDonald has left for Lo don.—Reuter.

Summary of Note to the Allies.

London, July 9.

The text of the Anglo-Fren Note is a long document, especiall the preamble, which details the term of reference of the Dawes Com mittee and cites the sections of th Treaty from which the Committe derived its competence.

It states that the two Govern ments, recogizing the importance o the economic and financial points o view and particularly the necessit of creating a condition of confid ence,—which, however, they do no consider incompatible with respec for the Peace Treaty—declare tha the arrangement which shall b agreed upon does not prejudice th authority of the Reparations Com mission, but, in view of the fact tha a guarantee must be given to the in vestors furnishing 800,000,000 gol marks and to bearers of bonds, th two Governments will unite thei efforts to obtain the presence of an American on the Reparations Com mission, in the event of the latte having to establish default on the part of Germany.

If this solution is impossible and in the event of the Reparations Commission failing to reach agreement, the two Governments recommend that the Commission should call in an Agent-General of Payments, who must be of American nationality.

The Note proceeds that, in the event of the Reparations Commission declaring an important and wilful default, the Governments concerned will undertake to confer immediately on the necessary measures.

The inter-Allied conference will decide on plans to re-establish the economic and fiscal unity of Germany, in which connexion the Reparatons Commission will be asked to submit suggestions. Any necessary modification of the experts' plan dictated by experience will only be introduced with the necessary guarantees and by common agreement of the Governments concerned.

A special organization shall be created to advise the Governments on the question of a system for distributing reparations payments.

It will be expedient to settle what authority, if necessity arises, should

be entrusted with the interpretation of the Dawes report. The Governments have agreed to refer any juridical difficulties in the present text to their legal advisers.

Inter-Allied Debts.

The Britsh Government will seek an equitable solution of inter-Allied debts, taking into account all the elements affecting it, and the question has, therefore, been referred to Treasury experts for preliminary examination.

As regards the question of security, the two Governments have agreed to seek the best means of obtaining complete pacification either through the League of Nations or some other channel and to continue the examination of the problem until a solution is finally achieved.

July 10.

Mr. MacDonald on his return from Paris declared that the conference with M. Herriot was a complete success and cleared up all misunderstanding.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Herriot said that it had been the best day for the Entente Cordiale since the Armistice. It was the beginning of a new era in Europe.

London and Paris Pessimistic

London, July 10.

The opinion in London and Paris with regard to the results of the Paris conversations is somewhat divided. While satisfaction is expressed in London that a fresh agreement has been reached and that the Conference will be held, it is doubted whether the real difficulties have been faced and overcome.

It is feared in some quarters that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may have been asked to sacrifice more than he can afford to give. Most of the newspapers of Paris are satisfied, but some are not so enthusiastic and declare that the only result at present is that rupture has been avoided and that Mr. MacDonald is right when he says that the road is still long and full of pitfalls.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY

Ambassadors' Note Insisting on Execution of Five Preliminary Conditions

Paris, July 9.

The Conference of Ambassadors has addressed a Note to Germany, noting with satisfaction the German acquiescence in the proposed general military inspection, and intimating that, providing Germany cooperates, the Control Commission will do its utmost to conclude its operations by September 30, although a definite date for the termination of its labours cannot at present be fixed. The Note points out that the Allies adhere to their claim for the execution of the five other categories of operations, which the German reply does not mention. It intimates that the Commission will resume its final operations on July 20, carrying them out in the spirit already indicated.—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

Ominous Lack of Information: Final Efforts to Reach an Agreement

London, July 7.

The silence regarding the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which was beginning to be regarded in some quarters as ominous, was partly broken in the House of Commons to-night in the debate on a motion by Sir A. Steel-Maitland (Conservative), complaining that the Government had failed to fulfil their promise to keep Parliament informed of the march of events.

Mr. Arthur Ponsomby, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he hoped to submit the outcome of the conference before the summer recess, but it was difficult to deal with the matter fully at the present critical stage, just as it was reaching the last three weeks, when it had picked up various threads and was trying to come to an agreement. He said that those old treaties with Russia which were to be continued had been revised and would be ready for signature.

Referring to Soviet press attacks, Mr. Ponsonby declared that the Bolsheviks were more afraid of the Labour Party as a bulwark against Communism than they were afraid of the Conservatives (cheers and laughter).

The debate was adjourned until Thursday.—Reuter.

Negotiations Likely to be Protracted

Moscow, July 8.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby's hopes, expressed in the British House of Commons last night, are not shared by the London correspondent of the *"Izvestia,"* who declares that the British delegates to the Anglo-Russian Conference have hitherto only placed obstacles in the way of agreement, and, while it is not true to suggest that a complete rupture is pending, the Conference is likely to be protracted.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY

The Dispute Regarding Mosul

Constantinople, July 8.

Replying to the British Note, the Government rejects the proposal to submit the Mosul question to the Council of the League of Nations on the ground that the Treaty of Lausanne is not yet in force. It suggests direct negotiations, expressing the opinion that these will yield better results.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Efforts to Reach an Agreement Before the Appointment of a Commission

London, July 6.

In the course a statement to the press with regard to Mr. MacDonald's references to the possibility of the two Irish Governments reaching an agreement before the Boundary Commission is constituted, Mr. Justice Feetham, the Chairman of the Commission, says that Mr. Cosgrave and Sir James Craig have agreed to his acting on those lines and giving him opportunities for informal discussion for the purpose of seeing whether an agreed settlement can be reached. They have also given facilities to tour both sides of the border and study the economic and geographic conditions.

In the meantime Mr. Feetham appeals to the English and Irish public and press to abstain from controversial comment on the questions involved in Article 12 of the treaty.—Reuter.

THE BUILDING TRADE TYRANNY

More than 100,000 Workmen Now on Strike: Some Employers Making Concessions

London, July 5.

The building trade strike, involving 600,000 men, began to-day at noon.

The court of inquiry into the dispute began hearing the evidence for the employers and the operatives, the latter giving evidence under protest against the terms of reference.

The Communist Party has issued a manifesto congratulating the workers on their stand against "the insolent and arrogant challenge of the building trades employers" and suggesting that the Government should take steps to carry on building houses for workers by direct labour and pay the increased wages demanded by the workers.—Reuter.

London, July 7.

It is estimated in trade union circles that between 100,000 and 150,000 operative builders have hitherto gone on strike. The position in London is stated to be more serious than anywhere else.

It is understood that some employers have conceded the operatives' minimum demands of a halfpenny an hour increase in pay and a graduated week.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN AND THE 48-HOUR WEEK

A Demand for Exclusion or Threat of Stoppage of Work on Sundays

London, July 9.

A conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at York today passed a resolution demanding the exclusion of railwaymen from the 48-Hour Week Bill under the Washington Convention. Mr. C. T. Cramp, the Industrial Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen said that, if the Government persisted in passing the Bill unamended, the railway would close down the railways on Sundays, not merely in regard to traffic but also for repairs.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY AT LEWES

Liberal Candidate Heavily Defeated at By-election

London, July 10.

The Lewes by-election owing to Col. W. R. Campion's appointment as Governor of Western Australia, resulted as follows:—

Capt. Tufton Beamish (Conservative)	9,584 votes
Capt. Basil Hall (Labour)	6,112 „
Mr. Howard Williams (Liberal)	2,718 „

MR. DAVIS DEMOCATIC NOMINEE

Unanimously Elected after Two-thirds Majority Reached: Mr. Davis's Statement that There Can be No Compromise with Reaction

New York, July 4.

There was another tedious day of unfruitful ballotting at the Democratic Convention to-day. Telegrams were received from Senator Ralston and Mr. Cox withdrawing their names. Thereupon the Indiana delegation divided its support, giving 20 votes to Mr. McAdoo and 10 to Governor Smith, whilst the Ohio delegation gave the whole of its 48 votes to Mr. Baker.

What is regarded by Mr. McAdoo's adherents as a test of their strength occurred in the late afternoon, when they defeated a proposal to adjourn until the evening and reconvene in executive session and invite the various candidates to address the Convention.

July 5,

The Democratic Convention adjourned after midnight. The 69th ballot gave Mr. McAdoo 530 votes, the highest yet reached, Governor Smith 335 votes, Mr. Davis 64 votes and Mr. Newton Baker 56 votes.

Later.

The deadlock at the Democratic Convention now overshadows all other events in America. The determination of the delegates is exemplified by Governor Brandon of Alabama who, when asked to join the movement to eliminate "favourite sons," shouted: "We will be here voting when they kill hogs in the fall if necessary." The Chairman, Senator Walsh, in attempting to restore order, banged off the heads of gavels, one of which struck the head of a New York delegate, who was taken to hospital with concussion.

The humorous side of the Convention is exemplified by the fact that one vote was cast for the well-known comedian, Mr. Will Rogers.

A Possible Way Out.

Later.

The Democratic Convention to-day rejected measures advanced to relieve the deadlock, including proposals to adjourn and re-convene the Convention at Kansas City on July 21 and also to drop the lowest candidate after each ballot and to abrogate the two-thirds majority rule.

The 77th ballot resulted in Mr. McAdoo receiving 513 votes, Governor Smith 367 votes and Mr. Davis 76½ votes.

The Convention adjourned until Monday. A possible way out was indicated by a resolution adopted calling on Congressman Hull and Senator Walsh and the managers of the candidates to confer on Monday morning in order to try to break the deadlock.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, July 6.

The representatives of 14 minority candidates before the Democratic Convention have agreed to release their delegates in the hope that Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo will do likewise.

Later.

Governor Smith's managers have announced that their supporters have never been under any obligations as regards their votes and could vote as they pleased. Mr. McAdoo's men have summoned their forces to rally, and reaffirmed their determination not to withdraw.

July 7.

All the candidates at the Democratic Convention, except Mr. McAdoo, have approved the declaration that each is willing to release all delegates who had arranged to vote for him as completely as if his name was withdrawn from the Convention.

Mr. McAdoo has conditionally accepted the proposal to release all delegates.

Later.

The condition on which Mr. McAdoo accepted the proposal to release the delegates is accompanied by a proviso with regard to the two-thirds majority rule and stipulates that the lowest man should be dropped on each succeeding ballot until a nomination is made and each delegate is entitled to cast *pro rata* the vote of absent delegates. The representatives of the other candidates have rejected Mr. McAdoo's counter-proposal.—Reuter's American Service.

Release of Delegates Results in Governor Smith Heading the Poll

New York, July 7.

Brushing aside the proposals for the suspension of the rules and the release of delegates, the Democratic Convention to-day returned to the dreary business of balloting. The 78th ballot resulted in practically no change being recorded.

Later.

The Democratic Convention agreed to release delegates from all pledges and instructions on voting, after which balloting proceeded on more independent lines. The 83rd ballot resulted as follows:—McAdoo 418: Smith 368: Glass 76: Davis 72½.

Mr. McAdoo received only 388 votes at the 84th ballot.

McAdoo's Stock Slumping.

Later.

At the 87th ballot Mr. McAdoo slumped to 333⅓ votes, Governor Smith securing 361½ votes, Mr. Ralston 93 votes, Mr. Glass 71 votes and Mr. Davis 60½ votes. The Convention, after the ballot adjourned until Tuesday out of respect for President Coolidge's bereavement.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, July 8.

Mr. McAdoo's slump was due to an allied drive against him, staged in accordance with the rules of his veto power and deserted by Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma and Nevada, Mr. McAdoo, with his back against the wall, now only hopes that the deserters will return after leaders and candidates are determined to keep Mr. McAdoo down, to show the futility of his candidacy and to open the way to a compromise candidate.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, July 8.

The managers for Governor Smith announce that he will withdraw, provided Mr. McAdoo withdraws. Senator Ralston's candidacy has been withdrawn owing to his again refusing to accept nomination.

Later.

The feature of the latest ballots has been the steady decline of Mr. McAdoo and the rise of Senator Ralston. The 93rd ballot resulted as follows: Smith 355; McAdoo 314; Ralston 196.

Later.

Mr. McAdoo has refused Governor Smith's offer of joint withdrawal. The 95th ballot resulted as follows: McAdoo 471½; Smith 367½; Davis 139¼.—Reuter's American Service.

Smith First: McAdoo far Down

New York, July 9.

Mr. McAdoo released his delegates as the Convention continued voting in the 99th ballot. The Convention adjourned last night after the 100th ballot, which resulted as follows: Smith 351 votes, Davis 203 votes, McAdoo 190 votes Meredith 75 votes.—Reuter's American Service.

Ex-Ambassador Davis Elected

New York, July 9.

Ex-Ambassador Davis has been nominated Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The delegates arrived at the Convention to-day, weary and half awake. They found a new spirit dominating the assembly. Messrs. Smith's and McAdoo's supporters early began a considerable re-distribution of votes. Mr. Davis soon took the lead for the first time. The 102nd ballot gave Mr. Davis 415 votes and Senator Underwood 307.

After the votes cast for Mr. Davis in the final, 103rd, ballot had reached the necessary two-thirds majority, the States were called upon to discontinue balloting and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Davis in the course of a statement said: "There can be no compromise with reaction. Liberal principles must and will prevail. This is the mandate of the hour and I shall obey it."

Mr. McAdoo's Withdrawal.

A thrilling drama occurred at last night's session of the Democratic Convention. It opened with Senator Ralston's withdrawal, then Governor Smith's conditional withdrawal and, lastly, Mr. McAdoo's epic performance, like that of a man signing his own political death warrant. He took stray pieces of paper and the stub of a lead pencil and, sitting in bed, scribbled the fateful letter releasing the delegates. He showed the letter to his wife, who readily approved. The letter was then read to the delegates. It brought bitter tears to the eyes of many of the women delegates, who for weeks had been marching, shouting, waving flags, singing hymns and praying for the success of Mr. McAdoo.

The violence of the struggle in the mind of Mr. McAdoo is indicated by his pathetic messages, saying that he felt that if he withdrew his name from the Convention, he would be betraying the trust of the people; yet he was not willing to contribute to the continuance of the hopeless deadlock. He would continue to fight for the principle and ideals of progressive Democracy and for righteousness. He hoped that the Democratic party would always hold aloft the torch carried to such noble heights by the late President Wilson.—Reuter's American Service.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

Brother of William Jennings Bryan Nominated

New York, July 10.

The Democratic Convention has nominated the Governor of Nebraska, Mr. Charles Bryan, brother of William Jennings Bryan, for the Vice-Presidency. This is regarded as a master-stroke on the part of Mr. Davis to checkmate the latter's opposition and to appeal to the farmers for support.—Reuter's American Service.

LA FOLLETTE'S PLATFORM

Cleveland, July 4.

Senator La Follette has accepted the invitation of the conference for progressive political action to stand for the Presidency.

He termed President Coolidge a "frank defender of organized wealth" and appealed for the support of the farmers on the ground that the Republicans and Democrats had failed to give them relief.

July 5.

The conference for progressive political action has nominated Senator La Follette as a candidate for the Presidency and has adopted a platform by acclamation. The platform sympathizes with the aspiration for freedom and independence of the Irish people. It favours public ownership of the railroads, restoration of the excess profits tax, lowering of excessive tariffs, creation of Government marketing corporations, abolition of injunctions in labour disputes and control of meat-packing. It also favours com-

mon international action to bring about the economic recovery of the world from the effects of the war. The platform does not mention the Ku Klux Klan or Prohibition.—Reuter's American Service.

The Progressive Conference

Cleveland, July 6.

The British Labour Party has sent greetings and congratulations to the Progressive Conference. The messages are signed by Messrs. Cramp, Middleton and Brockway. They express the hope that the Conference will lead to the formation of an American Labour Party and the assertion of its political independence.—Reuter's American Service.

Cleveland, July 7.

The Socialist Convention has endorsed the candidacy of Senator La Follette.—Reuter's American Service.

DEATH OF MR. CALVIN COOLIDGE, JR.

Blood Transfusion Resorted to Without Avail

New York, July 4.

President Coolidge's youngest son, aged 17, is dangerously ill from septic poisoning, following a blistered toe received while playing tennis. Five physicians are attending him.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 5.

There is a good deal of anxiety with regard to the condition of Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Jr., who is suffering from blood poisoning, supposedly as a result of a blister on his foot while he was playing tennis. A second conference of physicians was held this morning.

Later.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Jr., has been removed to hospital for an operation. The doctors are of the opinion that the poison is sufficiently localized to permit partial removal. They described the patient as making a brave fight.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 6.

President Coolidge's son was operated on last night. He is worse this morning. It was stated at the White House this evening that his condition is critical but not hopeless.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 7.

President Coolidge's son, Calvin, had spells of sinking throughout the night. He was thrice reported to be near death, but was comfortable in the morning. Blood transfusion was resorted to, to which the patient reacted well.

Later.

President Coolidge's 16-year-old son, Calvin, died to-day following an operation for blood-poisoning. The deceased scratched and blistered his foot when playing tennis a fortnight ago with his elder brother, John, at the White House. His illness imposed a heart-breaking strain on his parents, who have been almost hourly at his bed-side since Saturday. Blood transfusion proved unavailing.—Reuter's American Service.

London, July 8.

The King and Queen have sent a message to President and Mrs. Coolidge expressing their heartfelt sympathy in their deep sorrow.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

Weekly Holiday in Glass Factories and No Night Work in Bakeries

Geneva, July 5.

The International Labour Conference to-day adopted the first reading of the draft International Convention on a weekly 24-hour stoppage of work in glass factories and also approved a proposal that exceptions to the rule should be laid down in the general terms.

The British Government and workers' delegates voted in favour, while the employers' delegates voted against the Convention.

Two reports, those of the majority and the minority, were submitted with regard to the question of night work in bakeries. The employers' delegates voted against the International Convention and a six-hour break during the night, while the workers' delegates held out for the Convention and a seven-hour break at night.

Later.

The International Labour Conference has ended after, *inter alia*, passing by 73 votes to 15 the first reading of the Convention on the suppression of night work in bakeries, giving a seven-hour break at night. The second reading was postponed until 1925. The prohibition applies to both employees and master bakers.—Reuter.

MOSCOW'S FLOWERY REPORT

Industry Said to Be Nearly Half Pre-War Level in Petroleum Output

Moscow, July 4.

Addressing the Congress of the Communist International to-day, M. Rykoff said that industry had reached 48 per cent. of the pre-war volume. The export of petroleum was approaching the pre-war output and 2,600,000 workers were at present engaged in industry and transport, being double the number in 1921. Wages had reached 70 per cent. of those before the war and continued to advance. Unemployment was rapidly decreasing.

M. Rykoff said that it seemed unlikely that Britain at present could place much capital into Russian enterprises.

Ninety per cent. of the pre-war acreage was under crops. In spite of partial famine wheat export was expected to equal that of last year.—Reuter.

A FOURTH OF JULY TRAGEDY

Fire on Baltimore Excursion Steamer: Indescribable Scene of Panic

Baltimore, July 5.

A large number of people are missing as the result of an Independence Day tragedy, when the steamer Three Rivers caught fire at midnight.

The vessel, which was returning here with 350 passengers who had been celebrating at Cove Point, Chesapeake Bay, was burned to the water's edge. Survivors declare that there was an indescribable panic owing to the difficulty of launching the lifeboats.

Many passengers were asleep. They were awakened and donned life-belts. Some were injured when breaking through windows to avoid the flames. Hundreds flung themselves into the sea. The loss of life was minimized owing to the prompt arrival of assistance. The number of casualties cannot yet be ascertained.—Reuter's American Service.

MILITARY RISING IN BRAZIL

Mutineers Entrenched in Sao Paulo Driven Out by Federal Troops

Buenos Aires, July 6.

It is reported that the city of Sao Paulo in Brazil is in the hands of revolutionaries, who have occupied the Federal buildings after fighting. The Federal Government has declared a state of siege at Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and has rushed warships and troops to suppress the revolt.—Reuter's American Service.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6.

It is announced that the military rising at Sao Paulo has been suppressed and order has everywhere been restored.—Reuter's American Service.

Rio de Janeiro, July 7.

The mutineers are entrenched in the barracks at Sao Paulo and are besieged by Federal troops. The Government is confident of quelling the movement very shortly. There is complete order elsewhere.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 8.

The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro states that Brazilian Government troops occupied Sao Paulo to day.—Reuter's American Service.

Buenos Ayres, July 8.

Two hundred and 50 persons were killed and 200 injured in the recent insurrection at Sao Paulo in Brazil.—Reuter's American Service.

DANGEROUS SITUATION IN MOROCCO

Spain Sending More Troops: Tribesmen Defeated

Madrid, July 4.

The latest *communiqué* does nothing to relieve the anxiety about the Spanish military position in Morocco. It speaks of the enemy assembling in large numbers in the unpacified area. Spanish troops have come into conflict with their outposts in the Ellau region.

The Government has decided to send reinforcements to Ceuta and Melilla.—Reuter.

Madrid, July 7.

A *communiqué* states that the general situation in Morocco has improved. Strong reinforcements have arrived at Melilla and Tetuan from Spain. The besieged position at Cobadarsa has been relieved. The enemy has retreated in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded. The Spanish troops lost about 100 men.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO BRITONS KILLED IN THE WAR

Unveiling of Tablet at Notre Dame by the Prince of Wales

Paris, July 7.

In the presence of the Marquess of Crewe, Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and many Allied officers and British and French spectators, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Henry and President Doumergue, to-day unveiled a tablet at Notre Dame in memory of the British dead in the war, erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission as representing the whole Empire. The various parts of the Empire shared the cost proportionately to the number of dead from each.—Reuter.

A CHINESE DINNER AT WEMBLEY

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Chow Shou-sun Host to a Distinguished Company

London, July 9.

The Commissioners and Committee of the Hongkong section of the British Empire Exhibition entertained a large and distinguished company at a Chinese dinner at the Hongkong restaurant at Wembley yesterday evening. Mr. E. R. Halifax, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, presided. Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Chow Shou-sun were the joint hosts.

Sir John Jordan proposed the toast: "To Hongkong and our Chinese fellow-citizens." Mr. Chow Shou-sou, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Stanley Dodwell replied. The speeches were very cordial and the function a great success.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES

Visiting America for Forthcoming Polo Matches

New York, July 8.

The "New York Times" states that the Prince of Wales will pay a fortnight's visit to Long Island in September in connexion with the Anglo-American International Polo matches. His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Polo Association.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RETURNS

Increase in Tonnage Under Construction

London, July 9.

An improvement in shipbuilding is shown in Lloyd's Register shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended June 30. They show that 1,465,000 tons were actually under construction in the United Kingdom on June 30, the highest total since March 31, 1922. The tonnage commenced was 375,000, as compared with 227,000 in the corresponding period last year. The tonnage launched was 364,000, the highest total for 2½ years. Merchant tonnage actually being built abroad was 960,000 which is 35,000 tons more than on March 31.—Reuter.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT COLOMBO

Marked as for Kobe but Apparently Intended for China

Colombo, July 9.

The contraband, which was seized yesterday on board the German steamer Schlesien, consists of 100 rifles and 200 revolvers, all of which are of the German service pattern.

The consignment was marked "Machinery for Kobe," but was apparently intended for China as it was not stored with the cargo for Kobe and was readily accessible so that it could be easily transhipped at sea. The vessel was searched on the instructions of the Secretary of State.—Reuter.

TEXTILE TRADE MISSION TO FAR EAST

British Chancellor Invited to Reconsider It

London, July 5.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day, at which Mr. Sydney Webb, President of the Board of Trade, was a guest, Sir Edwin Stockton, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, revived the proposal to send a textile trade mission to the Far East.

He said that, if Mr. Webb entered into the subject again, it would probably be found that the time had come when the suggestion would be acted upon.—Reuter.

DISORDERLY SCENES AT MEXICAN ELECTIONS

Polling Booths Stormed

Mexico City, July 7.

Supporters of General Calles claim an overwhelming victory in the Presidential election. They assert that in 15 out of 28 States of the Republic he polled 90 per cent. of the votes cast.

Owing to disorders the results will not be known for some weeks. The rival electors stormed some of the polling booths in Mexico City and carried off the voting urns. The followers of General Flores now demand that the election in such districts be declared void.—Reuter's American Service.

DUTCH PURCHASE OF WAR MATERIAL

Large Order for British Firm

The Hague, July 4.

The Second Chamber to-day passed a vote of credit of 2,000,000 florins on account of the War Department estimates, to enable them to carry out a contract with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth for the delivery of war material.

The Chamber also passed a Bill facilitating co-operation between the Holland-East Africa and Holland-South Africa Steamship Companies.—Reuter.

SAVAGE SENTENCES IN MOSCOW

Moscow, July 4.

The conclusion of the trial at Kharkoff of 65 persons accused of espionage on behalf of Poland has resulted in 12 being sentenced to death and six to varying terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

POLITICAL AMNESTY IN SPAIN

Madrid, July 7.

An amnesty for political and military offences has been issued. This means the restoration to the active list of General Berenguer, who was sentenced by court-martial to be placed on the retired list in connexion with the Melilla disaster.—Reuter.

ITALY'S TREATY WITH CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Prague, July 9.

Under a Treaty of Co-operation published here, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia pledge themselves to safeguard their common interests and to maintain the integrity of the treaties of St. Germain, the Trianon and Neuilly. The Treaty is valid for five years, after which it can be renewed.—Reuter.

NORWAY'S CAPITAL RENAMED

Christiania, July 4.

The name of Christiania is changed to Oslo from January I next by virtue of a Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament.—Reuter's American Service.

RUM-RUNNERS SENTENCED

Galveston, July 4.

The three Americans and three Britons involved in rum-running in connexion with the seizure of the British schooner Island Home have been given sentences varying from four to 18 months' imprisonment, plus fines of from $250 to $1,000.—Reuter's American Service.

VANCOUVER SHIP ON FIRE

London, July 4.

A message from Omuta, Japan, states that the steamer Manchester Civilian, from Java to Vancouver with a cargo of sugar, is on fire in No. 2 hold. Water is being pumped in.—Reuter.

Nagasaki, July 7.

The fire in the cargo of the steamer Manchester Civilian was extinguished after putting 14 feet of water in the hold. The cargo was badly damaged. The captain is of opinion that not much damage has been done to the hull.—Reuter.

GERMAN SHIP ON FIRE

Alexandria, July 8.

The German steamer Adolf von Baeyer, from Yokohama and Penang, is reported to be making for Alexandria on fire in her No. 4 Hold.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. E. G. HILLIER'S ESTATE

London, July 10.

The late Mr. Edward Guy Hillier, C.M.G., Agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Peking, left £56,523.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON AT SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, July 8.

The British Special Service Squadron arrived at San Francisco to-day, escorted by American warcraft.

Admiral Sir Frederick Field has issued a message very heartily greeting the people of the United States.—Reuter's American Service.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN THE UKRAINE

Moscow, July 9.

The malaria epidemic in the Ukraine has assumed the proportions of a calamity in certain areas, where the peasants have been unable to leave home to work on the farms. The number of cases in May was 208,000 as compared with 6,000 in January.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

London, July 10.

Imports into Great Britain for June totalled £89,501,000, as compared with £89,307,000 in June 1923. Exports totalled £.62,024,000 against £62,883,000 in June, 1923, and re-exports £10,023,000 against £10,954,000.—Reuter.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN BRITISH COLONIES

London, July 10.

The Colonial Office, after consulting the British Missions Committee, has agreed that German missionary societies may again be recognized in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the same terms as other foreign missionary societies, the British Government reserving freedom to consider questions affecting the appointment of individual missionaries in Tanganyika and other Mandated Territories.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

DIFFICULTIES FACING THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

Experts' Suggested £40,000,000 Loan Impossible Unless Germany's Economic Security Guaranteed: Reaparation Commission's Functions to be Discussed by Legal Experts

London, July 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, asked whether he had withdrawn from his attitude that matters in the Dawes report outside the Treaty of Versailles could not be dealt with by the Reparations Commission, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said: "No. It has not been definitely withdrawn. The matter has been deferred for the judgment of British and French legal experts, which will be presented to the Conference on July 16. The whole matter will be considered in the light of that judgment."

Replying to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister said that he went to Paris to try to remove the unfortunate situation which had arisen there and which threatened to destroy the work done to arrange the Inter-Allied Conference. The Government, he said, were of the opinion that a very supreme effort should be made to put the experts' report into operation without delay. French opinion was not willing to allow the experts' report to be regarded as a substitute for the Versailles Treaty, but was willing to accept it as a new and better way of dealing with reparations. On the other hand, an essential foundation of the experts' report was the raising of a £40,000,000 loan, which was impossible unless would-be investors were assured that their investments would not be destroyed by political or military action on the part of the Allied or German Governments. Investors would not be forthcoming as long as the political and economic security which the German State as a going concern offered investors could be destroyed by action similar to what occurred last year.

The Government had therefore agreed, firstly, to try to add to the Reparations Commission, when it was dealing with defalcation under the experts' report, an American member who would care for the interest of investors, or, failing that, to use the services of the American Reparation Agent-General. The British Government suggested that this gentleman should arbitrate in the event of failure to get a unanimous decision by the Commission. The French Government had wished for time to consider this and to leave the final decision to the London Conference. The British Government had finally agreed to this and meanwhile they would consult financial opinion. Unless this was settled to the satisfaction of investors, no loan would be forthcoming. The French Government had further desired to associate the question of inter-Allied debts with the experts' report, but the British Government had been unable to agree to it.

Mr. MacDonald said that he had warned M. Herriot at Chequers that the British Government could not allow this matter to drag out indefinitely, and he proposed to ask the Treasury to take the matter up where it had been left by Marquess Curzon's Note of August 11. He had further suggested that a French Treasury official should come to London for preliminary discussion of the question with British officials, and it had been agreed that this should be done and that in negotiating a settlement account should be taken of all considerations.

Further, the French Government had desired to keep the question of national security alive. The British Government had made it definitely clear that no proposal in the nature of a military pact could be entertained, but had repeated their desire to continue the conversations in that connexion, especially as regards arrangements through the League of Nations, disarmament conferences and other acceptable means.—Reuter.

M. Poincare's Disapproval

Paris, July 10.

Interpellating the Government on foreign policy in a crowded Senate to-day, M. Poincaré in a four-hour speech deprecated the action of Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot in substituting persuasion for constraint against Germany. He was of opinion that the London Conference ought not to have been called until Germany had voted the measures required by the experts' plans. He expressed dissatisfaction with the *communiqué* issued after Wednesday's conference. In conclusion, M. Poincaré contended that the Reparations Commission should continue to decide the question of German defaults and each ally should retain the right to act alone in the event of default, though concerted action was preferable.

M. Herriot will reply to-morrow.—Reuter.

Germany's Disappointment

Berlin, July 10.

There is bitter disappointment in political circles at the outcome of the meeting between M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald. Fears are expressed that the London Conference will virtually fail in its objects. The newspapers are particularly dissatisfied with the Reparations Commission being the final arbiter of the manner in which the experts' report will be carried out, while the uncertainty whether the German delegates will be invited to London in a consultative capacity, or whether they will simply be confronted with a protocol to sign, is a point on which official circles are urgently seeking enlightenment.—Reuter.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL

Rebels Still in Control of Sao Paulo: Anxiety as to Attitude of Navy

Buenos, Aires, July 10.

Both official and unofficial news from Brazil indicates that the situation at Sao Paulo is still very serious, while there is a great deal of unrest elsewhere. There appears to be little doubt that the rebels are offering formidable resistance at Sao Paulo, which they aparently still completely control. The streets are described as strewn with dead and wounded. Food is short. A battalion of Federal troops from Santos is alleged to have joined the rebels.

Anxiety is expressed with regard to the spirit of the crews of three warships, including the dreadnought Minas Geraes.—Reuter's American Service.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Capetown, July 10.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Government to visit South Africa next year.—Reuter.

THE WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL

A College in Georgia

New York, July 11.

It is announced that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Fund, which was already reached $1,000,000, will be used to establish a college at Valdosta, Georgia, where international relations and other subjects, which most interested the late President, will be taught.—Reuter's American Service.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS IN HONGKONG

Reception at Club Lusitano: Cordial Welcome by the Portuguese Community

Hongkong, July 10.

The Governor and other notable personages attended a reception at the Club Lusitano to-day in honour of the Portuguese aviators. The Portuguese Consul-General in a speech cordially welcomed the aviators on behalf of the Portuguese community and congratulated them on the success of their flight from Lisbon to Macao. Referring to Sir Edward Stubbs's presence, the speaker declared that his attendance added dignity to the function.

The Portuguese community presented a suitably inscribed gold cigarette case and a cheque to each of the aviators.

Major Paes cordially thanked his compatriots. He said that he greatly appreciated the demonstration and prized the souvenirs.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LIQUOR PIRATE ON FRENCH SHIP

Raiders from New York Board the Mulhouse and Steal 33,000 Cases

Halifax, July 11.

The French Consular authorities are investigating the seizure of $500,000 worth of liquors from the French-owned steamer, Mulhouse, by pirates. The Mulhouse on arrival reported that it was held up on June 24 and boarded by 30 pirates from a New York "speed boat."

The skipper, M. Ferreno, says that all the crew of the Mulhouse were imprisoned and scantily fed for ten days. Meanwhile the pirates unloaded 33,000 cases of brandy, whisky, champagne and French wines to eight schooners of which five are believed to be on the Nova Scotia Registry. The Mulhouse and the cargo are fully insured.—Reuter's American Service.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO SAGHALIEN

Inspection of Local Conditions Before Conference with the Bolsheviks

Tokyo, July 11.

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, was ordered yesterday to go to North Saghalien for a short visit. It is reported that the Government has come to this conclusion because it considers it advisable to make Mr. Yoshizawa, inspect the actual conditions in the island for the benefit of his future negotiations with the Soviet Envoy. It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa will return to his post in Peking immediately upon his arrival here from North Saghalien.—Eastern News Agency.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN HONGKONG

London, July 11.

It is reported from Riga that the Colonial Commission of the Congress of the Communist Internation ale has decided to open at Hongkong a special action committee for the purpose of guiding the Communistic movement against Indo-China and Australia. It will keep in touch with the Eastern action committee at Vladivostok.—Reuter.

THE JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION

London, July 11.

The Japanese military mission has arrived in England for a fortnight's stay to study military affairs, after which it will return to the Continent.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE IN CANADA

Ottawa, July 10.

A total of 40,331 residents of Chinese origin have registered with the immigration officials in accordance with last year's legislation. Comparatively few Chinese have failed to register.—Reuter's American Service.

OSAKA STRIKE SETTLED

Osaka, July 11.

The street-car strike has been settled. The men will resume work to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMERICAN AVIATORS AT BAGDAD

Bushire, July 8.

The American world fliers arrived here to-day. They have departed for Bagdad.—Reuter.

Bagdad, July 8.

The American fliers landed here to-day.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

UNWEPT, UNHONOURED AND UNSUNG

Congress Closes Its Session with Record Blunders: Caustic Comment by Leading Non-Politicians: Prohibition Issues Becoming More Acute

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, June 9.

The first session of the 68th Congress came to an end on Saturday, "unwept, unhonoured and unsung." At loggerheads with President Coolidge, whose policies it has flouted and whose vetoes it has overridden, and utterly discredited in legal, financial and religious circles, its members are on their way to their constituencies relying for their re-election mainly on the votes of ex-soldiers, votes purchased by the promise of between three and four billion dollars of public money, in payment for their "patriotism" in the war.

Vetoed by three Presidents—Wilson, Harding and Coolidge—both on principle and as imposing an enormous burden upon the taxpayer, besides seriously demoralizing the national finances, the bonus bill was finally carried through by one of those extraordinary exhibitions of moral cowardice that have been so strikingly exemplified in the case of prohibition. But in keeping with the ineptitude so characteristic of many of the doings of the present Congress, the legislators finally adjourned without making any appropriation for so much of the bonus as should be paid during the ensuing year. Could anything better illustrate the hollowness of the entire proceeding?

The effect of this *faux pas* upon the distribution of the soldier vote at the next election is, however, extremely problematical. The majorities by which the bonus bill was carried through Congress represented both parties in about equal proportions, each party being afraid of the other. Moreover the next election will see an unusually large number of cross currents in the political waters, many important questions pressing for settlement.

The Reduction of Taxation.

Another great mistake, from the standpoint of sound finance, was the form in which the Finance Bill was finally passed. Early in the session the very able Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. W. Mellon, submitted to Congress a plan for the reduction of taxation. In the case of persons of moderate means the proposed reduction was simply one of much-needed relief; but in the case of large incomes it was that and something more. The high taxes and surtaxes that came in with the war have had the effect of driving thousands of persons with large incomes to invest in securities that are non-taxable, and to such an extent has this been carried that it is estimated that the national Treasury has lost $400,000,000 a year through the exemptions thus secured. Not only so, but the billions of dollars thus invested have of course been unavailable for new industrial enterprises that would have been more profitable to the investor, have yielded the Government millions of dollars annually in the shape of taxation, have benefited labour, and stimulated industry and trade in innumerable directions.

But a large section of Congress, chiefly Democrats and radical Republicans, rebelled against making any change in the incidence of taxation that might be construed by demagogues as relieving capital of its legitimate burdens, and the argument that the country at large would be benefited by the reduction had not the slightest weight with them. Finally some reduction of the tax on large incomes was agreed to, but it will not be sufficient to accomplish the very important purpose sought by the Secretary of the Treasury.

These are just two of the legislative blunders committed by Congress during its recent session,—blunders that have led a Representative of clearer vision and greater courage than the majority to decline re-election; have prompted Judge Gary to declare Congress a greater menace to the country than is Bolshevism, and have seemed to one of the leaders of the Washington bar to justify him in saying to a recent gathering of 3,000 businessmen, representing every state in the Union, "You keep your wise men at home and send your fools to Congress."

It will be interesting to see the attitude of the Republican National Convention that will assemble this week at Cleveland towards a Congress that, while nominally Republican, has defied and so far as it was able humiliated the man whom the Convention will, with practical unanimity and the greatest enthusiasm, renominate for the presidency.

Present Status of Prohibition.

Despite the self-deception of fanatics and the baseless claims of enforcement officers who have not yet been sent to join their former fellow-officers—530 in number—who have been dismissed from the service for accepting bribes or being guilty of other corrupt practices, anti-prohibition sentiment is gathering force more rapidly than at any previous period since the adoption of the 18th Amendment. To this result many things are contributing, the utter breakdown of the law, especially in the large centres of population, being of course the principal. In the city of New York, forr example, the closing (padlocking) of a large number of reputable restaurants has had no apparent effect upon the facility with which liquor may be obtained, and the city is said to be "wetter" than ever before in its history. In Washington there was recently found on the person of a bootlegger a list of more than a thousand reputable citizens who were customers either of the bootlegger himself or of his associates. When there arose a demand for the publication of the list (which the "wets" were more anxious to see published than were the "drys") the authorities replied that it had been "lost," so damaging to the cause of prohibition would its publication have been.

Then the conviction and imprisonment for forgery of William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League and probably the best known advocate of prohibition in the entire country, gave the "antis" a much relished opportunity to scoff, as was also the case when a member of Congress called public attention to the fact that a certain representative who never missed an opportunity of voting for prohibition had been on the floor of the House in a state of intoxication.

A great impression—I might almost say a sensation—has been created by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York, lending his powerful advocacy to the movement for a modification of the prohibition law, and declaring that from personal investigation he was convinced that unless the Republican party to which he belongs favoured some relaxation of the prohibition law, it would lose 11 states it might otherwise carry.

Foreign Shipping Scores.

Very distasteful to the American people in general is the concession the Government has had to make to foreign nations to secure their assistance in putting down the smuggling of liquor into this country in foreign ships. As readers of the "North-China Daily News" are doubtless aware, that assistance was secured only by granting permission to ships of foreign registry to bring liquor into American waters under seal, which admits of their having a sufficient supply for their homeward voyage, while American ships are prohibited from carrying it at all. In the trans-Atlantic passenger service in particular this discrimination is greatly to the advantage of the British and other foreign lines.

LONDON, July 4.—The Prince of Wales as Honorary President of the British Olympic Association and Prince Henry left for Paris this morning to attend the opening of the Olympic Games.—Reuter.

MAJOR BAILEY DROWNED

Thames Discovery: Probable Solution of Hove Mystery

It is probable that a body, with a bullet wound in the head, found in the Thames off Carron Wharf, City, last month, is that of Major Norman Percival Bailey, for whom the police have been searching ever since December 7 last, when his wife was discovered murdered in their flat at Hove.

Scotland Yard issued the following statement:

At 7.20 this morning the body of a man with a bullet wound in the head and in an advanced state of decomposition was found floating in the river off Carron Wharf, City.

The following articles were found on the body, from which it would appear to be that of Major Bailey, wanted for murder at Hove, Sussex: Motor driver's licence and membership card of the A.A. in the name of Norman Percival Bailey, 25, Adelaide-crescent, Hove; a yellow metal case, "N. P. B." thereon; three photographs—an Army officer, an elderly lady, and a young lady.

The body is now at the City of London Mortuary, Golden-lane, awaiting inquest.

In the clothing the police also found a masonic charm, a white metal matchbox, containing a gold tooth, and a George III. shilling. There was no other money in the clothing.

The body, found close to Tower Bridge, was taken ashore at Swan Pier. A doctor who was called came to the conclusion that it had been in the water several months.

The Crime and the Search.

Discovery of the tragedy in the Hove flat in December was made by the caretaker. Mrs. Bailey's body was on the bed, and by it was a note saying: "I have parted with my dearest possession, and hated to do it. Please forgive me. She knew nothing. I did not do it for jealousy or cowardice, but just love. Look for me by the sea."

Two wounds had been inflicted on Mrs. Bailey, one by a knife and the other by a bullet.

According to evidence given at the inquest, Major Bailey, a traveller in motor accessories, had been happily married for two years, the Major and his wife having been exceptionally devoted to one another. During the war the Major served in the Machine Gun Corps.

The police carried out an active search for Major Bailey. Reports from various localities were received from time to time of the detention of a person believed to be the Major. At one time it was thought he had been discovered in the Channel Islands, and in the latter part of December a man suspected of being Bailey was detained at Turin.

LORD DARLING AND ART

Lord Darling, presiding at the Artists' General Benevolent Institution's 106th annual dinner, said that it was certain that no one who painted a really good picture would ever sell it. He had tried to paint himself occasionally. He supposed everbody did now. (Laughter.)

There were those who divided art and artists into two categories, Academicians and those who were not. There was a very strong opinion that no Academician could paint or make any work in marble, but that all those who were not Academicians could paint, without any instruction, remarkably well—(laughter)—even accomplish work in clay, marble, or in bronze. He was always sorry when it was done in bronze, because it lasted longer. (Laughter.) We could not all be Cubists or Vorticists, but we should all be Futurists, and we should have some regard for those who came after.

He was not a member of the Government, but if he were, and there were painters living in Coventry, say, and doing well, as the result of the efforts of a previous Government, he should be bound to say; "This must stop. People are doing work and being paid for it. This is wrong. This is retrograde. This is Toryisn. (Cheers and laughter.) I must prevent them from working and painting in Coventry. If they don't paint, it is true, they can't live. I won't allow them to paint, but they can all do nothing, and as I disapprove of people earning their livelihood, I will pay them not to earn it." (Laughter.)

LABOUR GOVT'S HOUSE-BUILDING SCHEME

2,500,000 Houses in 15 Years at Total Cost to the Nation of £2,500 Millions

Below will be found some details of the British Government's house-building scheme, as regards number of houses anad cost, which was published on May 30 last.

The amount of the increased contribution proposed to be paid by the State to local authorities is £9 a year for 40 years, or, if the house is situated in an agricultural parish in England and Wales or in a rural area in Scotland, £12 10s. a year for 40 years. The special conditions applicable to houses for which these increased contributions will be payable will include the following:

(a) That the houses are let for occupation to tenants who intend to reside in them.

(b) That they shall not be assigned or sublet by the tenants except with the consent of the local authority.

(c) That they shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of except with the consent of the Minister of the Scottish Board of Health.

(d) That contracts for the construction of the houses shall contain a fair-wages clause.

(e) That the rents to be charged for the houses shall not in the aggregate exceed the amount which would be payable if each house were let at the rent at present commonly charged in the area for pre-war working-class houses, except where the average deficit on the houses after receipt of the Exchequer subsidy would exceed the equivalent of £4 10s. a year for 40 years.

The object of the proposals for which Exchequer provision is sought is the completion of approximately 2,500,000 houses of the type required in 15 years. Following negotiations with representatives of the building industry, the representatives of the industry had indicated that they were prepared to adopt means of augmenting the resources of the industry, which would render practicable a programme for providing the following numbers of houses in each of the next 15 years:

1925	90,000	1933	210,000
1926	100,000	1934	225,000
1927	110,000	1935	225,000
1928	120,000	1936	225,000
1929	135,000	1937	225,000
1930	150,000	1938	225,000
1931	170,000	1939	225,000
1932	190,000		

The charge on the Exchequer consequent on these provisions will depend, it is stated, on the extent to which the full programme is carried out and on the variation of the amount of contribution made from time to time. On the assumptions (a) that the full programme of 2,500,000 houses is carried out; (b) that 7½ per cent. of the houses are built in agricultural parishes, and (c) that the full Exchequer contribution is payable in all cases, it is estimated that the maximum charge on the local rates would be as follows:

Year.	Exchequer charge	Charge on local rates
1924-25	278,000	135,000
1925-26	1,072,000	521,000
1926-27	1,905,000	925,000
1927-28	2,823,000	1,371,000
1928-29	3,827,000	1,859,000
1929-30	4,946,000	2,403,000
1930-31	6,195,000	3,010,000
1931-32	7,601,000	3,693,000
1932-33	9,180,000	4,460,000
1933-34	10,930,000	5,310,000
1934-35	12,824,000	6,231,000
1935-36	14,761,000	7,172,000
1936-37	16,699,000	8,113,000
1937-38	18,636,000	9,054,000
1938-39	20,573,000	9,995,000
1939-40	22,511,000	10,936,000
1940-41 to 1963-64	*23,156,000	*11,250,000
1964-65	22,878,000	11,115,000
1965-66	22,084,000	10,729,000
1966-67	21,251,000	10,325,000
1967-68	20,333,000	9,879,000
1968-69	19,329,000	9,391,999
1969-70	18,210,000	8,847,000
1970-71	16,961,000	8,240,000
1971-72	15,555,000	7,557,000
1972-73	13,976,000	6,790,000
1973-74	12,226,000	5,940,000
1974-75	10,332,000	5,019,000
1975-76	8,395,000	4,078,000
1976-77	6,457,000	3,137,000
1977-78	4,520,000	2,196,000
1978-79	2,583,000	1,255,000
1979-80	645,000	314,000

*Per annum.

THE LUCK OF THE STANLEYS

First Derby Won by a Lord Derby Since a Derby Started the Derby

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, June 5.

Lord Derby won the Derby yesterday with Sansovino, whose victory means that, for the first time in 137 years, a member of the House of Derby has won the race named after the Lord Derby of long ago.

Lord Derby will not now need to change his nationality. He said at the Press Club on Monday that, having read that a Rumanian had won the Rumanian Derby 26 times, he thought of going to that "paradise for racehorse owners." The present Lord Derby has been trying to win this race for 31 years.

He has won every other classic race—the St. Leger is an especially lucky race for him—but up till today his efforts to win the Derby have been in vain. Three times he has run second—

In 1911 with Stedfast;
In 1920 with Archaic; and
Last year with Pharos.

During the whole of his racing career Lord Derby, who, to use his own words, "started racing in order to spur his father on to greater efforts" has only had one trainer—the Hon. George Lambton.

Never Bets Himself.

Lord Derby is perhaps the owner most beloved of the racing public. He will not have his horses thrashed in order to achieve victory. There is the fact that he always "broadcasts" his tips if he thinks he has a chance of winning a big race. As he never bets, he does not mind the price at which his horses run. Thus he tipped Pharos last year, and did the same with Sansovino this year.

The only fear he had, Lord Derby said before the race, was the weather and the number of runners. "All I can say," he added, "is that if you back my horse you will have a good run for your money, but I must warn you that, unless Mr. Lambton has done it within the last 24 hours, he has had no practice in swimming."

Lord Derby's victory was indeed a very remarkable scene, popular no doubt in a way because the favourite—it became so at the last moment—won, but also because everyone likes the owner. When the black and white colours flew past the winning post like a hare before the pack of the pursuing horses, amid the wild hubbub of cheers and indistinguishable yells, you could hear louder still cries of "Derby! Derby! Derby!" from the crowd. It was not "Sansovino" they shouted, but "Derby." It is no offence to a gallant horse to say that in a sense the real favourite was its owner.

Rain Damps Nobody.

The drenching rain made little difference to the wild excitement after the victory. There was Lord Derby making his way down the steps from the club stand, his face beaming, taking hands thrust at him from every side. In the weighing enclosure people gathered round him so closely that he could hardly make his way on to the course; Lord Lonsdale and others went ahead fighting a passage for him.

When finally he managed to reach Sansovino to lead the winner in, the excitement was delirious. The multitudes along the rails on every side were cheering and shouting "Derby!" and the winner and the owner and Weston, the jockey, formed the centre of a swaying, pushing crowd the police had all they could do to contain. It looked like a small revolution. Lord Derby, holding on to the rein, beaming like the sun, pushed this way and that, slapped on the back by innumerable hands. Weston looked as if he would almost be pulled from the saddle.

Mounted and foot policemen, some with their helmets lost, struggling to preserve order and make some way for the procession; Sansovino, amid a crush of admirers, sometimes quite unable to advance a pace; Mr. Lambton, his trainer, scrambling with the rest, driven into the flanks of the horse—it was a Roman triumph for the House of Stanley.

After the weighing-in, Lord Derby was received by the King and Queen, whose congratulations were as warm as those of any of their subjects. Then he came out to a fresh ordeal of handshakes.

Weather Alone Unkind.

I am not going to pretend that it was a satisfactory Derby from the weather standpoint—it wasn't. It rained the whole day with a steady downpour and was none too warm. Perhaps it was the dullest Derby day on record. The weather killed all the brightness and all the attractive charm of the gathering. Most people looked profoundly miserable.

The view from the Grand Stand was depressing. There was scarcely anything but the tops of umbrellas to be seen. The slope of the hill opposite, under its 10,000 umbrellas, looked like a field of evil fungi, and even Tattersall's was a solid roof of umbrellas—the domestic umbrella and the larger, or bookmaker's, umbrella being there in almost equal numbers. There was very little movement anywhere. The people on the hillside seemed to take up their positions once and for all and to stand as close as possible to each other in the hope of keeping dry by that means. Those who attempted to walk about could be seen slithering in the mud, like geese on ice, and balancing themselves with waving arms.

It seemed to me that it was a comparatively small crowd for the Derby, but that may have only been because the people huddled close together for company. But, after all, who would have gone to the Derby yesterday if he could have helped it? You cannot imagine how depressing the Derby can be on a day on which some of the very tictac men, standing on ginger-beer crates placed on carts and playing the windmill with their arms, have to wear sou'-westers. As a matter of fact, most men who could afford to do so stayed away from the Derby yesterday.

Women to the Fore.

If the crowd still attained considerable dimensions it was because their places were filled to some extent by their sisters and their aunts. "I tell you one thing I noticed today," I heard a man saying, "I never saw so many women and girls at the Derby. I don't know what racing's coming to. In 20 years' time there'll be nobody but women at the Derby."

The truth is, women have invaded the racecourse as they have invaded the professions, and one result of their presence is that bookmakers now accept small five-shilling bets in Tattersall's that they would have laughed scornfully aside a few years ago. But, perhaps, the general scarcity of money has also helped to bring about the day of the small bet.

The race itself does not call for much description. After a false start, the field were despatched to a fairly level start. The line was soon broken by Dawson City, who was followed by Arausio, Defiance, and Polyphontes. Salmon Trout and St. Germans were crowded out at the start and lost several lengths. Before the hill down to Tattenham Corner was reached, Dawson City was still in front, followed closely by Sansovino, who had made up a lot of ground rapidly on the far side of the course. St. Germans had also come through his field and was now fourth, just behind Polyphontes. I could see Hurstwood and Parmenio prominent also at this time. Halfway down Tattenham Corner Sansovino was in front and Dawson City was beaten. He was, however, still second when the straight was reached, but was soon passed by St. Germans and then by others.

Won with Great Ease

But his retrogression and the progress of the others did not really matter, for the race was already over, Sansovino increasing his lead at every stride and finally winning with great ease. So far as the winner was concerned the race lacked interest, for after he took the lead Sansovino (9-2) was never in danger of defeat. There was an interesting race for second place between St. Germans (100-7) and Hurstwood (20-1) the former winning by a neck, but Hurstwood was travelling much the faster of the two at the end. Parmenio was officially placed fourth, and then came Polyphontes, fifth; Salmon Trout, sixth; Obliterate, seventh; Spalpeen, eighth; Bright Knight, ninth; Corolet tenth; Browside, 11th; Diophon, 12th; Grand Joy, 13th; Resinato, 14th; Great Barrier, 15th; Thundercloud II, 16th, Tom Pinch, 17th; Donzelon, 18th; Skyflight, 19th; Canusa, 20th; and Arausio last.

So ended rather tamely a Derby which has aroused more interest and created more discussion than any other of recent years. No one knew what would win, and everyone believed that quite a number of the runners would finish in a line. They did finish in a line, but it was a line down and not across the course. Many equine reputations were shattered and only one was made. Diophon, as I had always believed, does not stay; and Tom Pinch is at the moment another Leighton—always going to win with ease and invariably failing.

Stuck in the Mud.

So ended the Derby of 1924. It is an experience which most people will never forget. Hundreds of motor-cars and charabancs remained on the Downs after the race, held fast in the mud. Private cars which got over the hill earlier in the day were in the worst plight, for in the dip they sank 12 to 18 inches in the soft earth. Buses were stuck fast, and all efforts to get them free were in vain. The mud in some cases reached almost to the axles. Passengers were forced to alight, and some of them literally put their shoulders to the wheel, and themselves floundering in the mud, pushed valiantly. Vehicles that had managed to reach hard ground remained to help out the others and two traction engines were utilised for hauling purposes as well as a number of horses hired from the gipsies.

I should only in conclusion like to hear the views of those who came from overseas and saw the race for the first time. They must think that it is a bit of a dreadful function.

THE FRENCH DEBT TO GREAT BRITAIN

A Counter Calculation of Debt Supposed to Be Due by Britain to France

"The total amount of money which this country lent to France in order that the Great War might be prosecuted is in the neighbourhood of 600 million pounds," says the "Manchester Guardian."

"It is a painfully large sum, and from the indignation which the thought of it arouses among Frenchmen it might almost be supposed that they were the creditors and we the debtors who had no suggestions to offer about payment. Perhaps this indignation will be a little eased by the curious discovery, just announced by the "*Echo de Paris*," that a great deal of that debt is not really owing at all.

"If France were to have what is popularly described on this side of the Channel as 'a fair do,' she ought, we are now told, to be able to claim from England a sum of Frs. 9,000,000,000, which represents, according to the writer in the "*Echo de Paris*" the amount of damage done to French belongings during the war by British troops and guns. It may be wondered whether the writer, in arriving at this figure, has made any allowance for the damage that was paid for as it occurred. The inhabitants of the Pas Calais and the Somme had a shrewd eye for damage. 'The British Army,' it has been said by one writing with knowledge on the Claims Commission of G.H.Q., 'paid for everything, even to an orchard tree that an army mule had nibbled at.' Towards the end of the war it even paid the octroi duties on food entering French towns for the use of British troops.

"No one, again, can estimate accurately the vast amount of their pay which the British troops disbursed during four and a half years to French traders. In all these matters the British Expeditionary Force was a proposition which paid its way. On the subject of damage done by gun-fire it seems almost indelicate to comment. It is just a little too like presenting a bill to the fire brigade for damages done in the course of saving the bulk of the claimant's household; a reverent and sympathetic hush in the presence of the distraught appears the more seemly and even the more helpful attitude. But it is an interesting example of what happens when finance becomes an aspect of indignation."

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Is Golf too Easy? The Amateur Championship and St. Andrews

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, May 28.

The great events in golf have their finest setting on the classic links of St. Andrews. Nowhere else does the Championship glamour so enfold one as in this historic burgh where golf tradition has its root, famous players have come and gone, and the very street names speak of the game. As the eye took in the spreading vista of the course last week, one felt that it had never looked greener and more enticing, not even in dreams. St. Andrews is a grand sporting course. As George Duncan says, "it is to my mind the greatest golfing test in the world. It demands the greatest variety of shots, and if I had a money match to play it is to St. Andrews I should ask the venue to be taken."

With its character as a test, the Old Course has also the romantic atmosphere. When the great players strike off, do not shadowy spectators who knew the Links in bygone days, steal silently out again on the old trail? The games take a large place in the past of which the town is proud. There have been keen "gowffers" hereabouts right down the centuries. The men who in revolt went out in the night and opened up a famous bunker which had been officially filled in will live through all history. Eleven Amateur Championships have been held here, and though great names stand in the roll of honour, one feels a recurrent regret that those of Freddie Tait and John Graham are not of that famous company. The list is doomed to incompleteness without them. But it is pleasant to know that Mr. Harold Hilton, the winner, and Mr. Robert Harris, the runner-up, for 1912, when the Championship was last held here, are still to the fore, and are again taking part in the play.

Edward Blackwell, who figured in the international as captain of the Scottish side, is the doyen also of the Championship. Just 20 years ago he figured at Sandwich in the historic final, when he had for opponent Walter Travis, of New York, the man who made such a splutter with his Schenectady putter and the first "foreigner" also to win a British Championship. Mr. Blackwell was the prince of drivers in those days and he still hits them far and sure.

Mr. T. M. Burrell, of Troon, as Scottish Champion, came into the international for the first time. Last year in the winning of the Scottish Championship he was conceding to his oponents putts of all lengths. And then at the close when he had won, remembering how often he had been in trouble and got himself well out of it, his apology was, "I'm not a golfer at all; I'm only a recoverer!"

Question for Enthusiasts

Is golf becoming too easy? One does not suppose that this is the first time such a query has been made within the recent rather wonderful golfing years, but it is prompted at this time by the amazing happenings of last week. It was nowhere suggested that C. A. Whitcombe's wonderful performances were due entirely to his long hitting off the tee, a department of the game in which the virtues of the golf-ball of to-day must be admitted. Whitcombe is a long hitter certainly, but was it not the deadliness of his mashie play that was chiefly responsible for his creating a new Deal record one day and hitting it out of existence the next? More remarkable even than the Whitcombe wonder, although it was not accomplished under championship conditions, was the contemptuous treatment which F. F. J. Brown, from Honolulu, accorded the terrible Old Course at St. Andrew's, expressed in his smashing of the George Duncan record of 68 by returning an astonishing 67. Presumably it was Mr. Brown's long hitting that did the trick here. And what of last year's "open" at Troon? In one forenoon Joe Kirkwood and Macdonald Smith returned cards of 69, and, watching the Australian reel off a string of threes, one could not but question Troon's right to be classed as a real championship course. It all looks so absurdly easy. Last year also at Gleneagles we had Rowland Jones—a grandfather, mark you, not one of the fiery younger school—coming in with a record of 68. It's all rather remarkable. And does it not point to the attainment of a better golfing standard among the top notchers than to any increase in the virtues of the mechanical aids to the game? For do not we, the great majority, with all those wonderful new balls and clubs to our hands, go plodding on, seeking to break our depressing 90's with, in many cases, as much hope of ever doing so as Joe Kirkwood has of finishing last of eight competitors in any modern contest? Therein lies the answer to the question with which this article opened. Golf, as the majority know and play it, is not becoming too easy.

Foreign Missions Day

The most popular day in the May meetings of the General Assemblies in Edinburgh is always that devoted to foreign missions, and the one last week was no exception to the rule. In the Auld Kirk, Dr. J. N. Ogilvie, Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee, is always the statesman as well as the Churchman, and he gave a detached and illuminating account of the political as well as the religious situation in India, China and Africa. From China, he said, not India, would the light of Christianity be ultimately shed on the continent of Asia. India seethed with politics, and was obsessed with the idea of Home Rule. The future of the Church there would lie in the gradual and judicious substitution of the native element in the Indian Church for the European. He contrasted the Indian and African psychology thus —India was now saying to the European, "Let me walk by myself;" Africa was saying, "Come and help us to walk, come walk by our side."

Perhaps the most touching spectacle of the Assembly is the parade of missionaries round the Assembly's table. There were some 20 of them on this occasion, two of them —Scott of Sialkot and Scott of Kalimpong—were father and son, the father has 33 years service, and the son is just leaving to take up the good work. Among the other missionaries presented was Miss Moore, Ichang, with 28 years service.

At the United Free Church missionary evening Dr. W. N. Nairn, Manchuria, was one of the speakers.

Burns and Mauchline

A good work has been done of late years by the Glasgow Burns Club in celebrating the connexion of Burns with Mauchline, and last week an addition was made to the memorials which they have taken under their charge. Nance Tinnock's house—one of the "howffs" of the poet, was opened as a home for aged poor. The late Mr. Charles R. Cowie, Glasgow, besides being responsible for the acquisition of other houses identified with Burns, made provision for the purchase and restoration of Nance Tinnock's house. At the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of the generous donor, it was stated that many knew him as a successful business man; there were many men so described of whom nothing else could be said; but Mr. Cowie in addition was a man of artistic tastes, wide reading, and great culture. After spending many years in the Far East he returned to Glasgow, where he was prominent in the literary and philosophical, social, and religious life of the community. His connexion with the Burns cult was a close one, and he was specially interested in the preparation of Burns and other Scottish poets for the use shrine of Robert Burns. In Mauchline Burns turned out the Kilmarnock edition of his works, which made him Scotland's greatest poet: and here also he met, wooed and married Jean Armour, one of the faithfulest of womankind.

Heckling—A Lost Art

Scots electors are in danger of losing their reputation as political hecklers. There was a time when they did not have their equals in intelligence, persistency and wit. To-day, however, heckling is almost a lost art.

Question time once was really entertaining with its inelligent debates and battles of wit; now it is all too often a display of hooliganism, as at the Kelvinside election. Intolerance has taken the place of fair play. "Free speech is only for those who agree with our views. The candidate who attacks our ideals must be shouted down. There is only one side to a question, only one remedy for the evils which exist to-day, only one political gospel—and it is ours," says the Clydeside Communists. Of such stuff hooligans, not hecklers, are made. In other days the heckler might remain unconvinced, but we could agree to differ and remain friendly. To-day he shouts "Liar!" if he does not get the answer he wants. If the candidate turns the laugh against him—the temptation when it appears is always irresistible—he revenges himself by breaking up the meeting. The political "rough" attends the opposition meetings only to annoy the candidate. If he goes to hear his own champion speak—this he seldom does, for he is out for "fun" —he and his kind make it their business to suppress legitimate heckling. Heckling is political education, and it has never been objected to. What passes for heckling to-day is sheer hooliganism, and we are all the poorer for the change.

Sir A. Geikie's Autobiography

The book of the hour is "A Long Life's Work," the autobiography of Sir Archibald Geikie, O.M., K.C.B. It is a remarkable volume to be published at the age of 89, and is a most interesting record of geological work in Scotland. Some of his discoveries were of great economic value. To take only one example, in his first field, the Lothians, he traced, in mapping the western part of Midlothian, and the eastern part of West Lothian, "certain black shale, which appeared to occur in definite horizons in the lower division of the carboniferous series," and had never been worked. "Mr. James Young, afterwards known as 'Paraffin Young,' consulted me as to the extent of these shales, and accompanied me on the ground. I was able to show him many localities where their outcrop could be seen, and to indicate to him roughly the area under which they extended. In a short while, having secured the right to work these and other shales over a considerable tract of ground, he began active operations for the extraction of mineral on from them. He thus founded the oil-shale industry of Scotland, from which so much wealth has since been obtained."

"Safety First" and Poetry

Lord Doune, the Scottish nobleman whose approaching marriage to an American lady is announced, was interested some years ago in the "Safety First" campaign, and I remember he wrote the following "Ruthless Rhyme" for the Publicity Committee:—

"Oh, mummy, dear, what is that
stuff that's so like strawberry
jam?"
"It is, my dear, your careless pa,
run over by a tram."

On Dit

This is the latest problem propounded by an English newspaper; "Why are there so many poets in Scotland?" Answer: "Because poetry is a gift"

The opinion has been expressed that the best-dressed man at the first Royal Court was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Chorus of Clydeside Socialists: "Traitor!"

"I'm determined to get on," the young business man told his friend, "so I'm taking a course at a school of languages." "And what language are you learning?"—"Scotch."

I like the tribute which Dr. M'Hardy, of Banchory, paid the other day to his neighbour, Mr. Joseph Farquharson, R.A. "Mr. Farquharson," he said, "is a grand painter of sheep and a model landlord." Excellent qualities, assuredly, though they do not usually go hand in hand!

VANISHED ISLAND

Major Blake Assured that it was "The Will of Allah"

Major Blake, the "Daily News" Aviation Correspondent, who has just returned from an adventurous journey through the desert, came across an island which the superstitious natives suggest actually hid itself below the surface of the lake because of Major Blake's intention to search it for the treasure of Mahomet.

It is rue that Major Blake saw the island last year and that this year it had vanished.

"There were seven in our party," said Major Blake yesterday, "and we made the journey to the Senussi country around Siwa, on the borders of Egypt and Tripoli, in four Ford cars. One woman, Mrs. Stubbs, was in the party, and the journey was made by way of Mersa, Matruh and Sollum. Among our objects was a search for the treasures of Mahomet, which, with his sword and seal, were supposed to be hidden in Siwa.

"Last year when in Siwa, I identified a spot where I thought the treasures might be. It was on a small island in a salt lake. When we arrived at the lake I saw that the island had vanished.

"I questioned the Senussi, and they told me that the island had disappeared one night during last winter, sinking below the water. They regard the island with great superstitious awe, and when I told them that a had intended to look for Mahomet's treasure they solemnly assured me that Allah had known of my quest and had concealed the island so that impious hands should not interfere."

The island was about 150 yards long and 100 yards wide and was low-lying and sandy.

ENGLISH EDUCATION FOR INDIANS

The Tragedy of the Zenana

The education of young Indians abroad is the subject of an article in the "Fortnightly" by Cornelia Sorabji. "Boys are sent to England, and when they return to India to the brides acquired in infancy, or marked down for them by family arrangement in the homes of the orthodox, they find themselves ill-matched. They no longer want only 'the successful mother of sons' in their wives; they want companions. Yet the only condition often, upon which the mother-grandmothers have allowed the boys to be sent to England, is that they shall marry Hindu girls before they leave home, or betroth themselves as boy and girl, and that the girl shall be brought up in the strictest orthodoxy to atone for the laxity allowed the boy in sending him overseas.

"The tragedy of their married life on the boy's return needs no description.

"I know of a case where the old father thought to provide against a *dénouement* of this sort by educating both the boy and girl in Europe. He chose a bride for his son from the right shelf of orthodoxy, and having betrothed, or 'firstly' married these children, he sent the boy to England, the girl to Paris.

"When they were about 18 they were fetched back to India, and there was a great 'second marriage,' the marriage proper, in which they walked the seven steps round the sacred fire, and began their life as man and wife.

"The girl had come back a translation into French. She spoke nothing but French; she dressed French, even to hat and shoes. She found herself an inmate of a zenana with women of all generations, from great-grandmother downwards, with none of whom had she a word or thought or ambition in common. The women in their turn were horrified at her. She had none of the attributes of a Hindu bride proper. True, they could re-translate her into the vernacular. They could make her put away her French fripperies and dress in sarees and wear bare feet, which they delighted to dye with henna; they could put the black *absit omen* ointment under her eyes, and oil her hair till it clung in close, sticky strands to her forehead. To all these things she submitted like one from whose body the soul has fled; but they could not make her speak their language in a day, nor in a day could they teach her the worship of her husband—how to cook his food and wait upon him, or the wifely etiquette, how to hide her face in his presence. . . .

"I suspect that her tragic little wan face and her silence, and the impression she gave as of a light put out by some rough, careless hand were her best advocates with the women of that zenana. At last the oldest of the women spoke. 'Tell us what we can do,' she said, 'to make you less unhappy.'

"And she, poor child ever solitary while ever companioned, pining for privacy and for the sound of the language of happier days, for the touch of familiar things, begged: 'Let me have one hour a week to myself to do as I will. I will break no rules."

"And when this wish was granted, she dressed herself in her French clothes, hat and all, and walked up and down the room talking French aloud to herself!"

HELICOPTER FLIGHT RECORD

M. Oehmichen Accomplishes One Circular Kilometre

Paris, May 6.

The French engineer and inventor M. Oehmichen on Sunday evening, for the first time on record, successfully accomplished a flight of one circular kilometre on his helicopter aeroplane. The flight was made in the Arbouan district, on the outskirts of Valentigney, near the French eastern frontier, and it was officially recorded by a representative of the National Aeronautical Department. The flight occupied seven minutes 40 seconds. During the flight M. Oehmichen maintained his helicopter at an average height of one metre, but on curves he rose to between eight and ten feet from the ground. On returning to its starting point the helicopter landed without the slightest difficulty. The machine was one on which Oehmichen made the first helicopter flight on record of five minutes in a straight line. The machine, which was driven by a 180 h.p. engine, carried a gyroscope of 1 metre 80 in diameter.

French experts regard M. Oehmichen's latest flight as equal in importance, in the history of the development of the helicopter, to Henry Farman's historic first aeroplane flight of a circular kilometre at Issy-les-Moulineaux in the early part of 1908. The flight is the outcome of a long series of experiments which M. Oehmichen has been carrying on for many months past in association with the Peugeot firm of motor-car and cycle constructors. He proposes in the near future to transfer his operations to Issy-les-Moulineaux, on the outskirts of Paris, which was the scene of the earliest triumphs of Farman, Blériot, and other famous pioneers of human fight.—"Morning Post.

MODERN LITERATURE

Some Criticisms by Sir Gilbert Parker

Sir Gilbert Parker, who was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature last month, lectured before the Society on "Books and the Man" at 2, Bloomsbury Square.

He began with a reference to the modern railway bookstall, with "its classics for threepence and its society revelations at two guineas," and declared that nothing was more suggestive of the rush of life to-day than one of these stalls, with its shower of books like confetti at a wedding. There was something improper in it, and he could imagine that if one of the ancients, such as the writer of Ecclesiastes, were to see it he would exclaim, "Take me back to my comfortable tomb." (Laughter.)

Lord Rosebery, continued Sir Gilbert Parker, had said that most of the books on our shelves should be burned. When he (the speaker) mentioned the remark to his publisher, the reply came, "It is the authors who should be burned,' and he had answered, "Judging by your share of the profits your authors are too green to burn." (Laughter.)

The Test for a Novel.

A novel should tell a story. It might be a story of a soul, and not only of flood and field. There was only one test for a novel, first and before all a well-constructed story, dealing sincerely with human life and character. Further, it should reveal insight and should be sane and healthy. He would resent sweeping strictures on the reading of fiction. The best stimulated the imagination and the finest instincts of humanity.

Modern literature often reflected agitated experiences after the bizarre. Something—moral enthusiasm—had gone from us. Three principal things in the Twentieth Century were—cheap newspapers, cheap magazines, and cheap reprints of novels. These kept the mind of democracy on the boil. These opportunities were inclined to make the public think they were educated because they read. But he would say that to-day was the greatest day the world had ever seen, and to-morrow would be greater.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

Coming Back with Something

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, June 5.

Clearly, everyone who goes to the Wembley Exhibition intends to come back with something. I suppose it is the correct thing. I do not refer to mud, because you come back with lots of that whether you want it or not; I do not refer to money, because however much you take you leave it there; indeed, the House of Commons this week rocked with indignation at the idea—at least some members did—of the following prices:—tea, 7/6d., dinner 25/-, cocktail 2/6d., all of which charges are levied in the Lucullus Restaurant, though I believe that the Hongkong Restaurant, when it comes to tea, also takes all you have without a blush. Personally, I can never understand how anyone can eat or drink 7/6d. worth of tea, but then this particular restaurant would not exist unless people wanted to go there, and so I suppose some people bring away memories of how they did themselves well and nobly when the Common Herd were struggling for a cup of tea and bun for 3d.

The Collector of Literature.

I am not referring to any of these aspects of the Exhibition in dealing with the things that people bring away. There is one type of person who collects every piece of literature which anybody exposes for any sort of purpose. If only they read them, a correct and authentic knowledge of the empire would be diffused over the whole of England, but I imagine either the greatest use is for distribution when the possessor returns to Wigan or Ashby de la Zouche and can loftily remark "We got this at Wembley last week." Of course, if you are to go round distributing leaflets on a large scale to your friends, you need a huge supply. Personally, I think not enough attention has been paid to the tastes of the small boy. He much prefers leaflets with pictures on them that he can cut out and stick all over the walls of his house, much to the annoyance of his parents. In this respect I am afraid that the Overseas parts of the Empire are not very thoughtful of the youthful taste, or sympathetic to his inclinations as a budding collector.

A Man of Some Taste.

This is a harmless form of collecting, but there are others. I notice this week that some visitor, he must have been a connoisseur, annexed another little figure displayed in the Tanganyika section. The other day the theft was of an ivory elephant. On this occasion I think it was a silver rhinoceros with ruby eyes, worth about £35, from which I gather that it is quite possible—arguing on Sherlock Holmes lines—that it must have been a Scotchman who took it, out of a wish to get his Exhibition expenses back. There is one other such figure, I believe, in this section, so they promptly put it in a case and chained it up. I would be quite prepared to hear that small thefts of this nature were innumerable. You cannot imagine a person going there and trying to walk off with a piece of furniture or a chunk of crude rubber, or even a handful of maize, which has won the first prize at some East African Exhibition, but there are plenty of tiny objects of skilful manufacture which can be dexterously acquired when no one is looking. And in many sections it seems to me that no one ever is looking. In one section I saw the other day there was not one single solitary attendant.

Certainly Not Brummagen.

Most people do not know that Birmingham is making a great effort at this Exhibition. Personally I should never have thought it was Overseas, but then, of course, you never can tell. The Exhibition grounds are littered with kiosks and similar erections which dispose of little manufactured articles mostly made of cheap metal, some of which they give away and some of which they sell. I think they must give them away, because I cannot imagine a person in his right mind coming home laden with them, as some people do. I am quite sure they never would have bought them, even though in these days human intelligence is at a low ebb. Fortunately, they do not for the most part have printed on them the obnoxious motto which characterizes seaside souvenirs, in the shape of: "A present from . . ." and other allusions meant to be a perpetual reminder of an otherwise forgotten holiday. Little bottles of scent and kindred manufactures are equally given away under guise of "samples," but few of them have anything to do with trade outside this country.

And there is finally one thing with which everybody returns who has followed the instincts of the crowd—indigestion. All the big Dominions arrange to dispose of, either by sale or gift, their very varied products, and when you have had lunch off lobster mayonaise and Pêche Melba, you find it does not mix well with Australian chocolates and wine, coconuts, New Zealand bananas, East African spices and China tea. For this reason most people think that one visit a week is sufficient—that is, if you are over forty. The small boy can go round every day and never suffer.

OLD SHANGHAI MAN'S STORY OF EMPIRE

Special Story for Broadcasting on Empire Day Written by Maj. Corbett-Smith

Messages from Empire statesmen were read at intervals during the broadcasting from all stations of the B.B.C. of the "Seaview in Seven Episodes," a "Commonwealth of Nations," written and invented by Major A. Corbett-Smith. The message from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was in the following terms:—

"We have listened to the greetings of the Commonwealth Primiers with great pleasure and keen interest, and we send them in return our thanks and greetings from the Homeland The parent tree is still green and the sap of high endeavour still swells in its branches. In the generations that have gone we have launched our exploring ships on many a venturesome voyage, and to-day our people, our institutions, our traditions, and our methods are to be found all over the earth. Our days of voyaging are not over. The world of mind and idea lies around us in unexplored tracts more vasty far than this earth was to our seamen, and the Commonwealth of Nations centreing in this Motherland still hears the call to go out in an Elizabethan spirit of gallantry and doughtiness in search of liberty, justice, and peace."

Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, in his message said: "It is the pride of India to have fought for the Empire, and in protection of the might of the Empire India looks to shelter and to progress in peace. To-day, in India, men's minds will dwell on the strength of those common ideas which bind all parts together as a single whole."

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa, declared: "The interests of South Africa and of the whole Empire require that every step should to taken to improve intercourse between its people, and I am much impressed by the possibilities of broadcasting for achieving this end.

Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada: "As we come to realize more fully the diversity of peoples gathered under one flag—themselves free from wars and rumours of wars—we have a clear vision of what a happy world this would be if all the nations of the earth were living in a great confederation patterned after ours. Then, indeed, the universal brotherhood of man would be in sight."

Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand: "Another Empire Day finds still unsolved many of the problems arising from the upheaval caused by the Great War. Only by steadfast adherence to those principles of truth, justice and righteousness, which are mainsprings of British life, will these problems and difficulties be most effectually grappled with."

WORK OF CONSULAR SERVICE

Recognition by Chambers of Commerce: A Scholarships Fund

At the meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce last month a scheme was submitted by the President, Sir Arthur Balfour, for the founding by the Association of a British Consular-Service Scholarships Fund.

It was stated that the fund, for which at least £10,000 was sought, was not to be confined to Chambers of Commerce, but would be open to additional subscriptions from the general public. The scholarships, each of the value of £80 per annum or thereabouts, would be open to the sons of British members of the British Commercial, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, and tenable for four years, at any British public school included in the list of public schools belonging to the Head Masters' Association.

Sir Arthur Balfour said that the fund would be a means both of bringing commercial and industrial interests in this country into closer contact with the Consular and Diplomatic Services abroad, and of showing practical appreciation of the work of Brittish Consularr officers, who were under-paid rather than over-paid, and had great difficulty in the matter of sending their children home for education under British traditions.

Mr. Dunlop, Inspector-General of the British Consular Service, expressing thanks for what he described as "a noble and generous proposal," said that this touched the most difficult problem with which the British Consul abroad was confronted, namely, the education of his children as British subjects.

The scheme was cordially approved by the Association.

A number of resolutions were passed. One moved by Colonel Hubbard, on behalf of the Isle of Wight branch, urged the necessity of international action to prevent the discharge into the sea of refuse from oil-burning vessels, so as to pollute the waters at bathing places. the waters at bathing places.

A joint resolution by Sheffield, Oldham, and Newark was adopted, registering strong objections to the Hours of Employment, (No. 2) Bill, on the ground that it would most seriously handicip the trade of this country as compared with other countries. The Bill, the resolution stated, was intended to carry out the terms of the Washington Convention, but to adopt that convention before it was ratified by all other competing countries, including the United States, would be an act fatal to the trade recovery of this country.

By a large majority the conference passed a resolution moved by Mr. Frank Moore, of Leicester, viewing with consternation the Government's decision not to renew the operation of Part II. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The withdrawal of the protection hitherto granted under the Act, it was urged, would have a most disastrous effect upon the industries concerned, and must materially increase unemployment.

The Huddersfield Chamber presented a resolution in favour of urging upon the Government the desirability of considering whether conditions could be imposed whereby import restrictions and tariffs against British goods be modified and reduced when loans are raised in Great Britain by foreign countries, either on the free money market or by direct application to the British Government.

Sir Felix Schuster urged that it was undesirable that the Government should be mixed up in foreign loans at all, and said there must be complete freedom for the London market.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report.

Following the bad precedent of Fengtien, which repudiates all legal and political mandates from Peking, the Chen Chiung-ming party has established its own provincial court of justice in Swatow for the trial of cases independently of Canton. The Chinese litigants are experiencing great inconvenience as all sentences and verdicts passed by the provincial court in Canton are not recognized by the Swatow court and *vice versa*.

MASTER OF THE KING'S MUSIK

The King has appointed Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., Master of the Musick.

The office has an interesting history. In a letter published in "The Times" recently a correspondent wrote:—

"The first Master of the Musick was appointed in 1660, but from very early times the Kings of England have included in their households a band of musicians. Of Edward IV's 13 minstrels 'some be trompets, some with shalmes and small pypes.' Henry VIII rang the changes on 'fifteen trumpets, three lutes, three rebecks, three taborets, a harp, two viols, ten sackbuts, a fife, and four drumslades,' and 'sixteen trumpets, four lutes, three rebecks, three taborets, a harp, two viols, nine sackbuts, two drumslades, three minstrels, and a player on the virginals.'

"In 1548 Edward VI had eight minstrels, a player on the virginals, two lutes, a harper, a bagpiper, a drumslade, a rebeck, seven viols, four sackbuts, a Welsh minstrel, and a flute-player. Elizabeth enlarged and possibly improved this troupe. Hautboys made their appearance under Charles I, with 'recorders,' violins, and fifteen 'musicians for the lute and voice.' Nicholas Laniere was then master of the band, and he introduced 'wind instruments' and 'twenty-five musicians for the waytes,' besides a serjeant trumpeter and eighteen trumpeters. At the Restoration came a band of twenty-four performers on violins, tenors, and basses, commonly known as the 'Four-and-twenty Fiddlers.' They played during dinner, and even breakfast (!), while in the Royal Chapel anthems were especially composed with symphonies and ritornels between the vocal movements.

"Formerly, besides its ordinary duties, the King's Band of Music was used, with the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal, in performance of the odes annually composed for the King's Birthday and New Year's Day. The most famous holders of the Mastership were, perhaps, Thomas Purcell (1672) and Dr. William Boyce (1755)."

OLD LONDON

Stained Glass Window to the Memory of Daniel Defoe

It is good news that the Butchers' Company has decided to place in its Hall a stained-glass window to the memory of Daniel Defoe. The explanation, if any were needed, is that Defoe's father carried on the trade of a butcher in the City.

Let us have the memorial by all means, for London has not done too much honour to Defoe. There is a street named after him at Stoke Newington, and in Bunhill Fields may be found his grave, over which stands a grnaite obelisk reared in 1870 by the subscriptions of 1,700 English boys and girls. But for a public statue of the great man, the author of 190 books, one looks in vain.

The Butchers' Company, which has decided to honour his memory, existed as a fraternity of "bochers" so long ago as 1180, with a market on the site of the present Mansion House, another in Eastcheap, and a third in Newgate-street. Then, as now, it was an offence to offer bad meat for sale. In 1399 the sworn wardens of flesh meat brought to the shambles, called "Les Stokkes," seized two beef carcasses, putrid and poisonous, taken from William Sperlyng, of West Hamme, he intending to sell the same at the same shambles. The Mayor and Alderman ordered the said Sperlying to be put in the pillory.

The authorities not only kept an eye on the quality of the people's food, but also on the price. A proclamation in the reign of Edward III. sets out that the best goose be sold for 6d.; best sucking-pig, 8d.; best capon, 6d.; hen, 4d.; rabbit, 4d.; woodcock, 3d.; perdriche, 5d.; fesaunt, 2d.; spaude or shoulder of roast mutton, 2½d.; carcass of mutton, 2s.; loigne of pork, 3d.; loigne of beef, 5d.; pestelle (leg) of beef, 3d.

The Company's minutes record the admission of Daniel Defoe. He was the son of a butcher, James Foe, or Ffoe, residing in Fore-street, and became a member of the Company on January 12, 1687, by virtue of his father's freedom.

THE TITLE OF ULSTER

Its Royal Connexion: Ancestor of English Sovereigns

The suggestion in the columns of the "Morning Post" of a Dukedom of Ulster for a Royal Prince recalls the present dynasty's descent from the ancient Earls of Ulster and also the fact that Earldoms of Ulster have frequently been conferred upon members of the Royal Family in recent centuries (writes a correspondent).

In 1181 Henry II. conferred an Earldom of Ulster upon John de Courcy, Viceroy of Ireland. He is believed to have died without issue. In 1205 King John created Sir Hugh de Lacy Earl of Ulster, and from him all the holders of the subsequent creations descend. His daughter and heir married Walter de Burgh. Their son, Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was a great soldier and statesman, and the most powerful nobleman in Ireland in his day. One of his daughters was the second wife of King Robert Bruce, the mother of David II. of Scotland, and an ancestress of the Duke of Sutherland. William de Burgh, third Earl of Ulster, had an only child, Lady Elizabeth de Burgh. She married Lionel Duke of Clarence (third son of Edward III.), fourth Earl of Ulster in right of his wife. Their daughter and heir, Philippa, married Edmond Mortimer Earl of March, *jure uxoris* fifth Earl of Ulster. The grand-daughter, Lady Anne Mortimer, of this marriage was the grandmother of Edward IV., ancestor of all subsequent English Sovereigns.

In 1716 George I. conferred an Earldom of Ulster upon his brother, Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of York, etc., whose titles became extinct in 1728. In 1760 George III.'s brother, also a Duke of York, was created Earl of Ulster, the title again becoming extinct in 1767. In 1784 George III. conferred an Earldom of Ulster on his soldier son, the Duke of York, on whose death in 1822 this title again expired. All these creations were in the Irish Peerage.

The Duke of Edinburgh.

A British Earldom of Ulster was created for the first time in 1866 by Queen Victoria in favour of her second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg. At his death in 1900, predeceased by his only son, all his British honours, including that of Ulster, became extinct. Her Majesty the Queen of Rumania is the senior representative of this last Earl of Ulster. She is his eldest daughter.

WHAT SUPER-TAX YIELDS IN BRITAIN

Remarkable Figures of Big Incomes: Ireland's Modern Prosperity

The following details have been supplied by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury to the latest issue of the Official Reports of Parliamentary Debates with regard to the number of individuals and total incomes assessed for Super-Tax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the year of assessment, 1922-23:

2,000	2,500	19,758	44,729,621
2,500	3,000	13,917	38,444,951
3,000	4,000	16,477	57,324,596
4,000	5,000	9,236	41,569,892
5,000	6,000	5,910	32,558,487
6,000	7,000	4,009	26,203,465
7,000	8,000	2,783	20,980,719
8,000	10,000	3,658	32,887,279
10,000	15,000	4,246	51,801,250
15,000	20,000	1,768	30,374,593
20,000	25,000	913	20,374,230
25,000	30,000	514	13,987,583
30,000	40,000	567	19,217,058
40,000	50,000	291	12,974,863
50,000	75,000	278	16,865,005
75,000	100,000	127	10,776,263
100,000		137	26,671,371
Total		84,589	497,741,215

Similar information for 1923-24, it is stated, is not available, but it is not anticipated that the distribution for that year will differ materially from that for 1922-23.

The totals for 1921-22 were 89,662 individuals and £559,565,417, but then the whole of Ireland was included.

A COUNTRY-MAN'S DIARY FOR MAY IN ENGLAND

Curiosities of Recent Racing: A Steeplechaser at 72: Prince of Wales at Polo: What is a Professional Golfer?

BY BRIG.-GENERAL C. D. BRUCE, C.B.E.

Essex, May 25.

Now that the Two Thousand Guineas and the One Thousand have been run we are supposed to know all about the winner of the Derby.

A curious incident connected with the Two Thousand was the fact that Fred Bullock, the rider of Bright Knight, was convinced that he had won. As a matter of history Bright Knight appeared to be staying in while Diophon was certainly stopping, but only the man in the box can tell. Nor, as the writer knows to his cost, does even he find it always easy to decide when four horses flash past the post locked together.

In the One Thousand Guineas the main interest lay in whether Mumtaz Mahal who, it is well known, cannot really stay more than 5 furlongs could by reason of her colossal speed just get a mile in such company. It was conclusively proved that she could not. The race was run to suit her, but Plack, Lord Rosebery's mare, outstayed and easily beat the flying filly.

Herbert Jones Again.

A pleasing feature of last week's racing (May 12) was the return to the sport, though it is to be feared not to the saddle, of Herbert Jones the King's jockey, after a long and severe illness. As a first-class horseman on horses which other jockeys could not get the best out of, Jones stood out as a striking example. He had won the Derby, the Two Thousand, St. Leger, and Oaks besides many other big races; a record any jockey may well be proud of.

With a most cheery, genial personality Herbert Jones has many friends. One of the writer's early memories of him is connected with a luncheon party at Willie Waugh's house before the War, on the Berkshire downs. Mr. Waugh then trained privately for the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Westminster. We had gone over to look at the horses and sat down to a sumptuous and very well-served luncheon. For the best of everything was good enough for that most genial trainer. Miss Waugh, an exceedingly attractive personality, was we soon saw *one* reason which had brought Herbert Jones to Mr. Waugh's. He was also to ride some of the horses next morning.

It was a hot summer day and nobody wanted to do much except go round the stables. The writer remembers enjoying fully one of his host's excellent cigars. Whether Herbert Jones was disappointed in his efforts to secure Miss Waugh's company to himself I do not know: but anyhow the little man tried hard to induce the writer to go ratting with terriers in the home stack yards before afternoon stables. May he long retain his energy and cheery ways.

Punchestown.

Punchestown is not so much heard of as it used to be. The world in general can hardly be blamed if it gives Irish news the go-bye. But Punchestown is not exactly Ireland, for to its emerald green fields go thousands from all parts of the sporting world. Where except in Ireland, that land of anomalies, would you find a man of 72 riding over as severe a country as any one would wish to attempt? Yet Mr. Beasley, all honour to a name sacred in the annals of Irish Sport, not only rode but took a severe toss, luckily without any serious harm. He was up on his own horse Pride of Arras and "bought it" at the old double.

A horse it may pay to follow steeplechasinig is Bally-stockhart, the winner of the Maiden Plate. Four severe miles at Punchestown is no mean test, and a horse who can both jump and stay over that distance is quite capable later on of winning a Grand National.

At Chester, that most curious of English courses, the Cup (2¼ mi.) was won by Rugeley, a 10 to 1 chance, carrying 6 st. 4. The win of any horse at such a weight may be advantageous to a betting owner, but it does not in any way benefit racing.

A Table of Winners.

The following table of winning owners, Sires, Trainers, and Jockeys up to date (May 15) may be of interest. It may also tend to swell the takings of the Champions' Sweepstakes at the Shanghai and Kiangwan autumn meetings. After glancing at the losses made upon most of the fashionable jockeys' mounts at home if persistently backed, who would not jump at the chance of one ticket or 10 tickets in the Shanghai Championships?

WINNING OWNERS:

	£ s. d.
H. H. Aga Khan	10,810. 0. 0.
Lord Rosebery	8,750. 0. 0.
Mr. Sol Joel	2,445. 0. 0.

LEADING SIRES:

Grand Parade (fee 400 guineas)	10,315. 0. 0.
Hurry On	8,797. 0. 0.
Pommern (fee 400 guineas)	3,065. 0. 0.

LEADING TRAINERS:

Mr. J. Jarvis	12,621. 0. 0.
Mr. R. C. Dawson	11,448. 0. 0.
Mr. Vasey	3,404. 0. 0.

LEADING JOCKEYS:

	Mts.	Firsts	Unplaced	percentage	£1. stake system.
C. Elliott	115	26	60	22.60—18.	12. 2.
H. Wragg	87	19	51	21.83 p.5.	17 8.
C. Smirke	111	17	67	15.31—12.	1.11.
S. Donoghue.	103	8	70	7.86—44.	0.11.

Polo.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were at Rugby for practice last week. Busy as the former at any rate will be this summer he wisely insists upon having exercise in the saddle. Those busybodies who cry out against H.R.H. taking part in point-to-points or even hunting, might do well to ponder upon some of the amusements of past Kings of England. Polo and point-to-point racing may be "nasty dangerous games" but most Englishmen prefer to see their future King so employed in his leisure hours rather than lolling around pulling the ears of King Charles' spaniels. Or, having his own royal ears pulled by the pampered parasites in petticoats with whom some of our past kings occupied their Royal leisure.

Prices of polo ponies have only occasionally risen beyond the usual this season. Three hundred and 50 guineas is a good price, but money well spent by those who can afford it for the finished article. The best player in the world is only second rate unless mounted up to his own form. At Tattersall's last week 880 guineas were given by Lord Cholmondeley for the very highly finished article. This was Bubbles, one of Walter Buckmaster's stud, and the pony is sure to figure in the International matches. As a matter of comparison, small things with great, the best polo pony owned by the writer when in Shanghai cost originally 80 taels. He later won a paper hunt, and a race in the expert hands of that fine horseman Mr. John Johnstone, late of Ewo.

Walter Buckmaster, who for the last 20 years has been one of the finest polo players in the world, has at last decided to give up the game. Not that he is not still good enough to play for England against America, but the claims of hunting have outweighed those of polo. He now becomes jointmaster of the Warwickshire where he has for many years been in the first flight. No finer horseman either at polo or across country has been seen during the last generation.

After leaving Cambridge Walter Buckmaster settled down to hunt in Essex and played polo in London by way of filling in far from idle hours on the Stock Exchange. Many a good gallop has the writer enjoyed in his company. After marrying, the new joint-master moved into Warwickshire.

Five International trial matches are to be played this month, the first at Ranelagh on Saturday next. The teams are as follows:—

England.—Major T. W. Kirkwood, No. 1; Major F. B. Hurndall, No. 2; Lord Wodehouse, No. 3; and L. Lacey, back.

The Rest.—Wing-Commander P. K. Wise, No. 1; Major F. W. Barrett, No. 2; E. W. Hopping, No. 3; and J. A. E. Traill, back.

Billiards.

The Shanghai Championship treated lovers of amateur billiards to no mean display. Both Captain E. I. M. Barret and Mr. Gordon Morris are players few would wish to knock up against when seeking an opponent for a quiet match at the County Club. But what is one to think of the cunning of the best professionals? In a match still going on when Newman and Reece were opponents the former made a best break of 1021. One can only say, Colossal! Newman showed the wonderful judgment, accuracy of touch, and care which stamp the high-class professional, and only broke down at a losing hazard off the red.

Golf.

The result of the £1,000 "Daily Mail" tournament at Deal has introduced to the man in the street a possible Championship winner of very high class. C. A. Whitcombe and his brothers are not new to first-class golf, but the performance of "C.A." at Deal marks him as a golfer who may go right to the head of his profession.

Four rounds at Deal with a score of one over an average of four speaks for itself. This score included one round of 69. Think of it ye worshippers of Colonel Bogie.

The draw for the Amateur Championship which will be played at the end of this month is out, and likely winners are already figuring in the many "books" both professional and amateur now made on first-class golf competitions.

The question of what is an "amateur" is once more brought into prominence owing to the action of some of the newlyformed Executive County Golf-Committees.

If the following letter sent to the "Times" by the Hon. Secretary of a very well known golf club may be taken as "the best thing" in definitions, one shudders to think of the difficulty some men may have in deciding which they are.

"A professional golfer is one who is, or has been, an ordinary member of any professional golfers' association, or who holds or has applied for or accepted any temporary or permanent position as paid professional or professional and green-keeper, or paid instructor or demonstrator to a golf club, or golf school, or golf society, or to a school or college, or institution, or to a private employer, or to a business firm, or, further, who is or has been engaged by a professional golfer as assistant professional and clubmaker, or who is or has been apprenticed to a professional golfer, or who is or has been a part-time-caddie-part-time-professional, such as are found, for instance, at North Berwick, or who, after the age of 21, has accepted money payment for playing in a match, or played for a money prize (as distinct from sweepstake money).

"Note.—A green-keeper is not necessarily a golf professional, nor is a groundsman, nor a caddie, nor a clubmaker in a golf club factory, who may be merely a worker in wood or iron and not a golf player, nor a shaft maker or head maker."

"The proprietor of or salesman for, or other employee of a sports firm making or dealing in golf clubs, and balls, etc., is not, as such, a professional. He may not have (usually has not) any skill at playing the game.

"Given the acceptance of the above definition of a professional, then an amateur golfer is simply one who does not come under its terms."

Surely something a little simpler in the way of a definition is possible? It might be easier to lay down that the converse of the old definition of a professional as "one who plays golf for a livelihood," is a sufficient description of an amateur. At any rate each individual would know where he stood without having to tear his hair trying to remember whether he "had ever been a part-time-caddie-part-time - professional such as one found for instance at North Berwick!"

Shooting Prospects and Fishing.

A friend who knows what he is talking about wrote yesterday (May 16) from the Helmsdale in Sutherlandshire N.B. where he is fishing

"To-day the river is quite impossible It rained all yesterday and all night. The river is up two or three feet and is like pea soup. Even to-morrow may be spoilt. But next day—of course a Sunday—is sure to be perfect. We have had dry winds most of the time and a very low river. Since I came up I have killed 16 fish, an average of just one fish a day, which is very poor for this river in May. X., who I am fishing with, who came up on March 2, has only about 80 fish. As a rule in the same time he would have 170 or 180 average."

"The outlook for grouse is perfectly awful. Bad disease and bad February storms killed them by thousands, and one sees dead birds all along the river side and small burns. Personally I have not seen a single nest and very few pairs. There have been fresh falls of snow most nights on the hill tops, and the grass and everything is very backward."

It is to be hoped that disease is local, and that more favoured localities are not so badly situated.

On the west coast, stags in one of the best Scottish forests known to the writer have so far not wintered badly. A continuously wet stormy spring may, however, have been all against heavy weights later in the season.

The following is fact not fiction; the only excuse for inflicting it upon readers of the diary.

"Paddy, a country-bred child, looking for pheasants' nests in the home wood with his father and surprised at the number of eggs in some nests:

"Do cocks lay eggs, Daddy?"

"No, old man, cocks don't."

"How lazy men are, Daddy."

This change of weather if it continues may make the partridge nesting and hatching the prelude to a successful season at home.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Ideal Candidates for the General Election: How Shall Voters Choose? Quaint Customs that Bind Babies Born at Sea in British Ships

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Vancouver, June 19.

After a short and swift campaign the electors of British Columbia will to-morrow go to the polls in a general election. The last contest was four years ago when the Liberals, headed by Hon. the John Oliver, rugged farmer and typical western Canadian, were returned over the Conservatives, headed by Mr. W. J. Bowser K.C. Added interest and quite a few complications at this time follow the advent of a third party, named the Provincial Party, an offshoot of the Conservatives, who are dissatisfied with their present Tory chieftain. The Provincials are led by a retired millionaire lumberman, Mr. A. D. McRae who has given of his means generously for the nurturing of the new party. The latter is out for a general cleaning up of B. C. politics, the relegation of the professional lawyer-politician to the background, the abolition of patronage, and for business government by business men. Equalization of freight rates east and west, reduction of taxation and other domestic issues have been talked to death and Mr. Voter has his turn to-morrow.

Prize Pigs All.

It is conceded by all parties that never has there been a more promising class of citizens out as candidates, and as the majority of the electors are considered certain to vote for men as men rather than as attaches of certain parties, something in the form of coalition government is likely to follow the closing of the polls. It is not improbable, say political observers, that the Liberals will be returned to power, with the Conservatives coming second, and the new Provincial Party third, the latter holding the balance of power, and with a few Independents in support, being the real rulers. To-day sentiment perhaps favours the return of the Liberals, but the Conservatives are certain to poll a substantial vote even if they do not win. The Tories invaded the ranks of the church and the feminines and got many all-round popular men and women of standing to run on their tickets instead of hide-bound professional office-seekers. The experiment and its results are worth watching. It is also of interest to remark upon the fact that in Vancouver, which contributes six members to the British Columbia Legislature, a woman candidate is on each of the three tickets, Labour also putting up a member of the fair sex, although Labour has never yet been able to return more than two or three successful candidates.

Trans-Pacific Arrivals.

Among recent trans-Pacific passengers passing through Vancouver and Victoria were the Hon. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hong-kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mr. R. Steele, traffic manager of the Chinese Government railway, the Peking-Mukden Railway; Billy Hill, the jockey, who was on his way to England having retired from the turf; Captain J. S. Clark and 16 officers of the steamer South American which was sold in Japan, the officers returning to England; and many well known residents of China and Japan on their way to the British Empire Exhibition. Dr. C. Jones, who is 75 years of age, came in by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia on his return to his home at St. Paris. Dr. Jones was a passenger on the round-the-world cruise of the str. Laconia and was forced to leave the ship in the Orient on account of illness. He was accompanied by his daughter, who has returned from here to Canton. Dr. Jones is widely known on this continent for his treatment of drug and alcohol addicts.

Babies Born at Sea.

There arrived here aboard the Empress of Russia a passenger who did not appear on the manifest. He is the infant son of Yoshi Maksu Furutsu, and was born at sea 24 hours out of Japanese territorial waters.

It is the custom the world over for the captain of a ship to name the baby after the ship if born at sea. In this case, however, it was impossible to give the baby the name of the Empress of Russia, considering its sex. The honour fell on Dr. Anson Donaldson, D.S.O., M.D., ship's surgeon, for the child was named Anson. It is also the custom that all children born at sea in British ships are registered in Stepney parish London. Another interesting birth was reported on the arrival of the Blue Funnel liner Tyndareus from the Orient. In this case it was a Chinese maiden. Mrs. Chin Choy, a second-class passenger, refused to call her little daughter born on board the ship after the name of the vessel, as is customary, claiming that with such a name the infant would not live. The little one was christened by the ship's doctor as Leda, for the wife of Tyndareus, and Victoria for the first port touched after the birth. Leda Victoria Chin thus has Chinese nationality and a name which is a combination of Greek, British and Chinese.

Sir Henry Pollock of Hongkong, while on board the Empress of Russia on his way to British Columbia, accompanied by Lady Pollock, received a wireless message informing him that he had been included in the King's birthday honours. With their bodyguard, Dachsund, Snookie, as companions, Sir Henry and Lady Pollock are enjoying a three months' holiday in the Rocky Mountains.

Hongkong Coal Survey.

Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology in the University of British Columbia, has just returned from China after spending eight months conducting a geological survey of the island of Hongkong to determine whether or not coal exists there. Although it is too early to reach any definite conclusion, Dr. Schofield is enthusiastic as to its possibility. The survey will occupy another four years. It is expected that Dr. Williams, professor of palaeontology, will go from here to Hongkong in the early autumn to undertake the study of fossils on the island.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

"THE SPIRITUAL ISSUE OF THE GREAT PEACE"

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland on June 29, 1924 in Union Church, Shanghai.

"I am proud of the Gospel: it is God's saving power for everyone who has faith, for the Jew first and for the Greek as well. God's righteousness is revealed in it by faith and for faith."—(Romans 1: 16f. Moffat's Translation).

Paul was writing to the Jewish Christian Church at Rome. Its members lived in a distant city, in surroundings that were religiously repugnant. We are in a similar situation here and can so far be good commentators on the epistle. We can guess these people would be keen on their home connexions, conservative of their old traditions. We can also see they would be slow to realise the bearing of their faith on the people among whom they lived, for missionary enterprise is best focussed from a distance. Now the apostle did not fail to observe all this and what he saw made him say that he longed to come to impart a spiritual gift (verse 11). What was that gift? Not faith in Christ, as the Messiah who was already come, as the King who was still to come. The Church at Rome was already strong in that faith. Their Christian loyalty was already widely known (verse 8).

The spiritual gift Paul wanted to bring was evidently a new largeness of vision a sense of the full international bearings of the Gospel. God's salvation for Rome was not confined to the Jewish ghetto and its concerns. It was a power that could be harnessed to the problems of the Empire. We must remember that "salvation" in the Bible is a big inclusive word, as we can soon find from a study of the prophets and the psalmists. And it was when he thought of its wide social sweep and universal possibilities that Paul wrote "I am proud of the Gospel,—I am eager to expound it, especially at Rome, because Rome is the hub of the world, the seat of those forces that affect its destiny for good or evil. I am proud of it because it puts within reach of mankind the saving power of God".

Virtue and Law.

Paul was out then with a definite challenge to the existing philosophies of life, which turned on *virtue* for the individual and *law* for society Not that virtue and law were anything but good in themselves, but they were not equal to the social and international demands of the age. And they failed because of two deficiencies, the lack of comprehensive reach and of compelling power. Just as China in the 20th century has developed needs that cannot be met out of the code of Confucius with all its stress on duty and virtue, so in the Roman Empire which had recently emerged from the chaos of the Roman Republic the problems both of government and of conscience had vastly increased and demanded a new intellectual standing ground. It was because Paul was convinced that the secret lay in the Gospel that we see him standing as it were on tiptoe in eagerness as he looks across the sea to Rome.

"I am proud of the Gospel" he says, "because for the first time it binds in stable union the best in man with the best in God, man's faith getting a grip on God's righteousness. For the first time it gives man a power of leverage outside himself, whether he longs to be lifted above moral impotence, or as a citizen desires to be raised above social anarchy.

Nationalism Too Narrow.

"The Jew has the first claim to anything I can bring" says the Apostle. The Jewish scheme as we all know turned on the word Law. The word is scattered over the Scriptures like stars in the firmament, shining brightly as a constellation in such passages as the 119th. Psalm.

Yet as we learn from the Gospels it might so be worked to blind men even to their own insincerity.

In comparison with pagan looseness it was no doubt a fine conception, but for all that it had permitted men to crucify the Prince of Glory It meant in short an effort to accumulate virtue until it could weigh even against God's own righteousness. But Paul who had once been its champion, now had a gospel that declined to pit men's righteousness against God's, but rather put it wholly in the hands of God, making so much more of God's righteousness that human righteousness was simply reduced to faith.

So far it was shallow, but above all it was not equal to the broad international conditions of the contemporary world. It was identified with a racial consciousness and culture, and had no room for the Gentile. For these two reasons Paul was able to exult in the new conception of the righteousness of God which had come to view in his experience through Jesus Christ.

Cosmopolitanism Too Shallow.

But the Gentile view was equally inadequate although the meanings of virtue and of law had been thoroughly explored by Greek and Roman thinkers, notably by the Stoics. The trouble chiefly was the divorce between philosophy and religion, religion and conduct. One did not lead to the other at all, whereas they should melt into each other. Sir Henry Jones made this remark on the poetry of Robert Browning that "he was driven by ethics into philosophy, by morality into religion." You cannot separate the problems of conduct from the principles of thought and faith. The moral standard rises and falls according as thought and faith are sure of themselves or not.

Now there was no inward assurance in the Gentile world that could maintain a man's courage and hope in view of the temptations and trials of life. And further the conception of virtue and law fell far short of the needs of the uneducated and unemancipated. They had no place in the pagan scheme of life, and never could have until a new conception of goodness had been revealed in the character and life of Jesus Christ.

So you see Paul had good reason to be proud of his Gospel. It revealed first to the Jew and then to the Gentile a salvation-power which came through Christ and his marvellous translation of divine righteousness into love, with all its power of forgiveness and friendship that could be grasped by the hand of faith.

II

Now we need to remind ourselves again and again of this salvation-power which was once revealed and has never even looked like being superseded. Various crises of history have brought out various aspects of it. And before I finish I want to remind you on this morrow of the Anniversary of what is called *The Great Peace*, that there was a spiritual issue too easily overlooked. We have grown somewhat cynical of the Peace so far as it was expressed in the diplomatic, military, and financial terms of *Versailles*.

The Hall of Mirrors.

But I want to remind you that the Peace for which men fought and died included an issue that was not focussed by the diplomatists and could hardly breathe in the Hall of Mirrors. The place of meeting was well called the Hall of Mirrors, for all the politicians saw their own interests doubled and multiplied. It was windows they wanted not mirrors for such an hour, when they needed to take fullest account of interests outside and beyond. However it must not be forgotten that the Kultur of Germany which threatened to dominate the world 10 years ago was based upon a repudiation of the salvation-power which Paul speaks of here. I know that France had also repudiated Catholicism, and that if the signature of official France is finally stamped on this Peace we shall be no better off. But as it is the power that was defeated had a self-conscious culture that was based on physiological research rather than upon religious revelation. There is no need to decry the virtues and laws that flourished in the German fatherland—the industrial thrift and thoroughness that worked in close partnership with political astuteness and docility, resulting in an amazing efficiency from an economic and military point of view.

Naumann on Sedan.

But in all this scheme of life God was simply called in to ratify the righteousness of man, to provide victory as a corner-stone for the German edifice of law and virtue. I have a small book of sermons by Dr. Friedrich Naumann who wrote the famous book on "Middle Europe."

He was a pastor before he became a Nationalist leader, and this is what he says in a sermon preached on the anniversary of Sedan. "In the hand of God the battle is of service to progress—out of the battles of men is built up the history of the world of which God is the master." The idea throughout the sermon seems to be that God comes in to crown the righteousness of man instead of man having to seek the righteousness of God. And it is not surprising that the same defects were found in this Kultur as in the schemes of life critized by Paul so long ago.

(1) There was an extraodinary lack of inwardness, an apparent absence of conscience and compassion and the finer feelings by which humanity should be distiinguished.

(2) There was an utter lack of breadth; the spectacle was given of a harsh nationalism advancing by means of contempt and oppression.

It is fair to say, I think, that the inspiring motive of the Central League, as it was then called, was to set up a scheme of Kultur, analogous to that of the Jew and the Roman, sustained by its own sense of privilege and virtue and opposed to an obedience of faith to the righteousness of God.

A Gospel to Be Proud of.

And because the leaven of the Pharisee is contagious it is well for the Christian Church to strengthen itself continually in the conviction here declared by the Apostle Paul, that salvation-power begins and resides in God, but that we can make it our own—so long as we remember that it is His. Our righteousness whether personal or social is never to be built up over against God, never can be. And why should it be when His righteousness has crossed over to our side, covered our sins, and made our cause His own.

That is a gospel to be proud of because it does a work that is impossible to any other philosophy of life A nationalist religion is too narrow, a universal scheme of ethics is too shallow. But the turning of the divine righteousness from a judicial standard over against us into a saving power on our side, which was the work of Christ, is the secret of spiritual growth at its deepest and of moral achievement in its widest scope. It brings us both the spirit of Sonship that draws us to do what the Father wills, and the spirit of Brotherhood that inclines us to do to others what we would that they should do to us.

POLITICS AT BED TIME

Once upon a time, my children, there lived in a little island close to Europe a man and his wife. They did not live happily, for the wife, whose name was Parlee Ment, did many things to irritate her husband, a simple man John. But John was a patient old fellow and sat down under his wife's tyranny with a becoming meekness, as, you must know, all husbands should. But the sad story I have to relate to you concerns their little son Jonathan, named, as the brightest of you will observe, after his father.

Now Parlee Ment was not a good mother, and all you little girls who read this must take warning by her awful example, for when you grow up one day you will have little boys, though I am sure you will be good to them. And Parlee Ment was unkind to little Jonathan, taking all his sweeties away from him and making him run about all covered in rags; never comforting him when he cried or listening when he complained. Of course old John saw all this, but as we have said he was a mild man, and moreover he was very worried with his business at office at the time of which I am writing, which is a hundred and forty years ago. So the old man said nothing, though there were times when he became uneasy, such as one day when little Jonathan poured his tea into the old man's bath because Parlee Ment had taken away the sugar.

And the day came, my children, when little Jonathan, in a very naughty mood indeed, decided to run away from old John and his mother Parlee Ment, and gathering up his poor belongings made good his escape from the old home.

Of course Parlee Ment was very angry, and in spite of old John's protestations sent out word that when she caught little Jonathan, why little Jonathan would just wish he had never been born. And she soundly rated poor old John about it, too, though in truth it was no fault of the old man's, excepting that he should have watched Parlee Ment, his wife, more closely in her treatment of the child and stopped her cruelties. But as I have said, he was a mild man, and when his wife told him she had sent out her brother the soldier, who, by the way, was a man largely of foreign blood, to catch the little fellow, old John just threw up his hands and looked worried, for this soldier fellow, was a cruel man, though not renowned for courage. But little Jonathan was a good son of his father and when the soldier man came he just picked up a club and gave him a sound drubbing. Now this angered his mother Parlee Ment all the more, for she had to pay her good-for-nothing brother for his work, and after much thought she did a very wicked thing my children,—a thing which causes me to blush, for you must know I am related to the old woman myself, and that is how I come to know so much of this story. She went to a very savage man who stuck feathers into his hair and painted his face red, and who, moreover, hated little Jonathan because the child had gone to live on land which really belonged to the red man. And when this red man caught little Jonathan he was very cruel to him indeed, and pinched him all over till he was black and blue. But the child was a son of his father, as we have said and one day he got away and secured his club, and after finding the red man again gave him a good drubbing too.

But old John began to hear of these things, and in spite of his mildness, he was very fond of the child and brought pressure to bear on the old lady, so that she had to leave the boy alone.

But now, sad to relate, the child was not so grateful to his old Dad as he should have been, for he was only a little boy, and like all little boys, given to great naughtiness at times. Also, he did not quite realize what old John had done for him, and he was wont to go telling the old man's neighbours how he had beaten his father, which was very wrong of him as you must all agree, for even if it were true, which it was not, strictly speaking, small boys should never boast of having beaten their parents, but should, rather, be ashamed of it.

And the lad continued in this way for many many years, saddening the life of his father, who was growing old. But he was not really a bad, boy, and one day, not so many years ago, when the old man had to contend with a monstrous enemy and his friends, known as Ger Manie, the youngster repented. He saw his dad receiving many blows, and could not but admire the gallant way in which the old man fought. But he watched the fight for some time before shame smote him, and then he joined in and dealt a few lusty blows on his own because by now he was grown to a powerful young man, and the monster Ger Manie, having grown tired also, saw that it was hopeless to continue against such odds and so ran away helter skelter for safety.

And then, my children, the old man and his son embraced each other and were reconciled, and even old Parlee Ment joined in and was sorry for all she had done. So the old man wept because his son had come back, and the old lady wept at the thought of her past misdeeds, and young Jonathan wept at the thought of his own vain boastings as a child, so they all wept together. And then they all cheered up and lived happy ever after.

The untimely death of Pte. Melvin E. Freeman, United States Marine Corps, took place on board the U.S.S. Huron last Saturday as a result of burns suffered on June 21 while stationed at Camp Schurman, Peitaiho Beach. The accident was due to an explosion of a kerosene lamp while Freeman accompanied by several others was boiling water for camp use. He was transferred to the sick bay on board the U. S. S. Huron for treatment, but there was no hope of saving his life. His family live at Mataline Falls, Washington.

FANNING THE FLAMES OF HATRED

(*Contributed*).

On August 4, 1914, commenced and on November 11 terminated, the greatest catastrophe in history—the world war. That war, and all it entailed, can never be effaced from history and never removed from living memory; and while its effects will be felt, by victor and vanquished alike for many generations to come, it still remains, to those who were concerned or interested in it directly or indirectly, as a ghastly nightmare constantly obtruding itself, and a glaring reflexion of man's crowning triumph and glory in futility since the world began. We all of us, in our hearts, want to forget that war, but cannot; for on all men and women of the present generation, in all stations of life and of all nationalities, the war constantly has its (generally baneful) influence—economically, sentimentally, physically and morally. This influence, this reminder of those four terrible years when half of the world's modern civilization paid tribute to the idol of slaughter—the modern Moloch—who ever was Satiety Unsatisfied, may in many cases be indefinite and indefinable, but always it is there. We cannot forget the war, however much we would like to, but we can hope and expect that we shall not unnecessarily be reminded of it and of what it meant and means. And yet such unnecessary reminders are constantly occurring though the medium of the one agency which really could be interesting and instructive, and even uplifting—the cinema.

Why, nearly six years after the termination of the war, do our local cinema exhibitors persist in showing pictures of or concerning the war? Possibly the exhibitors in Shanghai are to blame in showing war pictures years old and which have been forgotten in other parts of the world; if not, it can only be assumed that the producers, faced with a famine in suitable subjects, still continue to appeal to the public by fanning those international flames of hatred which, owing to five and a half years of political and diplomatic blundering and national unreasonableness, greed and conceit, are still smouldering in the hearts of those who won and those who lost. The deeds of our late enemies, the sacrifices and the memories of our own peoples, can never be effaced, and, so long as there is a thinking humanity on earth a hundred thousand years will not, cannot, remove the records of the baser details of the war or humanity's true conception of them. We in Shanghai, like thousands of other places, have our war memorial as a solemn reminder of what the war meant, and it is not only unnecessary, but positively harmful, to remind us and our former enemies of those four years of Armageddon at a time when the chief essential to a rehabilitation of the world's normalcy is a prolonged era of peace, with inter-racial hatred at a premium instead of at a discount. This appears generally to be realized by all except the cinema people, and unless and until they also see, appreciate and act upon the fact that humanity has enough of war and hatred, they will continue in their present pastime of re-poisoning the minds of mankind.

A military officer is quoted by the "*Asahi*" as stating that the authorities are desirous of a speedy evacuation of Northern Saghalien, if possible, as the maintenance of troops there interferes with military education. The evacuation will, however, be impossible unless the Russian authorities give a clear pledge that the safety of the Japanese residents in that territory will be guaranteed after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. Arrangements must also be previously made with the Russian authorities as to the disposition of the light railways, wireless installations and other equipment provided by the Japanese troops of occupation. Even if the evacuation policy were decided upon to-morrow, it would be impossible, says the officer, to withdraw all the troops within a fortnight, as is demanded by Russia. The sea on the eastern coast of Saghalien is shallow, and consequently the troops stationed there will have to march to the western coast to embark for home, this process occupying two months.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONTROVERSY

Texas Conference's Decision Merely Increases the General Confusion

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Missionary circles in the Yangtze Valley will be interested in the outcome of the controversy between the two missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church which was referred home for settlement. This question arose from one of the Southern Presbyterian missions attacking the teaching of another denomination in the Nanking Seminary, but the sharp divergence in opinion between the two missions overshadowed the original controversy.

In brief the two missions, unable to agree on a common ground, made separate representations to the Assembly which met in San Antonio, Texas, in May. The Mid-China Mission declared the Seminary worthy of its continued support and asked the Assembly to authorize them to remain in connexion with it. The North Kiangsu Mission at a specially called meeting voted to withdraw and asked the Assembly to ratify their action. Numerous representatives on both sides were at the Assembly and both cabled out the result as viewed by the respective sides.

Each Side Its Own Claim.

It was apparent that both sides claimed a victory and a careful perusal of the formal action of the Assembly as reported in the church organs which have lately come to hand indicates that the matter has only been partially settled, though the Mid-China Mission has scored heavily.

The Assembly granted the request of the Mid-China Mission to remain in the Seminary, which was in fact all that this Mission really asked. For them then the question is settled until opened on entirely new ground and they should rejoice over the prospect of peace.

The North Kiangsu Mission was advised to hold another meeting at an early date and sonsider whether or not they might not see the way clear to remain in the union and continue the effort for orthodox teaching. The courteously worded deliverance of the Assembly might have been construed as a complete defeat for the North Kiangsu Mission except for the last clause, which is capable of two interpretations. This last clause empowers this Mission after reconsideration to put into effect whatever policy it deems wise and best. This is seized on by those who took the most extreme attitude as authorizing them to continue their policy of withdrawal if they still think best. It is interpreted by those who favour remaining in the union as meaning that they can follow their own line of action in what they do after getting back in. Unless the Executive Committee controlling the two missions defines the meaning of this last clause very clearly, the whole matter rests just where it was before. Another full meeting is being called for October 10 and no one risks an opinion as to what it will bring forth.

It is probable that the majority will take the ground that they are fully authorized to withdraw, but they may think twice before they act upon it, for the minority, which is of no mean strength, can say at once that if the mission is able to do what it deems best they can also demand a division of the mission along the lines of those who favour or disfavour the union. Whether the minority will press this point remains to be seen but if they do they will be on strong ground, as they will be in line with the instructions of the Assembly to remain in the union.

No Concession to Modernists.

Another action of this Assembly will be of far more general interest than the above. This was the positive and overwhelming refusal of the Assembly to redefine any of its doctrinal statements to fit the present day controversy of the Modernists and the Fundamentalists. An organized effort was made to get a deliverance on these matters under discussion but the Assembly would have none of it. Dr. Lyon, a former moderate of the Assembly declared that the Southern Presbyterian Church is sound to the core and that nothing but harm could result from injecting these questions, which tended to strife and confusion. Another speaker protested that he was a whole-souled Presbyterian but the proposed changes were intended to make of him "a Presbyterian and a half!" The Assembly showed its complete faith in the soundness of the whole denomination by casting out all proposals to define old and well established doctrines.

This action is a rebuke to those who believe that all sound teaching is in danger and who think largely in controversial terms. It is also a gentle announcement to the Modernists that their heresies are not worthy of notice, and that the church will continue as of old.

U. S. DEMOCRATS' CHOICE

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The nomination of John W. Davis of West Virginia for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Party ended one of the most historic political battles which ever took place at a nominating convention in the United States. Mr. McAdoo throughout had a clear plurality allthough he could not muster the two-thirds vote necessary for a nomination. Governor Smith of New York State kept a close second to the very end of the struggle. Mr. Davis and Senator Ralston of Indiana divided between them the third and fourth places.

The selection of John W. Davis places the Democratic Party in an unusually strong position. Mr. McAdoo suffered from the Wilsonian heritage. He is a son-in-law of the late President and his political heir. He was Wilson's Secretary of Treasury. In a measure he is responsible for Wilson's Presidency. Being so closely associated with Wilson, all the opponents of the late President, all those who were unsympathetic with his programme and methods naturally witheld their support from his heir. Wilsonism is stronger to-day in the United States than it was when Harding was elected President, but it is not sufficiently strong to make McAdoo President.

A Son of the Masses.

Governor Smith presents quite a different situation. He is a son of the masses. A product of the East Side of New York, of the Ghetto and the "shanty" Irish quarter, a fishermonger at one time and later interested in an express company, he presents to the American mind that remarkable product, a self-made man. And Governor Smith is undoubtedlly a remarkable man. In spite of his association with Tammany Hall and the less refined elements of the Democratic Party, he has made one of the best and most progressive governors that New York State has ever had. Even radical publications such as the "New Republic" and the "Nation" have sung his praises. He has been straight-forward, alert and a keen executive. He has been a pleasant surprise even to his friends. Yet, he could not be elected President and was therefore not nominated. Two objections held against him. He is a Catholic and an anti-prohibitionist.

The amazing feature of the convention was the large vote Governor Smith received. A Catholic usually has no chance for the American Presidency because the country is essentially Protestant. The Ku Klux Klan and other anti-Catholic movements naturally opposed the consideration of his name in spite of his exceptional qualities because of his religion. In the Middle West, where the strong, independent vote has to be cast, the vote that elects, he would have stood little chance. Yet, his name loomed large. His stand on prohibition undoubtedly offended the women voters and a large number of men who want no change. Had he been nominated it would have meant—that the campaign would have been fought on the prohibition issue. It is unlikely that either party would care to make that the principal issue of a canvass at this time.

Mr. Davis's High Repute.

The nomination of John W. Davis helps the Democratic Party at this time. There is not a thing in the whole world against him, except his wealth. And that was come by not in business but in the practice of law. Some of his clients are the most important financial interests in the country. Before he went to the convention his managers sensed public opinion on the question of his affiliations. He issued a statement that he would not repudiate his clients for the nomination and his statement went to the country without much excitement. Perhaps no one expected that he would be nominated. But it is not likely that at this time the American people will condemn a man because of his wealth. What has been known as the "shirt-sleeve" phase of American politics is over. Men stand on their merit rather than on the smallness of their bank accounts.

Mr. Davis has been Solicitor-General of the United States and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He is an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple. In both the United States and Great Britain he is regarded as one of the important lawyers of English-speaking countries. As Ambassador he made an enviable record for himself. He has had no connexion with the American oil scandal nor has he been involved in any of the difficulties of his own party, for his politics have been academic rather than practical. The campaign against him will have to be on general principles rather than on personalities. He is a ready speaker, a pleasing personality, with the manners of a gentleman. Against him will be pitted the New England sharpness of President Coolige and the aggressive robustness of General Dawes. His party will be united, for McAdoo will support Davis as he could not support Smith while with Governor Smith party loyalty is part of his religion. The Republicans on the other hand are divided, the radical northwest under the guidance of Senator La Follette having revolted and gone on their own.

GANDHI'S NEW MANIFESTO

Fresh Call for Non-co-operation: "Split" on Policy

Soon after "Mahatma" Gandhi, the Indian Non-co-operation leader, was released from gaol, he promised to make a pronouncement of his political faith (writes an "Observer" correspondent). His followers a few days ago received his eagerly-awaited manifesto, and the main points, as revealed in private cablegrams which reached London suggest important political developments in India.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the situation is the revelation that Messrs. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das, who, in the enforced absence of the arch-apostle of Swarajism, have led the party, have failed to agree with Mr. Gandhi on the vital question of entering the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils. Messrs. Nehru and Das have seen fit to publish an addendum to Mr. Gandhi's declaration of the policy he advises, and therein is afforded clear evidence of something approaching a "split" on the question as to whether Swarajists who are elected by the voters should take their seats as Council members. Any immediate outcome of this disagreement in policy is difficult to forecast. If Gandhi's advice regathers its old sway, a fresh boycott of the institutions set up for government is extremely probable. On the other hand, if the policy of Messrs. Nehru and Das prevails, Mr. Gandhi will probably finally retire into political obscurity. It is significant, however, that the creed of Civil Disobedience (passive resistance to the laws and tax-gatherers), as a definite alternative to the present situation in India, receives ominous prominence in both Mr. Gandhi's and Messrs. Nehru and Das's latest pronouncements.

Gandhi's Statement.

Gandhi commences his long-awaited statement by announcing that he is unable to see eye-to-eye with the Swarajists in regard to the question of entering the Councils, and that the difference of opinion is fundamental. Council-entry, he maintains, is inconsistent with non-co-operation. To be out of the legislative bodies is, in his opinion, far more advantageous than to be in them. He concedes that resolutions passed by the Congress at Delhi and Cocanada permitted "those who have no conscientious scruples to enter the Councils and Assembly if inclined"; and, therefore, he allows that "if the work of the Swarajists progresses and the councils benefit, each ocular demonstration cannot but convince honest sceptics like me of error." He proceeds: "I will, therefore, be no party to putting obstacles in the way of the Swarajists' entry into the Legislature, though I cannot actively help them in a project in which I do not believe.

"With regard to the methods of work in the Councils, without following a general policy of obstruction, resolutions should be moved requiring the Central and Provincial Governments—

(1) to make all cloth purchases of hand-spun and hand-wove *khaddar*;
(2) to impose a prohibitive duty on foreign cloth;
(3) to abolish the drink and drug revenue;
(4) and correspondingly reduce army expenditure.

"If the Government refuse to enforce such resolutions when they are carried in the Legislature, the Swarajists should invite them to dissolve and take the vote of the electorate on specific points. If the Government should refuse to dissolve, the Swarajists should resign their seats and prepare the country for Civil Disobedience."

"When this point is reached," Gandhi pointedly remarks, "the Swarajists will find me ready to work with and under them."

The Swarajist Programme.

Messrs. Das and Nehru have issued a joint statement regretting their inability to convince Gandhi of the soundness of the Swarajists' position with regard to Council-entry; indeed, these two leaders say they quite fail to understand how entry into the Councils can be regarded as inconsistent with the doctrine of non-co-operation. They then proceed to outline the future policy of the Swaraj Party as follows:—

(1) Throw out any Budget unless and until the system of government is altered in recognition of their rights.
(2) Throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers.
(3) Introduce all resolutions and Bills necessary to the growth of India's national life and the displacement of the bureaucracy.
(4) Follow a definite economic policy which will prevent draining the public wealth from India by checking all activities leading to exploitation.

Regarding Civil Disobedience, Messrs. Das and Nehru say they can assure Gandhi that the moment they find it impossible to meet "an obstinate bureaucracy" without resorting to Civil Disobedience the Swarajists will retire from the Councils and prepare the country for Civil Disobedience working through the Congress organizations under his (Gandhi's) banner "in order that we may unitedly work our systematic programme of Civil Disobedience." They conclude: "We feel certain, notwithstanding some differences of opinion, that there is fundamental unity among the parties of the Indian National Congress. Our joint efforts will furnish a fitting answer to a bureaucracy unwilling to recognize the rights and liberties of the Indian people; and we emphatically assert that in our determination to work for the same object and in the same or different spheres is expressed the determination of the Indian nation to bring the struggle for Swaraj to a successful issue."

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THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

"The Yellow Dragon," by Arthur Mills, (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) is a kaleidoscopic view of life in Hongkong and on the China coast. The characters are numerous, including subalterns, Chinese, ladies of the upper and the under world, and an Irish adventurer with an Italian title, and the incidents are full of life and excitement. A capital yarn, written with great verve and considerable inventive force.

***

"Dog Training by Amateurs," by R. Sharpe (*Country Life*, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W. C. 2, price 7s. 6d. net), has the great point in its favour that it insists on kindness, with firmness, in all the trainer's dealings with his pupils. The author takes his reader through the whole process of training a puppy, in easy stages, which, if followed by a person of average intelligence, and with the necessary patience, will result in turning out what every sportsman craves on his shooting expeditions—a highly-trained dog. The book is well illustrated by numerous photographs of the young dogs while under tuition, and should be a great help and incentive to owners of young spaniels, retrievers, and, in fact, any dog used for following the gun, to undertake their own training, thus saving unnecessary expense. The apparatus needful is so simple that the training may be carried on while out for a country ramble.

***

Miss Diana Patrick, one of the "Young Hopefuls" among our women novelists, has a new story coming along with the title "Dreaming Spires." She has written it at her pleasant home on the Thames, but by birth she belongs to Keighley, in Yorkshire. So does her life-long friend, Mr. Harry Wall, the famous-in-a-night author of "Havoc," the war play which has drawn everybody to the Haymarket Theatre. Another distinguished native of Keighley is Mr. Gordon Bottomley, the poet, whom we know best as the writer of that fine drama in verse, "Gruach."

***

Swift's remark that "A Newgate Pastoral might make an odd, pretty sort of thing" was the origin of Gay's "Beggars' Opera." Similarly a hint from Pope produced his "Shepherd's Week," of which Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, is publishing an exact reprint, with facsimiles of the illustrations. The book consists of a most amusing series of mock pastorals, one for each day of the working week. In these Gay obtains ridiculous effects by describing the actual life of the English rustic in the time of Queen Anne. He does so with all the circumstance of the conventional pastoral poem, as it has been, from Virgil to Ambrose Philips.

***

The biography of the late Ambassador Page was one of the most successful books of the sort that we have had for a long time. In England it has sold nearly 50,000 copies, and in America the sale has been even greater. Mr. Burton Hendrick, Page's biographer, is now engaged on another book dealing with him as a journalist, an editor, a publisher, and an educator. He will also describe Page's remarkable influence as a reconciler of the North and the South, following the breach caused by the Civil War. The book will be published by Heinemann.

***

In the year 1821 a missionary went to South Africa. He was a visionary who thought to prove the equality of all men before God. Therefore he married an aboriginal woman. Sarah Gertrude Millin calls their half-caste descendants "God's Step-Children" (Constable, 7s. 6d.). She traces the results of this mixed marriage through four generations. This is a thoughtful, straightforward story of considerable human and historic interest. Through this tragic problem of mixed blood the author spreads before you the panorama of South Africa and peoples it with vividly-realized characters.

***

Mr. W. L. George, who is now a director of the old publishing house of Chapman and Hall, has just finished another novel. It is called "The Triumph of Gallio," and it will be published early in September. By-and-by we shall get a different book from Mr. George, namely, a popular history of woman's struggle and progress all down the ages. It is appearing serially in the "Fortnighty Review," so that it is possible for readers gradually to accustom themselves to Mr. George as a historical student.

***

Gleams of light on history come out in the most unexpected ways. Often by the casual discovery of some old bundle of letters. That explains the appearance of a book entitled, 'The Secret of the Coup d'Etat.' which the Constables announce. It is a hitherto unpublished correspondence that took place in the years 1848-1852 between Prince Louis Napoleon, Comte de Morny, Comte de Flahault and others. It has been edited by the Earl of Kerry, who is a good student of French history and literature. Mr. Philip Guedalla, whose own book of essays is just out, contributes one to this volume.

GOLF SIMPLIFIED?

Golf Simplified. By Cecil Leitch. Thornton Butterworth, 3/6 net.

As the books on golf grow in number it becomes increasingly difficult to invent a title. The one used for this book is hardly a happy one. It is beyond the power of Cecil Leitch or anyone else to simplify golf, thank Heaven. There is nothing in this book to indicate any attempt to do so or justify the title. One cannot but feel that a better name would have been "Cecil Leitch's Second Book of Golf." (But that is probably not true. Was there not a small handbook by her called "Golf for Women" or some such title published in the Spalding series of games handbook? In which case this is her third). A book about golf reflects the personality of the author in a very special way, so that even people who never remember the authors of the novels they read would never say: "Have you read "Golf Simplified" just published?" but rather "have you read Cecil Leitch's latest golf book?" And, lest the foregoing seem carping, let it be said at once that they would certainly add: "If not, you ought to. It is splendid:" It has always seemed to the present reviewer that the best golf book title was "Taylor on Golf." But then Taylor's was not a very good book and, since this one is excellent, we very willingly forego a good title.

It is true that in this little book the author has endeavoured to suppress her personality—quite vainly of course. She has confined herself to the task of instruction and has compiled an excellent teaching manual, full of sound knowledge set forth in a direct and simple manner. She touches upon all the important points of golf and has valuable information to impart about each. These include not only the playing of the different shots in all conditions, but also such matters as the selection and care of clubs, the cut and material of costume, the choice of stockings and shoes. And throughout we feel the conscious endeav ur to keep herself in the background. Such self-abnegation is never appreciated, and in this case it is the cause of the only quarrel we have with the book. We want more of her own golfing experience, some of the countless stories she must have to tell of closely contested finals, heroic chances taken at decisive issues, cases of luck good and bad that decided games. She must have a great store of such tales, not only about her own game but also of other great golfers, for there is no more assiduous follower of the games of others than Cecil Leitch. Perhaps she is saving all these things for another book. Let us hope so, and that it will be published soon. No doubt she will need some persuasion to write the book, for she is, like most people who are pre-eminent in any special things, very modest. In this little book, in one of her rare touches upon her own game, she refers to herself as a bad putter, and points out what she has to say about putting by an admiring description of the method of Joyce Wethered whom she calls the best woman putter she has known. Now Cecil Leitch is by no means a bad putter. She has played through many a big meeting without exceeding the par excellence of 36 putts in any round of it. Of course she has her bad patches as do all the great golfers; but no more frequently. Compared to Harry Vardon, for instance, she is excellent in this department. And Harry Vardon has been supreme in golf longer than any man.

Joyce Wethered is a very great golfer, and nobody avows it more wholeheartedly than Cecil Leitch. It is probably a little early to refer to the younger woman (as she was called in this morning's N. C. D. N.) as "the greatest woman golfer of all time." Cecil Leitch has not finished winning open championships, and no other woman yet has attained her sure, convincing, professional-like punch at the ball. She has also a pre-eminent knowledge of the game which she imparts very clearly in this excellent little book.

Pegeen Lofting

A PEKING POET

"Velleties" By Carroll Lunt Published by La Librairie Française, Peking. —Price $2.

The learned Dr. Johnson, the Heroic Couplet ever echoing in his ears, is reputed to have condemned blank verse on the ground that it too closely resembled prose, a criticism of little weight no doubt; but a form of poetry which pays little or no heed to any shape or rhythmical pattern is liable to be brought to censure by a more humble critics than the worthy writer of dictionaries.

Mr. Lunt's "Velleities," a booklet of poems, if we may so extend the term, marks a new departure in poetic diction which is rather to be feared than welcomed. The "Velleities" are not lacking in either originality or in imaginative conception. Mr. Lunt has indeed ideas which, if expressed in more truly poetical language and form, would be worthy of merit. As matters stand, he at his best reaches a certain happiness of expression, and at his worst sinks to a kind of doggerel void of rhyme, rhythm or reason.

"O Happy Child," a short fragment, has a rather pleasing opening in the naive and expressive lines.—

"By my side he stood
And in his hand a drawing held
Crude lines, two circles and a square,
'A Bus' he whispered
Child eyes in wonder shining."

The metrical effect now becomes lost in a burst of prose which follows:

"And in his dear little vision
Was a street and all the moving gladness of life."

"Love As of Old," the principal poem, is in ballad form and is the only work of any length in this series. In theme it is a sufficiently commonplace tragedy, though not uninteresting in itself. The metre is perhaps rather of the nature of a Quixotic canter, though it is fairly reliable. We reluctantly accept such rhymes as "noise" and "rejoice," but feel completely bowled over at the lines.

"What does he slinking out the door?
She heard her father yell
Bring him in here to say his say, or else
go straight to Hell."

"The City Wall," though written with a steady metre, has a vagueness of thought which defies all comprehension. Like the music of Cyril Scott and some modern composers, one is left in doubt as to whether it is the expression of a deep thought or any thought at all.

"On A Visit to the Peking Union Medical College" is a "Chamber of Horrors" with more or less the air of a prospectus. The poet's humour flits from many human miseries to the subject of electric dynamoes and steam boilers in the most alarming manner.

"The Eden at Carlisle" and the "Fortune Teller" are perhaps the best. The former has some rather pleasing pastoral lines though the metre is a little uncertain. There is a degree of charm and idealism in lines.

"And swallow flits o'er buttercup in fields
Where sheep graze, and the shepherd gently yields
To slumber, lulled by gurgle of the stream,
Caressing wind, bright sunshine, his to dream."

"The Fortune Teller" is brief and slighty mystical, but to the point.

A. H. C.

THE LAND OF THE SIMPLE LIFE

"Persia." By H. F. Haig (Peeps at Many lands series).—A. and C. Black, Ld., London.

Most of the readers of the Book Page in this journal probably know of the attractive series issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black under the title: Peeps at Many Lands. The volume on Persia which we have before us has eight full-page illustrations in colour and 10 well-written chapters on the history, climate, religion and life of Persia, a country larger than France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Italy together, but of which the ordinary reader knows practically nothing. So much of the country is desert that its population is not much more than twice that of London.

The English name of the country is taken from one of its provinces, which the Greeks called *Persis*, and the modern *Persians* call *Pars* or *Fars*, but the Persians themselves call the land *Iran*—the country of the Aryan, or noble race.

Chapter Five gives an interesting account of Rustam, son of Zal, whom most readers of adolescent and adult age will recognize as one of the heroes immortalized in Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum." Mr. Haig spells the names of these mighty fighters thus: *Rustam* and Suhrab, but they are unmistakably the same.

The book gives a vivid description of the life of the Persian peasants. They apear to have few luxuries; they live chiefly upon brown bread, to which they add cheese, curds, fruit, eggs or vegetables, and are consequently probably far less liable to fits of the blues than those of us who over-indulge in heavy meals, alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Perhaps a trip too Persia and six months of the simple life there would put many a dyspeptic right.

G. S. F. K.

THE BIBLE FOR CHILDREN

"The Children's Bible." Cambridge University Press. Price 2/6.

In the spring of 1923 the Cambridgeshire Education Committee appointed an advisory committee to draw up a syllabus for religious teaching in the county. The task of preparing the syllabus fell amongst others to Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, King Edward Professor of English in the University of Cambridge. The advisory committee considered that for schools using the syllabus a Bible containing the passages of Scripture mentioned in it would be of value. The Children's Bible is accordingly based on that portion of the syllabus which is prescribed for children of from seven to 11 years of age. The text used is in general that of the Authoritized Version, which here and there the change of a word or the adaptation of an old spelling to that more commonly used in school.

The Children's Bible, it should be explained, is in no sense intended to be a substitute for the whole Bible. On the contrary, the editors hope that the possession, in a covenient form, of those parts of Scripture most attractive to children may lead many to a lifelong love of the Christian story and the Word of God.

The editors associated with Professor Quiller-Couch in the preparation of this little book are Alexander Nairne and T. R. Glover.

We are sure that all teachers and parents will be pleased with this book which supplies a want that surely ought to have been filled before. We commend the book to Sunday School teachers and especially to societies such as the Christian Literature Society in the hope that a translation of the book may be made for the Chinese, for we often wonder what the average Chinese—adult of child—must feel at having the whole Bible from Genesis to the Apocalypse suddenly thrust into his hands.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press also publish "*The Little Children's Bible*," a smaller book based on that part of the advisory committee's syllabus which is prepared for children of from five to seven years of age. Both of these wonderfully attractive books may be had locally at the Mission Book Company, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

G. S. F. K.

CHINESE PROSPERITY UNDER BRITISH RULE

One Hundred Years' History of the Chinese in Singapore. By Song Ong Siang, M.A. (Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple; Advocate and Solicitor, Supreme Court, Singapore. John Murray. 1923. 26/-net.

Few people, after reading "One Hundred Years of Singapore," by Walter Makepeace and others, John Murray, 1921 (of which this book may be considered a complementary volume) would realize how greatly the prosperity of Singapore is due to the amazing industry, self-sacrifice and business enterprise of the Chinese. From the Fifth Century onwards, the Malay Archipelago and Peninsula had attracted large numbers of Chinese traders. They came and went with the Monsoons, but wherever they found settled conditions and prospects of permanent trade they took native wives, whom they left in charge of their establishments when they returned to their native places with the produce they had collected. As the children of these mixed marriages grew up, the boys went to China for their education; the girls remained, but were never permitted to intermarry with the natives. Hence, wherever these traders settled, they formed very distinctive and growing communities, strongly Chinese in sentiment, religion and culture.

Sir Stamford Raffles recognized, both in Java and Bencoolen, the value of the Chinese, and foresaw that they would always form the largest portion of the community in the Emporium which he founded in 1819. He knew that they must be governed largely through their own chiefs and was content to trust to time to educate the native-born and permanent settlers to understand the value of British Law and Justice and the true meaning of freedom and self-restraint.

Mr. Ong Siang has given us a deeply interesting book, obviously a labour of love and involving a vast amount of patient research. We can trace the results of the founder's enlightened policy in the steady growth of the binding force of citizenship, of public spirit and benevolence among this important section of our fellow-subjects. The strict adherence to decades, which was probably necessary in dealing with the detailed accounts of the origin and history of the many prominent Chinese families, is, however, a very grave disadvantage in other respects. Topics of great interest, such as Secret Societies and Native Riots; Farming the Taxes; Gambling; the Opium Question: the Development of Tin Mining and of Rubber Plantations would have gained enormously by being treated separately. It is inevitable that the English reader should be a little irritated at having constantly to refer to the excellent Index before he can arrive at a connected idea of the Chinese view of these and many other recurrent questions.—B. B. D. in the "Cambridge Review."

THE MISFORTUNE OF BEING FAT

"The Sorrows of a Fat Man." By Henri Béraud. A. M. Philpot, Ltd. 6s. net.

"Le Martyr de l'Obèse," of which this is a translation, was awarded the Goncourt Prize—offered annually for the best imaginative prose—and may well be the text-book of those corpulent citizens who recently formed themselves, in Paris, into a rotund club for social and defensive purposes, for with all that gusto and merriment which traditionally, and no doubt naturally, go with gigantic girth, it is lined with a certain sadness and humanity. The elephantine hero, whose tragedy it is never to be taken seriously by man or damsel, finds himself in a ridiculously quixotic position as protector of the runaway wife of his best friend, and accepted as such, by both.

The scenes flicker merrily, film-like from Cairo to London and back again, by boat and train, with an extravagant absurdity that recalls, but does not equal, the adventures of Tartarin de Tarascon. M. Béraud cleverly saves his story, on the one hand, from farce, and, on the other, from sentimentality. As the mighty chest of a modern Falstaff may well hide the heart of a youthful Romeo, we must not, in future, laugh too unkindly at anyone over 18 stone.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Fourth of July Tableaux.

Mother Goose Junior
Appeared at the Race Course
With her characters culled
From America's source.

She cartooned their foibles
In pictures most clever.
And showed that her rhymes
Are timely forever.

The Fear of the Cane is the Beginning of Prudence.

"Where are you going, my armoured maid?"
"I'm going a-banditing, Sir, she said.
"May I go with you, upon your raid?"
"If you're good at the knock-out and not afraid."
"Armed Robbery is my middle name
And gun-running has brought me fame."
"But the old bamboo has come back again."
"Then I am off it. Thanks just the same."

Make It Speedy.

Come cricketer, jazz up your game.
"Not Out" feels it is growing tame.
Where's the audience? Let us weep,
They're watching baseball, or fast asleep.

EMANCIPATION

Why Should Women Be "Slaves" to Fashion?

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Our readers will remember, or so we hope, our report of a clear-thinking friend's analysis of woman's slavery to her clothes, or rather to the fashion of them. She hinted that the manufacturers, hard-headed men of business, and not the roving, fickle fancies of the modern woman, were really responsible for the sudden changes in style, and that women need not exhaust themself and their husbands' pocket-books each season in order to be artistically and appropriately dressed.

She says—she is something of an optimist this friend—that women have plenty of sense, only none of them like to be conspicuously sensible. Sense may be one of the most sterling of virtues, but the wise woman uses it with discretion. She may be convinced in her mind as to the wisdom of a course of action but she will not be its only advocate. And that is not necessarily sheepishness, or servile truckling to the crowd, no, it is another manifestation of her good sense, doubtless the instinct of self-preservation.

But let any woman with the wisdom of the serpent and the gentleness of the dove start out to free herself from the bondage of clothes, and she will realize at once that she cannot free herself alone. The solidarity of the human race demands an advance together. No lady who is not a martyr first and a feminine being second (or man either, the cases are parallel) wants to be too far ahead in the march of progress. That would make her only a freak.

The Modus Operandi.

The really efficient emancipator will find out others who think in like manner and will arrange a campaign which may be started quietly, but builded on such lines as to permit of its indefinite expansion. She will demonstrate, with the co-operation of her trusted allies, that a lady may consult her individuality in her dressing, and not be stampeded by mob psychology which says, long skirts or short, full skirts or hobble, for all alike.

And of course this super-woman will not offend the manufacturers. Why should she quarrel with some of her best friends? Nor will she be saying "Down with the couturiers!" They will not need to go out of business just because she may choose to wear the same suit two seasons, or even three. Adjustments there may need to be, as her movement grows. The undoubted ability of some designers may be set free to originate more beautiful things for our homes, instead of for our persons.

Perhaps it might even be that the amount of energy saved by leaders of fashion from thinking about so many different sets of clothes for each season might be turned into some profitable occupation so that some of the people in the world who do not have nearly enough clothes, who not only do not have new clothes but who have to wear their winter clothes in summer, or their summer clothes in winter because they have

Simple and Effective Treatment of Dotted Swiss.

nothing else could manage to have appropriate outfits. Wouldn't that be rather pleasing?

What do you think about it? Is there not in Shanghai some woman ready to start a movement which will encircle the world?

AMERICAN CLUB WOMEN CONFERRING

17th Biennial Convention in Los Angeles

By Elizabeth Pepys.

At a gigantic convention in Los Angeles from June 3 to June 14 where the officers and representatives of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, an organization of 13,000 clubs, with 2,900,000 members, the American Women's Club of Shanghai was represented by Miss A. Viola Smith, Chairman of the Civic Department of this club, and Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner, and by Mrs. F. J. Raven, one of the former Presidents of the club. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier and Mrs. Van der Bergen were also appointed as delegates, but reports written during the opening days of the convention state they had not yet arrived.

It is difficult to picture the extent of this mass meeting or the influence it undoubtedly exerted. From the full and varied programme outlined it is plain that the most vigorous and enthusiastic club women must have led an *unco* strenous life if they attempted to follow all the business, cultural, and social sessions. "Spiritual Forces" is the motto of the Federation and a glimpse at its committee illustrates their inspiring and constructive ideals.

The "California Day" luncheon enabled the chairmen of the different departments to meet one another and in four-minute speeches outline their purposes. Mrs. T. G. Winter, national president, spoke on American ideals, the problems of immigration and the need to have American women apply themselves to the working out of international relations at home and so develop the best in all people, not by trying to make them similar to Americans, but by understanding them and bringing out the best in them.

Varied Activities

The Literature division asserted that club women are swinging away from the study of literature which once formed their main object, but that greater discrimination in literary matters and a wider knowledge of contemporary authors were still goals to be aimed at. The Civil Service Division pleaded for the Federation's support in obtaining greater efficiency in this branch of government work. Musical education for the masses, welfare measures including reform schools for women criminals as well as for juvenile offenders and better fire protection; progress in home economics; wise legislation; enlightened and idealistic press service; healthier environments through home extension work; applied education as applied to conservancy methods; Americanization of foreign mothers, citizenship training; and wise consorship of moving pictures for children were all warmly advocated by their respective divisions.

Miss Viola Smith, who has a double interest in the Convention, not only as Foreign Delegate, but also as a California club woman, writes us that the California delegates as hostesses of the Biennial, delivered as their welcome to their visitors the "Spirit of Youth," and instead of greeting them with the usual city officials showed a pageant of Youth, typifying the coming generation of clubwomen. This spirit of youth or the virility of the of the coming generation was the key note of the whole convention, admirably expressed by Mrs. Winter in her address on "Spiritual Forces of a Great Nation."

On State Presidents' Night, each president presented a young girl dressed to represent the respective State flower, and then summed up briefly the greatest club asset that state possessed and what they were bequeathing to Youth. The Foreign delegates were heard from on June 9 and 13, reports of these meeting, however, not having been received as yet.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

"Books, we know Are a substantial World, Both Pure and Good,"
Wordsworth

In packing for the summer's holiday no mother will forget to include complete wardrobes for her children. Few children will forget their favourite toys, and yet too often both mothers and children forget books for the nursery and the first rainy day is made miserable in consequence. To lessen such painful *contretemps* the Chinese American Publishing Co. calls our attention to a special sale of children's books which affords a delightful opportunity of stocking up juvenile bookshelves. During the middle of the day too lively exercise in the hot sun is inadvisable and the unusual summer leisure gives a chance for many a boy and girl to become familiar with the classics—a chance which will not occur too often in the crowded days to come. The wise parent will leave the best literature in his children's way. It is not necessary to ram it down their throats: let them have the fun of discovery. *But make it accessible.*

Another helpful hint for a happy summer is "The Book of Knowledge," which as its publishers say:

> brings all the important knowledge of the world easily within the grasp of the child, so that it becomes living and unforgetable.
>
> In it Mother will find a whole world of delight, into which her children may enter and find noble companionship.
>
> The little tot, too young to read, will lose itself among the old familiar nursery rhymes told in a profusion of coloured pictures.
>
> For the boy and girl at school it teems with precious things,—stories and pictures of lovely flowers, birds, and fishes; pictures of the starry universe, the sun and his family that goes spinning around in the sky forever; wonderful stories of men and women who have lived brave and splendid lives, and whose fame will be handed down the ages.
>
> Here will be found all the games and pastimes, all the fireside enjoyment the children love, the mechanical interests of boys, the domestic interests of girls, and home-made toys for both of them.

This may also be obtained from the Chinese American Publishing Co.

The advent of Edna St. Vincent Millay has sent us skurrying to our book-shelves, and next, finding them empty, for somehow Miss Millay's poems are always the ones that our friends are sure to borrow—and keep—to the bookstores. The Chinese-American has the slim volume of "Figs from Thistles" and a number of her other poems included in anthologies, among which "Modern American Poetry," edited by Louis Untermeyer, is specially valuable as its six poems include "Renascence." "American Poetry: A Miscellany" contains eight of her sonnets and Theodore Maynard in "Our Best Poets" discusses her work and quotes extensively therefrom in the chapter on "America's Lyric Writers."

"The Lamp and the Bell," a play in blank verse, written on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vassar College, and dedicated to "1917," Miss Millay's class, is also to be found in "A Treasury of Plays for Women," available at the same shop.

WHEN TO WEAR WHAT

The Printed Crepe Afternoon Dress

The printed crepe frock, which may not match the lining of a coat, is often softened with fulness arranged so as not to disguise the straight lines of the figure. It is usually almost sleeveless—with a scarf—or has long, tight sleeves coming well over the hand. Flowery patterns are most used in printed crepes and georgettes.

The hat is a large, flat capeline trimmed with flowers or encircled with flowers and leaves.

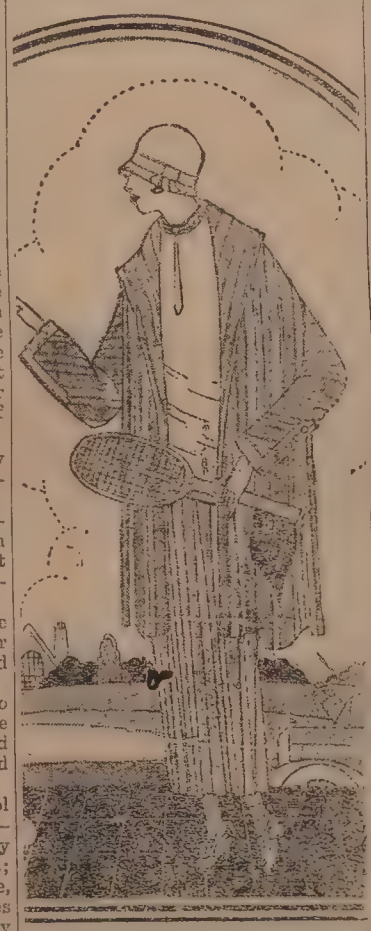
Shoes are of beige kid, lizard, or black patent leather trimmed with coloured lizard; the coloured heel as part of the trimming of the shoe is a strong note.

Gloves suitable for this costume include short gloves with little frills—worn even with sleeveless frocks—or long gloves of light coloured suede, not white.

Other accesories comprise pearls or Chanel steel beads or crystal beads with a mushroom cut. Such a costume is designed for the afternoon, for luncheons, or for restaurant wear. It would be quite wrong for shopping, travelling, or morning wear.

The Formal Evening Gown.

Several types of frocks are seen, and among them those of chiffon are



The Cloche Adapts Itself to Tennis and a Loose Coat to Slip over the Blouse and Pleated Skirt is Needed.

prominent. They are untrimmed except for panels or sash ends and are generally accompanied by a scarf In fact, a scarf or shawl is imperative with an evening gown unless it has an ostrich feather boa to match. These boas of tinted feathers, curled or uncurled, constitute one of the main characteristics of the spring evening gowns. Also definitely of this season are frock that have long wings hanging from the shoulders, both the gown and wings encrusted with chiffon in another colour, giving the effect of a butterfly. Simple, straight dance frocks with hems of ostrich are great favourites this season. The lace evening gown is in black, black and white, or cream, while white and all shades of rose and red are the best colours for the kowns of the sheath type consisting of a straight slip made of a rich fabric or of satin, sometimes beaded in unusual patterns. None of these dresses has sleeves, but there is no exaggerated decolletage; the back is often decollete with a high front neckline or the reverse.

Shoes are slipperrs or sandals of brocade with small buckles or are of coloured satin with embroidered toes and, occasionally, a gem-encrusted heel. When colour is introduced into the dress, satin shoes are often dyed to carry out the same note. Stockings are nude or apricot.

The Informal Evening Gown.

Lace, Chiffon, or Crepe is good for this type of frock, which is similar in line to the formal evening gown, except that it is not really dicollete at either back or front and has, in some instances, long tight or loose sleeves. Most models have scarves to complete them.

—"Vogue."

ITALY'S FEMINE "BLACK-SHIRTS"

A Patriotic Campaign by Women

Alice S. Rossi in "Il Carroccio" for May writes of the Fasciste, the feminine counterpart of the Fascisti, saying that strong patriotic feeling on the part of Italian women brought feminine Black-shirts into existence, signora Amalia Besso being their main organizer, and they have existed alongside of Fascism since its birth in 1919. Women of all classes have joined in the movement, the shop-girl and the lady of leisure side by side, the Roman district alone numbering 400. These feminine cohorts are non-political and their aim is not political drilling, but to represent a national spiritual influence, reinforcing Fascism and contributing to the moral uplift of the nation.

The women of this movement during the recent elections went about the country explaining Fascism as a spiritual force standing for energetic though not despotic action, brotherhood in labour, and uplifting God, family and country to higher ideals. No special accomplishments or training are required for membership but upon payment of an entrance fee and of a yearly membership rate any woman from 18 years of age can enlist and wear uniform and badge. The junior section, known as *Balilla*, includes the eight-to-eighteen-year-old.

Funds for philanthropic purposes, Christmas trees for poor children, help for the unemployed, for war-widows, the suffering and helpless are provided by these women and lectures and practical courses in specialized training are also part of their programme, so that their members may become efficient and render more valuable aid to their country. Their pin represents the fasces or bundle of elm or birch rods, surrounding an axe and bound together by a strap, such as the Roman lictors carried before the consuls and Emperors and its wearers are "steadfastly striving to purify the country from all disintegrating forces, that united in spirit as well as geographically, Italy may stand out in the light of the world as a nation that has triumphed over its worst self, a nation restored to security and stability."

HOME-GROWN TOMATOES

Besides supplying us with beautiful blossoms for every season the British Flower Shop is matching its horticultural excellencies with vegetable delicacies so as to make a reputation gastronomincally as well as esthetically. Just at present tomatoes hold the centre of the stage, and such a comfort as it is to know where one may buy wholesome fresh vegetables, grown under careful foreign supervision, germ-free and luscious. In a week or two lettuce from the British Flower Shop nurseries will be here again for sale at the down town shop in Nanking Road, and that will be another boon to the housekeeper who finds it difficult to vary the salads which the summer menu demands.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

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PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kyokuto Maru, July 3. From Chinwangtao. Mr. March.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Canada, July 4. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. J. Lao, Mr. J. S. Pyke, Mrs. A. M. Salquist, Miss H. N. Smith, Mr. B. A. Proulx, Mr. J. E. Hargreves, Mr. and Mrs. A. Millard, Mrs. J. F. Oglevee, Mr. H. A. Williamson, Mr. G. Egbert, Mr. R. P. Montgomery, Mr. P. I. Brahdstetter, Mr. E. Dewech, Mr. U. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. M. Healey, Mr. W. L. Houghton, Rev. P. P. Rattenberger, Mr. Y. C. Reu, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. J. Tavil, Miss M. G. Toone, Mr. J. Pauli, Rev. and Mrs. G. Moule, Miss V. de Miller, Miss E. Pamperrier, Mr. K. Saka.

Per A. O. L. S. President Grant, July 4. From Hongkong and Manila. Master D. Anderson, Mr. R. Burdin, Miss G. Corwin, Miss Cook, Dr. F. Fettes, Mrs. E. G. Gablemann, Mr. F. Grose, Miss A. Hind Master J. Hind, Mrs. E. Kraus, Mr. J. McKerrai, Mr. M. Nemadzee, Mrs. A. Remedios, Mr. N. Spear, Mrs. M. Morton, Mrs. R. A. Theobald Mr. A. J. Waller, Miss Waller, Mr. M. H. Brown, Mrs. A. F. Corwin, Mrs. R. Carroll, Miss E. Fredericks, Mr. W. E. Gabbelman and three children, Mr. E. Hind, Master R. Hind, Miss E. Hind, Miss A. Kraus, Mr. C. D. Moore and family, Mr. W. Posener, Mrs. E. Shephard, Mrs. N. Spear, Miss G. Smith, Miss Theobald, Master Waller.

Per str. Hsinming, July 5. From Tientsin. Mr. G. Reid.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 5. From Ningpo. Mr. B. Harlan.

Per str. Kiangan, July 5. From River Ports. Mrs. F. J. Brandt and three children, Rev. Herrera, Rev. J. M. Hueata.

Per str. Suiwo, July 5. From River Ports. Mrs. Speirs, Mr. R. S. Smith, Dr. Wagner, Master Tonnquist.

Per str. Kingsing, July 5. From Chefoo. Mr. Muscurs, Mr. P. E. Parks, Miss A. O. Holmes. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. Soulevitch, Mr. S. A. Goss.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Asia. July 5. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. R. Bigazze, Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, Mr. J. M. Dyer, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Foster, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. G. Hewlitt, Mr. S. J. Hicks, Mr. H. Kodoorie, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. L. T. Stodart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stott, Mrs. F. G. Thompson and two children, Mrs. M. Tobin, Mrs. C. Thwaites, Mrs. J. N. Wilson, Mr. H. P. Winslow, Mrs. C. D. Edmunds and child, Mrs. E. Esser and two children, Mrs. R. Erdman, Mrs. G. Glens, Mrs. G. C. Hern, Mrs. C. R. Jeffs and child, Mrs. C. Jobe, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kottinger, Mrs. E. E. Keithley, Mr. G. Keithley, Mr. E. Keithley, Mrs. S. L. Lovett, Miss V. Lovett, Mrs. G. A. Maginley, Miss L. Murphy, Mrs. E. D. McClintock, Mrs. H. L. Naff, Mrs. J. B. Nolan, Mrs. J. P. Olding and three children, Mrs. C. Patten, Mrs. P. E. Pendleton, Mrs. T. G. Peyton and two children, Mrs. E. Pomroy, Mrs. M. H. Spriggs, Mrs. R. E. Sammons, Mr. C. G. Sparham, Mr. B. R. Vickers, Mrs. Z. Wallace, Mrs. C. L. Walton, Rev. R. F. Wins, Mrs. J. Azzana. Miss C. P. Anderson, Miss B. R. Appleby, Mrs. A. B. Bockius, Mrs. C. J. Blumenkranz and two children, Miss B M. Cairns, Mrs. J. R. Defrees and two children Mrs. D. L. Downes, Mrs. A. Davison.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 6. From Ningpo. Mr. P. M. Record.

Per str. Ngankin, July 6. From River Ports. Miss Gracie.

Per str. Shuntien, July 6. From Tientsin. Mrs. Mense, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Benbow-Rowe. **From Chefoo.** Mr. B. G. Tennent, Mr. and Mrs. Kocher. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. E. T. Mackay, Mr. E. F. Goodale.

Per str. Kaiping, July 6. From Chinwangtao. Mr. J. Oates, Mrs. Malcolm's Nurse.

Per str. Loongwo, July 6. From River Ports. Mr. H. Markham, Mrs. C. R. Cox, Mr. Bluker, Rev. F. E. Lund.

Per str. Yingchow, July 7. From Canton, Hongkong and Amoy. Mr. D. Debber, Mr. H. Martin.

Per str. Woosung, July 7. From River Ports. Mr. H. H. Keys, Mr. M. Godfrey, Mr. Gange, Mr. D. H. Banner, Mr. Fraser, Mr. J. B. Hugh, Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. J. B. C. Lamburn, Mr. H. Gray.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 8. From Ningpo. Mr. E. M. Gauss, Miss M. Cressy Mrs. Smith, Baron A. Bann Kahlitgrud.

Per str. Haeaw, July 8. From Wenchow. Mr. Benj J. Gregory with Mrs. and two children, Mr. C. C. Trigillu.

Per str. Fausang, July 8. From Tientsin. Mrs. Blyth, Miss Darrell. **From Chefoo.** Mr. F. F. Glass Mr. and Mrs. E. Boissevain.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 9. From Ningpo. Mr. H. Rus, Mr. P. Pickering.

Per str. Kutwo, July 9. From River Ports. Miss Griffiths, Mr. A. W. Turner Mr. E. Cooper, Mr. W. J. Leigh.

Per str. Hsin Chi, July 9. From Foochow Via Wenchow. Lt.-Col. R. Buxton and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Beddick, Miss Riley.

Per str. Yungchow, July 9. From Tientsin. Miss Berema, Mr. P. de Olcachile, Mr. Sequria, Miss Byron Moore, Mr. Elias, Mr. A. H. Hopkins, Mr. H. H. Bruston.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 10. From Ningpo. Mrs. L. M. Rallesture, Dr. E. G. Sugg.

Per str. Sunning, July 10. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. W. J. Stoker.

Per str. Kanchow, July 10. From Tsingtao. Sisters Edeltrucks - and Helm, Mr. Smith, Mr. Waifirder.

Per str. Kiang Yu, July 10. From River Ports. Captain and Mrs. Bertin, Mr. A. Nalzas.

Per str. Luen Ho, July 10. From River Ports. Mr. Vilandki, Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. G. C. Wingrove, Mr. Gilmore, Rev. and Mrs. Goddard, Misses E. and M. Goddard.

Per M.M.S. Amazone, July 10. From Marseille. Mr. Joan, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Sien, Mr. and Mrs. Veren Mr. and Mrs. Dor, Mr. G. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Segand, Mr. and Mrs. Launay C. et Suzanne, Mrs. Moudron Melchior and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bellande, Mr. and Mrs. Gardier, Mr. Nougarolles, Mr. Brison, Mr. Conseil Lucy. **From Port Said.** Mr. and Mrs. Fischer. **From Saigon.** Mr. and Mrs. C. Dailey, Mr. and Mrs. Friedmann, Mrs. Le Gal et Crenau. **From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. Descans, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. J. H. Soloman, Miss Playfair, Mr. Begin, Mr. Marcus, Mr. E. A. Ceréceda, Misses A. Ericsson and L. Donaldson, Mr. J. Bible, Mr. E. W. Major, Mr. L. Diamorki.

Per str. Ningshao, July 11. From River Ports. Mrs. Stoul.

Per str. Kiangsin, July 11. From River Ports. Mr. E. H. Nomg, Mrs. H. A. Liely and child, Mrs. F. A. Finch.

Per str. Poyang, July 11. From River Ports. Mrs. Jolly, Mr. Gwyune, Miss Fredericks, Miss Pitman two British Naval Ratings.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 11. From Ningpo. Mr. D. Burns, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Delirigt, Mrs. Delirigtah.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, July 11. From Ningpo. Mr. H. B. K. Nieff and child.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Chekiang, July 4.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Wight, Miss Wight, Dr. and Mrs. Gaston.

Per str. Luenyi, July 4.—For River Ports.—Mrs. Brewer and three children, Master Macdermott, Mr. H. Schoenherr, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. L. Warner, Eng. Vallone, Miss E. H. S. Murray, Mrs. R. E. Duncan, Mr. Emery, Mr. J. J. Gannon, Sub.-Lt. Fa' D' Ostiani, Petty Officer Principi, Petty Officer Ferrareiri.

Per str. Luchow, July 5.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Paul, Master Paul, Mr. Raymond, Mr. T. O. Sexton, Mr. P. Isles, Mr. D. Andersen, Mr. Smeaton. **For Canton.**—Mr. T. A. Ehtman.

Per str. Kanchow, July 5.—For Tsingtao.—Dr. and Mrs. Hawkes Pott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maligny and child and nurse, Miss Harvey, Miss Stobie, Mrs. Lepelkin.

Per P. & O. S. Soudan, July 5.—For Singapore.—Mr. R. Bouncken, Mr. T. Cooley, Mr. L. C. Esser, Dr. W. Rucker. **For Bombay.**—Mr. J. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. M. Teckechand.

Per str. Fengtien, July 5.—For Tientsin.—Dr. Gerngross, Judge Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rodger, Mr. W. E. Ransom, Mr. C. P. Holcomb, Mr. Peyton Griffin. **For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. Rohreke, Mrs. J. Elmore and two children, Mrs. A. H. Mallett and child, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. L. Whittaker, Mr. L. Cropley, Misses Marshall, Miss Stickland, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Marshall. **For Chefoo.**—Miss Shipway, Mrs. Rohreke and two children, Mrs. Gerngross and three children.

Per str. Whangpu, July 5.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. Barr.

Per str. Nanchang, July 6.—For Swatow.—Father F. X. Ford.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Asia, July 6.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allan, Mr. T. Altadoskoff, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Akerstrom, Miss G. Akerstrom, Miss R. Akerstrom, Mr. G. B. Brewster, Mrs. I. P. Barthoff, Mr. W. E. Comerford, Master Comerford, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Cruickshank, Dr. E. W. H. Cruickshank, Captain J. N. Davis, Mr. A. David, Miss A. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dunne, Mr. R. W. Eckhart, Mr. F. C. Fette, Miss M. Fette, Mr. M. Gershevich, Mrs. L. Gershevich, Mr. E. L. Grove, Mrs. R. Gilbert, Miss L. Grier, Miss L. Grier, Miss E. Grier, Mrs. N. D. Grier, Mr. C. Giesten, Mr. D. M. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. S. Green, Mrs. E. C. Hillier, Mrs. E. C. Hamm, Miss E. M. Hadley, Mrs. C. Howard, Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, Miss V. Honigsberg, Mr. R. P. Honigsberg, Mr. S. Hore, Mr. F. Hussey-Freke, Miss M. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Harris, Miss R. M. Harris, Mr. R. B. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Joseph, Miss S. McFayden, Miss E. M. Macrow, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. H. F. Merrill and child, Miss P. Merrill, Miss M. S. Mitchell, Miss M. Patterson, Miss A. M. Pitts, Mr. J. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rettig, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Sloan and child, Miss M. Sloan, Master D. S. Sloan, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. R. F. Stewart, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mrs. Speers, Miss L. Speers, Miss E. Speers, Miss M. Speers, Mrs. Stanger-Leath, Miss Stanger-Leath, Miss V. Sooroytzeff, Miss A. I. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Warren, Rev. and Mrs. O. F. Yates. Miss E. Yates, Miss B. Yates, Miss K. Yates, Mr. E. S. Aandahl, Mr. M. Aandahl, Mr. E. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Ballock, Mr. J. Bruyn, Miss J. Bloodworth, Miss F. L. Brown, Mr. H. N. Brewster, Mr. F. S. Weens, Mr. and Mrs. O. Crawford, Master S. Crawford, Miss G. M. Clark, Mr. W. H. Crandall, Mrs. Crandall and child, Master W. Crandall, Mr. C. Caynes, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Danielson, Miss E. D. Danielson, Miss M. N. Danielson, Mr. R. Dunlap, Mrs. Dunlap and child, Miss M. Dunlap, Miss R. Dunlap, Master J. Dunlap, Mr. F. Diaz, Miss A. R. Eubank, Mr. K. C. Evans, Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Fowles, Master R. Fowles, Miss M. Fowles, Miss B. Fowles, Mrs. H. Gailey, Miss L. Horobin, Miss F. C. Kennicott, Mrs. H. Kain, Mrs. B. Long, Miss O. T. Logan, Miss E. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Millican, Miss E. Millican, Miss S. Moberg, Mr. W. H. Miner, Mrs. G. S. Miner, Mr. M. Pierpoint, Miss P. Pickel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell, Mr. R. Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard and child, Mr. J. H. Shores, Mr. F. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tornwall, Miss S. Tornwall, Miss A. Tornwall, Miss R. B. Wright.

Per str. Suiyang, July 6.—For Amoy.—Mr. Switch.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. O. W. Friessner, Mr. W. Gray.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 7.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moule, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. C. M. Ricard.

Per str. Tatung, July 7.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. P. Flyn, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mrs. M. Meller and child, Mr. Scommell, Mr. Simon, Mrs. H. H. Purcell, Miss L. H. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Soss, Mr. H. W. Robjohn.

Per str. Yingchow, July 8.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. A. Mackenzie.—**For Swatow.**—Mr. A. Fleming.

Per str. Ngankin, July 8.—For River Ports.—Master E. Lund, Mrs. F. Gibbs.

Per str. Shuntien, July 8.—For Tientsin.—Mrs. True, Mr. W. W. Hatton.—**For Chefoo.**—Miss Cameron, Mrs. Bedoni and Infant, Masters. Bedoni Mrs. Gironi and Infant, Miss A. Gironi, Miss K. Gironi, Miss L. Bedoni, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Tollefsen, Miss Mlaceck, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Chew and child, Mrs. A. F. Ufford and child, Miss Jorgensen.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. C. S. Taylor. Master. R. Taylor, Master. J. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mancell, Mr. J. White.

Per P. & O. S. Karmala, July 8.—For London.—Miss A. Christensen, Mr. W. Dickinson, Mr. J. E. G. Harris, Miss E. K. Hooper, Miss C. Harlow, (11 yrs.) Mr. G. E. Knight, Mr. T. T. Lee, Mr. J. E. Morgan, Mrs. M. A. Patrick, Miss G. Ryden, Miss I. Sandberg, Mr. N. G. A. Tonnquist, Mr. F. White.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. E. V. Miller.—**For Colombo.**—Mr. M. G. Brash, Miss E. A. Gracie.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. J. A. Eilers, Mr. J. Elmore, Mr. F. S. Hutchins, Mr. J. Lelas.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. C. M. Correa, Miss Cooper, Miss M. Cumming, Mr. S. R. Chow, Mr. S. Y. Chan, Mr. S. B. Chao, Mr. Hung, Mr. F. J. Keenan, Mrs. H. Lambe, Mr. A. Malcolm, Mr. J. F. Nicoll, Mr. C. S. Pee, Mr. P. Y. Shay, Dr. Z. Y. Tsow, Mr. S. C. Wang, Mr. S. K. Wang.

Per str. Woosung, July 9.—For River Ports.—Mr. R. F. Flack, Miss E. M. Flower, Miss K. Mossa, Miss H. Mossa, Mr. and Mrs. Rough, Mrs. S. Gatton and Infant, Miss Rough, Mrs. S. Libby, Miss R. Shibbeth, Mr. Bakes, Mr. Minny, Mrs. C. R. Cox, Mr. J. H. Lion.

Per str. Shantung, July 10.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. F. A. Wells.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. Meredith, Mr. L. S. Koo.

Per str. Kaiping, July 10.—For Chinwangtao.—Miss C. A. Fullerton, Miss R. Walker, Miss E. C. Fullerton, Mrs. W. E. Leckie and four children, Miss E. E. Mitchell, Miss Falck, Miss B. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Godby, Mrs. Scott, Miss Tartaranseff, Miss P. Thomas, Master Scott, Mrs. and Miss Scott.

Per str. Newchwang, July 11.—For Newchwang.—Mr. King.

Per str. Nanning, July 11.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Miller, Mr. Lamburn, Mr. Burton.

Per T. O. S. Anchises, July 11.—For London.—Mr. E. O. Reis, Mrs. P. Mathieson and infant, Mr. C. Kearsley, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hooper.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. Somers H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Field.—**For Singapore.**—Mrs. L. Zimmerman, Miss A. Zakarian, Mrs. T. M. Lamb and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Boisevain.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. Wm. Ironside, Mrs. A M. Burke Scott, Mr. W. J. B. Roope, Mr. M. Blazy, Mr. M. D. Zung, Mr. Wm. Knight, Mr. F. Schwenke, Mr. P A. Wood.

BIRTHS

BELL—On July 6, 1924, at Hospital Ste Marie, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, a daughter.

HÓGSTED JESPERSEN.—On July 8, 1924, at St. Marie Hospital's Maternity Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hógsted Jespersen, a son, Helge Vilhelm.

JORDAN.—On July 9, 1924, at Nanking, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jordan, a daughter, Margaret Mary.

KRASS.—On July 8, 1924, at Dr. Watanabe's Private Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Krass, of 20 Studley Avenue, a daughter.

O'NEILL-LANE.—On July 7, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mary and Timothy O'Neill-Lane, a son.

ROBB.—On June 30, 1924, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. L. Robb, a daughter.

SAPOJNIKOFF.—On July 7, 1924, at St. Marie Maternity Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Sapojnikoff, a son.

DEATH

DALLAS.—On July 7, 1924, at Peking, Richard Barnes Dallas, junior, aged 20 years and six months, after three days' illness

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
July	4	29.83	82.1	S	1	86.2	79.4	93.6	75.0	O.
„	5	29.77	82.4	S	1	86.2	79.6	95.0	75.7	C.
„	6	30.04	82.4	S S E	2	84.7	78.1	92.7	75.6	B. C.
„	7	30.03	82.1	S E	2	84.6	77.7	91.1	73.9	B. C.
„	8	29.99	81.9	E S E	2	84.8	77.7	90.7	75.0	B. O.
„	9	29.92	82.1	S E	2	84.9	77.9	92.2	75.4	B. C.
„	10	29.84	82.4	S E	3	84.7	77.7	92.1	76.1	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Inches 1923
July	4	79.0	77.0	93.8	89.6	Nil.	0.37
„	5	78.0	79.1	94.2	89.2	Nil.	0.36
„	6	78.0	76.8	92.0	81.2	Nil.	1.06
„	7	76.0	77.4	88.0	90.6	Nil.	0.14
„	8	77.0	70.0	87.4	80.6	Nil.	0.45
„	9	77.0	68.0	90.0	75.0	Nil.	1.43
„	10	78.0	74.4	90.0	77.6	Nil.	2.16

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Bolshevism's Great Idea is to Simplify Life in every way.

CHINA'S AND GERMANY'S MUTUAL CLAIMS NOW FINALLY SETTLED

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank Re-established and Buildings Restored: Recognition by China of German Loans: Germany Paying China $34,000,000

Peking, July 12.

The Waichiaopu this afternoon gave out the texts of the two Sino-German Agreements relating to the re-establishment of the German Bank and to the settlement of bonds and financial questions.

In the former Agreement, (1) China undertakes to return to the Bank as soon as possible all books taken from the Bank, including those kept during liquidation.

(2) China will return immovable property, together with the buildings thereon in Peking and Hankow, free from cumbrance: as regards immovable property in other parts of China which has been liquidated and for which the Bank asks compensation, China agree to pay the Bank $1,950,000 in Tientsin-Pukou and Hukuang Railway bonds.

(3) After that has been done, all claims by the Bank against the Chinese Government and by the Chinese Government against the Bank will be considered paid, with the exception of the advance, including interest, given by the Bank to the Chinese Government on the security of the unissued portion of the Tientsin-Pukou supplementary loan of 1910. In order to settle this matter the Chinese Government undertakes to take the steps necessary to make the hypothecated bonds negotiable and, in special, to take up the respective loan services with due regard to the interest accrued on the advance on the day when service on all Chinese Government loans issued in Germany is resumed. If desired, the Bank will advance to the Chinese Government the funds necessary for the service of these bonds for one (? year) commencing from the date of exchange of these Notes, the interest on this additional advance to be paid half-yearly at the rate of 7 per cent. by the Government to the Bank. Repayment of these advances by means of these bonds or otherwise will be arranged by special negotiations between the Bank and the Government, which will begin forthwith, the Bank undertaking not to issue the bonds to the public until the negotiations are concluded but for no longer than a year after the exchange of these Notes unless otherwise agreed upon.

Bank Fully Reinstated.

(4) The Chinese Government is prepared to reinstate the German Bank on its pre-war footing, including its functions as an issuing bank under loan agreements, and also to take steps to that effect, with the exception, however, of its functions under the Hukuang Railway loan agreement, which will for the present remain in abeyance.

(5) On the exchange of these Notes, the regulations relating to the liquidation of the Bank will be withdrawn. The order not to pay creditors of the Bank will be withdrawn on October 31, 1924.

The Note is signed by Dr. Wellington Koo.

According to the second Note, the Chinese Government agrees to the following in further execution of the second paragraph of the Note of May 20, 1921, annexed to the Sino-German Agreement of the same date:

(1) The Chinese Government will release the whole of the outstanding balance of German private property still withheld by China, the two Governments agreeing that the total value of the property so released, together with the property released since 1921, is between $69,000,000 and $70,000,000.

Payments to China.

(2) The German Government will pay to China in advance a portion of the indemnity equivalent to half the value of the released property as under Article (1), this payment to be made in the following way:

Cash paid in 1921 .....$4,000,000
$15,000,000 worth of railway bonds, namely, bonds of the 1908 Tsin-pu Loan, £1,400,000 nominal at 68, equalling £952,000 at exchange 8.42, equalling $8,016,792
Bonds of the 1910 Tsin-Pu loan, worth £950,000 nominal at 66, equalling £627,000 or $5,279,967
Bonds of the 1911 Hukuang loan, worth £381,640 at 53, equalling $1,703,308
Drawn bonds and coupons due June 15, 1924, equalling ..$15,839,909
These payments amount to $34,839,977.

(3) As final compensation for the balance of all the Government's claims arising from the war, the German Government undertakes to settle all outstanding claims of German private individuals against China except claims in connexion with the service of Chinese bonds.

(4) The Chinese Government will issue a mandate whereby the former declaration of suspension of service of the three railway loans mentioned in Article (2) and the Reorganization Loan is definitely cancelled and their full service resumed. Reorganization coupons already due will be paid a month after the exchange of these Notes except an amount in sterling of £1,087,768 or $9,160,094 which the German Government will deliver to China for cancellation. Coupons and drawn bonds of the three railway loans due before October, 1924, being secured in accordance with agreements relating to loans, will be repaid at the rate of two coupons and one drawing annually on the dates provided, commencing from October 1. The coupons and drawn bonds, due after October, will be paid on the due dates.

The Agreement Final.

(5) Execution of obligations under Articles (1), (2) and (4) will take place simultaneously, not later than eight days after the exchange of these Notes. The coupons and drawn bonds, mentioned above, as well as the railway bonds, will be handed over to the Chinese Legation in London by the German Embassy in exchange against an official notification addressed by the Legation to the Hongkong Bank, communicating to the Bank on behalf of the Chinese Government the presidental mandate provided for in Article (4).

(6) This agreement will be considered a final settlement of all outstanding claims by the Chinese Government against the German Government and German nationals and *vice versa*, provided always that they orginated prior to July 1, 1921.

This Note is also signed by Dr. Koo.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN PEKING

China Willing to Exchange Diplomatic Representatives: Consulate in Shanghai

M. KARAKHAN FIRST AMBASSADOR

London, July 11.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that Britain and America are exchanging views relative to Moscow's declared intention to give its representative at Peking full ambassadorial rank in order that he may take precedence of the other diplomatic representatives. Britain and America and, it is believed, France are inclined to ignore the Bolshevik challenge, but it remains to be seen whether, if Japan appoints an Ambassador, this will modify the dispositions of London and Washington, although the case for modification is far from strong on its merits.—Reuter.

Peking, July 11.

Present indications point to the Chinese Government complying shortly with the request of the Soviet to exchange Ambassadors. M. Karakhan made the request shortly after the Sino-Russian Agreement was concluded. The Waichiaopu replied that this was a new question, not covered by the agreement, and would require time to settle. Since then the matter has been deliberated on and the Cabinet may decide to-morrow.

There is a temporary lull in the negotiations between China and the Soviet, as Moscow has not yet ratified the agreement.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 15.

M. Karakhan presented his credentials to President Tsao Kun, this afternoon, as the first Russian Ambassador to China.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, July 16.

The Waichiaopu in a note to M. Karakhan on July 14 said that exchange of diplomatic representatives of Ambassadorial rank would be acceptable to China.

The Russian Consulate at Shanghai will be handed over to the Soviet on July 24. The Consulate at Chefoo has already been handed over.

The *"Ching Pao"* forecasts the appointment of Mr. Liu Chenghsiang, who was Minister in Petrograd in 1911 and is now Minister in Berne, as Ambassador to Russia.

The Chinese Government expects that M. Karakhan will be appointed Soviet Ambassador to China.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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DISPUTE OVER PEKING RUSSIAN LEGATION

Diplomatic Body Unable to Hand It Over Until They Know with Whom They Are Dealing: Emphatic Answer to Waichiaopu

Peking, July 12.

M. Oudendijk, the Netherlands Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, on behalf of the signatories to the Protocol this afternoon, replying to the Note of the Waichiaopu of June 27 regarding the Russian Legation, says that the representatives of the signatory Powers wish to give expression to their firm desire not to interfere with the relations between the Chinese and Russian Governments, but they also wish to state clearly that the agreements reached between these two Governments, as far as their respective Governments are concerned, are *"res inter alios acta"* (matters arranged between third parties) and could in no way weaken or infringe the engagements already undertaken by the Chinese Government *vis-à-vis* some of them or all collectively.

"Now the Diplomatic Quarter and the buildings within its conventional limits are subject to the particular *régime* which had been determined by all the signatories to the Protocol of 1901 on one hand and the Chinese Government on the other by correspondence and agreements in 1900 and 1901. From that time onward the properties within the limits of the Quarter have been subjected to international servitudes which bind the Chinese Government and the Governments signatory to the Protocol. The Chinese Government can only exercise or dispose the rights or properties of the Quarter within the limits fixed by these international servitudes, the nature and extent of which are known to your Excellency.

Who Are We Dealing With?

"The foreign Governments who signed or benefit from the agreements of 1901 can themselves only use their premises within the Quarter or dispose of them within the limits fixed by these servitudes as well as *vis-à-vis* of the Chinese Government as *vis-à-vis* of the Powers who were their co-signatories in 1901. Indeed between these co-signatories a number of detailed arrangements have been concluded during the past 24 years with a view to making it possible for each of them to benefit by the advantages granted them collectively.

"This complicated situation, which in 1920 compelled the signatories to the Protocol to assume responsibility and care for the premises of the Russian Legation, obliges them at present to hand over these premises only to the representative of the Russian Government with whom they will first assure themselves of maintenance of the arrangements which constitute the conventional status of the Diplomatic Quarter. Precedents show that this object is easily attained and the signatories to the Protocol think that their relations with their new colleague will be rendered easier if they are inaugurated by an understanding about the conditions of their good neighbourship.

"These discussions are therefore not within the competency of the Chinese Government but the signatories to the Protocol recognize that in order to start them they must apply for the kind intermediation of Your Excellency.

Soviet Recognized by Two Only

"Of the eight Governments they represent only two have recognized the Soviet and the others can only be officially informed by the Chinese Government of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia. By your Note of June 27 Your Excellency has already acquitted yourself of this task and by this communication you could have considered your obligations as entirely fulfilled. It seems, however, that Your Excellency is disposed to continue your good offices and the signatories to the Protocol should feel grateful if you would act as their intermediary for it is from Your Excellency that they expect the notification of the name of the diplomatic representative accredited to the Chinese Government by the Soviet and to Your Excellency they address a request to ask him to enter into direct relations with their Dean in order to discuss and arrange the little affair which is the subject of this Note."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

To Exchange Ambassadors.

Peking, July 13.

It has now been virtually decided that China will comply with the Soviet request to exchange Ambassadors.

The Government is considering the question of White Russians in China and while there is no likelihood of China denying the right of an asylum to political refugees, there seems to be a probability that a number of Russians who came to China merely in order to gain a livelihood and, failing, now find themselves stranded, will be deported.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE GERMAN BANK IN PEKING

French Objection to Opening as Mortgaged to Banque Industrielle

Peking, July 11.

The French Minister yesterday filed his third protest with the Waichiaopu with regard to the re-opening of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, to the effect that inasmuch as the building of the bank in question was mortgaged to the Banque Industrielle de Chine by the Chinese Government, it behoved the Chinese Government to prohibit the use by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank of the mortgaged property pending the repayment of the loan.—Eastern News Agency.

Three Notes of Protest.

Peking, July 11.

The French Legation has sent three Notes to the Waichiaopu concerning the Sino-German agreement.

The first deals with general principles of the agreement, the second refers to the payment of German funds to China, and the third deals with the handing over of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in view of the fact that a French bank in Peking holds a mortgage over the German bank buildings.—Reuter.

U. S. CLAIM ON CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

Peking, July 15.

The American Legation yesterday sent a further note to the Waichiaopu briefly reiterating the position adopted by the Note of May 3 with regard to the foreign stock-holders, bond-holders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE CHINA CONSORTIUM AGREEMENT

Special Meeting Called in London: China's Efforts to Raise Loans

London, July 12.

A special session of the council of the China Banking Consortium has been summoned to meet in London on Monday. It is stated that importance is attached to the expected attendance of Mr. Thomas Lamont, a partner in Messrs. Morgan's. The business includes consideration of recent attempts by the Chinese Government to secure loans from other sources.—Reuter.

Council's Recommendation of Renewal on Its Expiry Next Year

London, July 16.

At a meeting of the Council of the China Consortium held at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to-day, the representatives of groups present comprised Sir Charles Addis (British), who presided, M. Thion de la Chaume (French), Mr. Thomas Lamont (American) and Mr. K. Yano (Japanese). The Council adopted a resolution recommending renewal of the Consortium agreement upon its nominal expiry in October, 1923, so that it would remain in force subject only to the privilege of withdrawal by members upon 12 months' notice.—Reuter.

CONSPIRATORS IN CANTON

Agitators Plotting Against Foreign Governments and Their Representatives

Peking, July 10.

The Note from the Consular Body at Canton to the Canton Administration concerning plots against foreigners in Canton, which was briefly mentioned yesterday, was as follows:—

Your Excellency,

Canton, June 26.

I have the honour on behalf of my colleagues and myself to bring to your notice the fact that information which reaches us from various sources indicates that agitators plotting against foreign Governments, who are prepared to adopt forcible methods against the representatives of such foreign Governments in order to attain their objects, appear to be using Canton as a meeting place and a point from which to carry on their activities. While we feel assured that the Canton Authorities are endeavouring to suppress such activities and to prevent the carrying out of such inimical intentions, the impression prevails that those authorities are not taking sufficiently vigorous steps in that respect.

I, therefore, have the honour to request on behalf of my colleagues and myself assurances from Your Excellency that the Canton Authorities will not fail to take prompt measures to suppress such plots or movements if found to be within their jurisdiction, or alternatively to communicate with the local representative of the Power concerned to enable him to take such steps as the occasion may require.

(Signed) Eiji Amau,
Consul-General for Japan
and Senior Consul.

His Ex.
M. Liao Chung-kai
Civil Governor of Kuangtung,
Canton.

—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Authorities' Reply to Consular Note

Peking, July 12.

The Canton Administration has replied to the communication sent to them on June 26 by the Consular Body at Canton drawing the attention of the Administration to reports of plots against foreigners in Canton and requesting that the necessary steps be taken for the protection of foreigners there.

The reply states that the Canton Government wishes to point out Government has in the past been quite friendly to the foreign Powers and their representatives in Canton and, although the names and characters of the persons referred to in connexion with the reported plots were not mentioned by the Consular Body, the police have been ordered to take measures for the arrest of all suspects.

In this connexion the Canton Government wishes to point out that many conspirators against it are being harboured in districts controlled by Governments which the Consuls in Canton represent. The Canton Goverment will be very greatly obliged if steps will be taken to control these elements inimical to it.

It is reported that the Canton police have succeeded in locating a place where the manufacture of bombs was being carried on and in arresting five men.

Sir J. Jamieson's Free Speech.

Various public bodies in Canton are reported to be demanding an apology from the British Consul-General (Sir James Jamieson), on account of his recent speech in London, and agitating for a boycott of British bank notes issued in Hongkong.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

In reply to an inquiry from the Waichiaopu, the Nungshanpu writes that, although it is clearly stipulated in the treaties that matters relating to trademarks shall be decided by Chinese officials according to Chinese regulations, the Ministry is willing to meet the wishes of the Diplomatic Corps. They are also sympathetically disposed to listen to the Chairman of the International Trademark Association who has been asked through the Chinese Ministers in Belgium and Switzerland to recommend an expert in trademark laws to serve as adviser to the Chinese Government.

THE RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI

Really Expected This Autumn: A Case of Take It or Leave It

From a Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, July 5.

Negotiations for the restoration of Weihaiwei to China were resumed at Peking a few days ago and the opinion is freely expressed that a final stage has been reached and that the British flag will be hauled down at an early date—possibly on September 30 next. It would seem that the prolonged and—to people who have made their homes here—the harassing uncertainty of the past three years is really about to end, though, of course, as has happened several times already, another hitch may occur at the 11th hour. It is said that the British Government is now taking a firmer line—the "take it, or leave it," attitude.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PREMIERSHIP

Meetings in Peking in Support of the Nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen

Peking, July 13.

Dr. W. W. Yen's friends and opponents are at work trying to influence Members of the House of Representatives in anticipation of the forthcoming vote on Dr. Yen's nomination. Mr. Cheng Koh, Minister of the Interior, gave a reception yesterday to some 200 members at the Chuen Hsin Tien. Mr. Cheng is a supporter of Dr. Yen. On the other hand, Mr. Moh Lin, leader of the Minchihshih, gave a reception yesterday to other Members at Taipinghu Club. Owing to the unfavourable weather both receptions were poorly attended.

According to the Chinese press, Dr. Wellington Koo gave a reception to Members of Parliament last evening at his residence with the object of aiding the cause of Dr. Yen.

Mr. Chang Yao-kuei, Director of the National Conservancy Bureau at Nanking, reports that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan is in favour of the appointment of Dr. Yen as Premier.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FUKIEN

Request for Retention of Admiral Sah Chen-ping as Civil Governor

Peking, July 13.

Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei and other prominent naval officers have telegraphed to Peking urging that Admiral Sah Chen-ping be retained as Civil Governor of Fukien, according to Chinese unofficial reports. There are indications, however, that Admiral Sah's resignation will be accepted and it is believed that the Government will appoint Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, who is now Tupan of Frontier Defence between Fukien and Kuangtung, as Civil Governor concurrently. This appointment would check the power of Gen. Chow Yin-jen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Civil Governor of Chihli has issued a circular order to all the district magistrates stating that the Ministry of Interior has authorized him to encourage subscribers to the famine relief fund. Those who give from $10,000 to $5,000 who are officials of the second and third grades, are to be recommended to await appointment by the President.

Mr. Liu Shih-yu, Resident Agent in Shanghai of the Military Secretariat in the Presidential Palace, has submitted a list of names in the police forces of the two settlements for the bestowal of decorations in recognition of their services. President Tsao is said to have "circled out" over 30 of these and referred them to the Ministry of War.

THE BRITISH BOXER INDEMNITY

Money Definitely Applied to Educational Purposes

London, July 11.

The standing committee on the China Indemnity Bill has inserted Amendments which provide that the money shall be applied to such educational and other purposes as may be determined by the Foreign Secretary. The original draft did not specify education.

The Foreign Secretary has also now to act only after consultation with an advisory committee, consisting of 10 persons appointed by the Secretary of State, of whom at least one shall be a woman and at least one a Chinese.—Reuter.

Wu Pei-fu's Suggestion that Money Be Used for Railways Approved in Peking

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 12.

It has just transpired that at the first Cabinet meeting held under the Officiating Premiership of Dr. Wellington Koo, General Wu Pei-fu's suggestion that British Boxer Indemnity moneys should be used for railway and road construction was unanimously approved.

That this resolution has been taken before the return of the funds has been finally sanctioned by the British Parliament may possibly mean that representations will be made in London to this effect.

Government Taking Note Suggestion

London, July 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to Sir Walter de Frece (Conservative), said that the project of building a railway for commercial development with the balance of the Boxer Indemnity had been brought to the notice of the British Government, but not from any official source. It would be submitted to the committee advising on utilization of the funds, by whose opinion the British Government would be guided.—Reuter.

According to the Chinese press, Gen. Shen Hung-ying and Marshal Lu Yung-ting have now signed an agreement of peace at Kueilin.

Peking, July 13.—The Government has telegraphed to Gen. Ma Lien-cha, Tuli of Anhui, telling him to take immediate steps to suppress the bandit uprising in that province. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 11.—President Tsao Kun gave a banquet yesterday to M. de Fleuriau, the French Minister. A large number of high officials and prominent personages were present. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Gen. Hsiung Pin-chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, reports the restoration of the old Russian Consulate and post office buildings at Chefoo to the Soviets, and that the whole business has now been amicably settled.

A Mukden telegram to the Chinese press states that Mr. Wang Yung-kiang, Civil Governor of Fengtien, tendered his resignation on July 11 and returned to Chinchou, his native town, pleading the illness of his wife as an excuse. The real reason is believed to be his disagreement with Marshal Chang Tso-lin regarding the prohibition of speculation in currency coins. Chang has sent an officer to persuade Wang to return to his post.

Telegrams to the Chinese press report that the announcement by the Chinese Legation in London that all the German Issue Bonds will be received as valid, has been received with great satisfaction. The "Morning Post" devotes a special article to the subject, assuring holders of these bonds that they may anticipate a handsome profit. Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, reports that the Hukuang Bonds are to be redeemed through the London, City & Midland Bank. He has requested that the Bank of China be instructed to confirm this arrangement as soon as possible.

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THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY

July 14.

THE British community in Shanghai will join heartily with their French friends to-day in celebrating the Fourteenth, democracy's day and anniversary of an event which helped to change the face of Europe. For long years now, the communion of the French and British peoples in Shanghai has been of the most cordial and helpful character, and both have had the good sense not to allow unhappy pre-war differences among diplomats to endanger a firmly established friendship. Unfortunately, as the latest developments show, the task of adjusting French and British policies in relation to Germany continues to present grave difficulties, and it is to be feared that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, dominated by the desire to secure a settlement which shall satisfy the just claims of France and, so far as may be, remove cause of future strife, yet finds himself in no less difficult a position than that of his predecessors. He has been prepared to make concessions, but there are points beyond which even a Labour Government, with its traditional dislike of the old diplomacy, cannot go. France has a just debt and peremptorily demands payment. Britain agrees, but, always concerned with the maintenance of her great foreign markets, cannot afford to see one of them economically crushed. Frankly, it is a matter of self-interest on both sides, and concessions will have to be made. Once a final amicable settlement is arrived at, Europe will have a chance of settling down and the resumption of normal conditions will be of the utmost benefit to all. Without such settlement, political and economic conditions must continue in their present uncertain and disorganized state, actually harmful and potentially disastrous. There must be generous compromise if peace is to become an established reality, and we trust that the British and French leaders will find a speedy path to this very desirable goal.

PROSPICE RESPICE

July 14.

"WHEN thinking over the manner in which we might celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the "North-China Daily News," it occurred to us that, besides the usual retrospect, we might try to look forward into the future. "Of making many books" about the history of foreigners in the Far East, there is no end, and the flesh knows no weariness in reading of the quaint doings and surroundings of our predecessors in Cathay. But in dwelling on the romance of the past there is a danger that we overlook the no less vivid romance of the present and that thereby our daily judgment of men and things may become warped and liable to mislead us. For indeed in this latter-day romance there lies the kernel of great and practical changes.

So for the supplement which we issue to-day, in addition to stories of sixty years ago and of the intervening years, we have asked some of the leaders of Young China to write of what they are doing and hope to do. It is indeed a case in China to-day that we do not see the wood for the trees. Political disorganization, intrigue and lawlessness appear to block every outlook. And yet, to a far greater extent than is commonly supposed, these unhappy symptoms are superficial. We have only to read Mr. Wen Shih-tsen's charming article in the supplement, "Back to the Interior," to realize how vast a population there is whose steady character and ancient philosophy remain as they were centuries ago. But more than this discovery, the moral of which may not be altogether palatable to the progressive, there are going on behind the screen of political tribulation enormous changes and a great mass of work is being done which calls urgently for attention. Some time ago a Shaohsing merchant drew the writer's attention to what is being done in education. "When I was young," he said, "nobody thought that girls wanted education. Now it is absolutely demanded for them and the number of schools in my home country is astounding." What is even more amazing is the work that Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling describes in this number (the article came too late for the supplement) to bring learning within the reach of all by means of "the Thousand Characters." In ways such as this, in the cultivation of science and multiplication of hopitals, the influence of modern thought is not confined to coteries of individuals but is spreading to every part of China.

What will be the outcome of it all, we can but speculate. To many thinkers it appears impossible that republicanism, the merits of which are doubtful even in the West, can ever take firm root in so alien a soil as that of the Orient, steeped in traditions of paternal government, alike in state, village and family, through thousands of years. But while we strive to look into the future, at least taking note of the things about us from which the future may be builded, we may bethink ourselves of the past. In the long, long history of China thirteen or fourteen years are a very little space of time, even in comparison with other similar periods dividing one form of government or dynasty from another. Brigandage, too, and difficulties over the treaty rights have occurred again and again even in the comparatively brief time of foreign residence in China, just as virulently as we find them to-day. Whatever China may yet become, we make too much of the tribulations that attend her attainment. In one respect at least she and Great Britain are strikingly alike. Always, so far as memory can reach, has England been going to the dogs. Yet somehow she survives and even exhibits remarkable signs of vitality. So is it with the Sons of Han. "Alas poor China, how has thy gleamy become gloomy!"—carolled the Japanese poet; and anyone who has been in China for three weeks could quote yards of evidence in support. But longer experience revives the spirit of hopefulness; and in the brave optimism and undismayed work of the men and women who have so kindly helped to celebrate our jubilee, we find much to assure us of a future for China greater than the best she has ever known.

IT is estimated in the Chinese press that 40,000 new troops have been recruited by the provincial armies of China during the past six months.

THE S. V. C.

July 14.

THE publication of the "Annual Return of Efficients" in the Volunteer Corps Routine Orders is a matter of interest to the community as a criterion of how individual members of the Corps are carrying out their agreements with the Council to make themselves efficient each year of their service. The conditions for which, as laid down in the Corps regulations, are

For 1st Class Efficient.—He has attended the requisite number of parades and has qualified in musketry.

For 2nd Class Efficient.—(a) Whilst otherwise qualified as a 1st Class efficient has failed to attain the requisite standard in musketry; (b) Through sickness or unavoidable absence from Shanghai has been unable to attend the requisite number of parades or to complete the course of musketry. A member who has failed in both these respects cannot be classified as efficient.

Comparing this year's results with those of 1922-23, a marked advance has been made, nine Units having increased their percentage of 1st class efficients, the most noticeable being the Maritime, Chinese, Japanese, Shanghai-Scottish and Portuguese Companies. The Machine Gun Company was unfortunate in firing its musketry classification practices on a stormy day, with the result that the number of its third class shots is out of all proportion to its standard of shooting. Next year will undoubtedly see them where they should be, namely, in the first three in order of merit. Seventy men failed to become efficient this year as against 135 last year; in these numbers are included the Italian Company of which 96 per cent. were inefficient. During the year 1923, 500 new members joined the Corps and it speaks well for the spirit pervading the Units that the non-efficients, other than in the Italian Company, are only 4 per cent. of the whole, as against 10 per cent. last year. This year, in musketry the marksmen and first class shots are 211 and 222 respectively, as against 149 and 185 last year—a very decided advance.

It is a pity that service in the Corps does not appear to appeal to the great majority of the fit amongst the foreign community. Each Unit gives many happy hours to its members apart from the friendships that are engendered by fellow service. Efficiency without numbers is not far removed, in intrinsic value, from numbers without efficiency and it seems strange that so many fit men in Shanghai are content to put personal pleasure before the obvious and pleasant duty of joining the Volunteers. Slackers are not wanted, in fact they are soon put out again. If trouble comes the Volunteer is ready to meet it; what does the non-Volunteer intend to do then?

THE SMOKE EVIL

July 15.

WE published recently the report of an interview, secured by a correspondent of a home paper, with Sir H. Dennis Readett-Bayley, K.B.E., etc., who promises to rid the city of Nottingham of its smoke nuisance. This opens up an alluring prospect of thought. No one who has given any attention to the subject can have the slightest doubt of the terrible nature of the plague of smoke with which the old country is afflicted. There is, first of all, the inexcusable waste of it. The fact that Britain must pay more than £50,000,000 annually for oil supplies, which could, if the coal were turned into gas instead of being converted in crude furnaces into smoke, he saved to the nation, must surely appeal to every business man. We are paying away millions of money to liquidate our war debt to the United States and our own debtors are paying us nothing. That £50,000,000, if kept in the country, would lighten perceptibly the load of taxation which must be carried if we are to meet our foreign commitments.

Smoke is good carbon mixed with certain gases. These are deleterious to those who are unfortunate enough to have to breathe them but are capable of being converted into valuable products of which oil is the best known. Everyone will remember that during the war we were dependent on the by-products of the distillation of coal into gas for our most powerful explosives. Mr. Lloyd-George enunciated at that time a scheme whereby all the coal mined in Great Britain was to be converted into gas at the pithead. The gas, after giving up certain valuable constituents, was to be used for the production of electric power and this, in turn, to drive the wheels in our factories and for all industrial purposes. The idea seems, like some other big projects, such as the widening and deepening of the Clyde and Forth canal, to have been abandoned. The stimulation of the war provoked big thinking, but with the advent of peace we have fallen back into our old narrow groove and once more think parochially. Particularly in regard to the smoke nuisance we continue to permit the chimneys of our manufacturing centres to pour poisonous chemicals into the air which, if treated scientifically, would be a source of wealth to us instead of a cause of disease, a blight on the countryside and a ceaseless reproach for our indifference and lack of enterprise.

It is, or, perhaps, we should say, was, the custom of certain writers to pour contempt on the Chinese for their apathy in neglecting to develop the resources of their country lest, in so doing, they should injure the mysterious "feng-shui" which is essential to the well-being of the nation. These writers pointed out that this purblind conservatism condemned the masses to poverty and ignorance with all their attendant evils. But whatever reproach may, in this connexion, be levelled at the Chinese can, with ten-fold effect, be applied to ourselves. The mineral wealth which they allow to lie hidden in the bowels of the earth is, at least, harmless there. But we, by an ingenious use of giant chimneys, diffuse our potential wealth, in the form of gaseous chemicals, far and wide over the land and, in so doing, make the healthful breezes scatter grime and dirt, sickness and death wherever they blow. We therefore hail the coming of a man who is going to do what lies within the power of an individual to cleanse one city from the death-dealing smoke evil. Sir H. Dennis Readett-Bayley is a wealthy colliery owner. If he can prove that there is money in the process of turning smoke into petrol, he will doubtless have imitators, though Ruskin wore his heart out in vain efforts to persuade the people of England to save the children from death and the fair fields of their land from pollution. Even his matchless prose was powerless to evoke more than a sneer from those whose duty it was to care for these things. It is like a fairy tale; gold for grime. So many hundreds of pounds sterling for so many tons of smoke! Yes, but fairy tales have a habit of coming true. Everyone remembers the great heaps of unsightly slag that disfigured the dreary landscape of the black country in the midlands. Many of those slag heaps are now disappearing. It has been discovered that cement can be made from slag and the thing that was not only worthless, but worse than worthless, as money had to be paid for a place to dump it in, has now become a valuable property.

When it has been demonstrated that there is money in smoke perhaps we shall even see the day when the dirty little launches that belch forth volumes of poisonous, black fumes on the river front will mend their ways. Visitors, tell us what a magnificent boulevard the Bund seems to be when looked at from the river. If we can banish the smoke fiend there is hope both for the Bund and the garden. They will be worthy of the encomiums lavished on them by those who have never inhaled a whiff from the funnels of the noisy craft that pollute the waters of the Whangpoo.

RISKS OF RIOTING

July 16.

IN the recent libel action which Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, brought against Sir Sankaran Nair, formerly a high Indian official, and which resulted in the plaintiff being awarded £500 damages and the costs of the action, the investigation ranged over a wide field. One important question considered in the judge's charge to the jury was the justification, or otherwise, of the stern measures used by the military authority when called upon by the civil authorities to suppress a riotous meeting in northern India which, if not suppressed, might have had the most disastrous and widespread consequences. The suppression of rioting, especially when the rioters are ignorant and follow blindly the guidance of unscrupulous leaders, is a most difficult and distressing duty to all in authority. Some years ago, when Lord Haldane was Secretary of State for War, the writer heard a very interesting debate on this subject in the House of Commons. All the speakers, whether civil or military, who had taken part in the suppression of riots, expressed their extreme dislike of being obliged to act in such emergencies. Nevertheless, public order had to be maintained.

The duty is still more difficult in countries, such as India, where the rioters belong to one race and those in authority to another. It is all very well for persons living in countries where law and order are well established to criticize official proceedings taken in a moment of extreme danger with no other motive than to save the lives of thousands of men, women, and children; were they actually present at the scene and aware of all the circumstances and the intensity of the passions of Orientals, they would think differently. In China, fortunately, the people on the whole are less easily stirred to rioting than in other parts of the Orient. Still, even here riots have often occurred, lives have been lost, property destroyed, and the present discontent and lawlessness are so widespread that no one can tell what may happen at any time and place. It is well, therefore, that political agitators and other persons, whether Chinese or foreign, inclined to foment public disturbances, should at least know the risks they run where English law prevails. In the trial to

which we have referred the following *obiter dicta* formed part of the charge to the jury by the very able judge who presided. (1) Persons taking a prominent part at a riotous meeting are to be judged by the general effect of the speeches and resolutions made rather than by the actual words used. We are all familiar with the oratorical device of inciting to a turbulent course of action under cover of seemingly protesting against it. In what he believed was a good cause Mark Antony used the device when he instigated the Roman mob to riot over the death of Julius Caesar, and it was very effective.

> O masters! if I were disposed to stir
> Your hearts and minds to mutiny and rage,
> I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong,
> Who, you all know, are honourable men.
> I will not do them wrong; I rather choose
> To wrong the dead, to wrong myself and you,
> *Citizens.* We'll mutiny.
> *First Cit.* We'll burn the house of Brutus.

This point is emphasized because many Orientals are born orators, well acquainted with subterfuges which may enable them to evade the responsibility of their utterances. As the judge said at the trial: "The resolutions put to the meeting might be innocent, but that was a device well known in the history of seditious crime." (2) The presence of women, children, and casual spectators at a riotous meeting cannot be allowed to paralyse the decisions of the authorities in their attempts to quell the riot. The defendant in the trial contended that it would be wrong to save the lives of 1,000 innocent persons by dropping a bomb which might kill one innocent person, and that if any man who was going to a murderous meeting chose to take a child with him the whole mob should be immune. The judge did not agree. To drop bombs and use machine-guns on persons working peaceably in the fields clearly would be wrong; but he said it would be a wholly different thing to use bombs or machine-guns against a crowd which was about to attack buildings or to murder. (3) An officer in authority who, in the performance of a painful duty, gives orders to use the extreme measure of firing on a riotous mob, when he acts with absolute honesty of purpose and in accord with his best judgment, is not to be punished as if he had committed a criminal act, even if it should be proved later, on a calm consideration of all the facts, that in grave and exceptional circumstances he may not have acted with perfect judgment. This is reasonable and fair. No human being is omniscient or gifted with unerring judgment. Besides, if an officer makes a serious mistake in a professional emergency he usually suffers loss by not being entrusted with similar responsibilities again. The judge expressed the view that the military authority whose conduct had been questioned, in the grave and exceptional circumstances acted rightly in the method he adopted for quelling a very dangerous riot.

It is most unfortunate that the present discontent and political unrest in many lands can be traced to the propaganda, in the name of democracy, of the doctrine that all nations and peoples, presumably even the head hunters or Dyaks of Borneo, no matter how backward they may be morally and politically, have the liberty to do as they please without regard to their own welfare or the rights and welfare of other peoples. There is no guarantee of permanent human progress and such a doctrine may lead us all back to barbarism. There has been a great deal of sentimental talk of making the world safe for democracy. When we consider the frightful revolution in Russia and the present state of China and certain other countries, the question whether democracy can be made safe for the world is of far greater importance.

RESTRICTION OF RACIAL MIGRATION

July 17.

When the great earthquake occurred in Japan a few months ago and the United States promptly and generously sent aid to the stricken people, many Americans were convinced that the two countries were now united by bonds of friendship which nothing could ever weaken. To these amiable enthusiasts the United States immigration law, with its provision for Japanese exclusion, and the recent Japanese outbreak of passionate resentment over it, must have caused painful surprise. Yet history gives continual evidence of the precarious nature of national friendships. Nations may be drawn together by a common danger or by some other exigency, but when the danger or exigency is over it takes very little to arouse reciprocal antagonism. This antagonism rests on primitive instincts and is therefore often stronger than the inclination to friendship. The excitement in Japan is subsiding, but the resentment cannot altogether disappear while the discrimination remains unmodified.

Peace has its problems no less than those of war. If a league of nations were formed sufficiently strong to prevent all war, and if all countries adopted free trade and removed all restrictions to immigration and emigration, there can be no question that some races or peoples would find it very hard, if not impossible, to compete successfully with others. In Manchuria it has been proved that the Japanese cannot hold their own against the Chinese, so the Japanese do not welcome Chinese labourers to Japan. The working classes of the white races cannot compete with the labourers of Asiatic races who can live and thrive under conditions which would mean death to the whites. Consequently, in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation, individual and national, not only the United States, but also British Columbia, Australia, and South Africa are endeavouring to exclude Asiatic labour. The United States has gone further, and limits the number of foreigners of all nationalities, Europeans included, which it will receive in any one year. This policy of self-defence has nothing to do with passing currents of political feeling. As President Coolidge says:—

"The enactment of this provision does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation.

"The bill rather expresses the determination of the Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration, instead of leaving it to international arrangements. It should be noted that the bill exempts from the exclusion provision Government officials, those coming to this country as tourists, or temporarily for business or pleasure, those in transit, seamen, those already resident here, and returning from temporary absences, professors, ministers of religion, students, and those who enter solely to carry on trade in pursuance of existing treaty provisions.

Unfortunately, the restriction of Japanese emigration to the United States, which might have been left to the voluntary action of Japan in accordance with a previous agreement, was enacted by statute. It is only the method over which there is disagreement; upon the main point, the exclusion of Japanese labour, there is general agreement in the United States, especially in the West, and it is in accord with Japan's own policy towards the Chinese.

The heated discussion of the subject by members of the Christian churches of Japan and their present unfriendliness to Americans is most regrettable; perhaps there is much misunderstanding. At the very time when one mission alone is appealing to the home church in the United States for over two million gold dollars to rebuild its school-buildings and hospital in Tokyo destroyed by the earthquake, the appeal being supported by leading Japanese, to talk of shaking off the monetary yoke with which the parent missions of America have saddled the Japanese Christians is hard to understand. The parent missions have no desire to fasten a financial yoke on the Japanese, or to hinder the movement towards the complete independence of the Japanese churches, for this is really the goal of missionary work. But they hope and expect that all will be accomplished in a spirit of good-will. Much of the language used at these meetings in Japan we may be sure Americans will soon forget. But they must also fairly recognize that a proud people such as the Japanese cannot easily accept a law of which the sentimental effect to their self-love is quite as keenly felt as its material disadvantage. The whole episode shows that we are still far from the millennium. Commercial and other purely mundane interests, or the fear of a common danger, will never bind the nations together in peace and good-will. There must be a supra-national bond, such as the belief in the brotherhood of man and that the brotherhood rests on a spiritual basis. With this belief sincerely held it will be possible to find the solution of the grave economic problems which are now confronting all nations.

THE CONSORTIUM ONCE MORE

July 18.

Although the mere notion of lending money to the Chinese Government as it is to-day is laughable, the meeting of the China Consortium in London is of more than passing interest. Belgium, we note, whose membership, when convenient to her, was provided for in the original agreement, was not represented and presumably has not yet come in. It is important to notice that Mr. Thomas Lamont was present on America's behalf. The policy of the United States Government in the field of Chinese finance has been vacillating in the past. Under President Taft, the right of American banks to partake in the financing of the Szechuan railways—out of which the first Consortium or Six-Power Group grew—was successfully asserted. But President Wilson disliked Mr. Taft's policy and the American members retired from the Group, which thus became a Five-Power organization. Yet it was under President Wilson that the Consortium once more came into shape after the war; and it was Mr. Lamont who succeeded in persuading the Japanese Government to waive certain reservations which would have wrecked the whole project, and thus made the Consortium possible. Mr. Lamont's presence in London and the agreement concluded to continue the Consortium for practically an indefinite period is satisfactory evidence that the policy which Washington has been pursuing of abstention from international engagements is not to apply to financial questions in China. Mr. Lamont could not well be spared from the Consortium's councils. He represents the great house of Morgan, and both by personal experience of the Orient and by his own reputation in banking circles, his continued membership of the group is in every way to be desired.

One of the reasons, we are told, for the Consortium's meeting at the present time was "recent attempts by the Chinese Government to secure loans from other sources." If the Chinese Government can find anyone foolish enough to lend it any money, the Consortium cannot, of course, prevent it. In this respect, therefore, its meeting is probably meant to remind possible lenders that it is still in existence; to set them thinking again of the reasons for which it was formed; and to warn them of the suicidal policy of lending money to Peking when the Consortium has no intention of doing so. It may be recalled that the scheme for the formation of the consortium was announced in May, 1919, although the idea of it had been elaborated two months earlier by Sir Charles Addis in a London financial paper. It owed its inception to the orgy of Peking's borrowings in Japan during the year 1918—which the Japanese Government for mally abjured shortly after the close of the war. It implied no desire to kill healthy competition for industrial purposes; but it did aim to put an end to mere gambling in money-lending to Peking, Canton or other party; and it distinctly stated that the Consortium would not lend money to China for political purposes. To avoid any appearance of trying to establish a monopoly of China loans, a long list was published of outside banks, which would participate in any loan that might be floated. Naturally the Chinese officials of Peking disliked the Consortium from the first, and lost no time in spreading reports that it was designed to force loans upon China, deprive her of freedom of access to the money market, etc., etc.; in all of which they were materially assisted by well meant but excessive speech-making by one agent of the Consortium, whose asseverations that it would never lend money in China for aught but productive purposes naturally excited suspicion in the oriental mind that the speaker meant the exact opposite of what he said. Time, however, has vindicated the Consortium: if it has not lent money for industrial purposes, neither has it for any other; and although its existence has in no way debarred organizations from selling things to Peking which it does not need, for prices which they now find difficulty in realizing, the fact that the Consortium, with its intimate first-hand knowledge of China, has been unable to do any business with her has undoubtedly helped to keep off adventurers from risking their money. When an organization like the Consortium won't lend, there is obviously something wrong with the would-be borrower. From the foreigner's point of view anybody who lends money to-day to any political party in China is a foe to all Westerners in common. There is no party which deserves to be supported by money from abroad nor to which such support could be given without at once exciting the active antagonism of all other parties.

For this reason we should welcome a new declaration of policy by the Consortium. The purely negative announcement which was sufficient for the situation in 1919 is not enough for to-day. At that time we were still near enough to the time when there had been a Government in Peking to make it just possible that the plain hint implied by the statement of the Consortium's policy would bring the mandarins of modern China to their senses and induce them to think a little less of themselves, a little more of their responsibilities. Since then, however, the Washington Conference has disclosed a new situation. The failure of the policy then mapped out may ultimately prove of the utmost advantage. Washington assumed that China was one and united and it framed certain concessions on that assumption. The only result was to reveal to the world that she was disjointed and anarchic. That is what has now to be officially recognized, as an indispensable preliminary to better things. So long as the Powers continue to tolerate the deception that the Washington policy is even thinkable in present circumstances, China will not come together. A firm declaration from the Consortium that there should be no question of increasing the Customs duties until treaties are respected and foreign lives and property secured, would have an excellent effect. We are not afraid that anyone will lend any considerable sum to Peking. We are afraid of that Customs surtax, the results of which would be inimical to Chinese and foreign interests as the proceeds would inevitably be squandered. We want to see the Washington policy definitely abjured until China can show that she has a real Government. Then at last she might begin to set her house in order and to live on her own resources as she so easily could.

MAN AND HIS GLANDS

July 19.

If any of our grandfathers, hobnobbing on the banks of the Huangpu a hundred years or so ago, had suggested that iron ships would float up the river during the lifetime of his sons, we can all imagine how he would have been scoffed at. Iron had not then been known to float. It was the "impossible." Nowadays, it is no longer the impossible. Everybody knows that iron floats. Similarly, at one time wireless was "impossible," so was the telephone, so were motor-cars and aeroplanes and the radio, and a dozen other features of scientific progress that have become commonplaces in our daily life. When we read, therefore, as reprinted in these columns not long ago the assertion of Dr. W. J. A. Bailey (of the American Endocrine Laboratories of New York) that our knowledge of human glands will literally transform our living, we naturally doubt the statement. This is usually the mental attitude of mankind towards faint glimmerings of the discovery of some new aspect of truth. Man has ceased to be able to use any powers of perception other than through the senses. Indeed, most men are entirely unconscious that they can know or perceive anything other than through the senses, and are equally unaware that the senses betray them every moment that they live.

We have too long regarded insanity, declared Dr. Bailey, as purely a brain condition, but its seat "is unquestionably in the endocrine glands, which absolutely control *every brain function.*" This is an important statement. For a long time many patient and sincere investigators in this branch of science have had their researches condemned because of the charlatans who have made the claim, among other things, that the rejuvenation of the body can,

be accomplished by "quack" means. But Dr. Bailey confidently asserts that "science has cornered aberration, disease, old age, and in fact life and death themselves in the endocrines."

Few of us really know much about the world we live in, and science is unfolding knowledge so rapidly that we cannot keep pace with it. If it can be said, however, that science has been engaged in the discovery of the powers about us during the last half-century (and it surely can be said), then one may be led to believe that scientific effort during the next half-century will be focussed upon the discovery of powers within us. Man admits that he has lost many powers that lie inherent in his very substance. There are few men to-day, for example, who can bring into action all or most of the muscles of their bodies. Few of us can move the ears at will, but we should be able to do so, just as animals can. And there are many other powers that we have lost. The ancients claimed to be able to keep themselves alive for as long as they found life desirable. We know that with increasing speed, man's life has been lessened in length, although during the last five or six decades improved conditions of living have raised the average length of life in Occidental countries from, say, 25 to 49. Why, then, cannot it be lengthened during the next fifty years to say double the length, to 89. And if 89, why not 90—why a limit? Thus do the scientists argue. It is claimed that the endocrines contain the basic mastery of all human functions and energies, and the control of the endocrines is the highest aim of the science of physiology. Many scientific men, and Dr. Bailey among them, say that "in endocrinology we have approached so closely to these great truths that we shudder at the realization of their magnitude." The average student of biology will know that most of the cells of the human body are not subject as cells to death: they can be destroyed by injury, but as cells they cannot die until after a man dies.

The mere knowledge of this fact gives rise, surely, to the dream that man has always entertained regarding the possibility of living indefinitely—when he knows how. What the endocrinologists may claim to-day may seem to those of us unversed in these scientific matters as ridiculous as the belief a hundred years ago that iron would float. In another quarter of a century those of us who have contrived to live so long to learn the tale, may, however, be perfectly aware that conscious control of the endocrines means rejuvenation and conceivably immensely lengthened span of life. All we can say is that we do not know. But every man who thinks must assuredly be impressed with the rapidity with which scientific discoveries are applied to-day to the lives and well-being of erring mankind. Whether it would be for their well-being that they should live four or five times as long as they do at present is another matter altogether.

Mr. Fu Siao-en, a director of the China Merchants' S.N. Co., has presented Mr. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, with the massive wooden eagle which adorned what was formerly the foremast of the old wooden paddle-steamer Kiangfoo. She is now being dismantled after more than half a century of service in American and Chinese waters. The gift is a particularly welcome souvenir to Americans, for the Kiangfoo is probably the oldest relic of American shipping now in Shanghai and a relic of the days when paddle steamers crossed the Pacific. It has not yet been decided where the emblem will be fixed at the Consulate.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Hawley Murder

We direct attention to the account of the circumstances preceding the murder of Mr. Hawley at Wanhsien. From investigations made on the spot it appears that Mr. Hawley was not merely acting within his rights according to the general agreement under which steamers carry wood oil in the high water season. He had, we are told, received the most definite assurances from the leaders of the Junk Guild and from the Chinese local civil and military authorities that no trouble would be created. The military authorities had, in fact, guaranteed this and had promised to supply a guard of soldiers to superintend the loading and effectually preclude the possibility of trouble with members of the Junk Guild. How these promises came to be broken is sufficiently explained in the article elsewhere. These facts were all well known to Commander Whitehorn, and though there was no doubt before as to the justification of his action, he is now doubly shown to have acted well in making the officials publicly admit their responsibility.

Psychology and Business.

With the ever-present quest for efficiency always in the foreground, many large industrial firms in the United Kingdom are experimenting, under the aegis of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, with new psychological methods of selecting and training workers, and are said to be finding it very much to their advantage; so much so that one firm estimates that the introduction of vocational tests into its factory is saving at least £5,000 a year. It comes as somewhat of a shock at first to learn—and we have the authority of the Director of the above-named Institute on the matter—that too high a degree of intelligence in a given occupation often leads to as much inefficiency as too low a degree, owing to the mental tedium and unrest experienced by the individual. In an article which he wrote recently, Mr. J. S. Rowntree, "Progress Manager" of the famous chocolate and cocoa firm, whose efforts on behalf of the welfare of their workers are world-renowned, stated that in the process of obtaining a thoroughly efficient staff of workers, the part played by training is only second in importance to the original selection. Psychological tests seem to have played an important part in the selection and training of his firm's employees of recent years, and while it is claimed that the measurement of purely mental qualities offers no insuperable difficulty to the psychologist, he has hitherto been baffled to a large extent by the difficulty of estimating moral qualities, factors which count largely in any struggle for industrial survival. It certainly would seem that the psychologist is going to play a very important part in industry of the future. In some factories at Home the industrial psychologist already is an accepted part of the establishment; on him the whole responsibility of training "beginners" is placed, and he is allowed to select his own teachers from among the existing staff of workers or overseers. Now that the psychological initial selection of workers is also coming to pass, the time may not be far distant when no important industrial concern will be considered as completely equipped for efficiency and competition unless it has its own psychological department.

China's Workhouse

A report refers to the Model Factory of Kiangwan as something new in employment methods. General Ho Feng-ling, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, and Mr. Hsu Chien-ling, a local merchant, were the main organizers of the institution, which has been in operation but a short time. Most of the money needed in promotion was supplied by Mr. Hsu, and it is said that most of the money required for the ground and buildings was obtained from the proceeds of a number of lotteries. The factory was conceived and started as a means of teaching and giving employment to beggars and others out of employment. Since the factory was built and operations begun, however, there have been changes in the original programme so that now, besides teaching and employing these delinquents, regular apprentices from good families are taken in. To teach these, skilled workmen have been employed, taken from various trades, as iron-casting, wood working, metal sheet forming and making rubber goods, toys, spectacle lenses, tooth brushes, rope and cordage, and carpets. After reading as much as this it will be admitted that the institution in every way is "something new." Lotteries are supposed to be illegal and General Ho has done perhaps more than any other Chinese to suppress them, yet they were sanctioned to get funds for this modern and model workhouse. Then there is a distinct originality in the idea of beggars and the sons of good families serving their apprenticeship side by side. It is only in China that such things could happen, but there will be nothing either to grumble at or to laugh at if the scheme succeeds—especially in taking beggars off the streets.

Muzzling the Press

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, U.S.A., is evidently one of those who agree with a certain British politician's description of an optimist as "a person who believes everything that appears in the daily papers," and he evidently considers that newspapers, like convicts and ticket-of-leave men, should be under the closest supervision. He proposes to bring before the Senate a bill containing some extraordinary proposals for the regulation of the press, which obviously, in his opinion, is nothing but an aggregation of chicanery, iniquity and unreliability, with the only objects in view those of furthering its own ends and deceiving an innocent, unsuspecting public. If Senator Owen has his way, every newspaper will be required to publish on the first page of each issue a clear financial statement of the obligations of its proprietors, particulars of all directors, managers or others having authority in determining the policy of the paper, and a list of the "citizenship" of all persons engaged in writing for it. All editorials shall be signed and, in the case of those who prefer to put only their initials, a key to those initials shall be provided. The worthy Senator further proposes that every paper shall be required by law to provide on its front page full space for the publication of replies made to it by persons whom it has attacked by name for any reason whatever, or upon whose action or views unfavourable comment may have appeared in either its news or editorial columns. He argues that this clause would seem particularly to be adapted to the U. S., "where indiscriminate abuse is heaped upon public men with relative impunity." There are other proposals in the Senator's bill, but sufficient have been quoted to show its general tenour. It is an axiom as old as newspapers themselves that any person unjustly attacked in the columns of a journal can always invoke the law, and the number of times in which the law has successfully been so invoked in recent years, especially so far as British journals are concerned, would indicate, if such indication were needed, that newspapers, for their own good, have to be careful. In view of the revolutionary nature of Senator Owen's proposals, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that he himself has been pilloried in a newspaper by a writer he was unable to identify, and that his proposed bill is something in the nature of a "come-back."

The "Cat"

As an example of the use of the "cat" in civilized communities for specially detested crimes — with moreover the strong approval of a community by no means undemocratic—we commend the following from the "Glasgow Herald" of June 13 to Chinese readers:

To make the punishment fit the crime is a problem which often exercises those whose duty it is to impose penalties. But sometimes the Legislature comes to their aid, and has done so in the case of a second offence under the Immoral Traffic and Criminal Law Amendment statutes of 1902 and 1912, the latter of which empowers the Judge, in addition to imposing a term of imprisonment, to order an offender to feel the weight of the law upon his bare back. Yesterday, in Glasgow Criminal Court—for the first time, we understand—a man, or rather, perhaps, for the honour of mankind we should call him what the statute terms him, a "male person," was sentenced to be flogged, in addition to a year's hard labour, for what the presiding Judge called the meanest conceivable form of crime—living upon the immoral earnings of a woman. The bully who shadows the unfortunate of the street, and reaps often the lion's share of the reward of her shame, is difficult to detect, but in the case we report to-day the evidence was conclusive, and the jury unanimously and promptly returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence will meet with the approval of the community, and regret may be expressed that the Courts have not the power to order the "cat" upon other classes of offenders, such as that class of man who interferes with young children, or that ever-growing class of house-breakers who do not even wait for darkness to cover their evil-doing, but are found climbing rhone-pipes and entering houses in broad daylight, a class of crime which the Chief Constable in his recent Annual Report referred-to as alarmingly on the increase. If statutory authority is necessary to authorize the use of the "cat" in such cases, the general opinion of law-abiding citizens will no doubt be that this is a direction in which our lawgivers might succeed in introducing Bills which Parliament could pass without inducing party opposition.

The Murder of the Tsar

Six years ago on Wednesday occurred, at Ekaterinburg in Siberia, the massacre by the Bolsheviks of the chief members of the deposed Russian Royal Family—the Tsar Nicholas, the Tsaritsa and their son the Tsarevitch. This murder always will be considered as one of the most poignant of the many bloody tragedies that marked—and possibly still mark—the autocratic domination of a mighty nation and a mighty country by those super-butchers Lenin and Trotsky and their followers. It is a tragedy that no circumstance can ever justify and none condone, and one on which posterity always will look with horror, whatever the ultimate destiny of Bolshevism may be. The murder took place at a period when the Russian territories, from Riga to Okhotsk, were one mighty field of massacre and butchery, oppression and destruction when the *aristos* completely and the *bourgeoisie* largely, old and young, women and children, were the hapless, helpless victims of the mad dogs of the world; a whispered word could constitute a death sentence; and when the life of none was safe who showed no keen inclination to join whole-heartedly in the orgy of butchery, destruction and oppression. Although the lives of the Tsar and his family had continually been threatened and they had been hurried and harried from one place to another, few persons thought that Lenin's butchers would actually murder them, and the news that they had met their end, and the brutal, inhuman manner in which it came about, caused a feeling of horror throughout the civilized world, and a wider realization that the Bolsheviks were lacking in every essential attribute that makes reasonable beings. Truly, mad dogs of the world. Now that early Bolshevism can more clearly be envisaged, it appears that those in authority were moved by one main thought—to kill; and they used their influence, their eloquence and their power to such purpose that their lust to kill was transferred to the peasant classes, whose lesser intelligence, frayed and barbed by the hungry years of war and sacrifice, took up the call and answered to the bidding of their ruling "comrades" (never was a word more travestied) in authority, whose power, whose hatred, whose cunning, whose utter ruthlessness were more absolute that those of Robespierre in the heyday of his dictatorship.

China's Exhibition

The "Chinese Economic Bulletin," which is a Government publication and therefore must be accepted as writing with full authority, contains the following:—

International Exhibition in Peking.—By a Presidential Mandate issued in March last year, Senator Lee Chin-ho was appointed Director-General of the Chinese Republic Anniversary International Exhibition. The office is at present at Nan Ping Ma Ssu, north of Morrison Street, Peking. In preparation for this huge project the work has been divided into four divisions, the general department, the editing department, the exhibit department, and the foundation fund department. People working for the exhibition are mostly members of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The date set for the opening of the exhibition is 1926, but it is not yet certain whether it will be carried out in time. The Temple of Heaven, the Temple of Agriculture and the Winter Palace have all been mentioned as possible locations for the exhibition. Instructions have been sent to the Industrial Commissioners in the provinces asking them to collect articles and products to be sent to Peking. When all the articles and products from the provinces have arrived at Peking, it is planned to hold a preliminary exhibition. To defray the expenses, money was to be raised through the issue of Exhibition Foundation Fund Bonds. These bonds were secured on the property of and receipts from the Exhibition. Up to the present $300,000 has been received from the sale of bonds, but owing to the lavish nature of the premium feature of the issue, a loss has been incurred, and Lee Chin-ho has recently instructed the Exhibition Foundation Bond Bureau to be closed up.

And that is a very good start! But after all it is no more than every responsible person knew would happen, for how could a Government unable to pay its official representatives abroad, its police, soldiers, teachers, sailors, departmental clerks, and even its door-keepers, possibly raise several millions of dollars with which to finance an exhibition? A group of energetic foreigners, with the co-operation of eminent and thoroughly reliable Chinese merchants, were willing to take all the risks of finance and management, but Peking effectually upset the arrangement, declaring that it could and would do the thing itself. The sum total of Peking's efforts in five months appears to have been the creation of a high-sounding title for a Senator, the opening of offices for which in all probability someone still is hoping to get the rent, the appointment of lesser groups of officials, and the raising of $300,000 (not sufficient to pay the ticket collectors for six months), in doing which they incurred a loss. As the bonds were secured on the property that was to be put into the exhibition and the gate receipts, and the business is bankrupt before it has started, one may be pardoned for doubting whether the interest in Langkats will be supplanted by deals in these bonds.

Trademark Propaganda

The arrival of an agent of the Trademark Bureau in Shanghai was the occasion for statements by the Chinese Press, translated into our columns this week, which it is important to point out were from the Chinese Press, as they are in some respects misleading and suggest deliberate propaganda for the Bureau. Mr. Hsia, the agent in question, is said to have been sent to Shanghai "solely to take over the archives of the trademark registers from the Customs." This is misleading. Mr. Hsia is to be given copies of trademarks registered with the Customs, but this is not at all the same thing as taking over the archives; nor does it at all imply that the owners of trademarks, who have from time to time asked the Customs to file them, against the day of a proper registration bureau, put themselves under the Bureau. Further on we read:—

It was after repeatedly giving those explanations that foreigners gradually became convinced of the necessity of registering their trademarks. Foreign merchants applying for registration of trademarks at the Bureau had lately been increasing in number, said Mr. Hsia, the Japanese being the most eager, the Germans next, and Britons and Americans last.

The British authorities were now allowing British merchants full discretion whether to register or not. Therefore, no more difficulties were expected in the enforcement of this law in the future.

The last sentence is not true. The only positive quotable advice given by British authorities to their nationals in China is *against* registration. The inference to be drawn from Mr. Hsia's statement, namely, that the British authorities formerly told their nationals not to register, but now have told them that they may, is entirely inaccurate. The whole interview with Mr. Hsia appears designed to convey the idea that the Diplomatic Body have accepted the Trademark Law. They have not done so; and inasmuch as it is a violation of treaty and a dangerous attack on extraterritorial rights, it is to be hoped they never will.

LHASSA, the sacred city of Tibet, is to have a Mint. Power-driven machinery, of equal power to that in use in the London Mint, is being supplied by Messrs. Taylor and Challen, Ld., engineers, of Birmingham. A press for stamping was landed near Calcutta, and at a point where the hill country became difficult was unbolted into sections and is being carried through the Himalayan passes partly on mules and partly on poles borne on coolies' shoulders.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

HOW MOSCOW HAS BAMBOOZLED THE CHINESE DIPLOMATS

Having Got the Desired Recognition and Promise of Former Imperial Property Russia Can Now Postpone Conference Binding Herself to Do Anything as Long as She Pleases

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Peking, July 9.

Several weeks have now passed since the Chinese high officials who were so vociferously enthusiastic about the Koo-Karakhan preliminary agreement, the definition of "general principles," began to understand and to admit to their friends that things might not go as smoothly to China's advantage as they had at first thought. Chang Tso-lin's stand was a fly in the ointment. Karakhan's refusal to commence formal negotiations on the date appointed also made them suspicious, and now Rosta circulates a statement to the effect that Moscow is coming to the conclusion that the Chinese Government may not be capable of discharging the obligations incurred under the preliminary agreement.

It would appear that China had been caught in rather a clever Soviet trap. The returned student element in the Peking Government has long realized in what desperately bad shape China is and how low her financial and moral credit stands abroad. They can see far enough into the future to know that their country is going to get into such a worse state and that successive Chinese Governments are getting so progressively powerless to check her in her course to ruin, that she will sooner or later put herself in the position of an international outlaw, as Russia did, but without Russia's power to withstand intervention and correction. Since the time was coming when there could be no pretence of living up to treaty or financial obligations the only alternative seemed to be complete repudiation. This China could not undertake without encouragement and support.

Then came M. Karakhan to applaud the idea and to pat every treaty-breaker on the back and give him fresh courage. He ranted against the imperialistic Occidental in the Far East, he and his master Trotsky applauded lawlessness wherein foreigners were the victims, he cursed the treaties, preached the good Communistic doctrine that those who have sacrificed their rights and have proved themselves morally unfit have the highest rights of all; and he then cooed blandishments and promises into China's ear and said he would show how a really benevolent Government of the unfit and for the unfit could deal with a brother Government of the same character.

The Chinese were so pathetically eager to realize upon these promises and to get this support against their outraged creditors, that they never stopped to wonder what Russia's motives might be nor how Mr. Karakhan was going to back them up when the alliance was formed and they had taken courage and spat upon the imperialistic Powers.

Gets All, Gives Nought.

The situation now is this. Russia is recognized by China on the basis of an agreement which yields nothing whatever to China until all outstanding questions have been settled and embodied in formal treaties. The only clause in the definition of general principles which becomes effective before the formal conference is that in which China is pledged to turn over the Legation and the Russian consulates to the Soviet representatives. In short, prior to a conference which Russia can postpone indefinitely on one pretext or another, the Soviet Government is fully recognized as the *de jure* successor and heir to the Imperial Government of Russia, therefore enjoying all the rights in China which the Imperial Government enjoyed until such time as the Soviet Government sees fit to relinquish these rights by formal treaty. Russia has all that she could possibly want at this juncture and China has nothing. Russia can exploit her recognition by China at home and abroad and make splendid propaganda of it; China has won nothing from this recognition of the Soviet but the suspicion of a number of Powers who were consistently sympathetic and willing to be helpful. Russia must have known that China would have difficulty in fulfilling her pledge to return the Legation, the consular properties, religious property and ships to the Soviet and must have felt that it would furnish her with a standing excuse to postpone the formal conference indefinitely if convenient and at the same time reassume such former rights as she pleased. How the Chinese could have failed to see this is beyond understanding.

M. Karakhan in his preliminary agreement in no way pledged himself to help China recover the various properties which are to be returned. The whole obligation falls upon China, so that unless or until she resorts to force and actually goes to war with the imperialistic world at large, which would delight the Soviet folk, her failure to fulfil her obligation can always be used on the one hand to browbeat the Chinese Government and on the other hand to make propaganda. M. Karakhan is already having a wonderful time telling the Chinese at large that the jealous, greedy and cruel imperialists of the West are keeping China from coming into possession of all those golden advantages which the benevolent Soviet Government is so ready to bestow. It is a huge joke, but no Chinese can see a joke against himself, so he must take the situation seriously and take Russia seriously. And if he takes Russia seriously he must hate the cursed imperialistic Powers with an all-consuming hatred, which is precisely the Russian objective.

Russia's Embroiling Policy.

The rulers of China in their mingled despair and conceit have failed utterly to understand the Soviet's policy in Asia. In his May Day speech in Moscow Trotsky whipped his audience into a fury of enthusiasm by announcing that the workers and peasants were now going to turn their attention to the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Asia. This is no new policy. It was adopted about three years ago when an Oriental Bureau was established in Irkutsk by a Mr. Popoff and liberally endowed with gold for the avowed purpose of spreading Communist propaganda and the spirit of rebellion against one thing or another among the Mongols, Chinese, Koreans and Japanese. This step was followed up by similar enterprises in Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan, India and elsewhere. No one has noticed any inclination on the part of Moscow, however, to send out great liberating armies. The only "help" extended is given through such agents as Karakhan who devote themselves to preaching hatred against the Occident.

Obviously the whole policy is to embroil the East with the West, to put an end to all friendly intercourse between the East and the West, both commercial and diplomatic, so that on the one hand Asia will be at the mercy of Soviet Imperialism, while, on the other hand, the Occidental Powers which have hitherto stubbornly rejected the Bolshevik brand of "liberty" may be crippled through the loss of all Eastern connexions. It is very simple when you come to think of it, but it is something which Chinese conceit will not permit the average Chinese to grasp. They say to one another: "By all means use Russia to repudiate our obligations and our treaties and put the foreigner in his place and then, when we are rid of this ancient incubus, we can easily turn round and get rid of the Russians."

I-C.S. CHANGWO ASHORE

Hankow, July 14.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer Changwo went ashore today at Hochowkow, between Changsha and Yochow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PLOT TO GET RID OF TSAO KUN

Rumours of Intrigue on Lines of Expulsion of Gen. Li Yuan-hung

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Peking, July 9.

For some months it has been persistently rumoured that a big coalition is being formed by the various enemies of the Chihli party to unseat President Tsao Kun, as Li Yuan-hung was unseated, and to isolate Wu Pei-fu geographically as well as politically. The story emanates from a number of independent sources in almost identically the same form and is therefore worth retailing, but it must be treated as rumour until there is some real evidence that the plot is materializing.

It is said that Chang Tso-lin, Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuan Chi-jui and Dr. Sun Yat-sen have agreed to act in concert and have secured as their active agent in Peking the Christian General, Feng Yü-hsiang, who commands 30,000 men and is in a position to execute a *coup* of formidable proportions. It is said that united action was to have commenced immediately after the Dragon Boat Festival but that for some unknown reason it has now been postponed until September.

Feng Yü-hsiang's participation in this plot is explained as follows: His revenues in Peking are decidedly limited and he cannot pay his following in full. He wants a bailiwick of his own from which to support his army. The present Government has found him nothing but a nominal appointment to a nominal post in Mongolia. This he cannot assume without resistance from Chang Tso-lin as well as from the Mongols and the Reds. To have any chance to become ruler over Mongolia he must have Chang Tso-lin's concurrence if not his actual support. He cannot hope to receive the Manchurian dictator's blessing while he adheres to Tsao Kun and is an active member of the Chihli party. Therefore he is prepared to act for the new coalition. All of which must be taken with a generous grain of salt.

Typical Chinese Cabal.

The conspirators, according to this tale, believe that with Tsao Kun once out of the way many militarists who are loyal to him but hostile to Wu Pei-fu would find their party headless and disintegrated and would reassert their allegiance to Tuan Chi-jui and combine to cut railway communication and box the Loyang leader up in Honan, whereupon the Szechuan leaders and his agents in Kiangsi, Fukien and Kuangsi would desert him and join the new group. This is a typical Chinese cabal and, like most of them looks well on paper.

It is said further that the Tuchun of Kiangsu, Chi Hsieh-yuan, has not been consulted about his prospective position because he is not wanted and because it would give some of the parties to the coalition more satisfaction to eliminate him than to secure his support against Wu Pei-fu.

The only comment that can be made upon this is that it does not matter much whether it is fact or fiction and that speculation upon such rumours is a waste of good grey matter. The country has reached such a state, and all the military and political leaders in the land are in such a state of mind, that a complete change of Government cannot mean much more to foreigners in China or to the outside world than a change of personnel in the Peking Cabinet. Such events have to be recorded, of course, and such rumours put on file for the benefit of the future historian who wants to tell the complete story of China's disintegration and collapse.

FATAL FIRE IN HONGKONG

Foreigner Badly Injured and Six Chinese Killed

Hongkong, July 12.

In attempting to rescue a Chinese woman and two children from a fire in Queen's Road West this morning, Station Officer George Moss was seriously injured, and a Chinese fireman was killed.

Altogether the fire involved the death of six Chinese and injury of six firemen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DIRECT OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MURDER OF MR. HAWLEY

Evidence that Wanhsien Officials Made Profit out of Shifting Wood Oil and were Fully Aware of the Danger Mr. Hawley Ran

The following striking testimony to the fact that the officials at Wanhsien were fully aware beforehand of the probable danger to Mr. Hawley of shifting his wood oil by steamer and that they were indeed themselves responsible for the circumstances which caused that danger has been obtained by us from an unimpeachable source. Thus, it will be seen, was Commander Whitehorn, of H. M. S. Cockchafer, doubly justified.

In foreign circles of this port (Wanhsien) the belief is prevalent that the immediate cause of Mr. Hawley's death is to be found in the opposition of the junk people to the transportation of wood oil by steamers during the summer months *i.e.* the high water season. This belief is, however, only partly correct. There is strong reason to believe that the immediate cause of Mr. Hawley's death is to be looked for in the attitude of the local officials, both civil and military, who could have prevented the murder, or any serious happenings, had they intended to do so. Certainly the agitators behind the scenes would never have dared to go as far as they did, if they had been given to understand by the authorities in time that sharp punishment would be inflicted on any culprit.

Authorities Not Ignorant.

The authorities cannot take refuge behind the excuse that they did not know what was going on, for everybody in town knew of the agitation. Everybody knew that certain people in the town were trying to form a Junk Transportation Company, a company that would take under its wings all the junk masters and junk owners on the river, hire the junks out at fixed rates and demand an extra premium of 4 per cent. of the amount of freights for guaranteeing the honesty etc., of the junk people. It would certainly have been a money-making concern for the originators, money-making at the expense of shippers and, probably, also of junk masters. The better class of junk masters were aware of this, they were, consequently, against the scheme and kept away from the demonstration.

In a place like Wanhsien there are, however, always a lot of junkless junk masters and workless junk coolies who prefer making their living by stealing and working together with soldiers and other robbers and pirates. These elements the promoters of the above-mentioned scheme got together, they told them that their livelihood would be endangered if cargoes like wood oil were allowed to be shipped by steamers. Nothing is easier than with a few cents and more promises to tempt this type of people to rash acts, and the agitators did it. Their intention was now to frighten foreign shippers of wood oil away from steamers, and, thus, force them to keep their oil over until after the high water season, when it would *have to be* shipped by junk.

The local Chinese authorities knew of all this agitation, they knew exactly what was going on, they knew quite well that cargo, and perhaps also anyone concerned in moving it, would receive a rough handling on the way to the steamers, although perhaps, they did not expect the matter would cost the life of a foreigner. There seems to have been some kind of secret understanding between the authorities and the agitators that soldiers would not interfere in any demonstration, for the agitators and rowdies felt themselves quite safe from the soldiers.

The Usual Squeeze.

The cause of the hostile attitude of the authorities towards transportation of wood oil by steamers can be found in the exertions of foreign shippers to free themselves from the heavy illegal military taxation imposed on wood oil if forwarded by junks. Since foreign shippers of wood oil have lately managed practically to free themselves from illegal military taxation if they ship by steamers, the authorities naturally do not look at steamer shipments with friendly eyes; they, too, prefer the oil to be shipped by junk, in which case they can always get a higher taxation of the oil, no matter what arrangement foreigners, or their consuls, have been making at Chungking. If, at times when the river seems free of pirates, the foreigner imagines that the payment of escort fees (Fu-Shang tax) is superfluous, it is an easy thing for the military commanders to send a guard of, say, 50 soldiers down river with arms and ammunition to play the part of pirates; this has been done more than once.

The above goes to show the attitude of the local authorities, they knew exactly what was going on but, for reasons of their own, preferred to play the part of the ignorant, trusting very likely that Mr. Hawley, as foreigners when dealing with Chinese often do, would put himself somehow in the wrong, so that, if anything of a more serious nature should happen, they would be able to settle the affair ultimately in a draw.

The Powers First to Blame.

The above is the *immediate* cause of Mr. Hawley's death. In the *indirect* way it must be attributed to the policy of the Powers towards China. Very illuminating is the fact that the whole thing could happen under the very noss of the British man-of-war.

STRENGTH OF DR. SUN'S ARMY

The Mercenary Troops and the Public Revenues

The strength of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's army in Canton is, after all, not so great as the waste of Cantonese wealth in the last two years has led many to believe, writes the Chinese correspondent of the "Hongkong Daily Press". Dr. Sun Yat-sen's army in Canton has only 132,000 men, according to reports recently submitted to the Secretary of War. The figures for the several commands are given as follows:—

Yunnanese Army	26,000
Cantonese Army	35,000
West Road Department	11,500
Honanese	2,500
Hunanese	45,000
Kiangsi-ites	2,100
Shan-Shensi-ites	2,400
Central Crops No. 1	2,700
Central Corps No. 3	2,200
Central Corps No. 7	3,500

Dr. Sun's Secretary of War now considers the figures are larger than the actual strength and is instructing the several commanders concerned to revise their reports.

Dr. Sun's investigations into the strength of the numerous units of his army appears to be prompted by a desire to reclaim some of the revenue offices in Canton and vicinity now held by the mercenary troops. The Yunnanese alone are controlling many revenue sources. Aside from the Canton-Samshui Railroad and the gambling traffic income of Canton, the Yunnanese are controlling the Shipping License Bureaux of Canton, Samshui, Fatshan, and Chanchuen; the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Tax Bureaux of Canton and Tsingyuan; the House Rent and Police Taxes of Fatshan, Yimpo, and other large towns along the Canton-Samshui Railroad; the Namkwan Theatre rent and war tax collections on the East Bund; the Brothels License of Canton and Fatshan; and the land deeds examination fees at Fatshan.

BETTER HARMONY IN FUKIEN

Peking, July 8.

Gen. Li Chu-jen, the President's delegate, has arrived at Foochow, and it is reported that his mission to bring about an understanding between Generals Chow Yin-jen and Sun Chuan-fang has already met with success. Consequently Gen. Sun will shortly take up his post of Tupan of Frontier Defence at Changchow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TRIBULATIONS OF A PREMIER

Sun Pao-chi's Rich Experience and Poor Reward: He Wins by Resignation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 12.

Sun Pao-chi has served his country for the past 40 years, but his tenure of the premiership during the last six months has probably been at once the richest and the poorest venture in that lifetime of service, the richest in point of experience and the poorest in point of reward. He has had more than his share of the responsibilities of office, without the usual emoluments associated with it in this country.

It will be recalled that his appointment came as a compromise between the claims of Wu Ching-lien, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and those of Kao Liang-wei. Sun Pao-chi was then Director-General of Customs, an appointment sufficiently snug to excite the envy of even the highest politician in Peking. When it became evident that neither Wu nor Kao could hope to get the Premiership, Sun Pao-chi was rudely disturbed out of his post to make room for Kao, for whom nothing short of the Shiuiwuchu would serve as a solatium. Sun was precipitated into the political whirlpool, and scarcely before he could find his bearings (if one can find bearings in a whirlpool) was nominated to the Premiership in a way that brooked of no refusal and approved in that position by Parliament.

Ministers Pushed on Him.

His troubles began immediately. According to the Constitution, the Premier appoints his own Cabinet, as in the case of most European countries, but the adoption of such a course by Sun was not in the programme of the Presidential clique headed by Wang Yu-chih. This clique intended to establish itself in the Cabinet as well as in the Palace, and was therefore ready with its list of Ministers as soon as the Prime Minister. The upshot was that very few concessions were made to Sun Pao-chi, and when the Cabinet was announced it was apparent that the Premier had had most of his Ministers foisted on him. Such a situation of course could not last long; the reason that it lasted as long as six months was because it did not suit the Presidential party to dispense with Sun's services until they were absolutely exhausted.

The Duel Over Finance.

Sun Pao-chi accepted the situation with a good deal of resentment. About one appointment he was particularly annoyed. That was the Ministry of Finance, and if such an event can be dismissed in a sentence, the history of Sun Pao-chi's Premiership might be termed a duel between himself and his own Minister of Finance. They were antipathetic before they were united in the business of government. They had opposing political affiliations, which could not be reconciled in the Cabinet, and their alliance became more and more unnatural with continued association. Each nursed a grudge against the other which he nourished in word and deed. Wang Koh-ming as Minister of Finance was in a peculiarly happy position to vent his spleen on the Prime Minister. He held the purse-strings and that gave him a considerable advantage over his adversary. Not only did he block the channel between the Treasury and the Cabinet office, leaving the Premier without the usual funds associated with his office, but he was instrumental in holding up Sun's salary, which is even now in arrear. Moreover, Wang is in the inner counsels of the President, whereas Sun Pao-chi has always been on the other side of the fence.

Sun Pao-chi tried to force the issue on more than one occasion. He intimated that Wang must go, the intimation always being in the form of his own resignation. But resignations must wait on Presidential acceptance, the withholding of which reduced Sun to impotence. And so the battle continued, with Sun always on the losing side.

A Card up his Sleeve.

But Sun Pao-chi had a card up his sleeve which eventually made the President and his advisers face the issue. That was the Gold Franc case, the public cause of the disagreement between the Premier and Minister of Finance. It is the lot of Prime Ministers the world over to assume responsibilities for the entire administration, and it was hoped that Sun Pao-chi would taken upon himself the abuse which awaits the Prime Minister of the Cabinet that settles the Gold Franc question in terms of gold. The immediate object of the Presidential party, with Wang Koh-ming as the leading spirit, is to acknowledge China's liability to pay French indemnity moneys on a gold basis. They are interested in the resuscitation of the Banque Industrielle, in which Wang Koh-ming was formerly Chinese director in Peking. But public opinion, expressed by Parliament, Press, and students, had already made up its mind that China should pay according to the paper rate, and Sun Pao-chi did not intend to run counter to that feeling, especially on behalf of people with whom he had no dealings.

The President's Dilemma.

Hoping to make Sun a present of the limelight of a Gold Franc settlement, the Presidential party maintained him in office until it was obvious that the Wang-Sun issue would have to be faced. After the Cabinet had announced itself ready to join the Premier in resigning their portfolios, the President himself came into the open to try to avert a rupture. But events had gone too far, and eventually Tsao Kun accepted the resignation of the Premier, without allowing the other Ministers to leave their posts. So we had the spectacle of a Premier falling without his Cabinet—an irregular proceeding in the eyes of many people. In any case, it proved that the President considered it was expedient to settle the tussle between Sun and Wang in Wang's favour, although he would rather have postponed the issue until a more convenient season. Now he is trying to smooth over the affairs with Loyang, which, while not the bulwark of Sun Pao-chi, had supported him in office. He is also endeavouring to prevent any open espousal by Wu Pei-fu of the proponents of a paper settlement of the Gold Franc case, and to argue the case for a settlement according to the French demand—a settlement which is the only logical means of ending this protracted dispute.

THE BLACKMAIL AT PEITAIHO

Flagrant Case Referred to the Consular Body at Tientsin

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The man who is levying blackmail, at the instance of a man in Peking who is also a member of the Kung I-hui, has not attempted to inclose his land on four sides but only on the side against the foreigners. He has shown no titles to the land he claims: he does not attempt to cultivate it since it is beach land and will grow nothing and he cannot build upon it and is not allowed to do so by the Kung I-hui regulations if he would. The blackmail is most flagrant.

It is interesting to note the Kung I-hui have a notice in Chinese on the land saving that if anyone hauls sand they must first get permission from the Kung I-hui and pay them for it.

The Temple Bay Association have referred the whole matter to the Tientsin Consular Body with the request that the local authorities shall be approached and a definite pronouncement made clear so as to protect the right of the public.

The time has come when the rules guiding life here must be made clear according to law and order. At present one of the many Associations covering the Peitaiho area, namely the Kung I-hui, is acting as if it were the lawful municipal authority. It permits no sand to be taken from the beach without its consent and charges the local builders at rates it arbitrarily demands, at present $10 per room.

The Hui has also seized, so my informant says, personally owned land, cuts down the trees and generally does as it likes: this amounts to confiscation pure and simple and without compensation. It makes regulations to suit itself and collects taxes. I have never seen any public accounting of receipts or expenditures. All these acts are right and proper if done under properly constituted authority and every cent is properly vouched and accounted for, and the taxpayers are properly represented and sanction what is done by majority vote.

TIBETAN BORDER DESERTED

Commissioner Slips Secretly Away to Lay His Case Before Wu Pei-fu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, June 23.

Chen Hsia-lin, the Border Commissioner, left Tachienlu yesterday about noon. Shen Yang-tsai, one of Chen's Hunan officers, is acting as Commissioner pending the arrival of Sen Chao-lan, the Szechuan nominee, or any other appointment that the Central Government may make. Kang Dao-yin left the frontier one week ago, travelling by the big East road as far as Lengchi. There he was held up or delayed by trouble among the border troops. We hear he is still there and now hopes to join Chen Hsia-lin at a point below Lengchi on the river. Tung Chen has gone by the south road to Yunnan, crossing the Ya Ja Gen, (12,000 ft.) and hoping to join the Tung somewhere below Moshimien.

Kang Dao-yin's departure from the frontier has apparently been the signal among border troops that Chen's administration has collapsed. We hear that mutiny is breaking out among the soldiers along Chen's line of defence. Several hundred soldiers at Hualienping have mutinied and gone over to the Third Army under General Lan. Unless Sun Yang-tsai can quickly and firmly take hold of the present situation nothing will prevent the border from going to absolute chaos. There is now every prospect of the entire border army capitulating and this is about the only hope we have of a speedy and peaceful settlement of what at the present moment looks a very serious and menacing situation.

The Hunan Soldiers Peril.

As far as we can gather Tachienlu is threatened from the following directions: Chen's own Hunan soldiers to the number of three or four thousand are scattered at different points along the frontier. Some of these soldiers maintain that Chen by his departure has deserted them and left them on the border under false pretences. Before leaving, Chen informed his officers that he was simply taking four months leave and proceeding to Loyang to lay the border situation before Wu Pei-fu. Kang Dao-yin, it was said, was also going with him. This statement of affairs Chen's Hunan friends are not prepared to accept and now they threaten to help themselves and find the easiest road home.

These Hunan men have not found the Tibetan frontier the Eldorado it was stated to be. Gold was the great incentive that brought them from their distant province and no doubt a considerable quantity has left the frontier in that direction, but what the Hunan soldiers are at present distressed about is its unequal distribution. Only one thing deters the Hunan troops, and that is, by what route shall they make their escape.

Border Warriors Forlorn.

The next direction from which danger comes is Chen's distracted old Szechuan border warriors. Without even a gentle farewell Chen gives these fine old frontier troops the slip—they don't even know about his prospective return in four months' time. These hardy old tsamba-butter-tea fighters demand and deserve our admiration and sympathy. If medals were given for every campaign, these ragged old ruffians would probably have enough glory to retire on. Hundreds, if not thousands, of them were in Lhasa when China collapsed in 1911 and they returned home viâ India, Burma and Yunnan. And here they are back on the border again prepared to fight anything and anybody provided there is very little firing of guns and they are allowed to retain, not maintain, their Thibetan wives. If these old border warriors come back on this wealthy city of Tachienlu there will be no doubt about their object and visit. But for the suffering to women, girls, and merchants, we would like to see those old soldiers get something of their own back again.

The Moment for a Raid.

There is some talk of the Hsiang Cheng Wa coming out from the interior with no other intention or ambition other than carrying back a little extra baggage. Psychologically, now would be the moment to honour Tachienlu with a visit. No Border Commissioner, no Taoyin, no army, and everything proceeding in the direction of complete and absolute chaos. The Hsiang Cheng Wa have threatened to come upon us so frequently that the threat has now lost something of its fear.

The last direction from which we expect danger is Kanze. The movements of the Lhasa Government troops have of late been somewhat mysterious. Steadily and slowly they have been encroaching on a border that was roughly defined some years ago. Tachienlu I think has very little to fear from the Lhasa soldiers as sooner or later, China will claim back again what she loses during any time of trouble or distress. All we now need to give Tachienlu an important place in Asiatic history is a Lolo invasion. All eyes are turned towards the Third Army from which the people expect help and deliverance. General Lan has already established a claim to notoriety; his ability to extort money is well known and much feared.

MISSIONARIES TAKEN IN ANHUI

Three Foreign Captures of Bandits in Attack on Liuanchow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Anking, An., July 8.

An accurate account of the successful bandit attack on the city of Liuanchow last week is not yet available. Liuan is 270 li north west of Anking and recent heavy rains have made communications difficult. It seems that the "Big Sword Society" a strong local organization under the brigand leader Hsieh with over a thousand followers prepared to make an attack on the city. The local magistrate named Ting being informed of the plan went out with his local guard and gave battle to the bandits, with what success it is not quite clear. Two days later the bandits returned and forcing the city gates not only plundered the big shops but carried off hostages. It is not known what became of the magistrate but the only person to be found in his yamen after the raid was Mr. Ting's old mother who is over 70 years of ago.

July 9.

The Chinese papers here report that three foreigners, one man and two women missionaries were carried off by the bandits from Liuan. As the China Inland Mission is the only Mission there except the Roman Catholic is feared that the two women are Miss Lindsay and Miss Smith.

Foreign Missionaries Held as Hostages

Peking, July 16.

Tufei are reported to be steadily increasing in numbers and also in activity in Anhui. They now number 4,000 to 5,000. As a countermeasure to reinforcement of the Government troops, the *tufei* have taken prisoners several foreign missionaries, hoping that they will furnish insurance against bombardment. The Bank of China has been looted and wealthy townspeople have been robbed.

The *tufei* apparently consist of dismissed soldiers and irresponsibles.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF MALARIA IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, June 30.

The Rockefeller Foundation has agreed to continue to supply one half of the expenditure incurred in the campaign for the control of malaria in the Philippine Islands, undertaken jointly about two years ago by it and the Philippine Health Department, according to an announcement by Eugene A. Gilmore, vice-governor, under whose jurisdiction the Health Department operates.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BANDIT RAIDERS IN ANHUI

Women Kidnapped Every Night; Villagers Sleeping in Fields for Fear of Raiders

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Pochow, An., July 10.

We are well launched into full summer weather and have had fine rains here in time to start the autumn crops off splendidly, though only 100 *li* to the north of Kweitehfu they are very dry and even worse, I hear, at Tsaohsien in Shantung. The kaoliang, the boon of the *tufei*, as well as the hope of the poor people for their autumn grain, is rapidly getting tall enough to hide people and so the bandits are becoming proportionately active. We were out last week at one of our country stations and on each of two nights just before the trip five women and girls had been carried away from one village and a small girl from another one, and we saw a band of "White Speared" men on our return trip who had come from some 10 or 12 *li* from north our main line of travel and had picked up a child in arms that had been taken a few days before, and dropped right by a village in which we have a school.

Near another of our stations are several villages that the citizens speak definitely of as having nests of these demons, local men who seem in co-operation with the main bands of robbers from further north in the hills. These people have collected money from the citizens under threat of being molested, if they do not pay it with which to buy guns.

This smuggling in of arms from other countries for profit will increase so long as those who are caught in the act are let off with such ridiculously light punishment as was reported by one of the foreign consuls recently. This consul's own citizens in the interior might be killed with some of these same guns, had they passed, and yet the punishment was such as to be no deterrent to one who is mean enough to do such dirty work. For my part I could wish that any ship on which are found smuggled arms and amunition might by an international law be subject to confiscation and her officers to severe punishment, unless it could be clearly proven that they were ignorant of such cargo. Such punishment for a few would have, I think, a very wholesome influence. The poor country people are in great terror and they tell me that many of them will not attempt to sleep in homes much more till the Kaoliang is cut, but in rain and shine will have to sleep in their fields, men, women and children! This in a so-called civilzed country!

Opium Sold Freely.

In my last I reported that Ma Tu-li had been here and that all the opium was reported as destroyed just when they were beginning to gather, but now as I see considerable quantities on the streets for sale I learn that it was understood that from one to three-tenths of the whole was left, whether with or without his knowledge I do not know. Opium is as openly sold as last year, though not nearly so much of it.

Our local Baptist Association of Chinese and foreigners from Kaifengfu, Chengchow, Kueitehfu and Pochow, met 10 days ago at Kueitehfu for three days and had an encouraging session. The writer visited Kueitehfu for the first time in 1901 when we had only 16 members at Kueitehfu who had been got by visits from Tsiningchow in Shantung and none in any of these other three stations and our nearest missionary was at Tsiningchow. Then there was no mission work in all this part of Honan and Anhui, except that done by the C.I.M. at several different stations, Chowkiakow, Chinchow, Taikong, Fukow and Sihwa. Now our Baptist Mission has about 50 missionaries located in these four places and the 16 Chinese members have grown to about 2,000 with some 50 or 60 Chinese co-workers and this association has bought property and opened a station of their own at the great centre of Hsuchowfu.

A silver penny of the days of Edward I. (1272-1307) was found on the top of Largo Law by Mr. Clayton, of Lundin Links, recently. It is about the size of a six-pence. How the coin came to be in this place is a mystery.

THE TRADE MARK LAW

Our Peking correspondent sends us below, the English authorized translation of the Chinese Trademark Law promulgated on May 3, 1923.

Article 1. Any person who desires to use exclusively any trade mark for the purpose of distinguishing any goods as being produced, manufactured, improved, selected, sold or dealt with by him in his business, must apply to have such trade mark registered in accordance with this Law.

A trade mark must consist of special and distinctive characters, devices, marks, or a combination thereof.

The colour to be applied to a trade mark must be designated.

Article 2. None of the following may be registered as a trade mark:

(1) Devices which are identical with or similar to the national flag, the national—emblem, the state seal, the military or naval flag, any official seal or any Decoration for Merit of the Chinese Republic.

(2) Devices which are identical with or similar to the badge of the Red Cross, or the national, military, or naval flag of any foreign state.

(3) Devices which are calculated to be prejudicial to public order or morals or to be deceptive to the public.

(4) Devices which are identical with or similar to marks customarily used for the same goods.

(5) Devices which are identical with or similar to a mark belonging to another person and generally known to the public as being used for the same goods.

(6) Devices which are identical with or similar to any medal given by the Government, or any medal or diploma awarded at an exhibition or any industrial exhibition; provided that this shall not apply where the recipient of such medal or diploma desires to use it as part of his trade mark.

(7) Devices employing the likeness, name, or trade name of another person or the denomination of a juridical person or of any association other than a juridical person, unless the assent thereto of such person or association has been obtained.

(8) Devices which are identical with or similar to a registered trade mark of another person, in respect of which one year has not yet elapsed since its invalidation; provided that this shall not apply to a trade mark which, before its registration became invalid, had not been used for a year or more.

The Right of Priority.

Article 3. Where two or more persons apply separately for registration of an identical or similar trade mark for the same goods, registration shall be granted to the person who had first user of such trade mark, but where none of the applicants had before application actual user of such trade mark, or where it cannot be established as to who had first user, registration may be granted to the person who shall first make application. If the applications are of the same date, no registration shall be granted to any one of the applicants until they have by mutual arrangement assigned the trade mark exclusively to one of them.

Article 4. If a trade mark has been used in good faith uninterruptedly for five years or more before this Law comes into force, and the owner thereof applies for registration within six months thereafter, registration may be allowed free from the restrictions provided in section 5 of Article 2, and in Article 3; provided that, if the Bureau of Trade Marks deems it necessary, it may require the form, or the place of user, of the trade mark to be modified or restricted.

Article 5. If a person uses for the same goods several trade marks similar to one another, application may be made by him for their registration as associated trade marks.

Article 6. Any foreigner who, availing himself of the provisions of any treaty for the mutual protection of trade marks, desires to have exclusive user of his trade mark, may apply for registration in accordance with this Law.

Article 7. The right arising from the registration of a trade mark may be transferred together with the business concerned.

The transferree of such a right as mentioned in the preceding paragraph cannot set up his right against third parties, unless application made by him for the change of the name of the original applicant has been granted.

Limitation on Applicants.

Article 8. A person who has no residence or office within the Republic of China may not apply for the registration of a trade mark, or take any other process relating thereto, or exercise the right of exclusive user thereof, or enjoy any other privileges pertaining thereto, unless he appoints as his agent a person having his residence or office within the Republic of China.

The agent mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall, unless otherwise authorized, represent his principal in any process or proceedings relating to trade mark that may be taken in accordance with the provisions of this or any other law or ordinance.

Article 9. The appointment or change of such agent as mentioned in paragraph 2 of the last preceding Article, or the change or withdrawal of his authority, unless it has been approved and registered by the Bureau of Trade Marks, may not be set up against third parties.

Article 10. Whenever the agent concerned in any trade mark is considered by the Bureau of Trade Marks as improper, the Bureau may order him to be changed.

When an order has been given for the change of an agent concerned in any trade mark, the acts done by him relating to such trade mark may be declared invalid by the Bureau of Trade Marks.

Applications from Abroad.

Article 11. In favour of a person residing in a foreign country or at a distant place or at a place where communications are inconvenient, the Bureau of Trade Marks may, *motu proprio* or on application, extend the legal period within which any process relating to the Bureau of Trade Marks should be taken.

Article 12. If in regard to a trade mark, any application is made, or any other process taken, not within the legal or prescribed period, the application or other process may be declared invalid; provided that this shall not apply where it is considered that proper cause of delay has been shown.

Article 13. If, in respect of any trade mark a person applies with good reasons for any testimony or a reproduction of any drawing, or for permission to inspect or to make copies of any document, the Bureau of Trade Marks shall not refuse the request, unless it considers that the matter should be kept confidential.

Article 14. The right of exclusive user of a trade mark is acquired by the application from the day of registration.

The right of exclusive user of the trade mark is confined only to such goods as are designated in the application for registration.

Article 15. The right of exclusive user of a trade mark acquired by a person does not prevent another from indicating his goods in the ordinary way by means of his own name or trade name or the name, the place of production, the quality, the form or the utility of the goods; provided that this shall not apply where, after a trade mark has been registered by another, a name or trade name indentical with the one registered is used in bad faith.

Article 16. The period of exclusive user of a trade mark shall be 20 years commencing from the day of registration.

In case of trade marks already registered in a foreign country and registered in this country in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, the period of duration shall be the same as that originally fixed in such foreign country, provided that in no case may the period of duration exceed 20 years.

Application may be made for the extension of the periods of exclusive user mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs; provided that such extension shall nevertheless be limited to 20 years.

Transfer of Right.

Article 17. The right of exclusive user of a trade mark may be transferred to another person together with the business concerned, or separately with the goods for which the trade mark is registered, but the rights of associated trade marks cannot be transferred separately.

Article 18. The transfer of the right of exclusive user of a trade mark cannot be set up against third parties, unless such transfer has been approved and registered by the Bureau of Trade Marks. This shall be the same in the case of a mortgage of such right.

Article 19. The right of exclusive user of a registered trade mark, apart from the fact that it may be cancelled at any time upon the application of the registered owner, may, in any of the following cases after registration, be cancelled by the Bureau of Trade Marks *motu proprio* or on the application of a person interested:

(1) If the owner of a registered trade mark without permission makes any alteration in or addition to such trade mark with intent to pass it off as some other trade mark.

(2) If, without good cause, the owner of the trade mark has not used it for a year after its registration or has discontinued its use for two years.

(3) If, in case the right of a trade mark has been transferred, no application for registration of such transfer has been made within a year, except where the transfer has been caused by devolution on inheritance.

The provisions of section (2) of this Article do not apply, if, in the case of associated trade marks, one of them is still used, or, in the case of a trade mark registered in a foreign country as well as in this country, it has been used or has not ceased to be used in the foreign country.

When the right of exclusive user of a trade mark is to be cancelled under paragraph 1 of this Article, the Bureau of Trade Marks shall give 60 day's notice to the owner thereof or his agent.

A person who is dissatisfied with an order made against him under paragraph 1 of this Article, may, within 60 days, appeal, in conformity with law, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Question of Extension.

Article 20. If, during the period of exclusive user of a trade mark the person having such right of exclusive user discontinues his business concerned, his right is thereby extinguisher.

Article 21. The registration of a trade mark or of the extension of the period of exclusive user thereof, if it is contrary to the provisions of Articles 1 to 5, shall, after a hearing by the Bureau of Trade Marks, be declared invalid.

Article 22. The Bureau of Trade Marks shall keep at its office a Trade Mark Register in which shall be entered all rights of exclusive user of trade mark rights as may be prescribed by any law or ordinance.

All trade marks that have been approved for registration shall be entered in the Trade Mark Register, and certificates of registration shall be issued.

Article 23. The Bureau of Trade Marks shall establish a Trade Mark Gazette in which shall be published all registered trade marks and all necessary matters relating to trade marks.

Article 24. When application is made for the registration of a trade mark or of an extension of the period of exclusive user, the applicant shall at the time of application pay the prescribed fees for registration; provided that the fees shall be refunded in the event that such application is rejected by the Bureau of Trade Marks.

Article 25. When a person applies for the registration of a trade mark, he shall according to the classfication of goods designate the goods for which the trade mark is to be used.

The classification of goods as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the Detailed Regulations.

Article 26. Whenever there is an application to the Bureau of Trade Marks for the registration of the exclusive user of a trade mark, or for the extension of the period of exclusive user, the matter shall be examined by an examiner of the Bureau.

The Bureau of Trade Marks, when satisfied that the application is in order, shall, apart from informing the applicant of the result of the examination, publish the trade mark in the Trade Mark Gazette, and shall not approve of the application until six months have elapsed without any objection being made by any person interested or until satisfactory replies to such objection, if any, have been given.

Article 27. Where an applicant is dissatisfied with a decision dismissing his application, he may within 30 days from the date of service of a copy of such decision, lodge a protest in writing, stating his reasons and ask for a re-examination.

Should the applicant be dissatisfied with the second decision, he may, in conformity with law, appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Condition of Hearing.

Article 28. Any person interested may request a hearing in any of the following cases:

(1) Where the registration should be invalidated according to the provisions of Article 21.

(2) Where the extent of the right of exclusive user of a trade mark should be determined.

An examiner may ask for a hearing where the registration of a trade mark should be invalidated for contravention of the provisions of Article 1 or sections 1 to 6 of Article 2.

No request may be made for a hearing concerning a registered trade mark on the ground of contravention of the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of Article 2, or Articles 3 to 5, if three years have elapsed since the day of its publication in the Trade Mark Gazette.

Article 29. Any request for a hearing shall be made to the Bureau of Trade Marks in writing which shall make copies of all documents concerning the hearing submitted by the parties and cause them to be served on the opponents with order that they shall within the period allowed submit rejoinders, and may also direct questions in writing to be answered by them.

Article 30. A hearing is conducted before three trade mark judges sitting together, who shall decide by a vote of majority.

The trade mark judges shall, for each case, be designated by the Director of the Bureau of Trade Marks.

A trade mark judge shall withdraw from a hearing, if he is personally interested in the matter or has previously taken any part in it.

Article 31. The decision in a hearing may be rendered merely upon the documents of the case; but, if it is deemed necessary, a date shall fixed and the parties summoned to argue orally.

If any party to a hearing fails to observe the legal or prescribed period, the hearing is not thereby suspended.

Article 32. Any person who is interested in the matter forming the subject of a hearing may, before such hearing comes to an end, apply for permission to intervene. Whether or not such intervention shall be allowed, shall be decided by the trade mark judges sitting together after the parties concerned have been consulted.

Any act done by the person intervening in relation to the hearing is of no effect, if it is in conflict with the act of the party he professes to assist.

Rehearing and Appeal

Article 33. A person who is dissatisfied with the decision in a hearing may, within 30 days from the date of service of a copy of such decision, petition for a re-hearing of the matter. The provisions governing a hearing shall apply to a re-hearing.

Article 34. A person who is dissatisfied with the decision in a re-hearing may, within 60 days, appeal in conformity with law to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

A person who is dissatisfied with the decision in the appeal mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, so far as such decision is contrary to any law or ordinance, bring an action, in conformity with law, before the administrative court.

Article 35. When the decision in a hearing concerning matters of a trade mark has become final, no person whosoever may ask for a second hearing on the same facts and the same evidence.

Article 36. No civil or criminal proceeding concerning the right of exclusive user of a trade mark shall be instituted until the decision in the hearing has become final.

Article 37. Any person who desires to have the exclusive use of a mark for goods used in a business, the object of which is not for profit, must apply to have such mark registered in accordance with this Law.

The provisions relating to trade marks shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such marks as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The amount of fees for the registration of a trade mark and other charges connected therewith shall be fixed in the Detailed Regulations Relating to Enforcement.

Penalties.

Article 39 Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punished with penal servitude for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, together with forfeiture of the articles concerned:

(1) Using, for the same goods, the registered trade mark of another person or any receptacle, package, wrapper etc., bearing such trade mark, or delivering or selling such goods

(2) Delivering or selling the registered trade mark of another person or any receptacle, package or wrapper, etc., bearing such trade mark, with the intention of causing it to be used by others for the same goods.

(3) Counterfeiting or imitating the registered trade mark of another person with the intention of using it or causing it to be used by others for the same goods.

(4) Using a counterfeit or imitation registered trade mark for the same goods, or delivering or selling such trade mark with the intention of causing it to be used by others for the same goods.

(5) Delivering or selling the same goods bearing a counterfeit or imitation trade mark.

(6) Delivering or selling goods bearing a trade mark identical with or similar to a registered trade mark of another person or, with intent to deliver or sell such goods, importing them from foreign countries.

(7) Using, in relation to the same goods, a trade mark identical with or similar to a registered trade mark of another person in any business advertisement, signboard, note, bill, or other such document.

The offence of delivering or selling such goods as provided in sections 1, 2, 5, and 6 of paragraph 1 of this Article is committed, where a person, with intent to deliver or sell them, has such goods in his possession.

The offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article are prosecuted only on complaint of the injured party.

Article 40. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punished with penal servitude for a term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding two hundred dollars:

(1) Obtaining the right of exclusive user of a trade mark by false pretenses.

(2) Using a non-registered trade mark for any goods with representation that such trade mark has been registered, or delivering or selling such goods, or, with the intention of delivering or selling them, having them in possession.

(3) Using a non-registered trade mark in any business advertisement, signboard, note, bill or other such document with representation that such trade mark has been registered.

Subject to Forfeiture.

Article 41. The articles that are subject to forfeiture under Article 39, may, if application has been made by the injured party before judgment is given, be delivered over to him after a fair estimate of their value has been made.

If the loss suffered by the injured party exceeds the estimated value of the articles delivered under the preceding paragraph, he may still claim compensation for the difference.

Article 42. Any witness, expert, or interpreter who, in any matter affecting trade marks, makes a false statement before the Bureau of Trade Marks, or before any administrative or judicial authorities requested to act by the Bureau, shall be punished with penal servitude for a term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

If a person who has committed the offence mentioned in the preceeding paragraph confesses before a decision by an examiner or a decision in a hearing has been given in the matter, his penalty may be reduced or remitted.

Article 43. In regard to the penalty and damages connected with trade marks as provided in Articles 39 to 42, the trial and execution, when they concern foreigners, shall be conducted in accordance with treaty stipulations, if any.

Article 44. This Law shall come into force from the day of promulgation.

THE WEATHERBE APPEAL

To Be Heard in British Supreme Court

Peking, July 12.

The Chinese papers recently reported that Mr. Weatherbe had decided to demand a "retrial" of his case and that it would be heard by the Mixed Court in Shanghai. It was pointed out at the British Legation to-day that this is incorrect, as Mr. Weatherbe's appeal (not re-trial) is to be heard not by the Mixed Court but by the British Supreme Court in Shanghai. As the question to be decided is one of law, the attendance of neither the witnesses nor the parties themselves is likely to be necessary, though the latter have the right to appear in person or to be represented by counsel if they wish.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE number of helpless Russian children in the North in needy circumstances is increasing daily, and in order to extend aid to them, the Commissioners interested have applied to the Government authorities for necessary funds. According to an official investigation, the number of these children up to the middle of May totalled 680,120. Of these 149,000 were sent to various orphanages for protection, and 490 given food and shelter by public subscription. Others are in miserable condition.

ILLICIT TAXATION IN CHINA

Increasing Notice Taken in London of Violation of Treaties

British houses trading with the East are seriously concerned at the manner in which the Provinces of China have lately been imposing taxation of their own upon certain foreign imports in defiance of all Treaty obligations, says the "Times" City Editor. For more than a generation past trade between China and the other Powers has been governed by Treaties under which importers were entitled, upon payment of a commutation transit tax at the port of loading, to send goods into the interior free of all further charges. The condition was clearly laid down in the Treaty of Tientsin, made in 1858 between Great Britain and China, and a similar one appears in the Treaties with the other Powers. It was reaffirmed as recently as 1896 in the Japan-China Treaty, the transit duty defined in which applies (of course) to all other nations under the most-favoured nation clause. The reason for the disturbance of an arrangement that for so long has worked to the advantage of international trading interests, including those of China herself, lies in the breakdown that has occurred in the central government of the Celestial Empire.

Need for Remedial Action.

Increased acts of lawlessness on the part of the provinces have developed to an extent amounting to the virtual ignoring of central authority. The province of Chekiang, in her disregard of foreign treaties, has been one of the worst offenders. Attention was drawn in Parliament a year ago to the action of this province in imposing a 20 per cent. tax on cigarettes—an example which was also adopted by Fukien—but to-day, apparently, matters are much worse, for we are told that transit passes are practically ignored in Chekiang and all classes of goods are subjected to heavy and irregular duties. The evil is one that calls for redress. One suggestion, and it comes from China, is that the Legations should assist the Peking Government to maintain the treaties—for which she still professes a respect—by recognizing Chekiang's declaration of independence as the justification for indulging in fiscal retaliation against her. It is urged that Chekiang produce (with certain exceptions) leaving the province for other provinces or for Shanghai should be treated as coming from a foreign country and taxed accordingly, and that simultaneously a blockade on all telegrams into and out of Chekiang might be imposed. Action of this sort proved effectual a few years ago in Canton when that province attempted to flout the authority of the central Government. Whatever course is adopted, the need for prompt and effective action will not be gainsaid. There are more than enough artificial barriers to trade already.

LEASES OF PROPERTY IN THE OUTPORTS

British Firms Granted Renewals on 99 Years' Tenure

London, July 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. W. Jowett, the Commissioner of Works, replying to Mr. W. Foot Mitchell, Conservative, said that the scheme for the renewal of the subleases, granted to firms on 99 years' tenure in Tientsin, Hankow, Chinkiang, Canton, Amoy and Kiukiang, were approved by the Government, who were satisfied that the terms offered were fair and reasonable. The Government, in arriving at this decision, had carefully weighed points such as competition of foreign firms.

Replying to Mr. A. M. Samuel, Conservative, Mr. Jowett said that the holders of 64 per cent. of the lots had indicated their acceptance of the terms. Only 6½ per cent. were opposed to the scheme and the remaining 29½ per cent. said nothing. What the 6½ per cent. asked for was a free gift of £40,000 a year. These lot-holders had bought leases for 99 years and wished now to convert them into perpetuity (Ministerial cheers). He was prepared to receive a deputation, but there was no prospect of altering the decision.—Reuter.

REVIEW OF EVENTS IN KUANGTUNG

Depredations of Unpaid Mercenary Troops: Difficulty of Effecting Unification of Finance: Cantonese Army Recognized by Gen. Hsu: Volunteer Movement

Canton, July 10.

By declaring that he will no longer be responsible for the regular maintenance of his mercenary troops from July 7 and advising them to raise funds within the territory to which they have been assigned for purposes of defence, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is virtually abandoning his hired henchmen. They have proved a curse to Kuangtung, while pretending to help their master to overcome Gen. Chen Chiung-ming. A sharp turn in the situation, both military and political, in Canton may be expected at any moment, and a review of the action taken by the various parties concerned in Kuangtung affairs may be of interest to those studying Chinese events.

For months Dr. Sun has been trying to effect unification of finance under his jurisdiction, but the commanders of the various mercenaries, controlling channels of revenue, have never once actually obeyed his order to submit their accounts to the Central Administration, much less that to remit money. Instead of co-operating with Dr. Sun in devising means for equal distribution of funds among the many military units, each commander has enriched himself personally, neglecting the interests of his men. The troops have thus been forced to commit crimes to obtain pocket-money and have brought about the present reign of terror in many of the cities of South China. Tired of his mercenary troops and in order to prevent further terrorism, Dr. Sun some time ago issued orders that no more arms and ammunition should be supplied to them by the Kuangtung Arsenal. He also ordered the removal of all troops from Canton City to the outskirts. The less powerful commanders complied with the order, but it was frowned on by the more influential ones. Dr. Sun is now trying to reorganize the Cantonese army without depending on outside support and troops to maintain his hold on Canton.

..Gen. Hsu Commander-in-Chief.

In order to some small extent to save Dr. Sun's face in these new arrangements and also to preserve the Kuomingtang party from shattering to pieces, Gen. Hsu Chung-chi assumed the Command-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army on May 20 and Mr. Hu Han-min, a senior member of the Kuomingtang and a former Civil Governor of Kuangtung, became Chief Counsellor of the General Headquarters. These appointments practically relegate the former Southern chief, Dr. Sun, to the background. Following these changes, Mr. Yang Shu-chan, a Szechuanese, supported by the Yunnanese, Hunanese, Kuangsi and other mercenary commanders, had to resign the Civil Governorship and was replaced by Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, who has once before occupied the post.

The first step taken by the Cantonese army since its reorganization under Gen. Hsu, has been to map out definitely its sphere of influence, which comprises the West River districts. Gen. Hsu has instructed all district magistrates within his sphere of influence henceforth to remit funds nowhere but to his headquarters. He has also announced that no other commands may station troops within his territory.

Dr. Sun's Changed Attitude.

The changed attitude of Dr. Sun and his party has not escaped unnoticed by the commanders of the mercenaries. They have been, and still are causing trouble, going so far as to attack innocent villages and to use Government gunboats to commit piracy. They demand that the cities within their command area shall accept their paper money in exchange for specie, and are apparently seizing every opportunity to "make good" before their final withdrawal from this devastated and many times looted province.

Merchants' Volunteer Corps.

The Cantonese people, enslaved, robbed and persecuted for the last 10 years or more, are beginning to wake up. May 27 saw the federation of all the Merchants' Volunteer Corps in Kuantung under the leadership of the Canton Corps. It may be recalled that as early as 1912 some merchants in Canton had organizations for local defence under arms with the sanction of the Government. The present Kuangtung Corps has established a central command at the headquarters of the Canton contingent. Its influence was shown early this month when Kaukong, a West River port, was able to oust the Yunnanese troops there with the assistance of volunteers from the 14 neighbouring towns. Late in last month too, the citizens of Canton succeeded in getting Dr. Sun to repeal the tax on medicine and the order for the standardization of the price of all land bordering on modern roads. It was obvious that the people would not have have taken such strong action if they had not been able to depend on the backing of the volunteers. At the present time the militarists find that they cannot levy taxes at will as formerly, except in places where volunteers cannot be called in action. The main difficulty checking the progress of the volunteer movement is that of getting arms lawfully.

Incompetence of Kuomingtang.

The powerlessness of Dr. Sun is felt by the senior members of the Kuomingtang, who have placed Mr. Hu Han-min in power at the General Headquarters, while the incompetence of the Kuomingtang to improve the situation in Canton is seen by the Cantonese, who are denying it further support by refusing payment of taxes. That a sharp turn in the situation is imminent, no one who is following affairs at present will deny. It is still too early to forecast, however, whether it will be for the better or for the worse.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GERMAN SENTENCED AT MUKDEN

Charge of Causing Death of a Chinese Boy: Further Details of Trial

We published a few days ago an account of a German having been sentenced to seven years hard labour for allegedly killing a Chinese child at Mukden. The following message dated Peking, July 14, and attributed to Reuter gives further details of the affair.

Great interest attached locally to the trial of a German citizen named E. Scherer in Mukden on a charge of manslaughter near the end of last month. The German Consul-Gerenal and Vice-Consul, the American and Japanese Vice-Consuls and a British interpreter attended the hearing of the case, which began on June 20. The defendant was an employee of the Mukden arsenal. He has been in China of 20 years, most of that time in the employ of the Chinese Government, though he was at one time connected with a German Engineering firm in Shanghai. Mr. Scherer speaks Chinese fluently and conducted his own case.

The evidence for the prosecution was that the defendant had struck a Chinese school boy on the head with a cane, inflicting injuries which caused the lad's death.

$600 Paid to Family.

The defendant gave evidence that the lad in question for a long time had been in the habit of calling him "foreign devil," and other objectionable names as the defendant was going to his work. On May 19 the lad again shouted at him in this way. Defendant became angry, got out of his ricsha and chased the lad, who tripped and fell into a ditch, striking his head and causing the injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the defendant.

The lad died on May 28, nine days after the alleged assault. Defendant soon after the incident paid to the family of the deceased $600, and he contended that if a portion of this sum had been used to provide proper medical treatment the boy would have lived. He asserted that the wound had been washed with ordinary water and that it had been kept bound up with a dirty rag, the result being that the wound became septic, and that neglect of the wound had caused the death, not the wound itself.

Who Was the Coroner?

The Court laid great stress on the Coroner's report. The main question for decision was whether the fall or a blow caused the lad's death. The evidence of the Coroner told against the accused in this respect, and the accused's contention that neglect was responsible for the death was not upheld by the Court.

On June 30 the judgment of the Court was announced, the accused being sentenced to seven years imprisonment. The accused immediately appealed and the case in due course will go to a higher Court. The appeal was based on the ground that he did not inflict the injury that caused the death of the lad.

Foreigners who were present at the hearing speak highly of the way in which the trial was conducted, and the accused is apparently being well treated. This is the first case of any consequence in which a German has appeared in a Chinese Court for trial, and the interest shown in the trial in June will follow the case into its final stages.

Management of Trial.

As readers may remember we commented on the severity of the sentence and uncertainty of the evidence. Apparently in answer thereto, the following appeared in the "North China Star," dated from Peking, July 8. The origin of the statement is not further defined.

The Ministry of Justice, which is very much interested in the judicial proceedings in the courts in the Three Eastern Provinces, owing to the reported attempt on the part of Marshal Chang Tso-lin to establish a Manchurian Supreme Court totally independent of the Supreme Court in Peking, has received the report that the foreigners in Manchuria seem to be well satisfied on the whole with the working of the Manchurian courts.

In a recent case in which a German engineer employed in the Mukden Arsenal was charged with beating and severely wounding a Chinese boy with his stick, who died as a result of the beating a few days later, the District Court at Mukden conducted the entire trial in the open and to the obvious satisfaction of all the foreign residents in the city, who were interested to see how a foreign national, deprived of the consular jurisdiction, would be treated in a Chinese court. Although the verdict has been regarded as too severe, which calls for seven years hard labour, all those who attended the hearing of the case have admitted that the proceedings were quite satisfactory.

Ordinarily, the report of such a case would add to the pride of the Ministry of Justice. Realizing that satisfaction on the part of the foreigners with the Manchurian courts may lend courage to the attempt by the Mukden authorities for judicial independence, the above report which the Ministry has received is not considered in the usual light.

MONGOLIA IN NEW LIGHT

Progressive Notions Side by Side with Old-World Beliefs: The Expulsion of Missionaries

A correspondent at Urga sends us, under date June 27, the following extracts from the Mongol newspapers. They have an interest of an indirect nature in themselves apart from that of the statements made.

The Ministry of Finance, has defined in 18 points, the situation of Mongolian agriculture. There is a lack of provision for the future in ranching, the frequent destruction of cattle, causing famine, and in consequence the Mongols have no reserve left with which to purchase the first necessities for agriculture. The idea of the new Government project is not to make radical changes in the calling followed by Mongols for many centuries. but to teach them agriculture at the same time as working their ranches, so that, in the event of their cattle dying off they will have something to fall back on, and in this relation they will have a very important means of meeting their obligations.

After the Death of the Living Buddha.

From various sources it is reported that the population have become reconciled to the death of Djebtsun Damba Hutukhtu. The question of his Resurrection is now being discussed by the Conference of Aimaks, this body will also decide the place of search, either Thibet or Mongolia.

For the time being the highest authority in the Spiritual Hierarchy is the Khambo-Nomun-Khan.

The Executors have with decision protested against Bogdo's property going to the Exchequer. It is decided to sell it by Auction, the proceeds to go to the Lama & Monastery Department. One of handed over to the Ministry of Endightenment of the People which will give this Department a *pied-à-terre* in the centre of the town. (This is the Ministry which issued the ordinace about Services for Rain).

The Protestant missionaries have lodged a complaint with the Swedish Consul in Peking.

Before the Consul takes up the matter with the Mongolian Government, we recommend for his information, the following points:—

1. The Swedish missionaries came to Mongolia without first obtaining permission from the Government.

2. Without this permission, they proceeded to build a School for Propagating the Gospel; distributed tracts amongst the Mongol soldiers and civilian population, persistently gave out that the Mongolian Government was Godless etc., etc.

3. The Swedish missionaries were in touch with the American Y.M.C.A., in China and the American Consul in Kalgan, Mr. Sokobin, well-known for his share in trying to foment a counter-revolution against the present Government.

4. Working in Urga the missionaries were under the patronage of Mr. F. A. Larson, who is known to have been an Advisor to the Chinese Government in the Department for Mongol & Thibetan Affairs.

5. The missionaries, built for themselves, presumably for the purposes of agriculture, bases, which put them in an ideal position for military espionage. Taking into consideration the rumours of Feng Yu Hsiang's (also a Protestant) preparations for the invasion of Outer Mongolia, it is impossible not to be suspicious of the Missionaries.

Presupposing that the Mongol people, least of all, were in need of preaching and psalm-siging missionaries, the Government politely ordered them to leave Mongolia.

HEAVY RAINS IN KIRIN

Crops Benefiting: Severe Drought in Russia

Harbin, July 15.

There have been heavy rains from Tientsin to Harbin. The crops are looking much better than last year.

Reliable reports from Russia indicate that there is a likelihood of a famine next year surpassing all previous ones, owing to the destruction of the crops by drought, locusts and vermin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE COCKCHAFER AFFAIR

Lansbury's Persistent Effort to Ruin His Countrymen

London, July 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. G. Lansbury (Labour), the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, said that the Chinese Government had protested against the action and threats of the commander of the Cockchafer at Wanhsien. The question of the publication of the Chinese despatch in this connexion would be considered when the full report of the Commander-in-Chief on the affair was received.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NEW LUXURY TARIFF

Foreign Community Alarmed at Extra Cost of Living and Bad at That

Tokio, July 11.

The Tariff Bill on Luxuries has been passed by the Lower House.

July 12.

The Tariff Bill, which passed the Lower House late last night, in spite of strenuous protests and opposition, carries a Seiyukai recommendation that domestically produced luxuries should be similarly taxed and that the present proposed tariff should be revised as occasion warrants.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 15.

A meeting of the foreign community of Kobe to-day passed a resolution of protest against the Luxuries Tariff Bill, which it views with alarm and anxiety.

The opinion was expressed that such a measure would render maintenance of the European standard of living in Japan impossible, would increase the cost of living on every side by increasing the cost of imports as well as of domestic manufactures and would seriously damage Japan's trade.—Reuter's Pacific service.

Tokio, July 17.

The Upper House has passed the supplementary estimates of the Luxuries Tariff.

It is understood that the Tariff will be effective from the date of promulgation which has not been fixed at present pending understandings with those countries enjoying conventional tariff rates.

It is understood that the question of goods in transit has been taken up in the interests of importers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE American Legation, says the Chung Mei Service, has been advised by Mr. Chamberlain, U. S. Vice-Consul, who is now on the island of Hainan, that he is proceeding with his work of investigating the death of the American missionary, the Rev. George Douglas Byers at Katchek. Mr. Chamberlain, who is attached to the U.S. Consulate-General in Canton, went to Hainan on board the U. S. S. Sacremento from Hongkong.

CHURCH MISSIONS IN CHINA

Bishops' Request for Further Assistance

London, July 16.

At a meeting of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly it was reported that the Bishops in China were anxious that Mission help should be sent out to the Far East. The meeting decided that the Council should take steps to confer with the Bishops of Hongkong and North China in connexion with the matter.—Reuter.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

Manila, July 17.

The Legislature has opened for a 90-day session. Governor-General Wood in a brief message urged the passage of numerous measures, thrown out at the last session, to better economic conditions.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FURTHER HONOUR FOR CAPT. ROBINSON

A Presentation in Hongkong

Hongkong, July 16.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering, the Governor of Hongkong this morning presented the life-saving medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Captain Robinson in recognition of his services in connexion with the Japanese earthquake whilst in command of the Empress of Australia.

After the ceremony the guests were entertained to luncheon on board the Empress of Canada.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DEATH OF VISCT. KURODA

Tokyo, July 15.

The death is announced of Viscount Kuroda at the age of 58.

Viscount Kuroda was a political leader in the House of Peers and was well known in French art circles.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE GREAT FLOODS IN HUNAN

Much Damage and Loss of Life at Siangtan: Where Flogging Still is Practised

From Our Own Correspondent.

Siangtan, Hu., July 5.

Siangtan has been flooded with one of the worst floods in years for nearly a week. The water reached nearly to the 60-foot mark and that means that most of the city has been under water. Houses are falling and the loss of life is appallingly great. It is a common thing to hear, every night, the crash of houses and cries for help.

There has been some relief work started and the gentry and officials and other organizations have subscribed to feed those who have been driven from their homes or are marooned in the upper stories without food.

Some of the small boat men have been trying to make money out of the unfortunate situation but five of them were taken to the official residence and given 500 blows each, so that the small boats are much more reasonable in their demands now.

The temples and high lands are full of people and the Presbyterian Church threw open its building to the refugees. Boats of all descriptions have stopped running. The launches have been scared out of going up and down the river by the narrow escape that a small launch with 200 passengers on board had of turning over at Ichiawan, where, in a very sharp curve, in the river it met a big floating house.

Yesterday the water fell about a foot, but it has rained hard for two nights following and there is not much hope of the water subsiding quickly with the continual rains. Meanwhile rice and vegetables are scarce and going up in price. The Presbyterian Mission met in Siangtan two days last week. There were representatives from all the Stations, Chengchow, Hongchow Changsha, Chengteh and Tao Yuen. Mr. Bullock, Professor in the Wuchang Normal School, was elected chairman of the meeting and it was largely by his very skilful management that the meeting was finished in two days instead of taking a week as usually. The reports for the year show good progress in spite, in most places, of disturbed conditions due to war and rumours and the presence of bandits everywhere especially in the southern part of the province.

There has been a movement of troops to the south for some time past and it is said they are going to the help of Ma Chi against the Southerner Shen Heng-yen at Kuei Lin and the South.

Changsha Under Water: And Still More Rain

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Hu., July 8.

The flood which reached its highest point in the night of Thursday last, has proved the "record" flood. The previous highest was in 1906 when the water reached 36ft. 10ins. This year it has gone to 38ft. 4ins. Quite a number of foreign-built houses on the Island, which took the 1906 record as the "never-to-be-beaten" have suffered in consequence. I have just been told that the British Consulate and three other houses have been the only ones sufficiently high to escape the flood water.

Not only has it been a record in height, it is a record in the slowness of the fall. Indeed on Sunday morning the water was a couple of inches higher than on Saturday night. There may have been a half-hour of sunshine during the week of exceedingly high water, but there have been a good many hours of rain, some of it very heavy. It seems more probable that the water will rise again as the water which fell on Thursday and Saturday nights last comes down to us. We had the sort of tropical downpour which invariably causes the river to rise a week or so later unless the shower proves merely local. On most days there has been actual rainfall. After two spells of five days each a third spell of three days fall. After two spells of three days is "proclaimed" during which there is to be no slaughter of animals.

The military and civil officials have given up more or less of the month's stipend for the sake of the distressed. Officials receiving up to $300 a month have adopted a rising scale of tax. Over $300, all have given up the entire month's stipend

Distressing accounts from the whole of the south of the Siang Valley are coming in, all of them announcing how much worse this flood has been than any previous one in the valley for a century or more.

Relief Committee's Good Work.

The Hunan Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee has taken this opportunity of re-organizing its work and becoming the provincial branch of the China International Famine Relief Commission. The former committee was formed at a meeting of representatives of the government and mercantile classes. Yesterday the associations who formed the Committee were called together and received from the retiring committee an account of the work and a general financial statement of the funds received and expended.

Some $700,000 were received apart from the special gift from the American Funds of $500,000 for road building. It is interesting to note that the office expenses in handling this $1,200,000 during three years amounted to only $10,000. The Hunan Government agreed to contribute the cost of the upkeep of the road for the first 10 years at the estimated rate of $8,000 dollars a-year. The $80,000 has been paid over and used, but the Committee has a credit with the American Fund of nine years upkeep allowances.

The meeting agreed to the request of the committee to discharge it and to form a Hunan branch of the national Association. In personnel, the new committee is practically the old one under a new name. But the new name not only introduce certain advantages in the constitution, avoiding some mistakes and oversight made when the old committee was first formed; the linking on to a national movement is all to the good.

The new committee is plunged at once into fresh work in dealing with this unprecedented flood. It is hoped that its main work will tend rather to the avoidance of future damage from flood or drought than the mere charitable attention to the immediate sufferers.

Timely Example from Hupeh.

The Governor invited the new Committee to dinner this afternoon and thanked the members very warmly for the work they have done. The President in reply was able to acknowledge the unfailing support of the provincial government throughout the work which had been done during the past three years. He also pointed to the example that has been set in Hupeh where Governor Hsiao Yao-nan has managed to entrust over 1,000,000 dollars of government money to the parallel committee for dyke repairs. Undoubtedly, a considerable amount will be called for the repair damages of this flood which are not realized until the waters have run off.

BIG SWORD TUFEI IN ANHUI

Rising Against Official Depredations and Oppression of People

Peking, July 10.

The latest foreign reports from Anhui state that Big Sword Tufei are still active. The Government troops are on their way to Luanchow and are expected to reach there within a couple of days. The Chamber of Commerce at Luanchow offered the gang $20,000 to leave, but the *tufei* ridiculed the idea of being bought with that small sum.

Up to the present the gang have not interfered with private residences, but are confining their activities to yamêns and other official quarters. They secured a large supply of arms and ammunition and military stores at Luanchow. The leaders announce that they rose against the oppression of officials and the generally unsatisfactory conditions imposed upon the people by the local government. Their object is to fight the despotism of the militarists.

Representatives of the Russian Church and the "Chinese Mission" have wired to the Russian mission at Wuhu requesting that measures be taken for their protection against these *tufei*.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WINTRY WEATHER IN THE FAR WEST

Charm of Life on Tibetan Border: And Now a Golf Course Even Here

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Sze., June 13.

Yesterday the temperature of Tachienlu was 47 Fahrenheit. The snow came down the mountains to a height of 1,000 feet above the city The day was very wet, the weather very stormy, and the people very cold. Discarded furs, heavy woollen garments, and winter bedding were again called for. Colds were prevalent and the common people experienced no little discomfort. Some of the foreign residents in town found it necessary to resuscitate the fire to keep the house warm and others went back to the winter use of the indispensable hot water bottle. These cold spells are not infrequent in Tachienlu. Last May the city was covered by snow for several days and sometimes during July and August the weather has been so cold that nothing short of five or six blankets and a hot water bottle has kept the sleeper warm. When the wind blows from the Ya-Ja-Gena high snow range, southeast of Tachienlu, 21 to 25000 feet high-the inhabitants immediately take to fires, furs, and quilts. We read the other day in our N. C. H. about the Shanghai people suffering no small inconvenience from that damp, clammy, enervating atmosphere and we looked at our thermometer so kindly hanging around 49 Fahr.

Strawberries and Golf.

It has rained more or less every day during the past week. The farmers were somewhat anxious over the continued dry weather but now that rain has come there is some assurance of a good crop of wheat and barley. With the rain have also come the strawberries and the poorer people are now beginning to pick them for the Chinese and foreign market. (Ten cents per catty; they are 48s per pound at home) Strawberries, rain, cold, and golf, remind us very much of the barren uplands of Scotland. We had some golf the other day, on what might become a very good course, ten miles from Tachienlu and a few miles from the snow line.

The British Consul drove the first ball over what we hope will become the Tibetan Frontier Golf Course. We bemoan the fact that Tachienlu, with its freedom from insects, its wonderful scenery, its high snow mountains, its exhilarating air, its cold mountain water, its health-giving sulphur springs, its prospective golf course, not to mention game hunting, mountain climbing and natural history collecting, is so far from the hot steamy plains of west China. If the journey could only be brought to within five or six days, dwellers on the plain would no doubt take advantage of this high mountain health resort. If some of the money, at present misdirected, were put into the construction of roads and bridges, Tachienlu could quite easily be brought to within three or four days of the plains of West China.

Distraction Propaganda.

The British Consul is now in residence and the British flag flies from the consulate. The usual distraction propaganda is now in full swing: the British have occupied Lhasa; British troops are in Chamdo; the British language is now taking the place of the Chinese on the Tibetan frontier; what the wily British have up their sleeve is being quietly, fully, and freely discussed in the local Chinese tea drinking saloons. Fortunately and discreetly, officialdom wisely refrains from believing the rumours it has put in circulation. The Chinese border is quite a rendezvous for this distraction propaganda and if it does nothing else it certainly makes life both interesting and worth living. Perhaps the rush of visitors to the Darjeeling hills may have been mistaken for a British invasion of Tibet. However, we have been through this distraction propaganda before and now know something of its significance and value.

Wanted a Road to Tibet.

Quite recently the Chinese merchants on the border petitioned the military authorities to open up the road between China and Tibet. Tibetan merchants, it was explained were making long journeys from the distant interior to purchase Chinese tea. These Tibetan merchants bring with them large quantities of valuable musk; this they exchange for tea. Tachienlu for once in its long history has no tea, so these Tibetan merchants have to stay on indefinitely in this city till the military leaders have settled their personal quarrels. The whole province is simply seething with trouble—north, south, east and west, the different military leaders are simply dividing this wealthy province into little kingdoms. Perhaps when this has been accomplished they may be satisfied or they may begin to fight each other.

MONGOLIA SMITTEN WITH DROUGHT

Lamas Powerful in Rain-making But Whom Public Irreligiousness Forgets

From Our Own Correspondent.

Urga, June 27.

For the information and instruction of Meteorologists in Europe and America. Ordinance issued by the Mongolian Education Committee & The Ministry for Enlightenment of the People.

At the 16th session of the Mongolian Government the subject of drought was brought up for consideration. During the last 10 years the climate of Mongolia has undergone very serious changes and many places have suffered from drought, which has caused the deaths of innumerable cattle and improverished the people. The whole capital of the Mongol is tied up in his herds of cattle.

Whilst, amongst the Mongols, there are Lamas who have the ability to intercede for rain, unfortunately there is a lack of belief in their methods. The local authorities pay little attention to this matter. This lack of action on their part and the irreligious leanings of the younger generation are accountable for the drought; they sit with folded hands and wait for the drought to pass. The only person who took any serious interest in this matter was the late Bogdo Geghen who worked incessantly in the interests of his people, he organized services of prayers for rain; if unable to take part himself he instructed the Chief Lamas of the Urga Monastery to hold the services, Khambo Lama and Tzordci.

In the year before last and last year, when there was a lack of rain the Government on various occasions provided the materials for sacrifice and services were held by Khambo Lama and Tzordchi. In the current year, although we are already at the end of the first moon of summer, yet in Urga and in many other Aimaks and Hoshuns there has not been any rain, and, unless special measures are taken to intercede for rain, it is anticipated that there will be extreme poverty. This is due to the neglectfulness of the Directors of Religion and the State Authorities.

At the present time it is necessary to ask the Ministry of Finance to provide, as in previous years, the necessary funds for the sacrifices and request Khambo Lama to hold a service of prayer for rain. Also in addition, request the Ministry for Interior to order all Aimaks, Hoshuns and Monasteries to arrange similar services, those authorities who do not comply to be severely dealt with.

It must be Government influence which caused the Urga Self-Governing body to send round a subscription list to collect, monies for the Service. We do not know the final result for the whole town, but in two districts, the visit to 20 houses resulted in a collection of $2.78. In the face of such lack of faith it is not surprising that Heaven refuses to send rain.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director and C. M. O. of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Bureau, was entertained on Monday by the Y's Men's Club of Shanghai prior to his departure for the United States. Dr. Wu sailed on Tuesday for San Francisco and will be absent for about 12 months.

BURIAL PLACE OF ANCIENT KINGS

Extraordinary Find in Old Mongolia by Russian Explorer; Silk Carpets and Tapestry

From Our Own Correspondent.

Urga, June 27.

P. K. Kosloff, the well-known Russian traveller and explorer, has discovered three groups of ancient tombs in the picturesque vicinity of Noin Ula (Sudzuktu). They are presumably the mausolea of some oriental potentate, probably some Chinese Prince or even Emperor.

The tomb is a two-storied affair, about 50 feet deep, the walls and ceilings are of timber, covered with silk tapestery and artistic drawings, partly obliterated. In the centre of a large room the coffin was standing, placed north and south; under the coffin were well-woven carpets with figures of mythical animals worked thereon, part of a carpet which draped a wall showed a hunting scene with mounted men. The walls are covered with paintings of men, horses, birds and a lot of mythical animals. The find in the rooms and in the coffins consisted of large quantities of human hair, in queues, some were bound with silk and bore talismans, false beards made of horsehair, similar to those in use on the Chinese stage to-day, silk draperies, carpets, horsehair fly-whisks, slabs of jade and other peculiar stones, ornaments of various descriptions, amongst them a sort of deer, the body of wood with metal horns. Parts of bronze and porcelain utensils were found, and at one time there must have been a large quantity of sable and other furs, which had perished, the hair being as light as down. This was promptly used by members of the expeditions for pillows. The silk and carpets bear many artistic designs, the most prominent, which appears repeatedly on a part of a carpet, represents a battle between a large-horned beast and a huge bird; the beast may be an ancient moose or possibly an auroch; what the bird is, is unknown.

Several local people with a knowledge of antiquities have seen the parts of the discovery which were brought into Urga by Mr. Kosloff, but nobody, as yet, has been able authoritatively to state to what epoch the find belongs.

Whoever built the mausoleum had a good eye for beauty and chose a very picturesque spot.

Between the greater mausolea was a smaller one, presumably of a child or people of lesser rank.

The excavation is being continued.

The carpets and silk drapings, of which I have had a private view, were, considering their immense antiquity, in very fair condition. No books, writing or smoking materials, have been found up to date.

Mr. Kosloff thinks that the find will prove an invaluable aid for those who are endeavouring to work out the ancient history of this part of the world.

HANGCHOW LETTER

Provincial Legislators Who Accomplish Nothing

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, July 15.

The Assembly, in spite of being unable to do any business, has been prorogued for the summer. It will meet again in September.

A former Premier, Mr. Yung Hsi, is here on a visit, conferring with various bodies with regard to popular education for the common people—a work he is very much interested in.

Fires are very common these days. The hot weather is given as the cause, but incendiarism, I think, is the more correct explanation. Economic pressure does not justify the use of cotton wool soaked in kerosene oil.

The Typhoon passed us by on the other side and did not even favour us with a shower or a cool night. We have had no rain for a fortnight and the average noon temperature has been 96. in the shade.

As Mr. Coates is now silent, I suppose it is quite in order to wish you many happy returns on the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee.

PEKING DAY BY DAY

Octroi Activities Over the Week end Wash: M.P.'s Pinched in a Gamble in Bonds

Peking, July 10.

As a result of the recent controversy on the subject, the Peking Octroi Administration is evidently trying to systematize its methods of collection. Week-enders from Peitaiho are now confronted by a posse of Octroi police, all smartly uniformed, and of course more than sufficient for the purpose, whose job it is to shepherd the detraining passengers to the Octroi examiners. These officials, also smartly uniformed, require all passengers to display the contents of their bags on a newly-erected counter. Last week-end the display seemed to be the usual array of night attire and changes of clothing that one would expect to find after a trip to Peitaiho, and the officials gained nothing from their examination except the chaff of the examiners. The chalk was much in evidence, and its expeditious use reduced the delay to a matter of a few minutes. When the travelling bag assumed the appearance of a laundry bag on being opened up, the Octroi men chalked it without further ado. It was a relief to be introduced to some kind of system by the Octroi, and to make the acquaintance of officials who were so well plastered with their responsibility.

The M.P.'s in our midst are called anything but responsible members of Parliament. The following story entitles some of them to the description of naughty children who don't know how to take care of their pocket money. In common with other public servants, they were granted part of their arrears of salary at the time of the last festival settlement. They received on the average about $800 each. Instead, however, of putting it in the stocking to eke out an arid future, a hundred or so of the more adventurous spirits determined to try their luck with 96 Million. Dabbling with bonds in $10,000 denomination, they were quickly caught in an oscillating market, and now they are mourning the loss of their salaries. Better far to have given the money to the police.

Other Parliamentarians are playing fast and loose with their salaries, too. They are too serious-minded to bother about the money market and its fluctuations, preferring to devote their time to the concoction of telegrams to European governments and personages. Of late they have developed quite a passion for this medium of expression, the indulgence of which, judging from recent examples, entails the expenditure of much money as well as thought. Lengthy cables have been sent to the British and French Governments demanding the recall of their respective Ministers to Peking, while Mr. George Lansbury has been hailed as a collaborator in the stamping out of "the demon of imperialism" for asking a question in the House of Commons on the Cockchafer incident. Mr. Lansbury can be almost as verbose as a Chinese M.P., but it is hardly to be expected that he will reply to this message in the same strain. He was a business man before he was a Labour M.P., and the cost of a disquisition similar to that from Peking would undoubtedly appal his thrifty soul.

The police authorities have decided to take the bull by the horns and levy the police tax. It was approved by the Cabinet sometime ago, but the Peking people have signified on more than one occasion that they would have none of it. Regulations have now been drawn up, and distributed in various sections of the city. According to these regulations, foreigners as well as Chinese are to be mulcted in certain sums according either to the grade of the house or the grade of the manner of living of the householder. A most peculiar system. No clearly-defined method of collection seems to have been devised, and one gathers that the tenant is at the mercy of the collector, who has the inquisitorial job of assessing one's standard of living and possibly of fixing the tax accordingly. Foreign protests have now been added to those of the Chinese residents, not particularly because foreigners object to helping the policeman, who is ten months behind in his pay, but because of the official arrogation of a right of taxation that has yet to be admitted. It seems likely that the levy will go to swell the number of questions at issue between the Legations and the Government; but the outcome may possibly lead to recognition of rights of residence where none exist to-day.

MACLAREN'S FLIGHT

Overdue at Paramushiru: Believed to Have Landed En Route

Tokyo, July 12.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren left Kasumigaura for Minato at 2.18 this afternoon.

Later.

Owing to trouble in the cooling apparatus, Squadron-Leader MacLaren soon returned to Kasumigaura. It is expected that he will start again to-morrow morning.

July 13.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren started for Minato at 6.40 this morning.

Later.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren was befogged between Kasumigaura and Minato. He landed twice, the final time off Sossa in Fukushima Prefecture at 12.10 p.m. He is waiting for the fog to clear.

Later

Squadron-Leader MacLaren arrived at Minato at 5.32 this afternoon.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Minato, July 14.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren continued his flight from Minato this morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 14.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren hopped off for Hitokappu at one o'clock this afternoon.

Later.

The British airmen have arrived at Kushiro.

Later.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived at Toshimoe at 3.54.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 16.

The British seaplane, which has been detained at Itrup in the Kurile Islands owing to dense fog, left Hitcup at 5.30 a.m. to-day for the Shumushu Island.—Eastern News Agency.

Tokio, July 16.

A report received here from Paramushiru states that Squadron-Leader Maclaren is six hours overdue and that Japanese destroyers have started out to search for him.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Thought to Have Landed at Intermediate Point

Tokio, July 17.

There is no further news of Squadron-Leader Maclaren, but it is believed that he has landed at an intermediate point, which has been previously prepared by Colonel Broome. The Japanese destroyers are at present searching for the airmen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FARMERS HAPPY AND FIGHTING OVER IN SZECHUAN

Wave of High Prices

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tzeliutsing, Sze., July 2.

Recent rains have cheered up everyone and late rice has been transplanted while, in some cases sun-baked rice fields have been ploughed and planted with corn or vegetables. There is no tendency however for the ten per cent. rise in foodstuffs to recede.

The silver dollar has reached 3,200 cash. Any coin less than 50 cash is difficult to find and small change is out of the question. This condition is rapidly raising the money standard, a blessing to some, a hardship to others.

The seven stone arches of the new bridge are completed and none too soon as the river is rising and the lower bridges will soon be submerged. The workmen have been greatly decreased as funds are short.

Mr. Ellsworth, the Salt Inspector of Uhtongchiao, has been here on a short visit. He is on his way to Peking, having been promoted. The Salt Office is hoping that some of the Salt Tax will be transferred from the Military to the Chêngtu-Chungking Railway project.

There are no active military movements in this neighbourhood, but everyone is a victim now to oppressive taxation. Nevertheless a company is being organized to put in some electric lighting plant—in spite the constant levies on capital.

SZECHUAN ENJOYS BETTER DAYS

Except for a Plague of Bad Money and Prevalence of Opium Smoking

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Luchow, Sze., June 28.

At last peace and something like normal conditions have returned to our city. Most of the soldiers have finally been sent off hither and thither and the impression of coolies, which has been continuous since winter has practically ceased. The river was very late in rising this year but is now quite nigh and is still rising fast. As a consequence steamers are running more or less regularly, depending upon how successful they are in evading the determined efforts of the military in Chungking and Suifu to take toll of them. It is said that those in power in Suifu propose to make a park—a very laudable project but in order to do so they have put an illegal tax of $100 on every steamer calling at their city. Naturally the steamers refused to go up to Suifu. They are going again now so presumably the dispute was settled in some way or another.

Bad Dollars.

The dollar has been falling rapidly of late. It has dropped from 3200 to 2800 and has apparently not reached the bottom yet. This depreciation of silver is a result of the increasingly large number of bad half-dollars being dumped on us from Chungking and Suifu. Other places have been more careful of the quality of silver coins which are passable, Luchow has previously accepted most anything. Now the reaction has come and it has caused a fall in the price of silver. All half-dollars are being carefully scrutinized these days and bad ones rejected. Some Russian cloth merchants who have come up from Shanghai to seek their fortunes in Szechuan were badly loaded up with these "steel plates" as the Chinese call them. The stranger within the gates is always legal prey for the wily Szechuanese.

Opium Everywhere.

Opium smoking is increasing all the time and being openly winked at by any authorities that there are. It is no longer thought worth while to try to conceal it and the dens are now wide open to the street for all to see. No one is ashamed or afraid any more. Practically every chair and load carrier now uses it and does not mind saying so. A few years ago many used it but were ashamed or afraid to admit it and so denied it. Now they freely admit it and in reckoning the wages they will need to carry a certain stage, they will reckon how many times they need to smoke opium on the way. This is at least honest but it shows that all pretence of prohibition of opium smoking is at an end. Thus the country is being ruined and there is no one to stop it. There is no public opinion strong enough to effect anything. But then how could anything be done anyway if individual liberty is to be preserved, and is not that what the republic stands for?

NO OIL IN PHILIPPINES

Standard Oil's Failure to Find It After Five Years Search and Big Outlay

New York, July 12.

A Standard Oil Co.'s bulletin describes complete failure of five years' efforts to find oil in the Philippines.

It says that $1,250,000 have been spent in the endeavour to locate an American supply of oil in the Far East.—Reuter's American Service.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, Peking's estimate of the value of foreign arms and other munitions of war imported into China during the first six month of this year, is $15,000,000—a fanciful figure which will doubtlessly be believed by readers of the local vernacular papers. No one wishes to blink at the facts—large quantities of arms have, and continue to be, smuggled into the country, but their value cannot amount to anywhere near this figure during the period mentioned.

FLOODS IN KIANGSI

Nanchang Under Water

Peking, July 10.

A telegram forwarded to the President, the Cabinet and the International Famine Relief Commission by the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsi reports that serious floods have occurred in that province and that the capital itself is flooded.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LIBEL OF SHAOHSING MISSIONARIES

Sinister Revival of Old, Ugly Rumours Only Killed by Official's Denial

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Shaohsing, Chê., July 11.

The quiet currents of Shaohsing life have been unusually stirred during the last few days because of the wild rumours which have been circulated regarding the missionaries living on the South Street. Not since the year of the revolution have I known such ugly and persistent stories. The mischief makers did their work with consumate skill. On June 14, an article appeared in the Shanghai *"Ming Kuo Zih Pao"* charging the missionaries with unspeakable crimes. On July a similar article was published in the Shanghai *"Z Pao."* These articles reached Shaohsing and the story was industriously circulated in the tea shops and on the streets.

The *"Zuih Tseo Kwong Pao"* of Shaohsing took notice of these rumours in its issue of July 8, publishing the stories from the Shanghai papers, giving date and page of citation, and calling on the foreigners living in the city to give the real facts in the case. I made a prompt denial and refutation of the whole vile story, which was printed in the morning papers of July 9. On July 10, the Military Official of the district, Gen. Dzeng Kae-di came out with a vigorous proclamation stating that he had fully investigated the matter, and that the whole thing was a vilification of the character of the missionaries, whom he personally knew, and in whose ministry he had the fullest confidence. He declared that the circulation of such stories was a menace to the peace of the community and that any person found spreading these rumours would be punished according to the laws governing such cases.

The prompt and decisive action of Gen. Dzeng Kae-di has put end to this canard. The question still remains as to what motive actuated the person or persons making this attack on the Shaohsing missionaries. As a group we are at a loss to know.

SMUGGLING OF CHINESE INTO PHILIPPINES

Profitable Traffic from Borneo: A Vigorous Customs Campaign

Manila, July 1.

The smuggling of Chinese from British North Borneo into the Philippine Islands has largely increased in recent months and has become a profitable traffic, according to officials of the Customs Service.

Within the last week nearly 50 Chinese have been arrested in Zamboanga on charges of being in the country unlawfully and will be deported either to Borneo or Hongkong. They are brought from the coast of Borneo in Moro *vintas* and are landed on the various islands of the Sulu group only a few miles from the British possession.

After reaching Philippine territory they easily work their way into the more populous sections and many of them are never apprehended.

The Customs authorities have ordered all available patrol boats to southern waters for the purpose of beginning a vigorous campaign against this traffic in Chinese, as well as against the opium traffic.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE annual meeting of Landrenters of Kuling will be held on August 8.

BOATING ACCIDENT AT WUCHANG

Foreign Ladies Flung Into Turbid River But Luckily Rescued Unhurt

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Hup., July 10.

What might have been a most disastrous boating accident occurred off the Bund in Hankow last Monday. A party of missionaries, who had newly arrived down the Han from Hsiangyang, had hired a sampan to take them and their luggage to the river steamer. The water is very high at present, and the current was strong. The boatmen, of whom there were two, apparently took their sampan too close under the bow of the steamer. They were caught in the swirl and capsized. The party consisted of six foreigners, and one Chinese lady. Of the foreigners, one was a man and the rest ladies.

The husband of one of the ladies, who had come round by the shore to do some business, reached the waterside just at the moment of the accident, and had the horror of seeing his wife and all his companions suddenly flung into the eddying water. This gentleman immediately sprang into a sampan and called others to the rescue. He himself succeeded in rescuing the Chinese lady, who was clinging to the overturned boat. But during this operation he was not able to observe what was happening to the rest. It was difficult to manage a sampan in the current which was flowing, and by the time he was able to look round there was nothing to be seen of any of the others! After a fruitless search he was obliged to proceed to the C. I. M. oppressed with the terrible conviction that his wife and companions had all perished. On reaching the C. I. M., however, what was his joy to find that the rest of the party had every one of them been saved, and had preceded him there.

Two of the ladies were in such a condition that they had to be taken to hospital. They had both swallowed a great deal of water, and in the case of one of them it was feared that pneumonia would develop. But the following day one was glad to learn that both are rapidly recovering, and are quite likely soon to be all right again.

As for the boatmen it was reported that they were both drowned. But your correspondent has learned from a reliable source that they are both quite alive. They were the first to escape to shore, and alarmed at the consequences of their carelessness they made haste to flee and hide themselves in the native city.

Some of the baggage was saved, but a good deal of it went down to join that vast collection which must exist somewhere at the bottom of the Yangtze between Hankow and Wuchang. The loss of a little baggage is a light affair in comparison with what might have been.

MUTINY OF SCOUTS IN MANILA

More Serious Than First Supposed: Special Camps to Hold the Mutineers

Manila, July 12.

A hastily constructed stockade at Fort McKinley holds 206 mutinous scouts who were guarded last night by the Post Fire Department, which was ready to turn on the hose, in addition to armed sentries.

An official Army statement says that the attitude of the strikers is more defiant than was at first believed. It has been decided to court-martial practically all instead of merely discharging them without honour. Other posts and the Cavite Navy Yard continue quiet though there are rumours of some trouble among the crew of an Army vessel between Manila and Corregidor.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TOKYO, July 12.—The state funeral of Prince Matsukata took place to-day. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMERICAN AVIATOR IN HONGKONG: HIS DARING, ILL LUCK AND FINAL TRIUMPH

Abbott Aviator from Babyhood: Service in the War and Aeroplane Builder to Dr. Sun: The Curtiss He Forced to Fly when Everyone Shook their Heads

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, July 6.

If daring, the love of adventure and sheer pluck are the essential attributes of a modern aviator, then Mr. Harry W. Abbott, a young American now in Hongkong, has earned the title with distinction. The story of his attempt to thrill a jaded public with sensational feats in an aeroplane which he transformed from almost a total wreck to a machine which proved air-worthy and which shattered all the doubts of the melancholy pessimists, is one combining pertinacity and dogged perseverance with a heroism worthier of a nobler object. Abbott's record of bad luck which persistently frustrated his every turn, but which did not daunt him, finally triumphed and ended in the complete wrecking of the plane on the same day that the Portuguese aviators crashed in a Chinese cemetery 20 miles away. Abbott escaped with his life at the expense of a few bruises. Now he is marking time. He has other schemes in mind which will prove of more benefit to the Colony than the mere thrill-provoking stunts he has attempted.

An Air Acrobat.

Abbott is not yet 30 years of age He is a professional aviator, an air acrobat, a skylark with a career literally meteoric. His 24 years of life are crammed with excitement and thrill. At the age of three, he took his first ride in among the clouds. It was an early rise to fame. His father, Professor Wayne Abbott, was in the same business, a specialist in aviation then in its early stages. Young Abott was placed asleep by his mother in a captive balloon which Professor Abbott, a veteran of the Spanish-American war had charge of. Unkowingly, Mr. Abbott ordered the balloon to be released and not until he had reached the clouds and was preparing to descend did he notice his young son and heir peacefully sleeping near by, huddled up inside a blanket, which the mother had unwittingly placed over him.

Breaks World Record.

When America declared war on Germany, Abbott joined the U. S. navy and served with the submarines and rose to the rank of petty officer. On the first anniversary of Armistice Day in 1919, he jumped into world fame. Ascending for the first time in his life in an aeroplane over Long Beach, California, he dropped from a height of 8,300 feet in a parachute and broke the world's record. Strange to say, the world's record of 7,800 was then held by Abbott's father. Young Abbott's remarkable feat was accomplished three days after he had got married, almost before the echo of the wedding bells had died away. He nearly lost his life on this occasion. He released the parachute 15 feet above Long Beach harbour and dropped into the water.

Seeing that his future lay among the clouds, Abbott joined his father and two other dare-devil aeronauts in an organization called the Long Beach Amusement Association. They toured the country giving their sensational stunts for eight or nine months. Abbott junior tells me that from the day he took up the business, he has executed over 200 parachute jumps, performed all kinds of hair-raising tricks on the wings of an aeroplane and neither his father nor himself have had an accident. He has acted as a movie-star for Harold Lloyd and Larry Semon, doing stunts, he modestly confessess, which an unsuspecting cinema public have believed to be performed by the picture comedians themselves.

Builds Machine for Dr. Sun

It was during his last exhibition at San Fransisco that Abbott was interviewed by a representative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who urged him to go to Canton for the purpose of instructing the Chinese in the art of flying and in the building and reconstructing of aeroplanes. Abbott agreed and before coming to Shanghai in 1922 completed some outstanding work for Dr. Sun in America. He worked in an administrative capacity for a time in Foochow and then went to Canton.

At Canton, Abbott became associated with Mr. Colwell one of the cleverest of American aviators, who was stricken with typhoid fever not long after his arrival and died in Hongkong. Fitting to the memory of such a distinguished flying man and soldier, the ashes of the late Mr. Colwell were transported to America and according to his own request made just before he died, scattered over the city of San Fransisco by one of the biggest fleets of aeroplanes.

Colwell and his young associate worked hard in the service of Dr. Sun. They designed and built one of the latest types of aeroplanes, known as the Rosemond and which had the distinction of being absolutely wireless. The machines was fitted with a 100 h.p. motor, developed 110 miles an hour and was capable of climbing 1000 feet in the space of a minute. It was essentially a military model with a three-ply wood fusilage specially adapted to cut down weight and provide a maximum speed. Three of these machines had almost been completed when Mr. Colwell died in Hongkong.

Abbott tells me that he ranked as a lieutenant-colonel in Dr. Sun's service. Of his colleagues in Canton he has nothing but the highest praise. Three of them, he said, would rank favourably with any three of any other country in the world.

His History in Hongkong.

When Abbott's work in Canton was finished he transferred his attention to Hongkong, arriving here in April this year. The sad story of his valiant attempt to provide something unusual for a novelty-seeking public began the moment he learnt of the existence of an aeroplane, or rather part of one, which was lying idle and in a deplorable state of rust in a godown.

This machine, imported into the Colony from Canada was a small 90 h.p. Curtiss biplane. Three years ago, Mr. Lim On, a Canada-Chinese, almost met his death when attempting to perform stunts in it over Happy Valley. Mr. Lim, who was the pilot, ran into an air pocket and came crashing to the ground. Fortunately, he had the presence of mind to steer it into a tree on the outskirts of the racecourse. Mr. Lim was injured, not seriously, but the machine was wrecked and damaged almost beyond recognition. It was a miraculous escape for the airman.

From that fateful day to April this year, the forlorn looking plane, almost a shell of its former self lay rusting in a godown. When Mr. Abbott bought the ruins for $2000 cash from its owner, Mr. Roe, Manager of the Hongkong and Kowloon Taxi-Cab Company, all but Abbott and a few of his faithful supporters declared in effect that Abbott had been sold a pup and that nothing short of a miracle could make the machine fly again.

Transformed in Three Weeks.

Abbott set to work. The engine was the only part of the machine that had not suffered in the crash three years ago. Within three weeks, the 'plane had undergone a complete transformation. Nobody who had seen the crumpled and rotten mass of wires and wood in the godown could have indentified it as the new machine which glistened in the sun and looked like new. With the fusilage and engine repaired, Abbott moved the machine from the old Kowloon Theatre where it had been stored to a more spacious godown at the Kowloon Railway Station which provided ample room for the new wings to be fixed. Later, Abbott again moved the machine to the railway timber yard, erected a small bell tent and worked night and day on its completion.

Abbott had by this time announced in all the newspapers here that he would give an exhibition of aerial aerobatics, which included wing-walking, looping-the-loop parachute drop, etc., on Sunday May 3. Disaster, however, was fated to overtake him on the morning of the promised exhibition. During trials in taxi-ing conducted by Mr. J. R. Hindmarsh, an ex-British flying officer, the machine suddenly ran into the seawall, swerving from a direct course at right-angles. The propeller and undercarriage were smashed and the machine hung dangerously over the wall and jutted out over the harbour. The exhibition was inevitably postponed.

Crashes Again.

Undaunted, Abbott and his assistants, who included an indefatigible youth, de la Sala, son of a well-known China Coast sea captain, set to work to repair the damage and three days later, a new propellor had been fixed and the machine was ready for trial. Mr. Lim On, the Canadian Chinese pilot previously mentioned, was an interested spectator and though naturally reluctant to act as pilot in the machine in which he had nearly lost his life, was eventually persuaded to give the reconstructed 'plane a test. Abbott took the passenger's seat and carried a thousand hand-bills in Chinese to drop over Hongkong. But again, the young avaitor was to receive another set-back. After a period of taxi-ing, the pilot started the machine at full speed. It ran for a hundred yards along the ground, failed to rise and stopped after running into a ditch. The tail of the plane went up and the nose down and Abbott crawled out uninjured. The pilot also escaped with a few scratches. This meant the postponement of the exhibition again.

Abbott did not give up hope. He expressed his determination to fly the machine or die in the attempt. A third new propellor was fixed, the undercarriage repaired and before making another attempt, Abbott decided to move the machine to a more suitable landing ground. He taxied the repaired machine without the wings along Kowloon roads for a distance of two miles to a reclamation area which provided an adequate space for his purpose. This waste land is at Kowloon City on the outskirts of the Chinese poorer class residential district. Here, was a stretch of land at least 500 yards facing the harbour whereas in the timber yard, Abbott was restricted to an area of two to three hundred yards.

In the Air at Last.

On this new scene of activities, Abbott thoroughly overhauled the machine, altered the stagger of the wings and tightened up the wires etc. Confident that nothing more could be done, the young flying man decided to try the machine himself. To the surprise of the residents in the Colony, Abbott flew the machine. It rose with the grace of a seagull, it neither rocked unsteadily nor shook with the wind. Abbott remained in the air for over 20 minutes. He had accomplished what he had said he would do. He had thoroughly squashed the confirmed declaration of the pessimists, that the machine could not fly. He ascended and landed four times that day safely, taking up passengers on the third and fourth occasions. His landings were as perfect as his take-offs.

Yet the ill-luck which seemed to have accompanied the machine throughout its career had not left it. The next morning, following the previous day's successful flights, Mr. Lim Wu, brother of Mr. Lim On, an accredited pilot attached to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's air force, consented to take up the machine with Abbott as a passenger. The plane was started off, at its usual speed, but instead of rising, it turned and dived into a deep ditch running alongside the seawall. Abbott and the pilot again emerged uninjured, but the machine sustained its worst accident since it was first reconstructed. Another propeller was smashed, the third, the landing gear splintered to fragments kings post damaged and several other parts affected.

King's Birthday Exhibition.

Once again, Abbott re-started his unenviable task of repairing his machine as he had definitely announced after several postponements that he would give his exhibition on the afternoon of the King's Birthday anniversary—June 3. He worked night and day and to his credit, despite the many critics who still considered his efforts futile, he had the ill-fated Curtiss ready on the morning of the holiday. Acting as his own pilot, the machine flew successfully early in the morning. Passengers were taken up on three occasions before tiffin. Once Abbott startled pedestrians in the commercial centre of Hongkong. Flying over the city, the machine suddenly nose-dived. People who saw it uttered cries of alarm. The 'plane seemed to be out of control, and appeared as if it would crash over the business houses. But suddenly the rapidly diving plane took an upward shoot and at 60 miles an hour virtually shaved the top of the flagpost on the Hongkong Hotel. It was a thrill which momentarily diverted the attention of the huge crowd that was watching the impressive military ceremony on the Cricket Club's ground. Abbott explained to me afterwards that he certainly did not mean to allow his machine to descend so dangerously low, though it was inevitable for he "bumped into an air pocket" and had to perform three consecutive tail spins to get out of the difficulty.

The daring young airman took his wife as passenger on his next trip which followed his sensational stunt. Mrs. Abbott took with her a wreath of beautiful flowers which she scattered over Hongkong in memory of the late Mr. Colwell.

Engine Goes Wrong in Mid-Air.

Now Abbott had proved that his machine could fly, people who had previously bought tickets for his exhibition were looking forward to an afternoon of thrills, though some, it must be said, were naturally dubious that the exhibition would ever take place. When the time came, the small but enthusiastic crowd in the grand stand at the Racecourse and the mass of Chinese round the boundaries saw the aeroplane appear over Happy Valley at the appointed time. Abbott successfully performed his wing-walking act, but it was only perceptible to those with binoculars as the 'plane seemed but a mere speck in the sky and was at least 1500 feet high. With this part of the programme finished, albeit the most precarious part, Abbott returned it appeared in the direction of the flying field to get his parachutes with which he had promised to do a double jump from the skies. The crowd waited patiently for half an hour, an hour, but no sign of the 'plane was seen. Grave fears began to be entertained by the waiting specators. They had no idea as to what had happened for the last they had seen of the machine was when it disappeared over the surrounding hills heading in the direction of Kowloon. Eventually the mystery was explained. Abbott and his pilot, Lim On came dashing up on terra firma in a taxi-cab. Another accident had happened.

How the Accident Happened.

In apologetic words, Abbott explained that on the way back to Kowloon the right section of the motor (four cylinders) had stopped, leaving the 'plane with only half power and not sufficient to propel it in the air. He climbed on to the bonnet and by feeling inside the engine found that the jet in the right section carburetter had ceased working. Dirt had got into the gasolene tank and had plugged the jet. To plane down to the landing station from a distance of three miles away was perhaps a remarkable feat of airmanship. Fortunately, the height at which the aeroplane was (1200 feet) when the engine went wrong allowed the pilot sufficient scope for clever gliding. The field was reached, but on landing, the machine dropped like a pancake when it was only six feet from the ground. It turned a complete somesault and Abbott and his pilot were pinned underneath. Neither was injured, but again the much maligned Curtiss was smashed, all four wings the four king posts and various other parts were damaged. The fifth propellor also went phut.

This new disaster put an end to Abbott's hopes of giving an exhibition with this aeroplane. The wreckage looked impossible of renovation and probably with any other man than Abbott it would have been sold as junk. Yet even again, Abbott renewed his energies-perhaps a waste of time, in the general opinion-in transforming his wrecked plane into a machine capable of flying. It took him nine days to do it. And a week before the Portuguese avaitors were due to arrive, he was ready to go out and guide them in.

The End of the Machine.

On the day the Portuguese flying men were reported to be nearing Hongkong, Abbott received a request from the Portuguese Consul-General to go out and meet them. This attempt wrote finis to the eventful career of the Curtiss biplane. For a week, Hongkong had experienced heavy rains. The sandy soil on which Abbott's plane was housed appeared to be too swampy to allow of rubber tyred wheels to traverse over at any speed. The wind was also very strong. Abbott made a valiant effort as soon as he had got the news regarding the Portuguese flyers. He managed to get the machine into the air in face of a terrific wind. He circled about for a quarter of an hour without sighting the Portuguese and decided to return. Contrary to his general practice, he started off in the opposite direction—away from the harbour—and with the strong wind behind him had to land facing the hills, Nearing the ground he prepared to land, but a sudden gust wind blew the fragile plane 200 yards out of its course Directly in front of Abbott was a matshed in which a 100 coolies were sheltering from the storm. To have landed just then would have meant crashing into the shed and causing the deaths of several of the coolies. Abbott siezed the perilous situation and attempted to rise. Forty feet above the ground, the wheels of the 'plane caught some telegraph wires. The nose of the machine was forced down and the machine crashed to the ground, but landed flat. Abbott was literally dug out of the ruins bruised all over yet miraculously escaping serious injury. His machine was doomed, and irreparable and now lies a miserable mass of bent metal and splinters in a godown, confined to the scrap heap and looking like a bird of the air with broken wings, never to fly again.

A Glorious Failure.

And such is the history of a young American whose efforts to give sleepy Hongkong a novelty nearly ended in the forfeiting of his life and the leaving of his pretty wife, a widow and their three children fatherless. But the critics ask for what purpose did Abbott do this thing. He has startled Hongkong, scared them and thrilled

Photo, by Burr Photo Co.

THE CURTISS BIPLANE COMPLETELY RENOVATED AND READY FOR FLIGHT. ABBOTT IS SEATED IN THE FRONT COCKPIT. BEHIND HIM IS LIM ON, A CANADIAN-CHINESE PILOT. IN FRONT ARE MRS. ABBOTT AND THE YOUNG AIRMAN'S FAITHFUL SUPPORTERS.

them, but apparently they do not want to startled, thrilled or scared. His has been a glorious failure. Yet he has confounded the critics, and proved that even the most impossible looking difficulties can be overcome and that a mere scrap heap can be transformed into something useful—at least in the sphere of aviation. He had been dubbed a reckless young man, an unnecessary dare-devil. Abbott has throughout his career never been more cautious. His first thought has always been his wife and three children. This last accident was the first he has had in the whole of his career.

Abbott has a scheme in mind now which at present is not ripe for publication. If his plans mature, still yet vague, but feasible, it will mean the establishment of an aerial mail service between South China ports and in the event of success with connexions even as far as Shanghai. But he needs financial backing. His living is in the air and he is a comparatively poor man.

THE ANKING MINT CLOSED

Boasting 50 Per Cent. Profit on Its Debased Coins Now Forced to Desist

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Anking, An. July 8.

Thanks to the protestations of the Shanghai bankers the Anking mint which had been busily engaged putting out light weight twenty cent pieces and Eighth year of the Republic dollars of a similar brassy flavour, is closed. The official head of the mint, Mr. Chou, a younger brother of Chou Tea-ch'i and a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, is not here at present but his subordinate, Mr. T'ang, who is in charge, boasts that they could clear over $50,000 a day the capacity of the mint being $100,000. But someone is always taking the joy out of life and now they must wait till the present suspicion of Anking coins is allayed before they can begin again to stamp Yuan Shih-Kai's face on shining bright brass discs.

A few days ago report was received here that Mr. Wei Feng-chang, a prominent citizen and head of several commercial organizations here in Anking, had committed suicide in Shanghai by throwing himself into the Huangpu River. Now his family has sent a representative to Shanghai to make inquiry whether Mr. Wei is really dead or just jumping his debts.

Mr. Wei was a very strict Buddhist, never eating meat in public and wore his clothes with a slight priestly cut and kept his head shaved. Last year he organized a cooperative store which failed recently with a loss of $5000,—to the share holders. He was treasurer of the Provincial Educational Association and now that organization is looking into its accounts and it is reported that a deficit is feared. Mr. Wei recently paid $1000. for a concubine whom he secured from among the local prostitutes. She now becomes the property of the real wife and either may be sold back into her former slavery, to another man as a concubine, or she may be kept as a servant of her mistress or even given her freedom.

Mr. Wei was also head of the Ch'uan Yieh Ch'ang Shang Pin Chen Lieh Sea and the Likin sstation.

SILK INDUSTRY IN ANHUI

Trade That Would Pay for More Care: Natural History in the Schools

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yingchowfu, An., July 10.

The silk industry in this district lends itself to development, and recently a factory has been erected for the collecting of the cocoons and shipping them down to the coast. When the silk worm has spun all its silk it remains within the cocoon, and unless action is taken it emerges therefrom in a few days' time by making a hole through the end. This spoils the silk and to avoid this two methods are employed. The more cumbersome method is to take a large empty water vat, place a layer of salt on the top of the cocoons at the bottom and all the way up having a layer of cocoons and one of salt until the recepticle is full and then it is sealed up until use, when the cocoons are taken out and put in a shallow vat where water is kept at a certain heat while the silk is drawn off. The other method is an apparatus for stifling the chrysalides in the cocoons, and this is effected by heat. The cocoons can then be handled without fear of damaging the silk. It is estimated that the yearly value of cocoons amounts in this district alone at the present time to at least $200,000.

The local three main schools have been continuing their work without anything interfering with studies for some time. The numbers have not been, perhaps, up to former years, and the accommodation in the new buildings has not been seriously taxed since their erection several years ago. The Principal of none of the schools is very desirous of collecting specimens of insects and plant life, having them classified and exchange made with what schools in other parts have. In this way they would have an educational interchange of ideas through their own efforts, thus enabling the students to enter more into the oft neglected practical side of many studies, and at the same time effect economies, owing to the high cost of specimens obtained from commercial houses and especially from Japan.

Some weeks ago a date was recognized among the local schools as a Day of National Humiliation and Shame, and in this way recalling to the mind of the student class the significance of the "Twenty-One demands." If patriotism in Home politics was being infused somewhat with this aspect of moral indignation at the other internal wrongs that exist, the country would be well on its way to falling in line with a general international ethical standard.

FLOODS IN YANGTZE PROVINCES

Hunan Hupeh and Kiangsi All Badly Affected: Railway Stopped: Nauchang Under Water

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wochang, July 12.

The opening week of July has brought some record rains in central China. During one night, 5½ inches of rain fell on Hangkow, and the total fall during the week was more than ten inches. Needless to say there are a great many floods in the central provinces. River embankments are broken in a great many places, and there must be a great deal of distress among the country people. Hsiao Yao-nan, the Tuchun of Hupeh, has given a subscription of $3,000 towards flood-relief in each of the provinces of Hunan and Fukien.

Visitors to Kuling may now have the novel experience of "walking the plank" along the whole of the Kiukiang Bund, which is under water, the depth varying from about six inches to ever two feet. Even then, if is impossible to enter the Rest-House gate without calling a sampan to take one over the last 20 yards or so of deeper water. The journey from the Rest-House to the motor-garage is broken by the wooden bridge, which now lifts itself only just above the water level, and makes it necessary to change boats. On the other hand, one floats gaily ever the main-road close by where the garage is, and, continuing in the same boat, crosses the take to where a temporary garage has been erected further along the road.

The railway-line to Nanchang was closed for three days last week. At present, the permanent way is just a foot or two above the water level, and trains are still running daily. Many submerged farms can be seen from the railway-line, and several big towns are partially flooded, including Nanchang itself. The water is subsiding now in all these places, but it is likely to rise again before the end of the summer. A large part of Kiangsi is flooded every summer, and this is expected. But such an early rise of the water is exceptional. The local sages say that there has been nothing like it for 15 years.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA

Railways Damaged and Trains Stopped: Tientsin's Danger: 13 Days Steady Rain

Tientsin, July 11.

An electric storm temporarily flooded the concessions last night. The electric power is cut off.

Six Chinese living on the river-side were drowned.—Reuter's Pacific service.

Tientsin, July 14.

Tientsin is threatened by disastrous floods, according to the "Peking & Tientsin Times."

—Chinese and foreign officials held a conference this morning and agreed to repair the outer and inner dykes around the city.

The Haiho Conservancy Commission's engineer, M. Pincione, recommends cutting the dyke of the Peiyunho, thus allowing the flood-waters to flow to the sea north and south of Tientsin. This would flood many villages, but the paper asserts that it is the only way of saving Tientsin. It advocates immediate cutting of the dyke and the placing of armed guards to prevent attacks by the frightened villagers, who can be removed to the city for safety.

The floods have been caused by heavy rains in the hinterland. It is estimated that the Hsinho is discharging 1,200 cubic metres a second or 12 times the river's capacity.

Experts state that it is beyond the power of human agency to prevent a vast area flooding. Only drastic action, in their opinion, can save Tientsin.

The German Bund was to-day cleared absolutely in order to build a dyke if necessary. Many firms have already moved their cargo to upper storeys.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin, July 15.

The Chinese authorities have agreed to make preparations in readiness for cutting the Peiyunho dyke.

The British Municipal Council sent out coolie corps, who worked right through the night strengthening the local dykes.

There has been no more rain. The situation is unchanged.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Local Dykes Strengthened

Tientsin, July 16.

All the local dykes have now been strengthened. With prospects of better weather, it is hoped that the water will not rise further. It is emphasized that Tientsin is not affected as yet, only the outer districts being flooded, though the opinion is expressed that the danger to Tientsin is not yet over.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin, July 17.

The flood level 14 miles west of Tientsin is 14 feet which has not changed during the past 24 hours. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking District Also in Danger.

Peking, July 14.

Owing to heavy rain lasting for several days in the districts near Peking, the rivers have overflowed especially near the Lukaochiao, while the railway track is under water and it is feared the embankment of the Yungting River will be broken through. The Ministers of Home Affairs and Communications as well as the Governor of the City of Peking went to the spot last night and inspected the actual state of the flood. There is only about 15 inches (Chinese) between the embankment and the face of the water and if the rain continues the water in the river will certainly break the embankment and inundate the Nanyen.

The Peking-Hankow Railway is selling tickets only as far as Kaocheng. The Peking-Suiyuan Line had its bank near Nankow destroyed and traffic to the north of Nankow is interrupted.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, July 15.

Almost continuous rain for 13 days is causing dangerous floods in North China. The Yungting River is threatening to overflow which would flood Nanyuan and the districts west of Peking.

Traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway has been suspended owing to washaways. Traffic on the Peking-Suaiyuan Railway has also been stopped.

Telegrams from Kalgan state that the whole city south of the river is severely damaged. The railway line is covered with *debris* to a depth of three feet. The floors of the houses still standing are covered with four feet of mud. The loss of life is, however, not great. The foreigners are safe. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

The dykes in the vicinity of Tientsin appear to be in danger of being carried away which would result in flooding the British, French, Japanese and former German concessions.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, July 14.

Communications on the Peking-Hankow Railway have been interrupted south of the Yellow River owing to floods.—Reuter.

SERVANTS ON STRIKE IN SHAMEEN

Protest Against Regulation: British Bluejackets Keeping Water Supply Going

Canton, July 15.

The Chinese cooks, boys and amahs who are employed by foreigners in Shameen, Canton, have decided to go on strike and to leave Shameen at 6 p.m. and about two-thirds of their number had left Shameen up to 2.30 p.m. to-day.

It was feared that the water supply would be stopped by the water works of Shameen, but through the landing of British bluejackets, the supply of water has been maintained.—Eastern News Agency.

Hongkong, July 16.

Yesterday evening all the Chinese employed in houses and offices in Shameen walked out as a protest against the regulation of the Shameen Municipal Council, requiring a permit from Chinese entering Shameen. The Dairy Farm Company is rushing supplies of foodstuffs to Shameen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, July 17.

Owing to the continuance of the strike at Shameen, twenty British naval ratings and two officers left for Canton last night.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Canton, July 16.

The Chinese in Shameen had all left last night. There is no sign of them in the foreign settlement this morning. The volunteer corps, formed to meet the situation, are defending the settlement with the naval landing forces from the British, American and the French men-of-war in port.—Eastern News Agency.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is championing the cause of the Chinese employees of foreigners at Shameen at present on strike over the new municipal regulation which requires every Chinese entering the concession to be provided with a permit. The local Chinese press says that Dr. Sun has sent Mr. Eugene Chen, his Foreign Secretary, to lodge a protest with the Consular Body. Through Mr. Chen Dr. Sun said the Chinese did not oppose any legitimate measures taken for the maintenance of peace and order in Shameen, but they most strongly resented any unfair and discriminating treatment meted out to Chinese alone. Regulations affecting all nationals would meet with no opposition.

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO

Hongkong, July 16.

The Governor of Macao left for Lisbon to-day on board the President Cleveland.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FOURTEEN pirates who went on board the str. Lukiang, which left Amoy for Chuanchow on July 10, as passengers, have been arrested, says the local Chinese press. The gang were handed over to the Chinese naval authorities, who sent them under escort to Amoy for trial.

THE Admiral Line str. in which Mr. M. S. Tuttle, formerly principal of the American School, Peking, sailed, has notified Mrs. Tuttle that her husband died on July 3, while *en route* to America. Mr. Tuttle had been ill for some time and it was hoped that his health would be materially benefited by a change of climate.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANCIENT CHINA

Peking More Amenable to Copying of Monumental Work in Modern Style

The efforts to get the Government to change its mind and permit the Commercial Press to reprint the Chinese Encyclopedia or records compiled by Chien Lung, are reported to be progressing, says a Ching Min News Agency report in Peking. After the Ministries of Education and Interior had given permission to have the work taken to Shanghai, internal politics entered and a Mandate was issued for the police to prevent removal of the volumes from the Forbidden City. The Ministry of Communications likewise issued an order refusing transportation out of Peking, whereas they had formerly arranged a special car and guards for the precious documents.

In the latter part of the 18th century Chien Lung had his scholars collect all available records of Chinese history and write them into history. Known as the "Ssu Ku Chuan Shu" because four sets were deposited in the four Imperial Palaces for safety, this great work filled 168,000 volumes written by hand and bound in silk.

But One Set Intact.

Through the fates of wars, but one set remains intact, although seven copies were originally made. This one is in the "Wen Yuan Kao" of the Forbidden City and was to have been shipped to Shanghai for reprinting. Of the other sets, one was destroyed by the allied troops at the Old Summer Palace of Yuan Muan, a second and third went to the Palaces at Jehol and Mukden, where they have disappeared through some unknown source. Others went to Golden Island in Chekiang, one to Yenchow on the Grand Canal and the third to Hangchow. The two former were destroyed during the Taiping Rebellion while the latter was partially ruined.

The present desire to publish this invaluable work is not the first attempt since the introduction was reproduced during the administration of Hsu Shin-chang and copies presented to Tokio, the Congressional Library in Washington, the British Museum, and to several of the largest American universities. Once having started the task, it became obvious that if Chinese paper were to be used, the entire stock of paper mills in this country would be consumed for the coming 25 years. The project was allowed to lapse until the recent grant to the Commercial Press, which was subsequently rescinded.

To Use Foreign Paper.

This time the volumes will be reprinted on foreign paper and reproduced in quarter size at a total cost of a million and a half dollars, requiring five years' work. Five hundred sets were to be printed, of which 400 would sell at $3,000 each while 100 would form a special editien and bring $8,000 per set.

With the efforts being made to induce the Government to return to its original consent for publication, it is felt that the present delay is not insurmountable, and that in the near future the Commercial Press will be allowed to go on with plans and the volumes will travel to Shanghai.

A notice to mariners states that the Crossing Light-boat, Cooper Bank Crossing, Yangtze River, has been moved, and from the new position of the light-boat Kiushan Quoin Beacon bears S. 25½ E., magnetic, distant 3.67 miles. This light-boat, as heretofore, marks the southern side of the Cooper Bank Crossing.

THE death took place at Peking on July 7 of Richard Barnes Dallas, Jr., who passed away most suddenly at 12.30 p.m. after three day's illness. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barnes Dallas, he was 20 years of age and a most promising boy, greatly liked by all those who knew him. A keen sportsman, he was well known in sporting and racing circles in Shanghai and in Peking, where last spring he raced for the first time, winning several races.

THE DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION IN JAPAN

Demonstration against the American Exclusion Act: On the Whole Very Orderly: The Insult to the U. S. Flag

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, July 1.

To-day was "Anti-American Day" and "National Humiliation Day" throughout Japan, a day which, according to some of the Japanese papers, will leave a more painful impression on the minds of the Japanese than did even September 1, last year, when the earth slipped a cog and spread destruction and devastation over a large slice of territory in this part of the world. Impassioned oratory denouncing the new immigration bill was the order of the day. The proceedings, generally speaking, were very orderly. By a coincidence, the two Houses of the Diet also passed resolutions today, condemning the new immigration legislation of the United States as contrary to the spirit of justice and equality and endangering the long-standing Japanese-American friendship that has stood the test of three score years and ten.

Stars and Stripes Stolen.

Americans were conspicuous by their absence in the streets to-day, it being thought advisable for them not to seek trouble when such might very well be avoided. Leaders of the organizations that decided to have a whole day of stump orations took the opportunity, the previous day, of informing Americans in Tokyo, that everything would be done to see that they were not in any way tampered with or subjected to any humiliating scene, but, at the same time, suggested that it would be the part of wisdom if they refrained from strolling about, as "there might be one out of a thousand who might become unduly excited." The "part of wisdom" was generally adhered to, except for some few who were curiously inclined, including your correspondent.

A deplorable occurrence occurred shortly after noon, when an unknown ruffian, entering the grounds of Camp Cyrus E. Woods, which was the former American Embassy, hauled down the Stars and Stripes flying at the masthead of the half-burnt flagstaff, slashed the rope with a knife and made away with Old Glory. With the exception of Major W. H. Sullivan, who commanded the U. S. marines sent here from Manila soon after the earthquake to render every possible assistance in distributing relief supplies and in erecting tents for the refugees, and who is now attached to the Embassy as a language officer; Captain Hickey, formerly Chief of Police in Haiti, who is also a language officer; Sergeant Tripp, also attached to the Embassy and a couple of others, there was no one else in the Camp, if the servants and the Japanese staff of the Old Embassy, who have been camping on the site since last year's disaster, may be excepted. These American officers continue to live here because housing accommodation is so scarce in Tokio and because, as soldiers, the life in a hotel does not appeal to them.

The inmates of Camp Cyrus E. Woods were at lunch when the flag was stolen, so that the intruder must have been some one with a knowledge of the routine obtaining in the Camp. The marines who were here till the middle of last month are now in Manila. They left because, for one thing, the major portion of their duties were over; and next, because it was thought advisable not to have American soldiers on Japanese soil at this time. Those Americans in the Camp to-day are directly affiliated with the Embassy and thus fall into a different category.

Petty Jealousy Seen.

One of the policemen on duty at the old Embassy espied a man sneaking away and, growing suspicious, called on him to halt. The man took to his heels and the policeman gave chase. In pursuing the fugitive through by-paths and alleys, the policeman stumbled into an open gutter and when he arose had lost track of the man.

The incident is not thought to be a very serious one. Formal apologies have been made to Mr. Jefferson Caffery, American charge d'affairs, and these apologies were instantly transmitted to Washington. The real American Embassy to-day is located in the Imperial Hotel and the insignia of sovereignty there remains inviolate. This regrettable incident is thus not thought to be of very great importance, but it is apprehended that some similarly-minded "patriotic" fanatic in, say, California, might devise means of insulting the Rising Sun banner, especially as the condensed cable reports might lack sufficient explanation, leading to really "grave consequences" if retaliation takes the form of insulting the flag.

The radical organizations in Tokyo have expressed regrets at what had transpired at Camp Woods and the culprit has been dubbed a "traitor." Newspaper men called at the American Embassy and made apologies on behalf of the press, while the Police, for the first time since the immigration imbroglio, censored what was published in connexion with the affair, to prevent exaggeration or misrepresentation.

It is believed that this affront to Old Glory was prompted not by any desire to insult America, but sprang out of sordid petty jealousy. The Taikosha, the radical organization that invaded the Imperial

RIKEI OKADA WHO TORE DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG AT THE OLD U. S. EMBASSY IN TOKYO.

Hotel early in June and broke up a Saturday night dance-and-dinner party, has come into the limelight of notoriety very much. Before they staged the Imperial Hotel stunt, members of this organization stole the ashes of the Socialist Ohsugi, who, with his wife and nephew, were murdered by a captain of gendarmerie in the confusion that formed a part of the earthquake's aftermath, and had thereby already gained a measure of "fame." This has been galling to some of the other radical organizations. That all the "honor" for the "daring feats" should go to the Taikosha alone was too much for them. Hence the malicious deed at Camp Woods, to take away some of the wind of notoriety filling the sails of the Taikosha.

Banging the War Drum.

War talk was indulged in by only one meeting of several held in Tokio. This was at the demonstration sponsored by the Kokuryukai (Black Dragon Society). Nearly every speaker at this meeting asked for war with the United States "in order to ensure a world of fairness and peace." At every mention of war, banzais burst from hundreds of throats. America was alleged by one of the speakers to have pressed Japan to the point where the United States even dictated what Japan's national defences should be—a hit at the Washington Conference. He followed this up by asking whether the nation would put up with such humiliation.

"No," replied a voice from the audience, "the entire nation should at once be mobilized." I craned my neck to catch a glimpes of the man. He was wearing a military cap and was displaying a couple of medals on his left breast. An ex-soldier undoubtedly. A period of several years' stay in this country has shown me time and again that ex-soldiers form the bulk of the audience that flocks to hear and enjoy the verbal pyrotechnics that are a never-failing draw of any Kokuryukai meeting, whether this be to denounce America, Russia, China or the Ministry in power. To the outer world alleged "leaders" of this organization or that, demanding war at a public meeting, might sound ominous, but those who have a nodding acquaintance with these names know before the speech-making starts just what line of talk the Kokuryukai orators will take.

School boys also indulged in a day of anti-American speech-making. These were from the Meiji, Hosei and Chuo universities. institutions that have time and again given the educational authorities trouble because of their persistent indiscipline. The best universities, with a combined attendance of from 50,000 to 60,000, are the Imperial University and Keio and Waseda Universities. It is significant that these institutions did not care to have representatives shout their feelings from hill-tops and soap-boxes like hawkers peddling their wares.

No Inferiority Issue.

The speeches made without exception, branded the United States as an enemy of peace and of the brotherhood of man, and insisted that the new immigration legislation placed the stigma of inferiority on the Japanese and other Asian peoples. Just about the time these "patriots" were shouting themselves hoarse on this topic, Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, was calmly, yet impressively, telling the elected representatives of the nation in the Lower House of the Diet, that no question of inferiority was involved at all.

"No intimation has been made," he said, "even by the exclusionists, of any inferiority of the Japanese race. Their contention is, in effect, that the Japanese are to the Americans as oil is to water. Neither oil nor water can be said to be superior or inferior to the other, but the fact is that in no case can they merge."

So there was the Foreign Minister telling the real representatives of the people that inferiority was not involved in the question. The brazen-throated haranguers are hardly the representatives of the people Baron Shidehara added that what the Americans meant was that the Japanese were not assimilable, but contended that this point could not be conceded by the Japanese Government.

Handbills: Sensible and Otherwise.

Distribution of handbills by the thousands throughout the city was another feature of the day. Some of these were couched in language that was sheer irresponsibility, while others were more sensibly worded. I picked up three at random, translations of which are here appended:

One, with nothing to indicate from whom or where it emanates, says: "National danger has come at last. Violence against, and persecution of, Japanese in America have been reported. Three American airplanes have passed over Japan. Wake up citizens and march to the firing line. Rescue our brethren in America. Stand up with the Sword of Righteousness firm in your hand."

The second, issued by the Taikosha, the organization that has bred feelings of jealousy in the hearts of other radical organizations and which was responsible for a dramatic raid of the Imperial Hotel during a Saturday dance, says:

"The Japanese-American problem has reached its culminating crisis. Wake up Japanese, but do not lose your heads. Our nation has been insulted in the sight of all the world. Who can endure such injustice and tyranny?"

The third issued by a Students' Federation denounces the immigration legislation severely and then pleads for *noblesse oblige* towards American residents in Japan.

"Do not lose sight of the fact," it says *inter alia*, "that Americans in Japan should be fairly and kindly treated. Persecution of Americans living in our midst, under the protection of our laws, would be contrary to our conceptions of chivalry and would stain the name of the nation. The Japanese people must suppress their burning indignation with iron-like patience."

WHO SAID PIRATES AT WEIHAIWEI?

Dovecotes of Half-Moon Bay Much Fluttered and the Navy Still More So

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Weihaiwei, July 5.

It seems to have begun in the idle chatter of servants employed in a foreign household and it ended in a quite respectable display of the armed forces of the Crown. Half-Moon Bay is a pretty spot some three miles from Port Edward, and here are half a dozen bungalows occupied by summer visitors. One of the latter was informed by her servants that local pirates—who, as a matter of fact, are conspicuous by their absence—proposed making a night attack on the houses occupied by her and other visitors! There is a telephone at Half Moon Bay and the obvious and correct thing to do in such circumstances is to communicate with the Police Station at Port Edward, which, of course, can be done at any hour of the day, or night.

Instead, the visitor in question mentioned her fear of a piratical attack in a telephone message to a friend on H.M.S. Despatch. Unfortunately, this particular ship happened to be outside the harbour engaged in night-practice, and the message was passed on to the flagship. With characteristic promptitude the naval authorities took action: the despatch landed an armed party and turned her searchlights on the scene: the Admiral communicated with Mr. Russell Brown, Officer Administering the Government, and, with equal promptness, police and soldiers were hurried to Half Moon Bay. It is probable that the inhabitants of this delectable spot were as much astonished at this peaceful invasion of their compound by land and sea, as they would have been had pirates in reality been so foolish as to make an attack on British subjects in British territory.

The Sequel.

This incident has been followed by an official notification that anyone found disseminating false reports of an alarmist nature is likely to incur certain penalties and deportation. As an object-lesson to foreigners and natives alike, it should also serve a useful purpose. Visitors may rest assured that as long as the Bay is a naval anchorage and British warships are in evidence, pirates will continue to regard Weihaiwei as a decidedly unhealthy place.

Ships in Port.

Ships of the China Squadron in port include H.M.S.S. Hawkins, Flagship, Carlisle, Despatch, Diomede, Durban, Bluebell, Marazion, Petersfield and Titania with five submarines.

NORTH KIANGSU DRY AND PARCHED

Crops Dying: Wheat Already at Famine Prices: Bandits on the Warpath

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Suchien, Ku,, July 3.

Suchien only had one thunder shower since the beginning of June. Everything is dry and parched. The maize and soy beans, the only things planted, are dying, the sweet potatoes, sesame and other beans they have not been able to plant. The price of wheat is 1,400 per *"teo"* higher than even famine days.

The other night just about dark Suchien was startled with the report that there were *tufei* with 20 quick-firing guns inside the mud walls ready to loot the East Street. Our soldiers, ever on the alert, closed the gates to the streets; and their plans were frustrated. Fighting is still going on in the north country. Quite lately eight of our soldiers were killed and nine wounded.

LOOTING OUTBREAK IN KUEILIN

Followed by Kidnapping: Siege Continued Vainly as Ever: City Hemmed in Spikes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueilin, Si., June 19.

This morning a detachment of soldiers who were evidently being transferred to the northern Hunan front, looted the shops and homes on the street outside of the north gate and kidnapped men and women.

On Sunday evening June 15 several stores were looted, but the looting did not become general, the men confining their operations to a few houses. This morning, however, the soldiers were bent on thorough work. Looting began before daylight. By the aid of lamps and torches the houses were entered and everything of value taken. Men were stripped of their clothing and women of their jewellery. Rice bowls and cooking utensils were also taken.

The Baptist chapel which was in the charge of a Chinese worker was looted five times. The preacher was stripped of everything save a pair of short sleeping trousers. The slightest remonstrance was met by oaths and curses and savage threats to kill. Finally kidnapping began. Merchants were tied up and led away; women were reluctantly made to follow, and will doubtless be held for ransom

For 71 days General Shen's army has been battering away at the city walls in a vain attempt to gain an entrance. All attempts to capture the city have thus far failed, and the soldiers are apparently becoming discouraged and would now prefer the free life among the hills to the discipline and danger of military life.

At the present time there are comparatively few soldiers surrounding the city. Most of the besieging troops have been re-called and despatched along various roads to meet the relieving army that is reported to be coming from the north and west. The troops that now surround the city are stationed on the hills near by and living in trenches that are dug across the plain. The paths leading from the city gates out into the country have been spiked with bamboo spikes to prevent the city soldiers making a sudden rush out upon them. These spikes are driven in the ground so closely together that it would be almost impossible to especially in the darkness, for the city soldiers to make a sortie without many of their number being maimed and disabled. The fighting has therefore, once more become a test of endurance, and if relieving forces are coming to the rescue their success or failure will doubtless decide the issue.

COLLISION IN KOBE HARBOUR

Norwegian Steamer Badly Damaged and Beached at Onohama

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kobe, July 16.

The Norwegian str. Hallgrim (6,630 tons), from the Pacific coast, heavily laden with lumber, collided with the O.S.K.S. Harbin Maru (5,821 tons) on entering Kobe Harbour at 4.15 p.m. to-day. The Hallgrim was badly damaged amidships on the port side and was promptly beached off Onohama.

At the time of the collision the Harbin Maru, which was also damaged was entering Kobe from Osaka.

July 17.

The Hallgrim is still beached. Her deck cargo has now been practically discharged and the ship is on an even keel. Divers are patching the rent.

The O.S.K. to-day informed me that the colliding vessel was the Havre Maru from Hongkong, not the Harbin Maru.

Tokio, July 17.

A message from Kobe states that the O.S.K. steamer Havre Maru collided in the harbour with the Norwegian freighter Hallgrim, causing the latter to sink. There were no casualties. The Havre Maru was seriously damaged.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SHANGHAI NEWS

ARMED POLICE GUARD AT THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE

Precaution Against Possible Red *v.* White Encounter: Cossacks Persuaded to Leave Quietly

Scenes reminiscent of revolution days were witnessed on Monday in the neighbourhood of the former Russian Consulate building. About 9 a.m., a strong force of Municipal Police, including some 20 armed Sikhs, marched into Whangpoo Road and, under the direction of Captain E. I. M. Barrett, were posted round the building at various points while half a dozen began a day's duty on sentry-go in front of the Astor House. Detectives took up positions at the various doors, and one or two did duty in the main hall.

The arrival and disposition of this unwonted display of Municipal authority was witnessed by a large, nondescript crowd of Russians whose presence to some extent explained that of the police. There had been rumours of an intended oratorical demonstration by "Reds" and a counter-demonstration by "Whites," and, more seriously, that an attempt would be made forcibly to eject the little band of Cossacks—General Gleboff's men—who have made the Consulate their headquarters for some time past. The story circulated some few days ago was that those men were strongly armed and had a plentiful supply of bombs, and that they intended to offer the utmost resistance against occupation of the building by the Soviet. Agent. The authorities are not concerned with the conflict between "Red" and "White," nor with the extraordinary mesh of intrigue in which various Russian groups are now entangled, but it was absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to prevent an open rupture between the parties—at any rate, in the streets of Shanghai. The strong measure was accordingly taken of sending this armed force to guard the building, within and without.

Captain Barrett's Parley.

Within an hour of the appearance of the police, the crowd of Russian lookers-on, realizing that the proposed demonstration (in which possibly they were ready to participate) would certainly not be allowed, gradually disappeared, and for the rest of the day the police guard had the street to themselves except for ordinary traffic.

During the morning, Captain Barrett had a long interview with Mr. V. Grosse and Colonel Ivanoff, the officer in charge of the Cossacks—of whom there were about 30 in the building. Captain Barrett explained that the Municipal Council were in no way concerned with the political or other differences of Russians in Shanghai, but that they were bound to take precautions against a breach of the peace; and, since the presence of these soldiers within the building was likely to cause serious trouble, he requested them to leave. A lengthy discussion ensued, and finally Colonel Ivanoff, asking on what authority the demand was made, was informed that it was made by the Municipal Council, and would be supported by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Consular Body. Upon this, Colonel Ivanoff agreed to evacuate the building providing he was given an order signed by the authorities named. He was asked if there were any arms in the building and, on his honour as an officer, replied that there were none.

Captain Barrett then left, but the guard remained and kept a strict watch, taking the precaution with regard to people calling at the Consulate to allow them in one at a time only. There was no demonstration of any kind, and the police had a monotonous day's duty. About 3.30 in the afternoon, Captain Barrett again visited the Consulate, this time bringing the letter of authority already referred to, and another long discussion, lasting about an hour, ensued. It culminated in Colonel Ivanoff agreeing to issue an order to his men to leave the building within half an hour. This promise was strictly kept, and within the next hour the Cossacks marched out. They went away in little groups, all of them spick and span and many wearing military decorations. The police guard remained.

PORTUGUESE FLIERS IN SHANGHAI

Quite Recovered from Trying Journey: To Stay Till Monday

The three Portuguese fliers, Major Sarmento Beires, Major Britto Paes, and Lieut. Manuel Gouveira, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday by the President Madison after an adventurous flight from Portugal. They were met by the Portuguese Consul-General, representatives from the Consulate and several prominent members of the Portuguese community.

All three aviators looked the picture of health, in spite of a rather unlucky trip, the only desire which they expressed being the need of a rest after their journey. Before leaving the ship they were photographed with the party who had come to meet them, and then proceeded to the Astor House Hotel where they are to stay during their visit.

Their original intention was to fly to Macao from Lisbon, but they were unable to land there owing to bad weather. Their trip has been an unlucky one owing to two breakdowns. Leaving Lisbon, they flew *viâ* Tripoli, Cairo and Bagdad to Karachi. Here their machine gave way and they were delayed for some little time. However another machine was purchased from the British Government. They then proceeded on their journey by way of Lahore, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, and Hanoi, intending to land at Macao. At Macao they struck bad weather, heavy rain and a thick mist making it quite impossible to land. Retracing their steps to Canton a forced landing was made. The second machine had also become damaged, but they were able to reach Kowloon, completing the journey in four days, 18 hours and 20 minutes, including many stoppages. Here they were joined by Lieut. Manuel Gouveia, the mechanic, who had left them at Karachi after the first breakdown and had proceeded from there by steamer. In Hongkong a grand reception was held by the Portuguese community. The second machine has been left in Hongkong. The fliers have now completed their flight, and are to proceed home *viâ* America.

They are to be entertained by Mr. Chun Bing-him of the Nanyang Tobacco Co., at a Chinese banquet on Saturday, and a garden party is to be held in their honour at the Club Lusitano de Shanghai on Sunday afternoon. The fliers will leave on Monday completing their tour around the world.

The expedition was not organized by the Portuguese Government, but by public subscription. Major Beires has already made one successful flight to Brazil.

Photo. by Burr Photo Co.

THE PORTUGUESE WORLD-FLIERS IN SHANGHAI.
(LEFT TO RIGHT) MAJOR SARMENTO BEIRES (PILOT), MAJOR BRITTO PAES (SQUADRON LEADER), LIEUT. MANUEL GOUVEIA (MECHANIC).

WHO ARE THE CHINESE?

Dr. Shirokogoroff's Researches in S. China: Interesting Feature of Cantonese

Dr. S. M. Shirokogoroff, the well-known Russian anthropologist, recently returned from a journey to south China which he made under the auspices of the China Society of Science and Art for the purpose of carrying out further investigation among the Chinese, with a view to ascertaining the inter-relationship of the various groups as well as the probable origin of the whole race. Dr. Shirokogoroff first stayed at Hongkong where, by permission of the Governor, he did some interesting work in the prison. Here he measured 292 Chinese. Proceeding to Canton, he stayed with Dr. W. W. Cadbury, of the Canton Christian College, and was given facilities for measuring patients in the hospital as well as numerous people in the surrounding villages, and he has expressed himself as being very satisfied with the results of his investigations.

One of his impressions is that there is a strong negroid element in the southern Chinese. It is not at present shown in the colour of the race but by the shape of the features, and especially the nose, and also the stature and bodily form. It is to be presumed that this negroid element is representative of that which forms the sub-stratum in India and which goes back to pre-Dravidian times. Dr. Shirokogoroff says that many of the Cantonese Chinese may be classed as absolute negrettos. This negroid element is very distinct from the Malay element, which is also prominent among the southern Chinese. The northern Chinese types are very poorly represented in the Canton provinces.

Dr. Shirokogoroff is anxious to continue his researches and he desires to make his next investigations in Fukien province where there are some very strange human elements. After that, he proposes to go up the Yangtze to Chungking. Funds are necessary, however, and the committee of the China Society of Science and Art hereby make a fresh appeal for financial support for Dr. Shirokogoroff's work which, it need scarcely be pointed out, is of very great scientific interest. Contributions may be sent either to the Editor of the "North-China Daily News," or to Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, at the "China Journal of Science and Art," the Ben Building (Room 102).

RUSSIAN RADISHES IN SHANGHAI

Red Outside but White Within: The Two Parties Begin to Come to Blows

The quarrel between the "Red" and "White" Russians over the question of repatriation is even more exciting than the battle for the Eldorado or the Russian Consulate. Now that China has recognized the Soviet and an amnesty has been given the former White soldiers, some of them have decided that the best thing to do is go home, where at any rate, they are not strangers in a strange land. About 200 such Russians will leave for Vladivostok this week.

Other Russians, mostly former officers, have decided that they would rather end their lives on the Yangkingpang or in the Huangpu than submit to the Bolshevik commissars. They protest against everything that is being done by the Soviets or the Chinese officials. But more effective is their attack on those former "Whites," who have now become "Radishes." A "Radish," one must explain, is a Russian whose exterior is a bright red but whose insides are lily white. There are many "Radishes" in Shanghai now that the Soviets and China have come to terms and the Waichiaopu is bending every effort to help them get hold of the Consular buildings and repatriate the Russians.

The story goes in Russian sources that "White" officers have been wandering about town paying visits to "Radishes," with a view to a preliminary understanding of what is in store for them should the "Whites" ever return to power. For instance, "Shanghai Life," the local "Red" newspaper has twice been visited and the editor somewhat manhandled, according to this story. Another Russian in Chapei was badly beaten up and is said to be in the General Hospital suffering from his wounds. These visiting parties always go in sextettes and claim that they are police officers to get the doors open. Once they get into a "Radishes" house, they give him a Fascisti treatment, which he is not likely over to forget.

Those interested in the Russian refugee situation are wondering what all this fuss will avail. Surely if Russians want to return to their own country, Shanghai would be delighted to see the last of many of them, who cannot possibly earn a living here and whose continued presence makes them a drag on the community. On the other hand, if they do not want to return, there is at present no method of forcing them out. But should there be disorders, no matter how one sympathizes with those who have bravely suffered every privation rather than submit to a government which has turned their country topsy-turvy, a way will be found to keep peace in Shanghai.

ROUNDING UP ROBBERS

Useful Mutual Assistance by International and French Police

A useful exchange of services was made by the Municipal and French police during the week end. Chief Detective Inspector Cruickshank went over to the French Concession and, with the assistance of French officers, arrested half a dozen men and one woman, members of a gang responsible for a number of armed robberies within the Settlement during the past two months. On this side the French police were given assistance in arresting two men and two women also belonging to an armed robber gang.

Armed Robbers Sent to Arsenal

The three Chinese charged with committing an armed robbery at a Chinese house in the country off Jessfield Road have been handed over to the Chinese authorities.

KARAKHAN CLAMOURING FOR THE MEN-OF-WAR

Peking, July 13.

M. Karakhan has received a reply from the Waichiaopu, dated the 9th instant, in which the Waichiaopu says that the Russian men-of-war in Shanghai will be watched by the Chinese navy in the interests of Russia.

M. Karakhan again wrote to the Waichiaopu on the 13th instant, urging that, if that was the case, the Russian men-of-war should be handed over to the authorities of Soviet Russia as soon as possible.—Eastern News Agency.

RUSSIANS' PLIGHT AT WOOSUNG

Deputation to Chinese Commissioner: Only Food Enough Now for a Few Days

The troubles of the 600 unfortunate Russians cooped up on board the three vessels at Woosung formed the subject of another article in the "*Sinwanpao*" last Friday. The paper stated that an interview with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was recently demanded, and eventually it was agreed to receive a deputation of eight, four representing the officers and four the men. The deputation urged that they should be given assistance and or authority to sell their vessels, it being pointed out that there is now on board only food enough to last for a few days. The deputation added that none of the men were prepared to return to Russia and would rather jump overboard than be repatriated, and they denied the right of the Soviet to take the ships over.

The Commissioner promised to communicate with Peking, but the deputation would not leave without receiving a more definite answer. They remained at the Bureau for several days, spending each night at Russian Consulate and thus, it is said, giving occasion to the rumour that armed resistance would be offered to Soviet representatives who might attempt to take possession of the building.

The report concludes with the statement that the Waichiaopu has telegraphed to Shanghai agreeing to help, but in what way assistance will be given is not stated.

THE Chinese man-of-war Yungchih was on Wednesday ordered by the Navy to watch the movements of the three Russian ships. Two torpedo boats are already detailed for this duty.

THE strike of women in the filatures has been settled, conditions agreed upon being that an increase of one cent a day be paid to the workers, and that they be allowed to organize a union, the offices of which shall be situated on the premises of the silk filature owner's guild, which organization will contribute $300 monthly to meet the expenses of the union. The inauguration of the union is to take place next month.

MR. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché, reached Shanghai from Peking last Friday morning. Mr. Arnold is arranging for the opening of an office for the Department of Commerce at Canton. Mr. Osborn Watson, Assistant Trade Commissioner at the Shanghai office of the Commercial Attaché, is to take charge of the Canton office. While in Shanghai Mr. Arnold will be the guest of Dr. J. B. Fearn.

VIVE LA FRANCE

July 14 Enthusiastically Observed by French Colony: The Illuminations

Monday was one of those rare occasions on which a French Minister to China has been present at a July the 14th celebration in the French Concession. M. Comte de Fleuriau, who is leaving shortly for France on furlough and arrived from the North on Sunday evening, received a great welcome at the Cercle Sportif Français reception at 12.30 where this year an even larger gathering of friends of France and citizens of "le Grand Nation" had assembled.

Beginning on Sunday night with a lantern procession, which was followed by proliminary rejoicings at the French Club and in the homes of many French residents, the anniversary on Monday was observed by a round of receptions and social functions, which lasted until the small hours this morning.

The ceremony of saluting the Tricolour took place at 8 a.m. in the Consulate compound, followed at 1[illegible] by the official consular reception, and similar functions at Le Terrot (where the volunteer firemen were inspected), the Cercle Français and Cercle Sportif Français.

The chief event during the first half of the day was, as usual, the French Club reception. Healths were enthusiastically drunk and when "La Marseillaise" had been vigorously rendered, the French Minister made a cordial speech.

French Minister's Speech.

His Excellency said it afforded him particular pleasure to be with the French citizens upon the celebration of the greatest day in the history of the nation. Extolling the virtues of the day, the Minister said he was of the opinion that the citizens of the Republic were carrying on a good work in the Far East. It was their duty to continue in the future as they had been doing in the past. He was certain that the new Government at Home would realize the value of harmonious intercourse with the nations of the Orient, and with such a valuation, there could be nothing but a bright future. The Legation in Peking would at all times continue to carry out the desires of the French in China under similar instructions from Paris. He would endeavour to carry to France, where he was going on furlough, such an opinion of the people here that would produce the best results with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and he was sure that the existing pleasant relations would continue.

The Consul-General, M. Wilden, the Minister and M. Meyrier, Consul, received guests at the Consular reception. Among those present were Mr. Barton, H. M. Consul-General, Mr. G. S. Moss, Mr. A. D. Blackburn, Comm. de' Rossi, Consul-General for Italy and Doyen of the Consular Body, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, Mr. James P. Davis, U. S. Executive Consul, Mr. S. Yada, Consul-General for Japan, Mr. J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium, H. N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway, Mr. J. O. Lidbrink, Consul-General for Sweden, Major J. L. Isler, Consul-General for Switzerland, Herr Thiele, Consul-General for Germany, Mr. T. Rasschou, Consul-General for Denmark, Mr. A. Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal, Messrs. Grosse, Metzler, and Ivanoff of the Bureau of Russian Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary.

The French Navy was represented by Admiral Frochet, commanding the French Asiatic Fleet, and Comm. De Maubeuge, Executive Officer of the Jules Ferry while Capt. Devries, Senior U. S. Naval Officer in Shanghai paid his respects.

Prominent Shanghai residents offered their congratulations, including, Sir Skinner Turner, Messrs. A. Brooke Smith, E. F. Mackay, A. B. Lowson, S. Fessenden (Chairman of the Municipal Council) A. E. Baker, O. M. Green, R. W. Davis, Dr. W. T. Findley, Colonel W. F. L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Captain E. I. M. Barrett and the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons.

Representatives of the various Chinese organizations, military, social and commercial attended, including delegates from Gen. Ho Feng-ling and the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, and Mr. Chu Pao-san, Chinese president of the Union Club and Mr. V. G. Lyman, foreign president.

Volunteer Firemen Inspected.

Drawn up in line in Avenue Joffre, the Pompiers presented a smart appearance. An inspection by M. Le Bris, Chairman of the French Municipal Council, Mr. W. J. N. Dyer, Vice-Chairman, and Capt. Chapeaux, brought forth most favourable comments on the smartness of the two French Units.

Mrs. W. J. N. Dyer, wife of the Vice-Chairman, presented medals and cups for the unusually good work of the Brigade. Those to receive medals for long service included Messrs. A. Chapeaux, V. Tartois, Srelet, Charlot, Lavabre and Chevalier, The names of Messrs. Charlot (68) Gruyot (58), and Lavabre (57) are to be inscribed on the Attendance Cup. Mrs. Dyer was handed a magnficent basket of flowers as a token of appreciation, Mr. Pett, Chief Officer of the S. M. Brigade, Mr. Dyson, Deputy Chief Officer, and all the foreign staff that could be spared, appeared at the function and spoke highly of the *esprit de corps* of the French volunteers.

Commenting on the season's work, Capt. Chapeaux stated that it was due to the generosity of the Council that the Brigade had reached the present high state of efficiency. With the new motors, which he understood had been ordered from Europe, their fire fighting value would be increased to well nigh double the present efficiency.

Whole Concession en Fete.

The entire French Concession during the Sunday and Monday nights was brilliantly illuminated. The Consulate with its patriotic emblems, vied with the Messageries Maritimes, and the French banks brightened the usually dark Bund, while the magnificence of the lighting effects at Koukaza Park turned the green space into a fairy land. As a motorist turned into Route Voyron or Rue Massenet, he was greeted by a blaze of red, white and blue lights. The triumphal arch at the intersection of Route Voyron and Route Vallon, looked up in the dusk and the circular edifice in the park provided that background that rounded the whole.

Sports at Koukaza.

The afternoon saw a grand athletic carnival at Koukaza Gardens, which was attended by thousands of interested spectators and contestants. The assembly might have well been celebrating an Esperantist holiday instead of the French national day, for it is doubtful if ever such a conglomeration of races and nationalities ever before came on to the same field in Shanghai at the same time—Caucasians, Orientals, Malays and negroes, the only race missing was the red, the American Indian—all dialects were spoken. And children, there must have been thousands, all of whom had the time of their young lives, either running races, watching others disport themselves, or donning old clothes and getting into the big pool. The chutes, just newly constructed, provided a welcome relief for the mothers, who sat about as the youngsters formed long lines to await their turn.

The large committee, composed of representative French officials and business men, under the leadership of M. Wilden and M. Meyrier, are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the day.

Night Illuminations.

The big garden looked lovely in its illuminations at night, the colour scheme being mainly of red and yellow lanterns, thousands of them. Strung from every conceivable spot of vantage the lights issued a warm glow, cheery and bright. Hung, as they were, in long strings from specially erected poles, spreading in all directions and reflected in the waters of the lake, they presented a lovely sight. Band concerts and an open air cinema provided plenty of fun.

Members of the French Club acted as hosts to Shanghai and gave a monster ball, the dance floor being nothing else than the hard surface tennis courts. A plentiful supply of wax had been sprinkled over the dressing and when it had been danced into the material, constituted a smooth surface, much better than would have been expected. The party lasted into the early hours of the morning and all as they left declared it to have been a wonderful celebration.

Burr Photo Co.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY TO FRENCH PARK, 14TH OF JULY

LOCAL TRADEMARK OFFICE

Arrival of Associate Director of Bureau to Take over Registers from Customs

"All misunderstanding and obstacles in the way of enforcing the Trademark Law have been removed and the objection of the Diplomatic Corps overcome by the Government giving explanations on all points raised." This was the opinion expressed by Mr. Hsia Hsun-kai, Associate Director of the Trademark Bureau, who has been sent to Shanghai by the Nangshanpu, in an interview. Mr. Hsia's mission to Shanghai is solely to take over the archives of the trademark registers from the Customs. But as the number of documents accumulated exceeds 25,000, the work will take some time to complete. If firms do not register the trademarks of their merchandise sold in China, said Mr. Hsia, the Government could not protect them against any imitation or infringement as adequately as if they did. After registration, their trademarks would be protected against infringement not only in open ports, but throughout the whole of China. Unregistered trademarks would receive no protection in the interior.

It was after repeatedly giving those explanations that foreigners gradually became convinced of the necessity of registering their trademarks. Foreign merchants applying for registration of trademarks at the Bureau had lately been increasing in number, said Mr. Hsia, the Japanese being the most eager, the Germans next, and Britons and Americans last.

The British authorities were now allowing British merchants full discretion whether to register or not. Therefore, no more difficulties were expected in the enforcement of this law in the future.

In connexion with the opening shortly of a branch Trademark Office here, forms of application in English will be available in a week or so, and foreign merchants who want such forms may apply for them to Mr. Hsia or his staff at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel.

OBITUARY

Mr. Alexander Wright

Many residents of Shanghai heard with regret on Monday of the death of Mr. Alexander Wright, which occurred in his 79th year at 16 Claverton street, London, S.W. The late Mr. Wright was one of the earliest foreign residents in the Far East, having arrived here in a sailing ship on the long route round the Cape. After being in business in Hongkong and Japan, he joined the firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, for many years holding a senior position, and in 1900, on the retirement of Mr. J. C. Bois, he became manager of the Shanghai office, a position which he held until 1909, when he left for Home. Keenly interested in the business of his firm, Mr. Wright took little active part in the public affairs of the community, but his advice was frequently sought on important business matters, and he was Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce in 1900-1 and 1904-5. He leaves two daughters resident in Shanghai—Mrs. Gilbert Davies and Mrs. R. J. Marshall—to whom the sincerest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

As a mark of respect to the late Mr. Wright, the office flag of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and the flags of the China Navigation S. S. Co.'s ships in harbour will be half-masted to-day.

Capt. Arthur T. Greenwood

We regret to announce the death which occurred on Sunday at the General Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, of Capt Arthur T. Greenwood.

Capt. Greenwood, who was 52 years of age at the time of his death, was an architect of many years experience in London offices and had gone into business for himself previous to the war. On the outbreak of war he gave up his business and joined up, eventually rising to the rank of Captain. He came out to Shanghai in the spring of 1919 repatriating members of the Chinese Labour Corps and decided to remain out here. For four years he was in the office of Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morriss and latterly with Messrs. Davis & Brooke. Capt. Greenwood married during the war and leaves a wife and little daughter in Shanghai.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon and was attended by many friends. Dean Symons conducted the service. Many beautiful wreaths were sent.

Capt. J. H. P. Parker, A.I.N.A.

We regret to announce the death of one of Shanghai's oldest residents—Capt. James Henry Partridge Parker—which occurred at Mokanshan early on Tuesday morning after a verry brief illness.

The late Capt. Parker, who was 82 years of age at the time of his death, arrived in Shanghai 64 years ago (1860) as an apprentice in a sailing ship and after returning Home for a trip eventually returned to Shanghai with a mate's "ticket." Since then he had made Shanghai his home. After serving as chief officer and captain of the China Navigation Co.'s coasting steamers—the Newchwang and the Amoy, we believe—Capt. Parker left the sea and adopted the profession of marine surveyor.

The first company was formed by Capt. Parker in conjunction with Mr. Robb and was known as Parker & Robb., Ld. Upon dissolution of partnership the firm of Messrs. Parker, Reilley, Ld., was established in 1880, and this has now become Messrs. Parker, Reilley, & Simmons, Ld. Notwithstanding his years, deceased took an active interest in the firm as senior partner until very recently. He also acted for many years during the latter portion of the 19th century as H. M. Marine Surveyor.

The late Capt. Parker lived in the Orient and Shanghai during those early thrilling days, arriving just after the Taiping Rebellion, and on his many voyages on the China coast and visits to Chinese ports, had seafaring adventures. As mate of a coast steamer he was one of the first to enter uncertain Korean ports shortly after their dubious opening to foreign trade.

Associated as he was with Mr. E. D. Sassoon, as master of the opium hulk Wellington he was responsible for large quantities of the drug which were ever a lure to the lawless.

Capt. Parker had a wonderful memory and could tell the more recently arrived residents of Shanghai just where this or that building had stood, who lived on such a cadastral lot and such details of early Shanghai that made him a favourite subject for writers of histories and essays on the port. It was only a few years ago that the deceased appeared in H. M. Supreme Court to give evidence in a case in which property rights were involved when he described exactly what buildings had been on the spot in question in early days.

He was a member of the Race Club and the Masonic Club and in his younger days an active Mason. He was an Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects, a Board of Trade Surveyor and a member of the Bureau Veritas.

It will be recalled by readers that Capt. Parker's son, Mr. B. W. Parker, was presented at Court at the time of his marriage in June 1922, to the niece of Sir Robert Morriss, BT., of Sketty Park, Glamorgan.

Captain Parker was in Shanghai several weeks ago and seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, returning to Mokanshan about 10 days ago. Letters received by friends and business associates gave no idea other than that he was feeling perfectly normal.

THE FIRST ATLANTIC FLIER IN SHANGHAI

Commander Read Now in Command of N.S. Asiatic Aircraft Squadron

The first flyer to cross the Atlantic, Commander A. C. Read, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday *en route* to Chefoo, to take command of the Aircraft Squadron of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet. His ship will be the U.S.S. Ajax.

Commander Read, on the NC-4, a U.S. Navy seaplane, with six on board, left Rockaway Beach, New York, on May 8, 1919, to cross the Atlantic. Altogether, three seaplanes left on this trip, but only that commanded by Commander Read arrived at the destination. After leaving Rockaway Beach, the planes went to Halifax, the route thence being to the Azores, Lisbon and Plymouth. One was sunk near the Azores and another went adrift on the sea during a storm, but worked its way to Ponta del Gada in the Azores on its own power.

Comparing his own experience with those of the present around-the-world fliers, Commander Read, in an interview for the "North-China Daily News," said:

"The engineering and structural features of the modern plane are vastly superior to those of the machines we used in 1919. The planes now are more reliable in every respect. The trip around the world is a remarkable performance. It takes lots of nerve for a man, day after day, to grope his way through territory altogether new to him. It is very difficult to fly in unknown places. The American fliers have a slightly easier time than Squadron-Leader MacLaren, for it is much easier to fly when others are with you. It takes lots of nerve and makes it very hard to do the trip alone. There is no explaining why it should be that way, but it is so. A man feels more comfortable in the air when others are up with him. The American fliers and MacLaren are going a big thing for the development of aviation. They are remarkable men."

Commander Read came to the Far East on the trip around the world of the American fleet in 1908, after which he remained in the Philippines for three years.

THE Misses Tanchito and Sarita Mejia, daughters of the ex-Minister of Finance of Salvador, arrived in Shanghai on the str. President Pierce and will make a month's tour of China.

MEMBERS of the Nanking Road Street Union have contributed $500 to the families of the two Chinese P.C.'s, one of whom was recently killed and his comrade wounded in an attempt to apprehend the gang who attacked the Chee Wan Seng grocer's shop in the Maloo. The Chinese press says that the money has been forwarded through the Commissioner of Police, who has undertaken to inform the street union as to the manner in which the amount has been distributed.

FIRE AT ROBERT DOLLAR GODOWN

One of the Most Difficult and Dangerous Tasks Brigade Has Had to Tackle

A fire that occurred at the Robert Dollar Wharf Pootung on Monday evening was of a very serious nature. Mr. F. R. Palmer, the wharf manager, discovered the outbreak, at about 9.30 p.m., to be in a section of the hazardous goods godown at the west side of the main wharf, dense clouds of fumes already coming out of the door. It was at once realized that matters were serious as this section of the godown contained a very large quantity of yellow and red phosphorus, whilst stored apart was a large quantity of acetic and sulphuric acids, and caustic soda and calcium carbide. Lines were run from the wharf instaluation, which has a pump of its own, and at the same time a call for assistance was sent to the Shanghai Fire Department. The wharf staff under Mr. Palmer and Mr. Groat, the Assistant wharfinger, led the attack, but they were naturally frustrated in their attempts to get into the godown as there was a stiff south-easterly breeze and the clouds of smoke were suffocating. Two or three holes were knocked in the back wall and jets directed from the back.

To make matters more dangerous the next section contained 5,300 casks (about 300 tons) of chlorate of potash, another extremely hazardous commodity as was illustrated at the match factory fire some time ago when the building in which the chlorate was stored there was blown sky-high. Although the wharf manager with his staff had done valiant work, there is no doubt that the section of the Shanghai Brigade who went to the scene on the Customs Float were heartily welcomed and arrived just at the critical period, they taking over the lines of those from the wharf people and paying first attention to stopping the fire from getting a hold on the section in which the chlorate was stored, there unfortunately being a ventilated opening between the two sections.

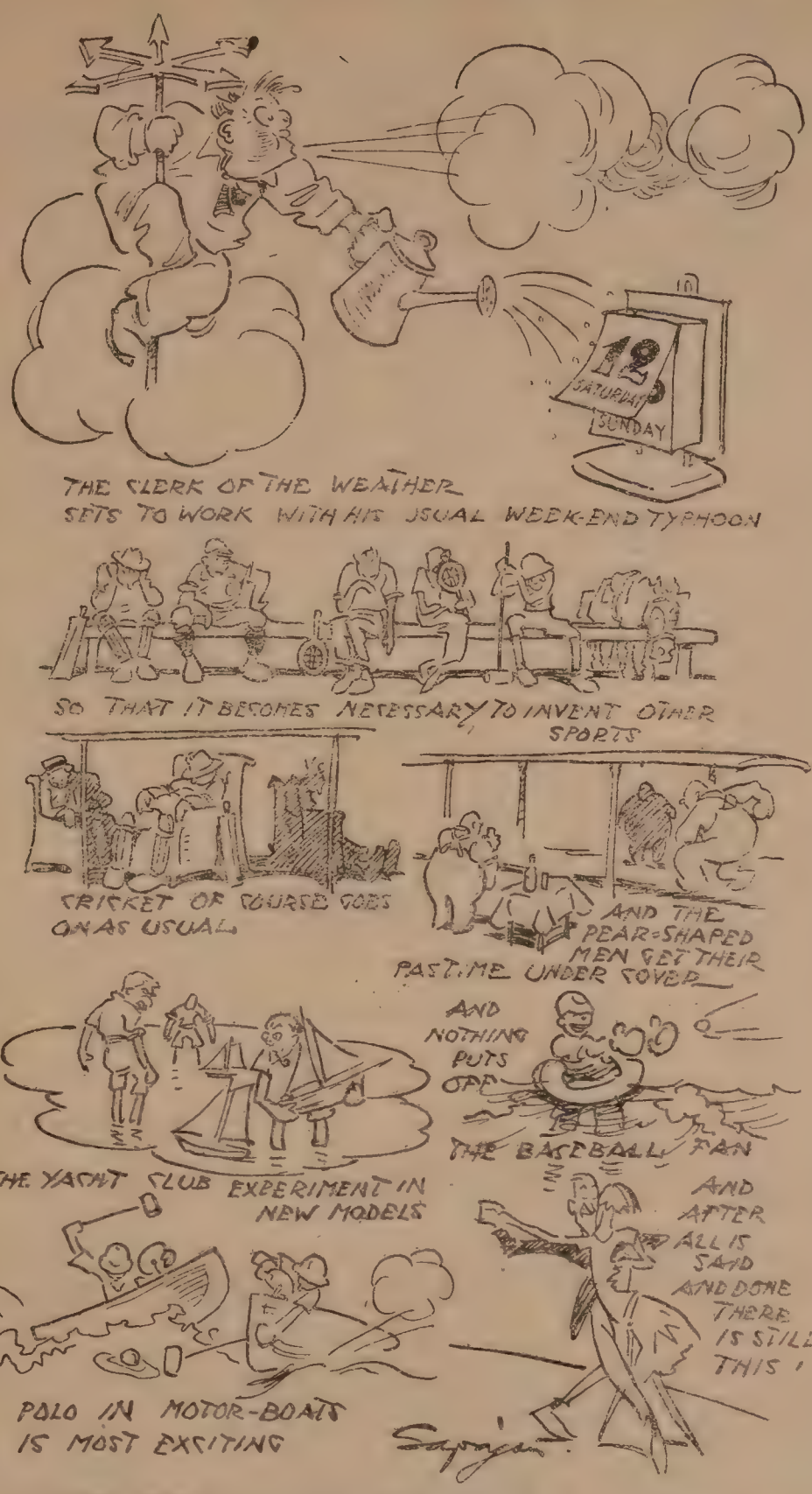
Working at close quarters both officers and men had a gruelling task and, though every measure was resorted to, very quickly four men had to be got away, each man dropping at the nozzle. Undoubtedly the Brigade has not had to tackle such a difficult and dangerous task for some considerable time.

The Chief Officer, Mr. Pett, realizing the danger more particularly from the chlorate of potash, concentrated all efforts in that direction. The Customs float Huning proved a powerful asset as regards water.

The men were working for hours in the phosphorus and acid fumes and it was only their training that stood them in good stead—the Chief Officer, like the other officers of the Brigade present, Assistant Station Officer Charters, and Sub-Officers Waterman and Wilson, although badly affected, kept up the hazardous task until 5 a.m. when reliefs came over.

The bottom of the section was flooded up to the sill level and as much phosphorus kept under water as possible. During the night a portion of the roof of the chlorate godown did actually get alight—men got up on to the roof for intervals, but were not able to stay there for long, whilst others, wearing smoke helmets etc., went through the phosphorus smoke and got up from the under side, and checked the fire there. In the meantime a large quantity of chlorate was got out as it was against the heated wall. In this the wharf coolies assisted well. Practically all the damage was confined to the phosphorus section.

SHANGHAI has its Woman's Suffrage Association, but at present it is a little difficult to see how they are going to get the vote and what advantage it will be when they get it. However, they seem to be very keen about it, and at a meeting of the Association held in the French Concession on Sunday, two Chinese girls' schools sent in application for membership *en masse*. The curious reply was made that the applications must be refused "owing to the busy state of the association's business."


12
SATURDAY
SUNDAY
THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER SETS TO WORK WITH HIS USUAL WEEK-END TYPHOON
SO THAT IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO INVENT OTHER SPORTS
CRICKET OF COURSE GOES ON AS USUAL
AND THE PEAR-SHAPED MEN GET THEIR PASTIME UNDER COVER
AND NOTHING PUTS OFF
THE BASEBALL FAN
THE YACHT CLUB EXPERIMENT IN NEW MODELS
AND AFTER ALL IS SAID AND DONE THERE IS STILL THIS!
POLO IN MOTOR-BOATS IS MOST EXCITING
Sapajou

TYPHOONS HAVE AN UNCOMFORTABLE KNACK OF INVARIABLY APPEARING AT THE WEEK END

MAKING JOSS PAPER

Curious Industry by Which Hundreds of Thousand of People Live

In a despatch addressed by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to the chambers of commerce at Hangchow, Ningpo and Shaoshing, forwarding a petition from Ho Chen-chang and several other merchants, the following proposal is made:—

The "hung" tin sold at Hangchow. Ningpo and Shaohsing is used in manufacturing the tin-foil paper (joss paper) which has established a sale throughout the country. Hundreds of thousands of people depend upon this industry as a living. This "hung" tin is composed of 93.5 per cent. pure tin and 6.5 per cent. lead, and is made into bars each weighing 96 pounds. But only at Hongkong are found melting shops for melting the "hung" tin. There is not a single such shop in the whole of this country. As the standard purity of tin has been falling, the manufacturers of tin-foil paper in Chêkiang have been suffering losses and the trade is adversely affected. As so many people depend upon this trade for a living, and as the petitioners, being agents and not melters, cannot meet the demand for an improvement in the standard of the tin supplied, the only course open to them is to establish a melting depôt at Shanghai and melt all tin required in that depôt and under their direction. The petitioners would ask that the Hangchow, Ningpo and Shaohsing chambers of commerce and the magistrates of these districts be requested to give them protection and issue proclamations for the information of the public.

As this General Chamber approves of this proposal, the petition and a sample piece of tin are hereby forwarded to you for your consideration.

FOUR VESSELS IN COLLISION

Accidents on the Huangpu

Two collisions occurred in the Huangpu on July 10. The first took place at about 6 o'clock in the morning when the N. Y. K. str. Fushimi Maru came into collision with the Jensien Transport Co.'s str. Yuen-tah. The accident is believed to have been caused by difficult tides. The Fushimi Maru escaped practically undamaged, but the Yuen-tah sustained severe damage on the port side. The Japanese ship was inward bound, but the Chinese vessel, which was then outward bound, had to put back to Shanghai to go into dock for repairs.

The other collision occurred later in the day between a Jardine vessel and the motor-vessel S. C. No. 1, flying a flag rarely seen in Shanghai—that of Nicaragua. The motor vessel is a ship rather more than 100 feet in length and arrived here from Manila. Her bows were damaged rather badly, while the Jardine steamer sustained some injuries to her boat davits.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

C.V.O. for Mr. H. R. Boyd, Former Resident of Shanghai

His many friends in Shanghai and the Far East will certainly receive with pleasure the news of the appointment of Mr. Harry Robert Boyd to the rank of C.V.O.

Mr. Boyd, who was born on February 13, 1876, was engaged in business in Shanghai from 1899 to 1911, receiving the China Medal for service with the S.V.C. during the Boxer Rebellion. He was attached to the Ministry of Finance, Peking, in 1914 and received the decoration of the Order of the Excellent Crop. On returning to England he was appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Under Secretary of state of the Home office (1915-1917); was Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of National Service, 1917; Assistant Secretary, 1918 (C.B.E.); attached to the War Cabinet in 1919; and was assistant Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P., Home Secretary, 1919-22. He is now Private Secretary to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary of the present Labour Government.

CUSTOMS TRIBUTE TO CAPT. ELDRIDGE

Farewell Presents of Interest and Value to Retiring Coast Inspector

Members of the Marine Department of the Customs on Saturday paid their respects to Captain T. J. Eldridge, the Coast Inspector, who is retiring after 35 years' service and is shortly due to leave for Home. As many representatives as were able to attend assembled in the drawing office of the Coast Inspector's department to meet Captain Eldrige and express their esteem and best wishes, and to present him with several handsome gifts. These included a wonderful piece of Chinese embroidery, the work of many months, symbolically conveying the Chinese staff's good wishes for long life and happiness and, upon the reverse side, the names of the entire staff.

The gifts of the foreign staff consisted of a beautiful old blackwood screen, with porcelain landscape panels, and a piece of bronze of great interest—a statue of Leu Tung-ling (or Li Chun-yang) one of the eight immortals, a finely wrought figure with the traditional sword slung across his back. It is recorded of this ancient sage, who flourished about 755 A.D., that whilst magistrate of the district of Tehhwa he encountered Han Chung-li among the recesses of the Lu Shan, from whom he learned the mysteries of alchemy and the elixir of immortality. He was exposed to a series of temptations, ten in number, and having overcome them, was invested with a sword of supernatural power with which he traversed the empire, slaying dragons and ridding the earth of divers means of evil for upwards of 400 years.

These gifts were accompanied by a scroll bearing the names of the foreign staff.

Every Dept. Represented.

The presentation was made by Captain H. E. Hillman, Harbour Master who, speaking on behalf of the foreign staff, said the gifts were representative of every department from the revenue cruisers to the shore staff. They desired Captain Eldridge to accept them as tokens of the very high esteem in which he was held and in recognition of the kindness with which he had treated all during his career of 35 years in the service. From junior officer on a cruiser he worked his way up to a command, then to the position of assistant Harbour master at Shanghai, deputy Coast Inspector, and finally Coast Inspector. In all these offices he had fulfilled his duties with the highest ability, and a feature of his administration had been that without exception he treated the people under him with the utmost consideration and kindness. It was with very real regret on the part of the staff that they had now to bid him farewell, the time having come for Captain Eldridge to resign, and all joined in wishing him a happy time in his retirement and that he might long be spared to enjoy it.

The Chinese Presentation.

Mr. Z. Y. Chen, representing the Chinese staff, read a translation of the scroll presented to Mr. Eldridge, the which read: "The Chinese Staff of the Marine Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, presents the accompanying set of embroidered curtains to T. J. Eldridge, Esq., Order of Chia Ho, Wen-Hu, etc., Coast Inspector, on the occasion of his retirement from the Customs Service, after having served the Chinese Government for well over 30 years, as a token of their deep admiration of Mr. Eldridge's genial character and executive abilities.

"Mr. Eldridge has spent the best part of his life for China, and it is mainly due to his untiring efforts and enterprise that navigation along the China Coast and the leading rivers of the country has attained its present degree of safety, and in wishing him a long and peaceful rest in his home country, the entire Chinese Staff feels a sense of keen regret that he is leaving, indicative of the deep regard in which Mr. Eldridge has always been held."

Captain Eldridge, who was given a great reception, briefly and modestly replied, thanking all the members of the staff for the assistance they had always so cheerfully and willingly rendered him.

BUSY CROWD LAYING NEW TRAM LINES

Work Now Extended to Broadway and Most of the Workers Merely Frivolling

The Tramway Company now has extended its operations and at the moment the stretch of roadway from North Soochow Road down Broadway to Fuhteh Road—one of the busiest and most congested sections—is up for the eventual relaying of the track. The opportunity of making a careful check upon the gangs operating in Nanking Road has been missed, but this section affords quite as good an example. The men there were watched for 20 minutes from 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and all that can be said is that the Tramway Company's biggest loss is not in depreciated coinage, unless it pays a lump sum to a contractor for this relaying work, irrespective of the time in which it is completed.

Altogether there were 50 labourers in the gang. At one end of the trench were three by themselves. Two had picks and presumably it was the job of the third to instruct them in the proper grip and stance, if at any time they should so far forget themselves as to do any work, for in 20 minutes not one of the three did anything but gaze into space. Halfway down the trench were a dozen more, three of whom were arrant blacklegs, for every three minutes, for a minute at a time, they dug a little. The others discussed with two uniformed employees of the company the prospects of the China International Exhibition, or maybe it was the possibility of the Company adding still further to its million dollar profit if the fares are again raised. Leaning against a shop front and completely hiding the goods exposed for sale were the rest of the gang, also their picks, shovels, a Chinese policeman, three women and another uniformed employee of the company. In all probability they were discussing an occasion when one of them saw a woman fall off an overcrowded car platform, for they were roaring with laughter. Far removed from all was a small boy, with his back to the traffic and his head covered with a red warning flag as a protection against the sun, industriously spitting into the trench.

Thus does the relaying of the tramway track progress. And let it be remembered that the narrow end of Nanking Road and the Chêkiang Road crossing are amongst the section that yet have to be tackled. The company's profits last year amounted to £101,771, an increase of £4,773 on the previous year, and there is no reason to expect there will not be as large an increase this year. Surely others besides the shareholders at Home are entitled to some consideration. For years people using the trams have suffered great discomfort through the cars being grossly overcrowded, and this state continues, though in a slightly less degree since gates have been fitted to some of the cars. Even yet, however, the Municipal Council's order that all cars are to be fitted with effective gates has not been complied with and passengers still are wedged in so long as it is just possible for the conductor to open and close the gates.

It has been pointed out to us that tram-line laying is skilled work for whom the unemployed, whom we suggested retaining last week to expedite the job, would be useless. But surely it would be possible to find some more skilled men, or at any rate more foreigners to see that those employed to work do work. It is not only the people who use the trams who are inconvenienced but the general public, nor are they to be persuaded that a good deal might not be done to lessen the inconvenience.

THE engagement is announced of Dr. Alfred C. H. Tyau to Miss Hsia Zoh-tsung, a popular teacher at McTyeire School. Miss Hsia takes a keen interest in "Y" work and social service, being very prominent in the Shanghai Glee Club and various Christian institutions. Dr. C. T. Wang is her uncle and the matchmaker. Dr. Alfred C. H. Tyau is well-known at St. John's University. He is a B. A. and M. D. cum laude from Pennsylvania Medical School. He is a cousin of Dr. E. S. Tyau, physician at St. Luke's Hospital.

TRAMPING IT OUT OF RUSSIA

American ex-Soldiers Lured by Soviet Falsehoods Now Back from Vladivostok

Two American ex-soldiers have just arrived in Shanghai after having travelled from Vladivostok in the regular American "hobo" style. They stated that they went to Russia a little more than a year ago from San Francisco after having been promised excellent positions in the mines at a high rate of wages. These promises were made by the Soviet agents in America. The ideal conditions of labour as promised were soon found to be only imaginary and after their money was gone, it became a question of obtaining work to get the bare neccessities of life.

Work there was and plenty, but the wages were absolutely insufficient and the conditions were such that no American could exist. Taxes were levied on all monies over the cost of living. Roubles were the base of pay and the most they ever received was at a rate that would equal about Mex. $5 per day, which barely covered the cost of living. Clothes were unattainable except by the very wealthy and the officers of the Army.

How to Go?

About two months ago they had managed to save up a few dollars and being thoroughly tired of life under the benign rule of the "Reds" they decided to start for Shanghai where they believed they could get the means to go home. Not having enough money to obtain passage on a steamer or on a train, they decided to travel by the American "hobo" plan, that is by freights and any means obtainable without payment.

Walking out to the first station on the Harbin route they waited for a train; in the afternoon a goods train came along and watching their chance they got into the first empty box car. Having purchased some cooked food and with a bottle of water, they slept, awakening in the morning to find themselves on a siding close to a small village and about 90 miles from Vladivostok. There they stayed until evening when a passenger train came along; they then climbed on the top of the cars and rode for three hours, getting off at a small station. They slept alongside the embankment until morning.

Picnic Fare

Having eaten up the food which they carried from Vladivostok they looked about to purchase more. None of the Chinese could understand what was wanted at first but finally they managed to buy some eggs and then came the question of cooking them. They managed to find some tin cans built a fire and boiled the eggs. It took them nine days to travel from Vladivostok to Harbin, travelling whenever they got a chance on the trains and walking during the cool of the evening, sleeping alongside the track under trees whenever they got tired. They could obtain chickens and eggs anywhere and there was no trouble about cooking as a few rocks piled up made a fire place and they had a tin can which boiled the water for coffee and tea, while a flat piece of tin or iron made a good skillet for frying eggs and chickens. They remained in Harbin for a week trying to find employment and then they started for Mukden and Tientsin.

At Tientsin they met some of the soldiers of the American forces and obtained each a pair of Army shoes and underwear, of which they were badly in need. The trip to Pukow took them one week and they came to Shanghai from Nanking by third class, arriving last Sunday night, tired, dusty, hungry and about broke.

Keep Clear of Russia

Asked about the condition in Russia at the present time the spokesman said:

"The conditions in Russia for a working man at the present time are awful and no American should go there, no matter what promises the Soviets make. There is plenty of work and food, but no money and when money is obtainable for work it is taxed by the officials so that none remains for the labourer. The wages are paid in roubles which are of no use anywhere except where the Soviets are in actual power. The next Soviet agent that tries to tell me how good the government is under their rule and the fine condition for the working man will certainly get a 'bat' in the eye. They told us some of the biggest lies we ever heard and all we want is to get back to the United States where at least we can make a decent living under decent conditions."

Asked about the trip they said. "We had no trouble with the Chinese at all, they used to come around us when we were cooking our food and sleeping and the soldiers would sometimes ask us questions which we could not understand, but they never troubled us. They thought that we were Russians I believe and not worth bothering about."

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42 SHIPWRECKED MARINERS

Rescue off Saddles by Joint Efforts of Cable Ship and Tug and Lighter Co.

Two local vessels—the Great Northern telegraph Co.'s cable steamer Store Nordiske and the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company's salvage tug Saucy—have been associated in a meritorious rescue of 42 shipwrecked mariners.

It appears that the Store Nordiske, outward bound from Shanghai on Tuesday in connexion with cable work, sighted a number of castaways on North Saddle Island. They proved to be 42 members of the crews of four Shantung junks which had been wrecked during the heavy weather of a few days ago, and were badly in need of assistance. The officers and other members of the crew of the Store Nordiske did what they could for the unfortunate men, but as it was essential that their vessel should continue on its journey, they were unable to bring them back to Shanghai.

They did the next best thing, and one which ensured rescue beyond doubt, by tapping the cable and sending a message to Mr. Anderson, the Chief Engineer of the G. N. Telegraph Co., in Shanghai, to the effect that the men were in need of rescue. Mr. Anderson communicated with the local Shantung Guild, whose officials promptly got in touch with Messrs. Wheelock & Co., the agents for the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company, and on the Tuesday evening the Saucy left for the North Saddle and eventually rescued the 42 men without further untoward incident, landing them at Woosung on Wednesday evening.

Great credit is due for the rescue to the officers of the Store Nordiske and to the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company, who, we understand, immediately offered to send the Saucy, a most valuable ship, and the biggest and finest salvage vessel in the whole of the East.

NEED OF GREATER SHANGHAI

From What She Has Grown and What Must be: Mr. Sokolsky at the Rotary Club

Speaking before the Shanghai Rotary Club, Mr. George E. Sokolsky, correspondent for the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" and the "Japan Advertiser," on Thursday made an appeal for a Greater Shanghai. He referred to the development of the city from the narrow confines of the first International Settlement, to the growth after the Taiping Rebellion, and finally to the Metropolis of Asia at the present time. But this development is now arrested because many barriers are erected which keep the city from become one of the greatest of the world. At present Shanghai consists of the International Settlement, French Concession, Nantao, Chapei, Paoshan, Pootung and Woosung. Each place has its own methods and its own political aspirations. To make Shanghai the great city it should be, all these sections must be amalgamated into one city, with one fire department, one police department, one health department, one government elected by the citizens of the city. Unless this is done for Shanghai, the city cannot grow.

In tracing the history of Shanghai, Mr. Sokolsky referred to the anniversary of the "North China Daily News." He recited anecdotes of Shanghai history taken from the files of the "North China Daily News" and "North China Herald," to which he has recently had access. He found it particularly interesting that so many things in those days are paralleled by current events, particularly making references to letters to the editor from irritated readers.

U. S. AND REMISSION OF BOXER FUNDS

Dr. W. W. Peter's Advocacy in Washington on Behalf of Famine Relief Measures

Dr. W. W. Peter returned to Shanghai on Saturday on the str. President McKinley after a busy three months spent largely in Washington, D. C., as the special representative of the Hwai Conservancy Board and the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai.

Dr. Peter told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that he was primarily instructed to work under the direction of the Chinese Minister to Washington to secure the passage of the resolution of the House Joint Resolution providing for the remission of the balance of the annual instalments of the Boxer indemnity. It became early apparent to friends of China that the important thing was to secure the passage of the Bill and not to jeopardize its success by insistence upon a reclamation measure which, important as it might be, probably would arouse opposition on the ground that it involved a tremendously complicated engineering problem, the solution of which is not yet agreed upon and that it might be favauring special interests or that such reclamation projects should be solved by the Country concerned. The opposition to this further remission centred upon the difficulty of making it clear that it was based upon a different proposition from that of cancellation of international debts: and that since the claims for compensation to American citizens and the expense of military and naval operations had been fully met, the balance, G$6,137,552.90 should be remitted by the United States as an act of friendship.

What is the Chinese Govt.?

Another point which aroused much difference of opinion was the status of the Chinese Government and the uncertainty as to whether the balance actually would be used as the resolution states "to develop the educational and other cultural activities of China." This difficulty, however, was met by pointing out the fact that China never has defaulted in its payment of funds to be used for educational purpose according to the arrangements made when a special remission of the indemnity was made in 1908, and that there was every reason to think that this would be continued. Moreover, Mr. Alfred Sze, the Minister, has made suggestion that a special Board be created by the Chinese Government in consultation with the American Government, the majority of its members to be Chinese of prominence in the educational field, but the Board to have American representatives as well.

The preliminary hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the discussion in Congress on May 7, when the resolution was finally passed with a record of years 211, mays 114, not voting 107, were very spirited and must have been enlightening to the American public, clearing up much of the popular haziness with regard to the Indemnity Fund. Statements were made by Professor Lucius C. Porter, Dept. of Chinese, Columbia University, Dr. Warnshuis, Secretary of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Edward H. Hume, president of Yale College, Changsha, Dr. W. H. Foulkes, secretary of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church; Miss Mary E. Wood, Boone College librarian; Mr. Dwight W. Edwards of Peking; Mr. Ralph A. Ward, secretary of the Methodist Church, Hon. John Van A. MacMurray, Chief of Div. of Far Eastern Affairs, Dept. of State; Mr. Robert McElroy, Princeton University; Hon. Leonidas C. Dyer, Congressman from Missouri.

As Shanghai people well know Dr. Peter's enthusiasm for the health education movement which he has fathered in China, our representative could not refrain from asking him if he had an opportunity of presenting his own particular interest. "Not a word" came the reply.

ENGLISH lady wishes to travel to Shanghai and is prepared to undertake care of children or act as companion or secretary in return for passage. Highest references. Miss Scott, 91 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

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MR. E. T. Sheaf, The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the East, will be pleased to furnish upon request information and advice regarding.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, July 18.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16=Tls. 6.10 at 70.60=$8.64	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 71⅛=Tls. 139.86 at 7060=$198.10	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	70.8375
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	271,500
Bar Silver	34 7/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 85
New York on London	G.$4.36⅛

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3⅛
Demand	3/3 5/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71⅛
Demand	71⅛
PARIS—	
Demand	1403
INDIA—	
Demand	227½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73½
JAPAN—	
Demand	57⅜
BATAVIA—	
Demand	193⅜
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71⅛

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3 3/16
4 m/s. credits	3/4⅛
4 m/s. Credits	3/4 3/16
6 m/s. Credits	3/4⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5
NEW YORK—	
Demand	72⅛
4 m/s. Credits	73⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	74⅛
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1470
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3 3/16
New York T.T.	71 3/16

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

Hk. Tls. 5.46 at 3/3.15.32	£1
" 1 at 1365½	Frs. 15.21
" 1.26 at 71⅛	Gold $1
" 1 at 58	Yen 1.92
" 1 at 231⅜	Rupees 2.58
" 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1 at 16.36	It. Lire 18.21
Marks and Roubles no quotation	

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

July 18.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$197.46
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.62
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.10
Yen. 100.00	= S'hai.	$80.98

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$194.33
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.44
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.84
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$79.11

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for July 18:—

It. Lire 16.65	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.94	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.40	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates July 18:—

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.18
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.59
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.29

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

July 19.

At the close of business on the 17th instant, the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,203,000 and $42,090,000. These figures include Tls. 5,510,000 and $21,630,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
157 bars from America
38 " " London

195 bars

Shipments were:—
Nil.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 560,000 small coins melted
420,000 Mex. dollars melted

Tls. 980,000

Shipments were:—
Tls. 610,000 to Canton

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—

$600,000	from	Nanking
600,000	"	Riverports
300,000	"	Hangchow
200,000	"	Tientsin
200,000	"	Hankow
150,000	"	Tsingtao
100,000	"	Ningpo
$2,150,000		

Shipments were:—
$600,000 to be melted
50,000 " Soochow

$650,000

Silver.

The London market has been quiet and steady all the week and fluctuations in the price have been very small. The price came yesterday 34 3/16d. ready and 34 1/16d. forward, ready being 1/16d. lower than last week, while forward is unchanged. There is no report of any Continental buying this week in London.

Bars in stock 2,833, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 392 lakhs and $421 lakhs, against Tls. 386½ lakhs and $406 lakhs last week, and Tls. 224½ lakhs and $283½ lakhs on July 17, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3⅛d. It was raised on Saturday to 3/3⅜d., where it has remained until yesterday morning, when it opened at T.T. 3/3⅛d. The market opened in the morning with sellers T.T. 3/3⅜d. July, 3/3⅝d. August, 3/3 11/16d. September and 3/3⅝d. October, but eased off somewhat during the forenoon and closed for the tiffin interval with sellers 1/16d. under these rates. In the afternoon the market was easier and T.T. 3/3 1/16d. July, 3/3⅜d. August were difficult to find.

THE SILVER MARKET

China's Reduced Stocks: Quotations Waiting on a Revival of the Eastern Demand

Reporting from London on June 4, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

Quotations have receded slightly from those fixed on May 31—35⅛d. for cash and 34.13/16d. for 2 months. The former was the highest since October 10, 1922, and the latter since October 11, 1922. The easier prices since last Saturday have been owing to lack of demand rather than pressure to sell. Silver quotations have continued to advance in the United States, and reached yesterday the comparatively high quotation of 67½ cents the fine ounce. The underlying strength of the market here lies at present in the prolonging or closing of bear sales coming due. Cash supplies have been forthcoming from the United States, and sales for forward delivery from India and China have been made. As there are a good deal more bear than bull positions open, and the stock in China is becoming reduced, the undertone keeps good. A revival of Eastern demand on any important scale would have an immediate effect upon quotations.

Reuter telegraphed from Washington on the 29th ultimo that the U. S. Senate had passed a Bill by which the Treasury would be directed to complete the purchase of stores of domestic silver covered by the Pittman Act. It is estimated that 14,589,730 ounces of silver must be bought at a dollar an ounce to comply with war-time legislation. We hear that the House of Representatives will in all probability endorse the action of the Senate.

An unusually large amount of silver came from America by the str. Leviathan on the 30th ultimo, and the total is stated to be a record consignment for a Transatlantic liner to bring to this country. The manifest gave a total of 1,578 bars (238 of which were apparently not declared): the approximate value of those declared was about $1,000,000.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/16d. and 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

Reporting from London on June 11, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The silver market has been quiet, and business, owing partly to the intervening holiday, has been on a rather small scale. Purchases have been made on account of bear covering; the Continent has taken little interest. China has disposed of small parcels, and America has been inclined to keep in touch as a seller.

"The Times" announces to-day that the Pittman Bill, requiring the United States Government to purchase at a dollar an ounce 14,500,000 ounces of silver of domestic production, passed the Senate, but in the confusion at the adjournment of Congress was not voted upon by the House of Representatives.

A Reuter telegram from Simla says that an official memorandum issued there states that there will probably be some delay in establishing the extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon, particularly in Northwest India. In the rainfall of the Indian peninsula an excess is to be expected. The indications for Northwestern India are conflicting, but the rains are likely to be normal, or in excess.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively the same as and 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

MENTOUKOU CLOSED

The general agents of the Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ld., have received information from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mentoukou coal mine that, owing to the breakdown of the electric power station, due to floods caused by the heavy rains, it has been found necessary temporarily to stop the working of coal and close the safety doors.

TRAMWAYS IN HANKOW

Chinese merchants in Hankow are promoting a tramway company with a preliminary capital of $2,000,000 to operate a service starting at a bridge behind the Peking-Hankow Railway to Liu Kia Miao, near the Han River, a distance of 50 *li*. Railless trams also will be introduced. A scheme has been drawn up and submitted to the Civil Governor for approval.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on June 11, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 4th inst, amounted to £126,357,625, as compared with £126,327,125 on the previous Wednesday. The Indian bazaars have taken only a small proportion of the moderate supplies of gold available this week.

The Transvaal gold output for May amounted to 809,003 fine ounces, as compared with 768,923 fine ounces for April, and 786,564 fine ounces for May, 1923.

Mr. Joseph Kitchin has recently compiled the following interesting table of the gold consumption balance available for money, and the world's stock of gold money, 1915-1922, a unit being one million pounds sterling at 85 shillings per fine oz:

Consumption of Gold.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Industrial Arts (Europe & America)	17.0	18.0	16.0	17.0	23.0	22.0	12.0	(15)
India (year to Mar. 31. following)	01.7	05.1	20.0	00.1	29.6	03.5	00.9	26.6
China	01.7	02.6	02.6	00.4	11.5	03.9	02.2	01.0
Consumed in Arts and Orient	17.0	25.7	38.6	17.5	64.1	21.6	10.7	42.6
Balance available for money (difference)	79.4	67.8	47.7	81.5	10.9	47.7	57.3	21.4
World	96.4	93.5	86.3	79.0	75.0	69.3	68.0	64.0

World's Stock of Gold Money.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Total	1734	1802	1850	1912	1923	1971	2028	2049
Per capita	235d	243d	247d	254d	253d	257d	262d	262d

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Still Another Quiet Week but a Much Better Tone at Piece Goods Auctions

July 19.

It has been another dull week, relieved only by a much firmer tone in the piece goods auction rooms (though the indent business still is very poor) and some renewal of the demand for produce. The Tientsin calamity is not expected to have any particular effect on the markets here, as this is the off-season so far as dealings with the north are concerned.

Piece Goods.

Private business has been so very quiet that there is scarcely anything to say about the market, the conditions being exactly the same as they have been for some weeks past.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—There has been no particular outstanding feature during the week, but the operations of speculators consequent on the rise in New York made local prices also somewhat higher. Yesterday morning's quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—July, 46; August, 46.20; September, 42.5; October, 39.10; November, 38.40; December, 38.30. In spot quotations Shensi was given as Tls. 44.45, but there were no other qualities in the market.

Yarn.—This market has continued quiet and stead, with an occasional tendency towards firmness. Yesterday's quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—July, 173.40; August, 171; September, 166.80; October, 161.60; November, 169.70; December, 159.40.

Egyptian Cotton.—Sakellarides, July, 45; November delivery, 39.33.

Indian Cotton.—The market opened firm on higher New York advices and advanced further on buying by the leading speculators. It closed firm on Thursday at the following quotations:—Fully good Bengal, July, 533; fine Oomra, July, 560; fully good Broach, April/May, 517.

Sampin.—The latest quotations on the Osaka Exchange are:—

	Thursday Afternoon	Yesterday Afternoon
July	Y.310.80	Y.310.00
August	309.10	307.10
September	306.70	304.30
October	303.20	301.80
November	300.60	298.10
December	296.20	293.20
January	295.00	292.90

Produce.

There is a fair demand for all commodities generally marketed at this time of the year and prices have risen considerably, both locally and at Home, the main reason for this being the abnormal shortage of supplies. Business in new season cargo has recommenced, but such sales as are reported are obviously of a speculative nature. Crops generally are reported to be good and this particularly applies to sesamum seed. Prospects of business in the autumn appear to be fairly good.

IMPROVEMENT OF SILK AND TEA

A proposal recently was made by the Kiangsu Civil Governor to the Kiangsu Educational and Industrial Alliance for the improvement of Chinese silk and tea. A member of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce some time ago proposed the establishment of an office in Shanghai to take care of this improvement work. The objects of the office, so far as the silk industry is concerned, would be to disseminate knowledge of approved methods of mulberry leaf cultivation, and selection of eggs, to eliminate pebrine, and to make known proper methods of handing cocoons and working in filatures and weaving factories. Tea improvement work would include fostering scientifically approved schemes of bush cultivation, leaf picking and curing. It is suggested that the office should go into merchandizing, as well as investigating and disseminating knowledge concerning the best methods of packing, labelling, testing and standardizing. Establishment of banks in Shanghai by members of both the silk and tea trades is being talked about, as it is felt that there is need for them. It is also suggested that with the proper organization of an improvement and trade promotion office that direct business with dealers in foreign countries may be possible. The tea merchants' and silk dealers' guilds in Shanghai are each to appropriate $4,000 towards the maintenance of the office, and the Kiangsu Provincial Government is expected to provide additional funds. The establishment of this office is to be discussed at a conference to be held at an early date.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.'S DIVIDEND

London, July 16.

The British North Borneo Company's dividend for the past year was 2½ per cent.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO.

The Directors of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld., have issued their report with statement of accounts made up to April 30 last.

The net profit for the year ended April 30, 1924, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounts to Tls. 647,456.84, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities.

This amount the Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
A dividend of Tls. 9 per Share (12 per cent.) absorbing	496,800.00
Add to Depreciation Account (bringing it up to Tls. 750,000)	52,000.00
And carry to New Account	98,656.84
Total	647,456.84

In accordance with Par. 98 of the Articles of Association two Directors, Mr. John Prentice and Mr. H. W. Lester retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

INCREASED LIKIN

The Hunan authorities have decided to increase the likin collections of the province by $269,154 for the next fiscal year, during which time the likin duty will be raised by 10 per cent. of the present rate. The present amount of the yearly likin collections in Hunan is $2,691,540.

HANGCHOW EXHIBITION

A number of Shanghai merchants are arranging to secure a loan of $2,000,000 to be used for an exhibition of Chêkiang products at Hangchow. The bonds will be in denominations of $100, to be issued at 82.

SUNGKIANG TELEPHONE CO.

The Sungkiang Telephone Co. is inviting the public to subscribe for new shares to the amount of $20,000. The increased capital is to be used for the introduction of long-distance services between Sungkiang city and 24 rural districts.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 5 amounted to 89,517 tons and the sales during the same period to 95,084 tons.

The General Managers of the Fu Chung Corporation advise us that the sales of their coal (Honan Anthracite) for the month of June, 1924 amounted to 84,943 tons.

RUBBER OUTPUT

The rubber harvested on the Permata Estate for the month of June amounted to 7,523 lb.

IMPURE BLOOD
brings on Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout. To obtain complete and lasting relief, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed.
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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on June 20, 1924, the Transfer Books will be closed from July 25 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive, in order that the list of shareholders entitled to the new issue of shares may be compiled.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—A dividend of six per cent. for the half year ending June 30, 1924, has been declared and dividend warrants will be issued on Thursday, July 24, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 15 to 24, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—A General Meeting will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 11, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 28 to August 9, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of 10/- per share has been declared for the year 1924 and will be payable to shareholders registered in the Shanghai Books of the Company at the exchange of 3/3½d. per tael on Thursday, July 31, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 18 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.—The 18th Annual General Meeting will be held at 150 Broadway, Hongkew, on Monday, July 28, 1924, at 5 p.m.

To Pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd.—The Final General Meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.45 p.m.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 premium.

100,000 Shares of £1 each are allottable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3, not later than July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Taels at the Bank's opening T. T. rate on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—1/8/1911—Issue of Debentures, 6%—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issue from July 24 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending July 18, 1924.

No. 24/28

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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The local share market has continued quiet during the past week and quotations generally have remain steady with a fair enquiry.

London market quotations show no marked changes and the following are the latest prices offered to us by cable this week:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913	B.I.	£ 71. 10. 0 (Middle Price)
" " " " " " "	F.I.	69 10. 0 " ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " "	G.I.	66. 10. 0 (Sellers) cum "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		3. 11. 11 (Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld. "Fully Pd."		1. 10. 9 (" "
" " " "10/- Pd"		0. 13. 3 9 (Buyers)
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"		2. 15. 9
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ld.		0. 8. 1½ (Buyers)
Singapore Elec. Tramways, 5% Debns.		82. 0. 0 (Sellers) cum rights

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3¼.

Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JULY		12th		14th		15th		16th		17th		18th	
		Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS													
Anglo-Dutch Plant. Ld.	Tls.	..	..	..	..	2.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukit Toh Alang R. E. Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	0.90	..	..	..	0.87½	..	..	..
Consolidated Rub. Co., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	1.80	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ziangbe Rub. Co., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Kedah Plant., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80	..	0.85	..	..	..
Permata Rub. Est. Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	..	..	..
Batu Anam R. E., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..
Chemor United Rub. Co., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.87½	..	..	..
Bute Plant., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.10	..
S'hai Malay R. E., Ld. (Pref)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS													
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co. (Ord.)	Tls.	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (single)	"	6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Combined)	"	..	..	18½	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co. "B"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. Co. (Ord.)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6½	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., "Reg."	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ld.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198½	..
COTTONS													
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	Tls.	..	..	..	..	3.45	..	3.45	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Ld. (Old)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57½	..	..	..
Ewo Cotton Mills Ld. (Pref)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..
DEBENTURES													
S'hai Race Club 6½%, Debs.	Tls.	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 18, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc:	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend etc:	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	$	1145	1155		61) 400 000	H $125	(c H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C.	London £	19	£19		600,000	£5	(c H $64,494,393 (a £222,497	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1922	11 3 24
INSURANCE.							(c £3,900,000			9-4-24
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	226			55) 200,000	d £10	(au £457,648		Final 10s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	e £15	(b £69,500 (c £3,888,195	Dec.	Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%, ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.	$	28½	29	29½	21) 250,000	$10	(	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(au $2,213,327 (au $6,375,938 (c $6,838,065	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	30-6-23
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675			10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924 (c H $7,149,847	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c. Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	300	575		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,083 (c H $4,307,811	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	23-5-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	150		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,366,779 (c H $6,617,540	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c.	27-3-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500			14,000	F500	(a F101,368 (c F3,783,339	Dec.	None. Floated 1918	16-5-24
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. (8% cum. pref.	H $	38	37½		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179			
(def. ord.	H $	140			2) 120,000	£5	(c £1,862,956	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. 'B' ord.			21:13:0		56) 10,000,000	£1				
(5% cum. pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £2,029,056	Dec.	Final 2/6d., free of I/T. Coupon 43	5-7-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	85	85		57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £5,000,000			
ord.	T				20,000	T25	(a T23,576	Dec.	Final Ord. T4.50 (mkg. T7, 1923)	5-7-24
(7% pref.	T	51½			10,000	T50	(c T410,000		Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1923)	11-3-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										11-3-24
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T	100	99	101	47) 55,700	T75	(a T102,535	Apr.	T7.50, 1922-23	
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H $	151			2) 60,000	H $50	(c T1,048 000 (a H $19,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	27-7-23
New Eng. and Shipbuilding ord.	T	6½	6¼		42) 500,000	T5	(c H $4,081,698			21-3-24
Works, Ld. (8% pref.	T	5½			65) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500 (b T300,000	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1923 Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24
S'hai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	198½	200		‡31) 40.000	T100	(a T3,480 (b T200,000 (c T1,055,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	10-2-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H $	198	199		30.000	H $50	(a H $290,819 (b H $300,000 (c H $59,240	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	4-3-24
MINING.										26-2-24
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld.	$	12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,000	G $10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	20½	21		‡‡64) 2,000,000	£1		June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon No. 24)	26-7-23
London	£		23:10:0	23:13:3						
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	H $	5		5	200,000	£1	(a £23,613 (c £4,873	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	1-5-24 31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T	118	119		1) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410 (b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. (New Reg.)	H $	112½	113½		‡68) 400,000	H $25	(c T2,289,317 (a H $157,887 (b H $250,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares (mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	24-7-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H $	22½	23½		150,000	H $10	(c H $6,000,000 (a H $158,229 (b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	28-1-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,674	T20	(c H $421,488 (a T2,946 (c T7,000	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	11-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T	115½	119		‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,229 (b T20,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	13-2-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	H $	17½ old 17 new	17½ 17		33) 500,000	H $10	(b T375,000 (c H $85,238	Dec.	Final H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000 shares (mkg. H $2 (old)	3-4-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	(c H $4,953,767	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	24-3-24
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			‡18) 10,000	G $100	(a (Loss)T43 745	Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10				4-1-23
(pref	G $	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5		70,000	$1 at T9	(a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	2.20	2		12) 400,000	10s.	(a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5.10	5		4) 500,000	10s.	(c T12,442 (c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923	1-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	21			27) 30,000	T10	(c T16,223 (b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	15-4-24
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T	0.70	0.60		400,000	T1	(c T69,900 (a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	28-12-23
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.87½	0.85		69) 500,000	T1	(a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	26-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50	0.45		28) 500,000	T1	(c T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	11-4-24
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.87½			400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		26-7-17
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld.	T	4½					(c T12,090		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	29-3-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss)T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	3-4-24
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ld.	T	2	2		675,000	T1	(a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	16-10-17
					25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		1-11-17
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1½		19) 350,000	T1	(c T80,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	8½	8½		‡48) 750,000	(21:450,000 (5s:200,000	(a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	9-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	8½	9				(a (c			16-4-24
Kali Gludik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5½		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	(a T17,315 (c T2,685	Dec.	2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in $ (Coupon 21) Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)	15-4-24
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	9.40			70,000	T5			Incorporated 1923	
					35) 15,000	T10	(a T6,977		T0.50, 1922	18-4-24
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	3	4		25,000	T10	(c T4,023 (a T7,787	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T	0.50	0.60				(b T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	17-7-23
Kroewook Java Plantations, Ld.	T	10	10		20) 300,000 70,000	T1 $1 at T8.00	a (Loss)T38,283 (c T42,000	June		1-6-23

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, July 16, 1924.

Spot	... ...	40⅞ cents
Aug./Sept.	... ...	41½ "
Oct./Dec.	... ...	42¼ "

Market steady.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 5 to 20	5-4-24	T97 d $20,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-5-24	T97 500,000	6	do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24	T98 650,000	6	do.
	1909 do.	15-3-23	T99 300,000	6	do.
	1910 do.	16-5-24	T97 313,300	6	do.
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½ 350,000	6	do.
	1912 do.	3-1-24	T99 340,000	6	do.
	1913 do.	3-5-23	T100 756,300	6	do.
	" 10 to 50	19-5-24	T89 500,000	5½	do.
	1914 10 to 30	19-5-24	T89 900,000	5½	do.
	1915 do.	19-5-24	T89 800,000	5½	do.
	1916 do.	28-5-24	T97 1,400,000	6	do.
	1918 10	18-10-23	T103 507,300	7	do.
	1919 10	16-7-24	T103½ 1,793,300	7	do.
	1920 10	1-5-24	T103 2,240,000	7	do.
	" 10 to 30	4-7-24	£104 £750,000	6	do.
	1921 do.	17-6-24	$108 $1,000,000	8	do.
	1921 do.	10-7-24	T108 T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922 do.	16-7-24	T104 T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923 do.	29-5-24	T97 T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924 do.	18-5-24	T95 T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911 do.	8-10-23	T96 400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do.	12-2-23	T88 500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916 do.	5-3-24	T90 350,000	5½	do.
	1921 do.	3-7-24	T106 2,000,000	8	do.
	1923 do.	17-12-23	T95 T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924 do.		T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd	1921 10 to 30	9-5-24	T107 2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922 do.	6-6-22	T108 j T500,000	8	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909 5 to 10	9-7-24	T95 e 800,000	6	do.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
	1905 5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½ T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909 do.	29-5-24	T97½ 750,000	6	do.
	1911 do.	26-9-23	T92 250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	" do.	28-3-24	T98 250,000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1912 do.	29-5-24	T97½ 250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913 do.	3-4-23	T98 250,000	6	April-Oct.
	" do.	11-1-24	T93 250,000	6	May-Nov.
	" do.		250,000	6	April-Oct.
	" do.	22-3-23	T98 250 000	6	June-Dec.
	1914 do.		do.		
	1916 5 to 25	3-4-23	T85 250,000	5½	do.
	1922 do.	12-2-23	T98 750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922 do.	10-1-24	T98 500 000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907 20	1-2-24	T93 455,000	6	do
Country Club	1901 Perpetual	29-5-24	T91 139,000	6	June-Dec.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914 5 to 20		130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915 do.		110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1906 do.		250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1911 do.	7-6-23	T98 300,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909 5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½ h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923 25	15-7-24	T100 1 500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Cuity Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 1		650,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914 5 to 20	14-10-22	T92 k T230 000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922 5 to 20	.. ..	T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls.65,100; c—Tls.51,100; d—Tls.34,100; e—Tls.68,500; f—Tls.262,400; g—Tls.139,800; h—Tls.92,300; i—$18,900 —Tls. 500,000; k Tls. 18,900.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-5-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	1924: June	Total output this finyr: to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	190,000
Amberst (New)	" 500,000	Oct.	72,442	30,092	90,751	*4.88d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	$200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	353,500
Anglo-Java	$250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	1,005,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	" 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	86,800
Bukit Tob Alang	" 600,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	83,800
Bute	" 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,500	71,500
Chemor United	" 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,672	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	122,400
Chempedak	" £35,000	Oct.	145,780	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	91,500
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	151,923	145,338	..	11.09d.	134,014	11,400	13,000	11,400	169,814
Consolidated (1914)	" 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	* 7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	291,473
Dominion	" 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	* 9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	148,023
Gula-Kalumpong	" £500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0 7/16d.	282,000	83,000	82,000	90,000	487,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,000	65,400	64,100	401,900
Kapayang	" 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,341	5,727	43,719
Karan	" 250,000	Mar.	104,783	72,376	84,000	8½d.	6,050	8,100	7,240	..	21,390
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 370,000	June	138,330	339,970	..	..	236,203	19,640	22,670	27,875	306,288
Kroewoek	£70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	340,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gls.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	622,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	25,000
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†0.19	..	..	..	..	..
Permata	" 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	37,535	..	5,956	7,523	51,014
Repah	" 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	83,700
Sanagaga	" 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	" 100,000	June	179,665	142,000	115,183	11.37d.	150,509	8,200	..	3,100	161,809
Semambu	" 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	18,000	82,300
Senawang (1921)	" 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*7.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	93,700
Shanghai Kedah	" 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	27,535	196,392
S'hai-Klebang	" 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,634	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	34,400
S'hai-Malay	" 600,000	Dec.	373,111	283,816	408,961	..	60,810	7,983	20,331	24,746	113,870
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	June	209,881	183,016	..	9½d.	146,726	11,400	14,300	15,000	187,326
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	55,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	61,400
S'hai-Sumatra	" 600,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	650,000	Gls.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	415,546
Sua-Manggis	" 280,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	17.20	8,922	8,823	8,202	..	25,962
Sungei Duri	" £40,000	June	308,073	296,568	229,000	11.61d.	182,427	10,769	18,582	17,583	229,291
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,639	99,000	*†30	12,133	6,548	7,307	..	34,232
Tanah Merah	" 750,000	Mar.	395,900	393,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	79,000
Tebong	" 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	193,000
Zlangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	355,600

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense † Straits 8 cents.

Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.85	0.75			160,000		T1	a Loss T32,626	June	
						500,000		T1	a T12,709		(To 10, 1922 .. .. ..

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE PADANG RUBBER CO., LIMITED

Hopeful Outlook for Current Year: The Annual Meeting

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Padang Rubber Co., Ld., was held last Friday at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill. Mr. A. W. Burkill (Chairman) presided, and was supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne and Chun Bing-him (directors). There were 6,135 shares represented.

The Chairman said:

At the last annual general meeting of the company you were informed that tapping, which had been suspended from June, 1922, was about to be resumed. A start was therefore made in June, 1923, but as all the old areas required cleaning up before tapping could be commenced, a daily tapping programme was adopted only on limited areas in order that the tapping force could be established and retained until the whole area was sufficiently cleaned up to allow all areas to be tapped on the alternate day. This naturally affected the output for the first few months and it was not until August that really full tapping was resumed. In consequence our crop for the year fell short of the export allowance of 176,061 lb. by 21,733 lb., but this, of course, will be carried forward to the current year's allowance. The shortage in crop, combined with the heavy expenditure in connexion with the cleaning up of the estate and the fact that our revenue account was burdened with the upkeep of 170 acres of non-producing rubber, has tended to raise our cost of production, which I regret to say works out at the high figure of 1s. 0¼. for the year. The estate has now reached a normal level of working and I think I can safely say that the current year will see a very substantial reduction in costs.

Due to the reasons which I have just explained, our crop was produced at a loss of ¼d. per lb., but in spite of this the year's working shows a small profit of Tls 1,986.55, this result being brought about by interest earned on the company's loans and surplus funds. A reference to the accounts will show you that the financial position of the company is in a very sound state, cash and liquid assets amounting to approximately Tls. 60,000. With the amount of Tls. 15,409.71 brought forward from last year's accounts, the amount standing at credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 17,396.26. With rubber at its present price, the Directors regret they are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend and it is therefore proposed to write a small amount off our assets and carry forward the balance of Tls. 17,037.54 to next year's accounts.

During the year, the estate was visited by Mr. J. W. Kennedy and Mr. Norman Davie, whose reports indicate a very great improvement in the condition of the estate generally, more particularly with regard to bark conditions and standard of tapping. I am glad to report that Mr. Ractliffe, our manager, is having a considerable amount of success in maintaining his Tamil force and it is to be hoped in time to work the whole estate by Tamil labour alone, thus dispensing with the more expensive Chinese labour. It is interesting to report that since the Tamil labour has been put on the tapping work, tapping costs are practically half what they were two years ago.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended April 30, 1924, together with the recommendation as to appropriation of balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be accepted.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

That Mr. Chun Bing-him be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. W. A. Ogden, seconded by Mr. Chun Ton Yen-tong.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

KARAN RUBBER ESTATE CO.

Estate in Excellent Condition: Effects of Restriction

The annual general meeting of the Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld., was held at the offices of the company last Friday. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, supported by Messrs. E. E. Parsons and Chun Bing-him, (directors). There were 3,220 shares represented.

The Chairman said:—

Although not up to last year's standard, the result of the year's working may not be regarded as unsatisfactory. Due to restriction, the output for the year was some 25,000 lb. less than last year's crop and although the average price realized was 2d. per lb. better, our gross sales fell short of last year's figure by Tls. 2,982.89. The profit on the year's working amounted to Tls. 4,756.96, making with the balance of Tls. 3,007.84 brought forward from last year a total of Tls. 7,764.80 standing at credit of profit and loss account. The financial position, as you will note from the accounts, is in a very healthy condition, but owing to the continued depressed state of the market, your Directors do not feel justified at this juncture in recommending the payment of a dividend and therefore recommend carrying forward the balance at credit of profit and loss account to next year's accounts.

Under the reassessment the standard production of the estate has been fixed at 133,080 lb., making the exportable allowance on the 60 per cent. basis 79,818 lb., a reduction of 488 lb. on the original allowances.

Generally speaking, the Estate is in excellent order and there is very little for me to comment upon. Costs are fairly high, but if consideration is given to the very limited area with its attendant comparatively high charge and also to the fact that 32 acres have up till now been non-producing, the cost of production is not really unsatisfactory in these times of restriction of crops.

The estate has been remarkably free from disease and only a few trees were treated for either pink disease or white ants. Thinning out on a moderate scale was carried out during the year, 1,789 trees being removed, bringing the average stand per acre to 72; consequently there will be very little work required in this connexion during the current year. Labour has all times been sufficient and the health of the force on the whole has been very satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. Castle has continued his excellent work as manager and the Directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his services and of those of Mr. J. W. Kennedy, the visiting agent.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1924, together with the recommendation as to appropriation of balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. E. Parsons.

That Mr. E. E. Parsons be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Chung Bing-him, seconded by the Chairman.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. W. A. Ogden, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE dispute arising from the election of a chairman of the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is still continuing. The subject of the dispute is the qualification of Mr. Sung Han-chang, who at first resigned and then withdrew his resignation from the retiring Committee, and who is now recovering from an illness at Mokanshan.

CREDITORS of the Chinese Merchants' Bank at Canton are very much upset at hearing that an official of the bank's local branch had secretly promised to refund the whole amount of deposit to a certain depositor who is personally acquainted with him, says the "Canton Gazette." The Finance Department has appointed a Special Commission to wind up the local office of the bank.

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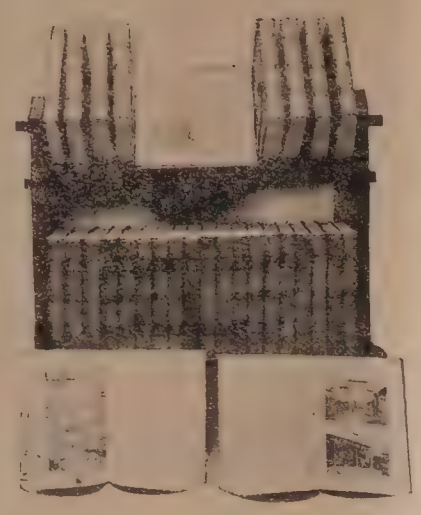

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CORRESPONDENCE

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter of mine to the "North-China Daily News" which was published on June 10, 1911, and which speaks for itself.

I urged the importance of this matter 13 years ago and I urge it again to-day.

I was only supported by one writer —"A.W."—who wrote as follows:—

"We notice in the papers that even in "Christian England" the "cat" is still in use by order of the judges in cases of highway robbery with violence, so that it seems that the only deterrent punishment to be resorted to in desperate cases of a criminal of the worst class is the corporal one, and this applies surely in this case of our Settlement, as well as in every other port in China. Let the Mixed Court without further hesitation exercise its legal right to deal with this class of offenders and it will not incur any serious consequence or responsibility in doing so."

"The writer can remember when arriving in Shanghai in 1864, when the first Mixed Court was established by the Chinese authorities in the compound of the British Consulate, under the authorization of the Chief Judge, Sir Edmund Hornby, and the British Consul, Mr. Markham, the Chinese prisoners then before this Mixed Court with British, American and German Assessors conducted the hearing of offences committed daily and with Mr. Chou as the Magistrate of the Court for over twenty years, until his death, the regular routine went on day by day to the entire satisfaction of all the constituted authorities at that time. The bamboo was then a great factor in conducing to fear and order by the criminal classes in this Settlement. The punishment was then inflicted very often in serious cases in the presence of the full Court, with the Assessor on the bench in special cases, and why not now when crime has multiplied a hundred fold."

I should be glad if you could find space to publish that letter of mine of 13 years ago, because those who charge me with notoriety hunting, and those who cannot understand why I write on public matters in your columns will then have some definite proof that our interests are identical and that I have put into words what many of them will think in the future.

I am, etc.,
W. B. L.

Shanghai, July 10, 1924.

"Expulsion Orders and the Criminal Classes"

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—When in Singapore recently I was rather astonished to notice the sentences passed at the Assizes on those criminals who persist in returning to the Colony after banishment.

The sentence for doing so is invariably "a lifer."

I inquired from some legal friends of mine as to whether or no such a sentence was not rather stringent and met with the very sufficient reply that gentry who are banished are always bad and criminal characters, and that such severity is a necessity for ridding the Straits of their future attention.

And this seems sound.

Now in the Settlement here we have this same problem in an aggravated form, and whether owing to public sentiment or inadequate powers of the Magistrates and Assessors at the Mixed Court, it is to be noticed that expulsion orders from the Settlement are being constantly flouted and ignored by the criminals thus dealt with. In Thursday's paper you report the case of a Mr. Bai-foo who had been convicted on five previous occasions and expelled on four.

He has now received a year for larceny, with expulsion to follow.

It seems tolerably certain therefore that in A.D. 1912 (? Ed.) Mr. Bai-foo will follow time-honoured precedent and return amongst us with the idea of annexing any property that has not an owner closely attached to it. Cannot public sentiment, both Chinese and foreign, be aroused to deal with this sort of thing after the manner in vogue in the Straits?

In my opinion we owe it to ourselves and to our Police, who function so admirably in our interests, to take stringent measures to prevent the intention of these expulsion orders being thus flouted and the Police laughed at by the criminal classes.

I venture to advocate that the foreign and Chinese authorities might come to an understanding on this question and issue such instructions to the Mixed Court Magistrates and Assessors as will ensure Messrs. Bai-foo and Company being given full warning that should they be found within the International Settlement boundaries, after expulsion by the Court, they will get a sentence of twenty years to go on with. This may seem stringent to a superficial reader, but it may also be borne in mind that the Straits authorities temper justice with mercy, and in certain cases of good behaviour convicts undergoing sentence for this offence are released, after a few years' meditation has thoroughly convinced them that the Court, when banishing them, did not intend its order to be a dead-letter and of no practical result.

Since the time when fatuous and sickly influences succeeded in depriving us of the help of the useful bamboo in the Settlement, our criminal classes seem to be having it a good deal their own way, but at any rate, in view of the conditions which such a mistaken policy has given rise to, I do not think public sentiment would be unduly outraged if steps were taken towards making the Ward Road Hotel a more or less permanent abiding place for these expelled criminals who are continually playing the fool with us by so regularly returning to the Forbidden Land.

Perhaps, if it meets with your approval, you would give this not unimportant question your support. It seems to me the prestige of the Police and the administration of the Settlement should be supported in this matter by every means in the power of both Chinese and foreigners alike.

I am, etc.
W. Bruce Lockhart.

Shanghai, June 9, 1911.

THE "CAT"

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The effect of the timely and valuable leader of July 12 "The Armed Robber Challenge" is vitiated by your recommendation that the "cat" should not be limited to armed robberies but that it should also be used upon those found carrying weapons. This is quite a different offence and very likely the innocent would suffer with the guilty.

We come here upon the very reason why our laws have constantly to be re-written. Legislation is a continued effort to so change and frame laws that only the guilty will be punished. In criminal law especially great care has to be exercised. It is quite one thing to favour the severe corporal punishment recommended in proven cases of armed robbery but another to suggest the same punishment for carrying concealed weapons.

I am etc.,
Americus X.

Shanghai, July 12, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

In "Notes & Comments" under the above caption you reproduce a contribution to the "Glasgow Herald" which describes the living upon the immoral earnings of a woman as the meanest conceivable form of crime.

I imagine I know what the writer meant when he penned these remarks but he certainly does not express himself correctly. It is probable that he meant to say that living upon the earnings of an immoral woman was a crime. The actual earnings, i.e. the "splosh," cannot be immoral. It is merely an example of the work of a sloppy journalist.

I am, etc.,
Hard Boiled.

Shanghai, July 15, 1924.

*This strikes us as rather a debateable point. When at school we seem to remember something about transferred epithets—was it not called "hypallage?"—an ancient construction used by writers certainly not to be called "sloppy journalists."—Ed.

MAJORITIES' RIGHTS OVER MINORITIES

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Up to what point may a majority impose its will on a minority? Evidently if a majority were to instruct the members of a minority to go and boil themselves, the latter would be perfectly justified in refusing to do so. There is therefore some point beyond which majorities should not seek to impose their will on minorities.

Every foreigner in the Yangtze valley owes a debt of gratitude to the man and men who acquired the use of Kuling for foreigners. I believe all will agree, however, that although those men were missionaries, it was not their intention that Kuling should be reserved exclusively for the use of missionaries, and we can feel quite sure that that was not the intention of the British Prime Minister who brought pressure to bear on the Chinese Government to close the deal. Indeed, so far as I know, no such claim has ever been made by or for missionaries. Kuling is intended for the free use of any and every foreigner of whatever occupation, creed, or nationality. It is, nevertheless, a fact that missionaries predominate in numbers and that on the Council which controls Kuling, and amongst the landrenters, who hold a vote, they are in the majority.

Before proceeding with my argument I wish to make it perfectly clear that this letter is not intended in any sense to be anti-missionary. I have a great respect for many aspects of missionary labour. I state this because I do not wish anyone to misunderstand the motives from which I write.

In Kuling on any Sunday afternoon from the various houses on every side arise sounds, I should perhaps say concatenations of sound, which on investigation turn out to be hymns and, alas, the harmony is not always perfect. To a sensitive ear these sounds may even be slightly painful. Now suppose for the sake of argument that the majority in Kuling consisted of those who do not sing hymns on Sunday afternoon, of those who might indeed object to any such hebdomadal manifestations of laryngeal exuberance and suppose that this majority made a by-law to the effect that no hymns were to be sung on a Sunday afternoon? Would there not be a hullabaloo? But we should all consider the minority perfectly justified in refusing to obey the majority in such an event.

We therefore are similarly justified in asking by what right have the present majority in Kuling created a by-law to the effect that tennis is not to be played on the public courts on Sundays. Evidently they have no more right to do this than that other majority would have to stop the singing of hymns on Sunday afternoons. The cases are exactly analogous.

That the Anglo-Saxon, whose church has in the past discountenanced the playing of tennis on Sundays, should seek to impose his ideas in an international community on the members of a larger church, I refer to the church of Rome, which (so I believe) approves of the playing of tennis on Sundays, savours of discourtesy if of nothing worse. If I were an advocate of "direct action" I would say to all the young men and maidens in Kuling so inclined that it was their duty at about 3.30 p.m. on every Sunday to seize their tennis racquets and make a bee line for the public courts. But I am not an advocate of "direct action." I hope that others will see how evident it is that this question is one which each individual must decide for himself, not one for coercion by the majority. Is it too much to hope that the descendants of those who sailed in the Mayflower will make it their business to see that there is no coercion? Is it too much to ask of the followers of Luther, of John Knox, and of Calvin to see to it that the individual conscience in Kuling is not subject to oppression by the majority?

I am etc.,
Eikonoklast.

Yangtzekiang, July 10, 1924.

P. S. The only sensible argument against the playing of tennis on Sundays is that it involves the use of labour. Persons who are sufficiently keen on the game will be quite satisfied to arrange for the fielding of their own balls, so that this argument falls to the ground.

MUSICAL WORMS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Those who live near ponds or creeks are familiar with the resonant sound which continues all through the night, not unlike that produced by scissor-grinders! Until quite recently I was under the impression and I find that my friends were too—that frogs were responsible. When I asked my gardener to catch one of the frogs he smiled in a pitying way and told me it was a worm. Of course, I disbelieved him and he thereupon produced a lantern and a spade and tracking down the place from which the sound came, he quickly dug up a worm about six to seven inches long. One end was covered with a scale-like covering not unlike a centipede of the nasty variety and I was asked to believe that that produced the row. I was sceptical so another sound was tracked down and another similar worm found.

Some of my friends are disbelieving sinners and so I shall be glad if some one can tell us if my gardener is correct. If he is then it will be a comparatively easy matter to clear out the pests as they do not dive into ponds and creeks as do frogs. Then I suppose we shall not be able to sleep because of the quietness!

I am etc.,
W. J. H.

Shanghai, July 11, 1924.

A WONDERFUL DOG MEDICINE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A recent issue of your paper has reference to a subscription made to the Field fund for combatting distemper, and refers to the loss amongst dogs in Shanghai from that cause. Last year "Country Life" had a very appreciative article on a propriety disinfectant called Yadil which was proving wonderfully effective in treatment of sick animals, and knowing through long experience the difficulty of treating sick animals out here, I sent home for some Yadil. I found it was stocked by Watsons and by the Hankow Dispensary. It is a very highly concentrated extract of garlic. Later one of our dogs got distemper in my absence and in very cold weather. It was decided to shoot him as he was not valuable; distemper was held to be always fatal in the Northern winter and a valuable puppy some eight months old would be exposed to infection. The latter soon after showed well marked symptoms of distemper, Yadil was given with a result that was amazing in its quickness. The Company issues a monthly booklet; I send the only two copies I happen to have kept. In a recent one there was an article on the search for the distemper germ, etc.; the "Field's" won. Anyone interested can doubtless obtain full particulars of Yadil from Watson's, and anyone with a sick animal will be well advised to try a remedy which cannot apparently be harmful but which appears to effect result purely from the antiseptic properties garlic has long been known to possess. Yadil is also used for human treatment and an experienced doctor friend in London in writing recently mentioned it as excellent.

I am, etc.
Airedale.

Chefoo, July 7, 1924.

HIGHEST READING

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Would you do me the favour of stating in your correspondence column the maximum heat near the Cathedral for the past five years.

Hoping you will oblige,
I am, etc.,
Hot.

Shanghai, July 11, 1924.

The highest temperature recorded near the Cathedral during the past five years is 100.1 degrees, on August 3, 1921. Following are the maximum temperatures recorded from 1918 onwards:—

1919.—95.2 on September 8.
1920.—96.8 on August 3.
1921.—100.1 on August 3.
1922.—98.8 on July 18.
1923.—98.1 on August 1.
1924 (up-to-date).—94.4 on July 3.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Your correspondent "Hot" may be interested to hear that although the highest temperature as yet recorded this year by the thermometer near the Cathedral was 94.6 on July 3. the maximum shade temperature registered by Siccawei Observatory on that day was 95.6.

A daily comparison of the records taken at these two observing stations will show that the maximum temperature at Siccawei usually exceeds that near the Cathedral by from one to two degrees Fahrenheit, while the minimum temperatures are lower at Siccawei by about the same extent. The explation probably is that the Cathedral instrument may not be so fully exposed to the open air as the thermometres at Siccawei.

I am, etc.
Observer.

Shanghai, July 12, 1924.

OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Your sixtieth anniversary entitles you to the sincere and hearty congratulations of your readers, local and abroad. I believe it was the late Henry Ward Beecher who had likened the Press to a window from which one could see the whole world passing before him in a panorama. The "North-China Daily News" enables one to stand on the "window" every morning to catch a glimpse of what is really happening in every corner of the globe. May you continue to go from strength to strength and from height to height.

I am, etc.,
N. E. B. Ezra.

Shanghai, July 14, 1924.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In your issue of last Friday, your Mr. Sokolsky stated that the nomination of Mr. John W. Davis "places the Democratic Party in an unusually strong position."

This is extremely questionable, since Mr. Davis is the attorney for J. P. Morgan & Company and other important Wall Street interests. This should not disqualify a man for the Presidency of the United States and under ordinary conditions probably would not, but this year the political fight in America will be concentrated on the Republican record as an alliance between Government and "big business." Or to put it in other words Mr. La Follette, who represents the discontented agricultural and labour interests in the West, is out as he says to "break the unholy alliance between the Government of the United States and the big corporations." La Follette will exploit the oil scandal under the Republican Administration and he will exploit Mr. Davis's connexion with Wall Street. He will exploit the fact that Morgan & Co. are the financial agents of Great Britain in America and since Davis was U. S. Ambassador to Britain under Wilson, etc., etc., and so on, the demagogues will fill in the rest.

Mr. McAdoo was the popular choice of the Democrats for the nomination, but the thing he could not overcome was the fact that he had served, after his retirement from the Treasury Department, as an attorney for Mr. Doheny, the wealthy oil operator who was involved in the oil scandal and is now under indictment. McAdoo is considered a "radical" and had the support of the Wilsonian Democrats and of organized labour, but his connexion (entirely legitimate) with Doheny could not be overcome.

Mr. Sokolsky also said that McAdoo was in a measure responsible for Wilson's Presidency. Mr. McAdoo had nothing whatever to do with Wilson's nomination. The Democratic Convention in which Wilson was nominated was deadlocked quite similar to the present convention. Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri was the leading candidate and on several ballots received more than 600 votes, less than a hundred short of the two-thirds majority, but Clark lost out purely because William Jennings Bryan at the last minute threw his strength against Clark and in favour of Wilson. Bryan did this in order to even scores with Tammany Hall and he did it with a vengeance. Clark never spoke to Bryan from that day to the day of his death and in Senator Reed's eulogy of Clark delivered in the House of Representatives, he referred indirectly to this fact.

Again Mr. Sokolsky states that Wilsonism is stronger to-day in the United States than it was when Harding was elected President. How can this be true when the National platform just adopted in the Democratic Convention—and published in the "North-China Daily News" asks for a referendum on the subject of America's joining the League of Nations. Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War under Wilson, brought in a plank pledging the Convention to Wilson's doctrine on the League and this was turned down and the "referendum" plank adopted instead. Mr. Baker in his emotional appeal following the rejection of his proposal said himself that this constituted a repudiation of Wilson.

The fact that "Charley" Bryan, a brother of the Great Commoner, William J. Bryan, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency shows that the Democratic Party leaders are afraid of the reaction which is bound to follow the nomination of Davis for the Presidency. Bryan in the present convention threw his strength to McAdoo which indicated his continued opposition to the domination of Tammany Hall and Wall Street. The Convention sought to muffle Bryan by putting his brother into the Vice-Presidency. This puts Bryan in a terribly embarassing position, but it is extremely questionable whether the Democrats in the West will swallow this, even with brother "Charley" on the national ticket.

It is true that the Republicans are divided, but don't forget that La Follette's Progressive Party has a platform containing a clause declaring for freedom for Ireland. The Irish Democrats who bought Mr. De Valera's bonds and who have worked for decades for Irish freedom will listen to this La Follette

music and the liberal Democrats in the West who are not fond of Wall Street or Tammany Hall will listen to La Fallette's other music. It remains to be seen whether they are a "united party" as Mr. Sokolsky asserts.

Mr. Sokolsky should stick to his "Chinese Impressions."

I am etc.,

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, July 12, 1924.

FRED BRAMLEY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your query in to-day's leader "Should it not be Bromley?" is presumably a reference to Mr. Bromley of the Union of Railway Men.

Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, first came into note as one of the most successful of the "vanners" associated with the "Carion" those itinerant emmissaries of Mr. Robert Blatchford, sent out to convert Britain to Socialism. The socialist Government having now arrived (in somewhat attenuated form) Mr. Blatchford is now endeavouring to perform the same service for the achievement of an attenuated humanity—the conversion of the world to Spiritualism.

I am, etc.,

ATTENUATED SPOOK.

Shanghai, July 11, 1924.

PROHIBITION IN WORKING

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I, as an earnest admirer of the 18th Amendment to our American Constitution, having been an ardent prohibitionist from my boyhood and longing to see what I believe to be one of the greatest curses in the world blotted from the whole earth, wish to thank you for your fairness in allowing in your columns figures and facts to prove the other side of the question from your own opinion and convictions. I shall keenly appreciate it if you will kindly print these three extracts from American papers just to hand and allow me a few remarks.

I wish especially to direct the attention of the many who seem to want to make the impression that this amendment was rushed through as a war measure to these figures gathered by the "Literary Digest" in 1916, showing that all of the counties in the U. S.—2543—except 305 had by *popular vote* made themselves dry! It is also true that no others of all the amendments have ever been so nearly unanimously approved by the State Legislatures as was this 18th .

I wish also to call attention to the fact that the houses occupied formerly by this, to say the very least of it, non-productive business to the number of nearly 200,000 and many of them being among the most magnificent places in their respective cities, are now occupied by some kind of productive business. Note also that the homes to care for alcoholics have decreased from 238 to 38! ! That, too, when some people claim that there is more drinking and much of it of very hurtful adulterated liquor which would seem to increase the need for such homes. Note again that the per capita wealth has grown from $968 to $2,918, an increase of nearly $2,000 for every man woman and child in the country! That, too, again when we have passed through in 1921 a most depressing state of business throughout the country and also that, despite all these things, insurance policies and saving deposits have increased marvellously, while the number of automobiles has increased perhaps more rapidly—all in these seven years since our country outlawed John Barleycorn.

Thanking you for your courtesy and space and longing to see even China a "dry" country,

I am etc.,

G. P. BOSTCK.

Pochow, An., July 12, 1924.

The Eleventh Hour.

The 'New York Times" of recent date had a very interesting communication from Dr. Charles Eliott, President emeritus of Harvard University, in regard to his attitude toward prohibition. Twenty-seven years ago Dr. Eliott was opposed to prohibition, while now he is an earnest advocate of it. At the age of 83 he became a total abstainer. He was never what may be called a drinker, but when attending social functions he was accustomed to take wine and beer when it was served in order not to appear peculiar.

A representative of Congress wrote to Dr. Eliott asking his reason for his change of opinion. He said he spent his summers years ago at a resort in Maine and the prohibition laws there were strictly enforced, while at Bar Harbour, a city in Maine, there was no enforcement of the prohibition laws as people came from different sections and demanded the right to have their beverage.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Dr. Eliott has lived for so long, they had local option. He voted for prohibition, but daily saw the prohibition laws violated and thought that this encouraged a spirit of lawlessness.

During the war when so many men were rejected because of unfitness for service caused by the use of alcohol, he saw that the drink habit was a menace to the health of our nation, and believing that nation-wide law was the only way by which prohibition could be made effective he favoured national prohibition. In order to be consistent, when the law was enacted he refused to drink wine and beer even at social functions. He gives it as his experience that an old man even does not need stimulants but is better off without.

Dr. Eliott stands out in striking contrast to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who spoke against the Eighteenth Amendment and favours a clause permitting the use of light wines and beer.

SOME RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

In spite of all obstacles and handicaps the social, economic and industrial reforms accomplished under four years of prohibition, are so numerous that it is difficult to catalogue them in one article. But here are a few outstanding and verified facts:

There are no longer 177,790 open, legalized saloons: the death rate has fallen amazingly, the decrease being equivalent to saving 873,000 lives; the federal census shows a decrease of almost 6 per cent. in our criminal population: at least seven million motor cars have been bought with money that formerly went to the saloon, and Roger Babson is authority for the statement that this accounts for much of our prosperity; saving deposits increased last year a billion dollars; insurance holdings gained eleven billions; the growth of Labour ranks is due to prohibition; homes for alcoholics have decreased from 238 to 88; the per capite wealth has increased from $968 to $2,918, and labour unions are now going on record to the effect that the Eighteenth Amendment is the greatest blessing they ever received.

DRY COUNTIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Before Congress ever had anything to do with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and before the requisite number of State legislatures had ratified it, there were 2,238 counties out of the 2,543 in the United States that had voted themselves dry. That was in 1916, and the figures were given in the "*Literary Digest.*" Those who declare that the prohibtion amendment was "put over on us" have food here for reflection.

W. B. L. AND HIS FRIENDS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR EDITOR,—Pardon me this interruption in the midst of your life's serious occupations, to grant me minimum space in your ever-popular organ. Thusly to express:—

I am serious constant reader of your esteemed and learned organ, from which I gain tremendous moral and material up-lift. But it is serious matter to relate that my studious perusings are so frequently jarred, and uplift thoughts dissolved into chaos, by harsh screedings of one Mr. Bruce Lockhart.

For many days now, Sir Editor, I enjoy peace and harmony. I gloat with anticipations of happy summer with my beloved "North-China Daily News," as I think that aforesaid Mr. Bruce too busy like bee with schemings for summer school, and would be thusly deprived of spared times to trouble esteemed editor and readers with aforesaid harsh screedings.

But alas, Sir Editor, I dwell within Fool's Paradise, for sadly to relate I receive again rudely shock yesterday morning. Once again you otherwise spotless pages of news and wisdom are besmirched by aforesaid harshly screedings. Blame for rudely shock should not be deposited in full entirety upon Mr. Bruce, but rather should be largely concentrate upon heads of "English-woman" and other interferers who offer meekly suggestions for discouragment of said summer school, thusly "providing time for mischief hands to do."

But, as great proverbial expression sayeth:—"Too late to weep after milk escape," and we must dolefully solace our thoughts in further ancient proverb, i.e., to wit:—"What cannot be endured must be cured," relying upon you, Sir Editor, to devise plot for suppression such public nuisances.

Although somewhatly irreverent to present effusion, I crave pardon to interject at this juncture, one great fragnant query, submission to closely meditation of Mr. Bruce, i.e., to wit:—

"If such *gently* remarks of "English-woman" are successful in *quering* great schemings for summer school projectings, what profiteth it, Mr. Bruce, to utilize such harsh bellowings and actings, like unto undiplomatic bull in crockery shop."

Here is amply food for useful thoughts, Mr. Bruce. Deep contemplations thereof should penetrate intellectual skull that "it pays to be polite." Even cheap Etiquette Dictionary (75 cents any book store) expound such fundamental truths, specially for benefits of London cabbies and children, but also beneficial in extreme cases of "B. B." i.e., to wit:—Bruce Bumptiousness.

Up to present, Sir Editor, I am warm adherer of ancient warning: "Fools butt in where angels even dare not walk." Even when Mr. Bruce severely onslaught inoffensive letters to editor, I only indulge, with other readers, in disdainful smilings, and even he should cast his mantle of wrath upon my meekly admonitions, I merely continue aforesaid disdainful smilings, only perhaps little more so.

But, Sir Editor, everything has limits, and when Mr. Bruce pursue acute revilings, petty cavellings and unjustly post mortifications, towards learned dissertations of esteemed editor, I perforcely grow wrathful. Yes, Sir, and righteously so!

Your warmly expressions of laudation for Mr. Tagore's soulful lecturings are muchly merited; but, dear Sir Editor, your rebukings of Mr. Bruce are too milk and watery, especially watery, if I dare to express so. What are urgently require is what American call "good hard boot"! Yes, Sir, "good swift kick"! (Kindly pardon such slangful expression, Sir Editor, which are usually eschew by first-class authors, but sometimes excusable as even great Shakespeare advise, i.e., to wit:—"When in Rome, do like Romans"). This not slightingly remark towards great Italians, who are really polite peoples.

But, as famous song sings, Sir Editor, "Why Worry?" I have specially cheery news. Yesterday I read "Science Siftings" in Aeroplane Magazine, which state: i.e., to wit:—it require many, many thousand cubic feet of gas to raise only one ton of weight. Thusly, I perforce conclude that Mr. Bruce's gas bag, although pretty big, only carry small weight. This only jokings, Sir Editor, but oftenly happens "great truths uttered in jests."

Sir Editor, if you can so devise to indulge in metaphorical choking of Mr. Bruce during hot weathers, I shall esteem it great favoour and pleasure.

With hearty expressions of my highest esteems, Sir Editor, and congratulations in advance for success of afore suggested chokings.

Yours very truly,

JOSMITEL.

Shanghai, July 9, 1924.

*Our apologies to our correspondent whose letter was accidentally mislaid; hence its tardy appearance.—Ed.

TRADEMARK PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Trademark Bureau is being established in Shanghai, and blandly informs us that, *after registration*, protection would be afforded not only in the open ports, but throughout the whole of China. What exactly is the meaning of "the whole of China?" seeing that even in Peking itself the police are unpaid, the Government ineffective. If the "protection" promised is on the lines of all the others afforded and burked, we can do without it.

Reading between the lines one can see the vicious intention to refuse recognition to marks which have not been registered and mulcted for this new imposition, illegal, and illegally applied. Those who register will find themselves swimming in a sea of troubles, infested with sharks, and those who do not will be given "protection" like that extended to the ship "Advertiser" at Wusih.

I am, etc.,

FRERE.

Shanghai, July 16, 1924.

THE "Shanghai Tribune" reports that a Japanese steamer, which has been working between Ichang and Chungking, and has just come down to Shanghai for repairs, was searched by Customs officers shortly before going into dock at Kiangnan. Twenty-four chests of Szechuan opium and 37 bags of Yunnan opium were discovered on board. The police were carrying off this haul when they were stopped by soldiers and sailors, who claimed the opium as having been seized within a military zone.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE THIRD TEST MATCH

Victory for England by Nine Wickets: Good Bowling by Tate and Tyldesley

Headingley, July 12.

The Third Test Match between England and South Africa opened here to-day in perfect weather. It was very hot and the sky was cloudless. The wicket was excellent. Three thousand spectators were present at the start. Gilligan won the toss and went in. Hobbs and Sutcliffe opened the innings. They did not take any risks and the scoring mounted steadily. The bowling was particularly good. especially that of Pegler, Nupen and Nourse. Hobbs fell into a trap on the leg side from Nourse when he was 31. At the lunch interval, after two hours' batting, the score stood at 122 for 1 wicket. Sutcliffe and Hearne were in partnership with 58 and 15 respectively.

Sutcliffe was patchy, but made some good placing on the off-side. He was caught off Blanckenberg at 83, which he compiled in 185 minutes, hitting 12 4s. At the tea interval the score stood at 305 for 6 wickets, Hendren being 104 not out.

The South African bowlers relied considerably on the leg theory, which was principally exploited by Nourse and Nupen. Hobbs fell an early victim, while Sutcliffe and Hendren mistimed repeatedly. Hendren showed some fine forcing shots, but gave easy chances when he was 24 and 37. He batted for 140 minutes, scoring 132.

England were all out for 396.

Headingley, July 14.

The Third Test Match was resumed to-day in fine, cool weather. Three thousand people were present. The wicket was excellent. The South Africans were all out for 132 by 1.5 p.m. Taylor made the highest score of 59 not out. He gave a fine exhibition of clean cutting and driving, and hit one 6 and five 4's in his innings of 100 minutes.

The visitors followed on, Commaille and Ward being in partnership with the score at 6 for 0 wicket at the lunch interval.

After lunch Commaille batted patiently, but was stumped by Wood at 31. He was in for 100 minutes and hit five 4's.

The fourth wicket fell for 135, but then Taylor and Catterall made an excellent stand, both hitting all round. Taylor reached his 50 in 114 minutes and Catterall his in 65 minutes. When stumps were drawn, the score stood at 232 for 4 wickets, Taylor and Catterall both having made 54 not out.

Headingley, July 15.

There was a small attendance on the third day of the Test Match. The weather was perfect and warm. The wicket showed signs of wearing.

The South Africans' second innings closed at 12.45. England had made 17 for 1 wicket at the lunch interval. The match closed at 2.40, England's score being 60 for 1 wicket. The South Africans thus lost by 9 wickets.

Scores:—

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

Hobbs, c. Pegler, b. Nourse	31
Sutcliffe, c. Nupen, b. Blanckenberg	83
Hearne, l.b.w., b. Pegler	20
Woolley, b. Pegler	0
Hendren, c. Deane, b. Nupen	132
E. Tyldesley, run out	15
Tate, c. Taylor, b. Carter	29
Gilligan, c. Catterall, b. Pegler	28
R. Tyldesley, c. Carter, b. Begler	29
G. E. C. Wood, run out	6
Macaulay, not out	0
Extras	23
Total	396

Bowling:—Nupen 1 for 85; Pegler 4 for 116; Nourse 1 for 67; Blanckenberg 1 for 58; Carter 1 for 47.

SOUTH AFRICANS—1ST. INNINGS

Deane, c. and b. Tate	2
Commaille, run out	4
Ward, b. Tate	17
Susskind, b. Gilligan	4
Nourse, run out	3
Taylor, not out	59
Catterall, c. Wood, b. Tate	29
Nupen, c. Wood, b. Tate	0
Pegler, l.b.w., b. Tate	0
Blanckenberg, b. Tate	0
Carter, c. Hendren, b. Macaulay	11
Extras	3
Total	132

Bowling:—Gilligan 0 for 37; Tate 3 for 42; Macaulay 1 for 23; R. Tyldesley 0 for 37.

SOUTH AFRICANS—2ND INNINGS

Commaille, st. Wood, b. R. Tyldesley	31
Ward, l.b.w., b. Hearne	25
Susskind, l.b.w., b. R. Tyldesley	23
Nourse, c. Wood, b. R. Tyldesley	30
Taylor, not out	59
Catterall, b. Tate	56
Deane, not out	47
Blanckenberg, b. Tate	6
Nupen, b. Macaulay	11
Pegler, run out	14
Carter, b. Tate	0
Extras	24
Total	323

Bowling:—Gillgan 0 for 37; Tate 3 for 64; Macaulay 1 for 60; Hearne 1 for 54; R. Tyldesley 3 for 63; Woolley 0 for 21.

ENGLAND—2ND INNINGS

Hobbs, b. Blanckenberg	7
Sutcliffe, not out	29
Hearne, not out	23
Extras	1
Total	60

Bowling: — Pegler: 0 for 30; Blanckenberg 1 for 23; Nupen 0 for 6. —Reuter.

Warwickshire *v.* South Africans a Draw

Birmingham, July 10.

The match between the South Africans was resumed to-day in hot weather. There were 1,000 spectators. The wicket was good.

Warwickshire made 440 in their first innings. Santall made 102, Calthorpe 76 and Bates 76. The early batsmen took the edge off the bowling, and the scoring after lunch was brisk.

At the close, the South Africans' second innings score stood at 25 for 0 wicket.—Reuter.

Birmingham, July 11.

The weather was brilliant and hot and there was a small attendance on the third day of the match between Warwickshire and the South Africans. The wicket was good. At the close of play the South Africans had made 384 for 8 wickets in their 2nd innings. Commaille made 69 and Taylor 116, including 13 fours, in 160 minutes. The match was thus drawn.—Reuter.

Lancashire *v.* South Africa: Good First Wicket Stand by Hallows and Green

Liverpool, July 16.

The match between Lancashire and the South Africans opened here to-day in cloudy weather. The attendance was small. The wicket was good. There was a 70 minutes' interruption for rain after lunch.

At the close of play, Lancashire's score stood at 299 for 3 wickets. Hallows and Green's first wicket partnership lasted for three hours and put on 201 runs. Green made 79 and Hallows 124. Hallows did not give a chance and hit 13 fours.—Reuter.

County Matches

London, July 10.

At Worcester, Hampshire beat Worcestershire by 8 wickets. Worcester made 175 and 80 (Kennedy taking 5 wickets for 11). Hampshire made 147 and 110 for 2 wickets.

At Tunbridge Wells, Kent beat Leicestershire by 169. Kent made 124 and 177. Leicester made 49 and 83, Woolley taking 4 wickets for 15 and 6 for 29.—Reuter.

London, July 11.

At the Oval Surrey beat Gloucestershire by 323 runs, Surrey made 184, Parker taking 7 wickets for 82, including a hat-trick. In their 2nd innings they made 374 for 7 wickets, declared, (Hobbs 105 and Sandham 73.) Gloucester made 78 and 157, Fender taking 4 wickets for 31, including the hat-trick.

At Northampton, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 61 runs. Lancashire made 376 for 8 wickets, declared, (Makepeace 106.) Northants made 87 and 228.

At Southend Yorkshire beat Essex by an innings and 131 runs. Essex made 132 and 208. Yorkshire made 471 for 5 wickets, declared. Sutcliffe made 2 55 not out, the highest score of the season.

At Bath Somerset beat Derbyshire by 192 runs. Somerset made 2 30 and 299 for 8 wickets, declared. Derby made 117 and 220.

London, July 14.

At Kettering Worcestershire beat Northamptonshire by 25 runs. Northants made 193 and 98. Worcester made 169 and 147. At Swansea Glamorgan beat Derbyshire by an

...and 107. Glamorgan made ... (Riches 170 and Arnott 102). Derby made 169 and followed on with 151.—Reuter.

London, July 15.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Lancashire on the first innings. Lancashire maade 327 (Makepeace 120) and 304 for 6 wickets, declared, (Watson 105). Surrey made 386 for 8 wickets, declared, (Jardine 122 and Abel 90 not out) and 80 for 0 wicket.

At Eastbourne, Gloucestershire beat Sussex by 9 wickets. Gloucester made 410 for 6 wickets, declared, (Dipper 196) and 17 for 1 wicket. Sussex made 201 and 225.

At Leicester, Leicestershiire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 56 Leicester made 401 for 9 wickets, declared, (King 92, Astill 88). Warwick made 188 and 157. The match was for Geary's benefit.

At Nottingham, Middlesex beat Notts by 27 runs. Notts made 462 (John Gunn 108, Carr 134) and 122 (Allen taking 6 wickets for 31). Middlesex made 253 and 358, (Guise 109).

At Maidstone, Kent beat Yorkshire on the first innings. Kent made 230 and 273 (Hardinge 140). Yorkshire made 250 and 196 for 3 wickets (Holmes, 105 not out).

At Bath, Somerset beat Hampshire on the first innings. Hampshire made 453 (Day 142, Aird 131) and 160 for 3 wickets Somerset made 675 for 9 wickets, declared, (Young 198). This is the highest score in Somers's history and also the highest of the season.—Reuter.

Golf in Lincoln's Inn Fields has been devised for the solace of tired business men. Our Shanghai taipans go two or three better.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Finland's Successes in Long-Distance Events: More Records Broken

Paris, July 10.

The 1,500-metres final was won by Nurmi (Finland) in 3 min. 53⅘ sec., an Olympic record. Scharar (Switzerland) was second and Stallard (Britain) third.

The 5,000-metres final was won by Nurmi (Finland). Ritola (Finland) was second and Wide (Sweden) third. The time was 14 min. 31⅘ sec., which is also an Olympic record.

The hammer-throw final was won by Tootell (America) with a throw of 53 metres 27.5. McGrath (America) was second and Nokes (Britain) third. Nokes threw 48 metres 74.

Imbach (Switzerland) won his heat in the second round of the 400-metres in 48 sec., which is a world's record.

In the Olympic Pole Vault final, Barnes (America) won with 3 metres 80. Graham (America) was second and Brooker (America) third. Barnes and Graham tied at 3 metres 95, equalling the Olympic record, but Graham failed at 3 metres 80. in the jump-off.—Reuter.

400 Metres Won by Edinburgh Student

Paris, July 11.

The Olympic 400-metre run semi-final to-day was won by Fitch (America) in the world's record time of 47-4/5 sec. Butler (Britain), who was beaten by inches, was second.

The 400-metre run final was won by Liddell (Britain). Fitch (America) was second and Butler (Britain) third. The time was 47-3/5 sec. This is the third world's record for this distance in two days.

July 12.

The 10,000-metre cross-country run was won by Nurmi (Finland) in 32 min. 54-4/5 sec. Ritola (Finland) was second, Johnston (America) third and Harper (Britain) fourth. Nurmi won by 500 metres.

The hop step and jump was won by Winter (Australia). Brunito (Argentine) was second and Tuuloss (Finland) third. Winter won with a world's record jump of 15 metres 52.5.

In the first heat of the 400-metre relay race the British team beat Greece in the world's record time of 42 sec.

Later.

The American team won their heat in the 400-metre relay race in the world's record time of 41-1/5 sec.

Paris, July 12.

The Argentine won the Olympic Polo Tournament. The final positions were as follows:—Argentine 4 wins 0 Defeats: United States 3 wins 1 Defeat: Britain 2 wins 2 defeats: Spain 1 win 3 defeats: France 0 wins 4 defeats.

Liddell at Edinburgh Bound for China

London, July 12.

Liddell, the winner of the 400-metre race in the Olympic Games, is at present studying at Edinburgh University. He intends to remain another year for theology and will then go to China as teacher at a Presbyterian missionary school.—Reuter.

Still More World's Records

Paris, July 13.

The following are to-day's results in the Olympic Games:—

In the swimming contests the Australian, Charlton, beat the world's record for the 1,500 metres free style, competing the distance in 21 min. 24-4/10 sec.

The general classification in the Decathlon is headed by the American, Osborn, with 7.710 points, a world's record. The American, Norton, is second with 7,350 points.

In the second round heat of the 400-metres relay race, America established another world's record with a time of 41 sec. The British team yesterday broke the world's record with 42 sec., which is now again beaten.

Frigerio (Italy) won the 10,000-metres walk in 47 min. 49 sec. Goodwin (Britain) was second and MacMaster (South Africa) third.

In the final of the 400-metres relay race, the American team was first in 41 sec. equalling the world's record established in the second heat. Britain was second and Holland third.

Arne Borg regained the world's record from Charlton in the fourth heat of the 1,500 metres free style swimming, his time being 21 min. 11-4/10 sec.

The final of the 3,000-metres team race was won by Nurmi (Finland) in the Olympic record time of 8 min. 32 sec. Ritola (Finland) was second and MacDonald (Britain) third. The National placings were as follows: Finland, 8 points; Britain, 14 points; America, 25 points.

America won the final of the 1,600-metres relay race. Sweden was second and Britain third. The time was 3 min. 16 sec. a world's record.

The Marathon was won by Stenroos (Finland) in 161 min. 22-3/5 sec. The other placings were as follows: Bertini (Italy), Demar (United States), Halonen (Finland), Ferris (British).

The following is the result of the discus throw:—Houser (America) 46,155 metres; Nittymaa (Finland), 44.95 metres; Lieb (America), 44.84 metres. Houser's throw is a new Olympic record.

The Olympic Lawn Tennis began to-day. The Chinese, Ng Szekwong, Wei, Lock Wei and Zee Heung, have scratched in the singles.—Reuter.

Lawn Tennis: British Lady Pair Defeat Americans

Paris, July 14.

In the first round of the Olympic lawn-tennis tournament the brothers Alonso (Spain) beat Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote and Mr. Wheatley (Britain) 6/4, 6/3, 6/1. Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane (Britain) beat Mrs. Jessup and Miss Coss (America) 6/1, 6/2. MM. Rohrer and Gottlies (Czecho-Slovakia) beat Messrs. Woosnam and Godfree (Britain) 6/3, 6/4, 6/2.

In the second round Mr. Williams (America) beat Mr. Hadi (India) 6/0, 6/2, 6/1.—Reuter.

American Ladies' Swimming Successes

Paris, July 15.

In the third round of the Olympic lawn tennis competition, Washburn (America) beat van Lennep (Holland), 2/6, 6/1, 6/1, 6/2, Williams (America) beat Macenaur (Czecho-Slovakia), 6/2, 4/6, 6/2, 3/6, 6/1; Williams and Washburn (America) beat Rohrer and Gottlied (Czecho-Slovakia), 6/3, 6/2, 6/1.

In the Olympic games to-day, the 1,500-metre swimming free style was won by Charlton (Australia). Arne Borg (Sweden) was second, Beaurepaire (Australia) third and Hatfield (Britain) fourth. Charlton's time was 20 min. 6⅘ sec., which is a world's record.

The ladies 400-metre swimming free style final was won by Miss Morelius (America) in 6 min. 2⅖ sec. Miss Wainwright (America) was second, Miss Ederle (America) third, Miss Molesworth (Britain) fourth and Miss Shand (New Zealand) last.

The high diving final was won by Eve (Australia). Jansen (Sweden) was second and Clark (Britain) third.

Later.

In the third round of the Olympic tennis:—

Kingscote (Britain) beat Granholm (Finland), 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.

Spence (South Africa) beat Woosnam (Britain), 4-6, 10-8, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Gilbert (Britain) beat Bayley (Australia), 7-5, 9-7, 6-1.

Washer (Belgium) beat Hunter (America), 2-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Wills (America) beat Mrs. Satterthwaite (Britain), 6-1, 6-2.

Gilbert and Miss McKane (Britain) beat De Morpurgo and Mlle. Perelli (Italy), 9-7, 1-6, 7-5.—Reuter.

Fourth Round of Men's Lawn Tennis Singles

Paris, July 16.

In the fourth round of the Olympic lawn tennis:—

Richards (America) beat Manuel Alonso (Spain), 7-5, 10-8, 2-6, 6-3.

De Morpurgo (Italy) beat Washer (Belgium), 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Harada (Japan) beat Gilbert Gilbert (Britain), 10-8, 2-6, 11-9, 6-2.

Lacaste (France) beat Spence (South Africa), 6-2, 6-0, 6-1 .

Borotra (France) beat Kingscote (Britain), 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Jacob (India) beat Washburm (America), 6-1, 6-4, 8-10, 6-2.

Williams (America) beat Kehrlwig (Hungary), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Cochet (France) beat Fukuda (Japan), 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

The winners enter the fifth round. —Reuter.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING

Elcho Shield Won by Scotland and Kolapore Cup by South Africa

Bisley, July 11.

Scotland won the Elcho Shield to-day with 1607 points. England came second with 1558 and Ireland scored 1495.—Reuter.

London, July 15.

At Bisley to-day, South Africa won the Kolapore Cup, with a score of 1,115 points, and also the Colonial Prize of £50.

Canada made a score of 1,108 points, Great Britain 1,105, Australia 1,101, India 1,049, Guernsey 1,022 and the Gold Coast 993.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

French Ladies' Championship Won by Miss Leitch: Four-Ball Match in England

Le Touqet, July 10.

In the French Ladies' Open Golf Championship final Miss Cecil Leitch (Carlisle) beat Miss Hunnewell (Sunningdale) by 10 up and 8 to play.—Reuter.

London, July 10.

A four-ball match opened to-day at St. George's Hill, Weybridge, between Abe Mitchell and George Duncan (Britain) and Walter Hagen and MacDonald Smith (America). Thirty-six holes will be played to-day and 36 at Oxhey to-morrow The winners will receive £300 and the losers £100. Including the players' sides-stakes about £1,000 is involved. At the end of the morning round the British players were one up, and four up at the end of the day's play.—Reuter.

London, July 11.

The four-ball match between Abe Mitchell and George Duncan (Britain) and Walter Hagen and MacDonald Smith (America), which opened yesterday at St. George's Hill, Weybridge, was won by the British pair, 4 up and 2 to play. At the end of the morning round they were 3 up.—Reuter.

BOXING IN AMERICA

New York, July 16.

Abe Goldstein to-night beat Ledoux on points in a 15-round boxing contest.—Reuter's American Service.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury, S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

LAW REPORTS

JUDAH I. EZRA REFUSED DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY

Liabilities Tls. 3,000,000: Application Strongly Opposed by Official Receiver and Creditors: "Not Making any Serious Effort to Meet Liabilities"

Strongly criticizing the gambling spirit and saying that bankrupt had deserved all he got, Judge Grain at H.M. Supreme Court on Thursday, refused an application for discharge in bankruptcy by Judah Issac Ezra, whose liabilities were stated to be in the neighbourhood of Tls. 3,000,000.

The application was opposed by the Official Receiver (Mr. R. F. le Mesurier) and representatives of two of the creditors, Mr. C. Stigter, for the Netherlands Indies Bank, and Mr. C. R. McGuire, for Mr. H. E. Morriss. Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for bankrupt.

The Official Receiver (Mr. R. F. le Mesurier) said Ezra was adjudicated bankrupt in April, 1921. He applied for his discharge on January 24, 1922, the application being heard on April 11, 1922. Since his last application for discharge, bankrupt had obtained employment with the China Realty Co., Ld., at a salary stated to be $200 per month. Certain periodical payments had been made in pursuance of an arrangement between Mr. Ezra and Mr. le Mesurier's predecessor to repay $75 per month, but these payments had not been regular, the Official Receiver told the Court.

The grounds on which he opposed the application, the Official Receiver continued, were in his predecessor's report, the paragraph reading as follows:—

> I consider that the bankrupt's discharge should be refused under section 26 (3) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, on the following grounds:—(a) That the bankrupt's assets are not of value equal to 10s. in the pound on account of his unsecured liabilities. (b) That the bankrupt omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently explain his transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy. (c) That the bankrupt contracted a debt provable in the bankruptcy without having had at the time of contracting it reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay it. (d) That the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations and by gambling.

"I have heard from various sources that bankrupt has not materially altered his mode of life," the Official Receiver concluded, "and is not taking any serious effort to meet his liabilities."

Seen at Amusement Resorts.

Mr. C. Stigter, on behalf of the Netherlands Indies Bank, describing bankrupt's transactions with the bank as mere gambling, bankrupt not having a cent. He had made no effort at all to pay, and he had been seen in various places of amusement.

Mr. C. R. McGuire, opposed the application on behalf of Mr. H. E. Morriss, a creditor to the extent of a lakh in hard cash lent to bankrupt. Against that hard cash, said Mr. McGuire, Mr. Morriss received an I.O.U. In another Court in Shanghai a certain Chinese had received 10 years' imprisonment for attempting to extract money from a member of the community. From Mr. Morriss, another member of the community, bankrupt had extracted a lakh, while another man received 10 years for attempting to extract $6,000. "I don't think it right when no serious attempt has been made by Mr. Ezra to repay the money, to let him loose again on the community to carry on the same kind of extraction from members of the community," said Mr. McGuire. There was no justification for bankrupt saying that he had made any serious attempt to repay his debts, and Mr. McGuire, personally, had seen him going about the town as one of the best dressed men in Shanghai. "He can apparently afford better clothes than I can," Mr. McGuire commented.

Fine Clothes and Motor-cars.

Bankrupt had been seen going about in motor-cars, and he had been able to afford counsel in that Court to try and get him out of obligations for which he had given his I.O.U. "I strongly oppose any attempt," said Mr. McGuire, "to release him from his obligations."

Mr. Reader Harris mentioned that when the similar application was made in April, 1922, it was pointed out that bankrupt admittedly had brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations, but at the same time it was also emphasized that it took two to make a speculation. Mr. Reader Harris did not suggest that the banks were gambling, but most emphatically he would say that the banks and Mr. Morriss knew Mr. Ezra's condition. In fact counsel believed that Mr. Morriss lent Ezra one million on security. Mr. McGuire had come to Court stating that bankrupt had extracted this money in the same way as a man who took it with a revolver. That was nonsense. The Official Receiver had stated that bankrupt's debt was about $3,000,000, but the proved amount was only seven lakhs.

Formerly Worth $1,000,000.

This bankrupt. Mr. Reader Harris submitted, was very different from some bankruptcies in which poor men had been robbed by the bankrupt. This was a case of a man speculating and making large sums of money. At one time he was worth over $1,000,000. Believing he could make more, he went on. He was unlucky and now, instead of being looked up to as a citizen of high standing, he found himself cast down and his creditors come to Court to kick him down lower and keep him down. "I challenge Mr. McGuire, or anybody else," said Mr. Reader Harris, "to show how a man who is an undischarged bankrupt and who is now employed in an office at $250 a month can do more than he has done." Bankrupt had his salary raised to $250 in 1920, Mr. Reader Harris explained, and at that time wrote to the Official Receiver, telling him of the fact and offering to pay $75 a month. The reason he was able to pay that sum was that Mr. Edward Ezra (now deceased) had paid for his actual maintenance, and after Mr. Edward Ezra's death the bankrupt had to keep himself on $250 a month.

If the application is refused, Mr. Reader Harris concluded, he could see no possible hope for his client ever getting his discharge, for the same grounds could be brought forward year after year.

Farthing in the £.

The Official Receiver, in reply, mentioned that when Mr. Dixon left no money was paid until Mr. Cook, in April, 1923, noticed it and pressed bankrupt for his instalments. The same thing happened again when Mr. Cook left and he (Mr. le Mesurier) took over.

Refusing the application, the Judge said perhaps "premature" was not exactly the word which should be used in this case, but the Court did consider that at the present time it would not be right to release Mr. Ezra from all further liabilities. Up to the present time no more of the large amount for which he went bankrupt had been paid in three years than something like ¼d. in the £. His Honour thought it was the duty of the Court to consider the public and to show its distaste for the gambling spirit which now, undoubtedly, was at large. If an individual insisted in speculating he could not be held up to pity; he deserved all he got. Mr. Reader Harris had referred to bankrupt as a hardly-used individual who had had bad luck. The Court could not take that view. Bankrupt had gambled recklessly, and he must have known that he had no means of meeting his liabilities. His Honour would not make a definite time when further application should be made, but he intended to-day to refuse the application for bankrupt's discharge.

THE Ministry of Communications has telegraphed an order to all railway offices, stating that the 6th Transportation Conference will be held on September 16 and that questions for discussion must reach the Ministry before August 10.

MISADVENTURE IN THE COTTON MARKET

Brokers' Tls. 21,146 Action against Partner for Alleged Breach of Agreement

Some interesting disclosures concerning the cotton market were made on Thursday in an action heard by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at H. M. Supreme Court. Messrs. A. & B. Rosenfeld, the well-known Shanghai cotton brokers, claimed from Mr. Maurice David the sum of Tls. 21,146.40, in circumstances which were set out in the statement of claim as follows:

By an agreement dated May 17, 1921, defendant was made a partner in plaintiff's business, for a period of 10 years and to the extent of one-quarter of the business, in consideration of which defendant undertook to pay Tls. 20,000 in four equal instalments on the first days of May 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. Defendant was to be liable for one-fourth of a debt from plaintiffs to Messrs. J. Spunt & Co, amounting at the time of the agreement to Tls. 84,928. On or about February 12, 1924, defendant, in breach of the agreement and without the consent of plaintiffs withdrew from the partnership and refused, and still refuses, to abide by the terms of the agreement and to discharge any of his liabilities thereunder. His liabilities amounted to Tls. 21,146.40, made up as follows:

One-fourth share of loss for the period ended February 18 1924, Tls. 10,320.54; one-fourth share of debit on closing stable, Tls. 22.27, one-fourth share of loss on 1,000 bales American cotton bought on January 25, 1924, 500 bales bought on February 3, all on the New York Stock Exchange for July delivery, Tls. 16,121.14; one fourth share of 500 bales American Cotton bought on February 8 from Messrs. E. Hutton & Co., New York, Tls. 3,490.08; balance of purchase price of partnership Tls. 10,000; one-quarter of debt still remaining due to Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. Tls. 11,735.92: making a total of Tls. 51,689.95.

From this there was deducted, as due to defendant, capital Tls. 25,000: balance at credit Tls. 5,465.55, and interest Tls. 78, leaving Tls. 21,146.40, the amount of the claim.

In his statement of defence, defendant denied that the terms of the agreement were correctly set forth. He admitted having withdrawn from the partnership, but denied that such withdrawal was a breach of the agreement or without the consent of plaintiffs, and he further denied that he had refused to abide by the terms of the agreement or to discharge his liabilities (if any) thereunder. He alleged that on his withdrawal from the partnership, plaintiffs became liable to pay him the sum of Tls. 25,000 and that no further payments were to be made by either party to the other, and proceedings had been commenced in the U. S. Court to recover this sum. In reference to the amount due to Messrs. Spunt, defendant claimed that his liability ceased upon his withdrawal from the partnership.

Mr. Tych Wing (instructed by Messers. Schuhl & Schoenfeld) appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. M. Reader Harris (instructed by Mr. Sidney Moss) for defendants.

Series of Quarrels

Mr. Wing having opened the case for plaintiffs at some length, first called Julius Rosenfeld, son of the senior partner in the firm. He stated that in May, 1921, they took in Mr. David as third partner and carried on the business of cotton merchants and importers and exporters, as before. All went well and smoothly until late October or early in November last year, when a dispute occurred between witness and Mr. David about a case of melons. Witness had been in the habit of having one or two cases of melons shipped for himself during the season, and he undertook to get two cases for Mr. David. When these arrived, he quite forgot for whom he had ordered them and disposed of the melons to other people whereupon, when he heard of the matter, Mr. David became furious and declared that he would quit the firm. "All right," said Mr. Rosenfeld, senior, "you can quit if you want to. We will arrange everything." Upon this, defendant said he was sorry, he did not mean what he had said; and so the whole thing blew over.

Tientsin Crash

Prior to this, information had been received from a friend in Tientsin that the situation there looked very serious and defendant had been sent up to investigate. He came back and reported that it looked critical and that the firm was not going to get a pound of the cotton they had bought from Chinese merchants in Tientsin, and this view proved to be a pretty correct one.

On February 12 of this year, a further dispute arose between witness and defendant. They had been discussing the question of reducing the drawings of the partners, in order to cut down expenses, and witness and his father agreed, but defendant said nothing. Having "gotten a good hiding" at Tientsin, it was necessary to try and put themselves on their legs again. There were various other losses, and proceedings had been taken in the Mixed Court to try and recover something.

Liquidation Suggested

On the afternoon of February 12, discussing accounts, witness discovered that a debt against the partnership had been put against his own name, and he objected, trouble then starting. Defendant became very excited, and said that he wanted to quit. "You can quit if you want to," witness replied, to which defendant responded "I want my money." "You'll get all that's coming to you," witness answered. Witness did not think the situation serious, having seen defendant in a temper before, but he suggested voluntary liquidation and, calling in the secretary, asked her to type out:

> "We, A. B. Rosenfeld, Julius Rosenfeld and Maurice David, hereby agree this day to go into liquidation."

When this had been prepared, witness asked defendant to sign it, but, saying that he would sign nothing until he had seen his lawyers, he put on his hat and walked out of the office. He was still very excited, shouting all the time. Next morning, through his lawyers he sent a letter asking for inspection of the accounts by an independant auditor. Witness had an impression that he would cool down and come back, and even thought so when a letter was received announcing his withdrawal from the firm, and this doubt about defendant's intention's remained until he filed proceedings in the U. S. Court to recover Tls. 25,000.

Speculation in New York.

Cross-exemined by Mr. Reader Harris, witness said that it was only on February 12 that he knew a debt by the firm had been placed to his personal account.

It was for Tls 40,000?—Tls. 38,000.

And that was a loss incurred by you on the New York Stock exchange?—Correct.

Your personal loss?—No.

The auditors in New York debited it to your private account?—As requested by me.

That was because it was your own private affair?—Not at all. I did regard it as such until I got to Shanghai. Mr. David then volunteered to divide the loss among the partners because, said he, "If you had come back with a fat letter of credit I should have asked for my share." When he said he was quite agreeable to the partners sharing the loss, I took it for granted that, as defendant was in charge of the books, the correct procedure would be followed.

Then why should he be angry when you object to its being made your personal debt?—Probably because he had forgotton what he had said formerly.

When you went to New York, you were told not to speculate in cotton?—That was agreed upon.

I suggest that it was after you had looked into the books that you suggested voluntary liquidation?—No.

In answer to further questions, witness said that the debt to Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. was originally Tls. 100,000, which sum Mr. Rosenfeld senior agreed to pay for release from an agreement under which he was not to engage in the cotton business in Shanghai and was not to use his own name. The debt was not a trading debt. This agreement was made when his father retired from that partnership. It was agreed that no money should be paid if Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld ceased to carry on the business, or if he ceased to be a partner and his name dropped from the firm.

In answer to Mr. Wing, witness said the firm had now been incorporated as A. B. Rosenfeld and his father took an active part in the business, so that the agreement with Messrs. Spunt remained in force.

The Melons Quarrel.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, senior partner, gave evidence that at one time he was in partnership with Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. and on leaving them he entered into a restrictive agreement, as described. He retired in 1916, but six months later changed his mind and returned to China. The sole reason for taking Mr. David into partnership was because Mr. Julius was to open a branch office in New York. Asked if his name was of commercial value, witness said he would say that it was. It was known over the world and particularly in the United States and China. The quarrel about the melons, witness continued, ended by Mr. David saying: "Pop, let's forget it." When the second dispute occurred about the New York account, witness never consented to defendant leaving the firm.

Mr. Harris—Why have you incorporated without his consent, if he is still a partner?—We had to do something, for reasons best known to ourselves.

Witness went on to say that, against his instructions, his son speculated in New York and lost Tls. 38,000. Mr. David and himself were upset about it, but it was agreed the loss should be debited to the firm.

Mr. A. B. Foox, in charge of plaintiffs' Tientsin office, said there was a considerable amount due to the firm there, four Chinese between them owing from Tls. 150,000 to Tls. 200,000. After repeated efforts to collect, all he could get was a promissory note for Tls. 2,500, and there was no chance of collecting the balance. If they waited long enough, they would probably get this Tls. 2,500, but that was the only ray of hope in Tientsin. Not a cent came in while he was in charge of the Tientsin office.

Tientsin Exporters' Heavy Losses.

In reply to Mr. Harris, witness explained that owing to the Japanese earthquake and the shortage of the cotton crop, Tientsin cotton went up from Tls. 28 to Tls. 42, and when the market was up to Tls. 33 the Japanese somehow enticed Chinese who had entered into contracts with European exporters to re-sell their cotton at market rates. Endeavours to prevent this were made through the Chamber of Commerce, the various Consuls and the Diplomatic Body, but without success, and practically 90 per cent. of exporters were involved in heavy loss.

His Lordship—The crash is quite well known, and I do not think it is suggested that Messrs. Rosenfeld unduly speculated in cotton futures and got hit.

Mr. Harris—It is not suggested.

Mrs. R. David, plaintiffs' secretary, described the scene in the officee on the afternoon of February 12. Defendant demanded his money, and Mr. Julius Rosenfeld dictated the note of agreement of voluntary liquidation. This defendant refused to sign.

Mr. J. A. Turner (of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure), gave evidence that the loss on the Spunt contracts stood at Tls. 64,484 on March 24, and on those of Messrs. Hutton & Co. at Tls. 13,960. On February 18, the balance due to Messrs. Spunt & Co. under Mr. Rosenfeld, senior's, agreement, stood at Tls. 46,943. From January 1 to February 19, the profit and loss account showed a total loss of Tls. 41,282.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

Defendant's Agreement.

For the defence, Mr. Reader Harris, on the question as to whether there had been a breach of the agreement (which he described as an ambiguous and incomplete document) emphasized its provision that the partnership could be terminated by mutual consent. Defendant put capital into the business at a time when plaintiffs required it, and he retained the privilege of saying: "I have finished with the firm and shall retire. Give me back my capital and all is over between us." It was agreed that the value of his share should be Tls. 25,000, and even if the business had made a

profit if Tls. 150,000 in two months defendant could not have asked for an account against Rosenfelds. They would have said: "You simply have to get out, and all you get is Tls. 25,000." Because, however, business had been unfortunate, they now wished to charge defendant with a share of the losses.

His Lordship—At the time he was a partner he was liable for his share of the losses.

Mr. Harris—The agreement provided that he could retire at any time, in which case he would be paid Tls. 25,000, and that sum only.

His Lordship—But it was your client who demanded a dissolution account up to the time he left the office. You are changing your ground entirely. You demanded an account, and now I understand you to say that no account was necessary, nor could it be ordered.

Mr. Harris—I am standing on the agreement.

Defendant then gave evidence as to his joining plaintiffs' firm, on the request of Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, and said trouble first arose through Mr. Julius Rosenfeld drawing as much as Tls. 5,000 or Tls. 6,000 a month against his own private account. When his father was informed there was trouble, and he stopped Julius signing cheques. Witness said at this time he would resign, but the matter was smoothed over and he went to Tientsin. Upon returning, Mr. Julius Rosenfeld suggested drafting a new agreement, under which himself and witness should draw only 20 per cent. of the net profit, but witness could not agree, as Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld was to be allowed to draw to any amount. Witness never agreed that the Tls. 38,000 lost by Mr. Julius Rosenfeld in New York should be debited to the firm, although the Rosenfelds wanted to force his hand in this matter. It was because of this dispute that he left the office and resigned.

Question of Profits.

Mr. Wing—If there had been good profits you could have stayed with the firm for 10 years?—Yes.

And your interpretation of the agreement is that you could leave the firm at any time irrespective of profits or loss?—Yes.

A very comfortable position to be in—The agreement was drawn up by their lawyers.

In answer to further questions, witness admitted that no part of the Tls. 38,000 New York loss had been debited to him.

Asked if he could point to any document in which either of the plaintiffs agreed to his withdrawal from the partnership, witness said it, and his father said "If you don't like it you can get out."

This concluded the case for the defence, and the court adjourned until next morning.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. MOLLER

Composition Accepted by Creditors: Question of Mortgage on "Fairyland"

The composition which has been accepted by creditors in the bankruptcy of Mr. Eric Moller was on Monday approved in H. M. Supreme Court by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner.

In asking that the composition be approved, the Official Receiver (Mr. R. F. le Mesurier) said his report was before the court and all creditors who had proved had been given notice of this application. In his opinion, the composition was calculated to benefit the general body of creditors and he saw nothing to prevent its being approved.

His Lordship—It provides for the payment of more than five shillings in the pound?

The Official Receiver—Yes.

Mr. H. Lipson Ward, appearing on behalf of the petitioning creditor (the Yangtze Insurance Co.), said there were two matters to which he had to refer. The composition provided for a mortgage, and it was necessary for him to inquire what was the precise land which was going to be mortgaged under the scheme and which was merely described as "Fairyland." Naturally, the creditors wished to know precisely what the land was, and also they required to know what prior charges there were, if any, on this land.

His Lordship—I notice it is referred to as a second mortgage.

Mr. Ward—Yes. My clients approval of the composition is subject to a full description of the property being given and the disclosure of all charges whatsoever upon it. I do not want it merely to be said; I want a definite statement in writing. I have asked for it, but I have not had it. It will be understood, of course, that the mortgage, when framed, will have to be submitted to creditors for their approval.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Moller said that the information asked for had already been prepared.

His Lordship then approved of the composition which, he said, provided for payment well in advance of the minimum payment under the Act. This would be subject to approval of the legal documents necessary to carrying out the arrangement and to full disclosure of all charges already existing on the land involved.

A COMPANY WITH MANY NAMES

Unsuccessful Claim for Goods Sold and Delivered

An action brought by the American Drug Co., Nanking Road, against Mr. A. V. White, to recover $3,500, the cost of goods sold and delivered to him, was heard on Tuesday in the Supreme Court by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner.

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for plaintiff and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for defendant.

Mr. Wing, in opening, said the story began with an enterprise known as the Maya Manufacturing Co., the Maya Perfume Co., the Perfume Factory Maya, and so on, and dealings with this company were not altogether satisfactory from plaintiff's point of view. On May 29, 1922, the company received a letter stating that Mr. A. V. White had bought the business and had become sole proprietor. The name of Mr. White inspired confidence, and thenceforward credit was given to the Perfume Factory Maya on the basis of its being solely the property of Mr. A. V. White. In the following September, Mr. W. S. Fleming learned that the Perfume Factory Maya had been purchased by the Maya Manufacturing Co., Ld. Mr. Fleming was President of the plaintiff company, but it was not in that capacity that this notification was sent to him, he having written as a solicitor acting for a client. Defendant's account increased and became overdue, but when application for payment was made to Mr. White he disclaimed responsibility on the ground that he had disposed of his interest in the concern, which had been converted into a limited liability company. Credit was immediately stopped.

Mr. Ward, in answer to his Lordship, said that the business was transferred to the limited liability company in August 1922, and Mr. White would not dispute the items in plaintiff's account after that date.

His Lordship—Then the only point in the case is whether or not Mr. White is personally liable.

Evidence was then given by Mr. H. Schloten, formerly manager of the American Drug Co., bearing out Counsel's opening statement. He said that it was on June 2 that a letter was received notifying plaintiffs that the Maya Perfumery had been bought over by Mr. White, who was then sole proprietor. Prior to that date, it had been difficult to collect the accounts, but when it was learned that Mr. White had become sole proprietor credit was extended, solely on that account. Mr. White having notified them of his taking over the business, he should also have informed them when it was turned over to a limited liability company, but no such notice was received.

In answer to Mr. Ward, witness admitted that communications were received from "The Maya Manufacturing Co., Ld." and there was a letter, signed by Messrs. Beck & Swan, secretaries of the company, but plaintiffs still thought it was Mr. White's business. The name "Maya" was upon all the documents, and the goods were delivered to the same address.

Mr. Ward—Do you seriously suggest that your manager, receiving an order from the Maya Manufacturing Co., Ld., and completing it, thought the goods were being sold and delivered to Mr. White?—Not delivered to him.

Sold to him?—No.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, President of the American Drug Co., gave evidence that in September 1922 he wrote to Mr. White on behalf of the Han Yung Co., a German concern, in connexion with an account due for oils supplied, and Mr. White replied that the Perfume Factory Maya had been purchased by the Maya Manufacturing Co., Ld., and that Messrs. Beck & Swan were the secretaries. Witness wrote solely on behalf of the Han Yung Co., and had not the affairs of the American Drug Co. (of which he was a director) in mind, and therefore he gave them no instructions in the matter.

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon, Mr. H. W. Pflug, the present manager of the plaintiff company, also gave evidence that despite the change in the company's name he still thought, upon receiving the various orders and sending them to the factory to be executed, that they were for Mr. White. He never thought about any change of ownership.

Mr. Ward—And it is because you did not use your brains that this action has been brought.

Counsel then submitted that defendant had no case to answer. No application had been made to amend the pleadings according to facts known before the action was brought, and the pleadings claimed for "goods sold and delivered to defendant." This, however, had been disproved out of the mouths of plaintiff's own witnesses.

Mr. Wing argued that while the goods were not delivered to defendant personally, they were delivered to his agents, for whom he was responsible.

His Lordship agreed with Mr. Ward's contention. He said that the case which plaintiff had endeavoured to set up in court had not been disclosed in the pleadings at all, and it was only when he came to read the correspondence in court that he found the issue was an entirely different one from what he had supposed when reading the pleadings. The issue of defendant's personal liability should have been disclosed, but it was not, and in these circumstances his Lordship did not see why he should be called upon to answer a case which had not really been brought against him. He therefore gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

"SMALL TOKEN OF ESTEEM"

Unpaid for Silver Salver: Suit Against Member of Patriotic Society Fails

An unpaid for "small token of esteem" was the subject of an action in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Grain, Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co. suing Capt. Davies, of the Woosung Forts Hotel, for payment of $91.20, the cost of a silver salver.

Mr. G. M. Boyes gave evidence that on April 8, 1919, Captain Davies purchased a silver salver, which was engraved to order and forwarded, the charges totalling $101.20. Some time later, when payment was applied for, Capt. Davies informed witness that the salver had been ordered for the Nanking Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, which had presented it as a token of appreciation to their departing secretary, Mr. W. R. T. Waters. The purchase was debited, however, to Capt. Davies, and he had paid $10 on account.

Mr. M. Reader Harris, who appeared for defendant, argued that his client could not be held responsible. He was a member of the Commitee of the Nanking branch of the League, but he had only ordered the salver for them and had not guaranteed the account.

Defendant gave evidence to this effect, and his Honour, observing that it was necessary the case should be proved to the hilt, said that some doubt existed and gave judgment for defendant, without costs.

"OUT NIGHT AFTER NIGHT"

Boarding House Keeper's Complaint About Non-Paying Guest

T. C. Watson appeared before his Honour Judge Grain on Tuesday on two judgment summonses, the first taken out by Mrs. Ridnick, a boarding house keeper, for $40. The matter was adjourned for a week.

In the second case, also a claim for board and lodging, the plaintiff was Mr. R. Dramis, a member of the Municipal Orchestra, and he informed the court that defendant was "out night after night," and if he could spend money in the cabarets, surely he could contribute something towards his debt for board and lodging.

Defendant said that his mother occasionally gave him two or three dollars, and, as for his evenings out, these were with friends. He promised to pay something on account as soon as possible.

Glad to keep Him in Prison.

His Honour adjourned the case until August 1, warning defendant that failure in carrying out his promise might result in his being sent to gaol.

Plaintiff—He may as well be sent to gaol, anyway. I am never likely to get the money.

His Honour—In that event, you will not only lose your money, but you will have to pay for the food supplied to defendant in gaol.

"Well," responded plaintiff, "you go right ahead. My limit is $500. Somebody will have to pay for his support, so it might as well be me."

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

Defendants in Gurdwara Ghee Fund Case Now to Sue Each Other

The Sikh Gurdwara ghee fund continues to provide H. M. Supreme Court with some little problems in litigation, and on Wednesday there was a full attendance of interested parties to hear the proceedings on a judgment summons against Sucha Singh and Amar Singh. It will be remembered that some $900 were found to be missing from the fund, and the two present defendants, who were Granthis, were charged with embezzlement. They were found not guilty and were discharged, and civil proceedings were then taken for recovery of the money, judgment for the full amount being given against them. Nothing has been paid, and accordingly the two appeared yesterday before his Honour Judge Grain.

Amar Singh told his Honour that they had not been able to collect outstanding amounts due for the ghee, and that a number of the purchasers had since gone away to Mexico.

Mr. Maitland—You have paid nothing, and you have publicly stated at the Gurdwara that you do not intend to pay?

Defendant—I have no money.

Mr. Maitland—You have your deferred pay?

Defendant—Yes, $167 deferred pay and passage money.

In answer to further questions, this defendant said that he was suing Sucha Singh for $500, and Sucha was suing him for a similar amount in connexion with this debt. Sucha had an interest in a printing business at Yangtszepoo, the machinery in which was worth over $6,000.

Sucha Singh was called and strongly denied that he had any interest in the aforementioned printing business.

The necessity of telling the truth on the Holy Book being impressed upon Sucha, he replied that, if he was not telling the truth, the Court could "hang him up."

His Honour—The punishment is not quite so severe as that, but you might have to go to prison for a long time.

Amar Singh undertook at once to hand over his deferred pay as an instalment on the debt, and the summons was adjourned.

AN ARMED ROBBER CONVICTED

Cleverly Caught at New World and Sent to Arsenal: One of a Gang of Eight

Doo Ah-nyi came before the Mixed Court last Friday morning on the charge of armed robbery.

Det. Sub-Insp. Quayle representing the police said that the accused had on the 3rd instant been arrested at the "New World." The complainant on that occasion recognized the accused as one of a gang of some seven or eight armed robbers who had made a raid upon his residence in Sing Dong Ka Loong on June 17.

At the station the accused was recognized and identified by other witnesses. When questioned by the police accused said that he lived at 127 Avenue Road. Investigation proved this to be untrue. He also stated that he had worked in the employ of the Java Export Co. until recently and that he had a relative in that firm with whom he lived. From inquiries it seems that the accused did work at the above mentioned firm and that his relative occupied a good position there. The statement that he lived with the said relative, however, was quite false, the latter having refused to appear in Court or to have anything to do with him. The accused had on his person $22 when arrested which he maintained had been given to him by his relative. This again the latter denied.

The complainant, when asked to give evidence, said that he had recognized the accused as one of seven or eight who had made an armed raid upon his house. One of the said gang knocked at the door of the building and, when it was opened, pointed a revolver at the complainant's head. Resistance was of course impossible, and the robbers had taken with them $100 in notes, some jewellery and clothing.

The accused faltered somewhat in his reply to the magistrate's question as to whether the accusation was true, and became entangled in the cross-questioning which ensued. He, however, affirmed that the accusation was a false one and said that the case was one of mistaken identity.

After some consideration the Court decided to hand the accused over to the Defence Commissioner at Lunghua.

PILFERED CARGO

Three Men Sent to Gaol: Pawn Shops Fined for Receiving Goods

Four persons were brought before the Mixed Court last Friday on the charge of theft. It would seem from the evidence given that the accused persons on June 27 broke into a godown on the Hongkew wharf, and stole the contents of a packing case which contained several rolls of blue serge. This they had cut up into various lengths and had pawned at no less than five different pawn shops, receiving sums ranging from 10 to 18 dollars each. The accused when questioned admitted the charge. The first received six months and expulsion, the second one month and re-expulsion, the fourth three months, whilst the third accused, who was only aged 17 was sent to a reformatory.

With regard to the pawnshops the police stated that a circular had been sent to all pawnshops notifying them of the theft. In spite of this they had made no attempt to inform the police. In defence the pawnshop owners sated that the stolen goods did not answer to description in view of the fact that they had been cut into various lengths. Two of the pawn shops were first class shops, and the fact that all five, though quite unknown to each other, had acted in the same manner was in itself significant. They were however fined $30 each, the view of the Court being that people of the class of those who had committed the theft would not be in possession of such material save by illegal means, which fact the pawn shop owners should have recognized.

CHAINED TO A TREE

Small Chinese Boy's Escape from Cruel Family and Arrival in Shanghai Court

A small boy; arrested on the Bubbling Well Road, was brought before the Mixed Court on Monday. Inspector Fowley presented the case, stating that the accused was taken into custody by the constable on duty in that area at 4.30 a.m. of the 13th instant. The suspicion of the constable was aroused in view of the fact that the accused held his hands over his stomach in a peculiar manner. On investigation it was found that a chain was fastened to the boy's left foot and padlocked round the waist. Further inquiry showed that the boy, who was badly treated by his sister-in-law, with whom he lived,

had been chained by her and her husband to a tree, as a form of punishment for not properly weeding the lettuce beds. He had, however, managed to make his escape from the abode of his relatives, at a place near Tsung Ning, and had travelled from there as a stowaway in a launch to Shanghai. After spending a day in the vicinity of the French wharf he had wandered to the Bubbling Well district in the hope of finding shelter in a more prosperous district. The boy had a good many scars on his body as the result of cruel treatment. He was ordered by the magistrate to be sent to a reformatory.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY IN PAWN SHOP

Chinese Hacked to Death with Chopper: Woman and Man Charged

The trial was begun at the Mixed Court on Monday of a man and a woman accused of the murder of a Chinese whose mutilated remains were found in a pawnshop several weeks ago. Det. Sub-Insp. Quayle, who visited the pawn shop, situated in Shanhaikwan Road, on May 15, said that he found the premises in great disorder. Under a heap of bundles of clothing was found the deceased, his head badly cut and his body in a crouching position. His head was resting on a chair, and a cord was round his throat which passed across his back and was tied to his feet. Beside the body was found a large kitchen chopper.

Medical evidence showed the wounds to be one in the throat, one on the left palm, and another on the side of the mouth.

A young boy who stated that he was the nephew of the deceased, gave evidence that he was present on the occasion, but had been sent upstairs to fetch a compass (used for fortune-telling) when the actual murder occurred. He had later been persuaded by the accused man to run away and had accompanied the latter to Nanking and remained with him till accused was arrested.

The woman was arrested shortly after the murder on the Bund. She was seen by the constable on duty at 4 a.m. carrying a large bundle. When asked as to what her business was at this late hour she stated that she had only just arrived in Shanghai, and was going to the house of a friend. The constable however observed that her face was very pale, she was carrying what appeared to be some bedding. She was therefore taken to the station where some jewellery which was wrapped in the bedding she carried was identified as the property of the pawnshop. The trial was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

Accused to be Sent to the Arsenal

Wednesday's hearing was occupied with the closing addresses by Mr. Maitland, Police Prosecutor and Mr. S. H. Lewis, who defended the prisoner.

Mr. Maitland characterized the case as one of the most brutal that had come before the Court. Lawless elements should be made to realize that they could not come to Shanghai to carry out their murder plots. Both accused were not residents in the Setlements, but came from Kompo.

Mr. Lewis said that the only charge which could legally be preferred against both prisoners was one of manslaughter, to which crime the male accused had confessed. The female accused, who was arrested hours after the actual murder, was according to the statement of the male not in the room when the crime was committed. She was merely an abettor to the fact. He would ask the Court to deal with the charges as of manslughter.

In answer to the Magistrate, the male prisoner said the pawnbroker owed him money, which he had come to collect. He would have accepted a payment of $5, then would have been glad of $3 and finally wanted to pawn his trousers for 30 cents. He had slept in an alleyway for one night, but would not do it any more.

The Court, upon conclusion of the examination of both accused, ordered both to be sent to the Arsenal to be tried by the Defence Commissioner with the usual request that if either or both were not sentenced to death they should be returned to the Court to be further dealt with.

THE male Chinese, Yih Ming-nye, who with a woman accomplice was found guilty on Wednesday of the murder of a pawnshop proprietor in Shanhaikuan Road, on Thursday committed suicide in Sinza police-station cells. On making his morning inspection of the cells, the police officer on duty found Yih hanging by the neck in the latrine from an improvised rope made from pieces of his clothing. He was at once cut down and artificial respiration applied, but with no effect. Tying his knotted clothing to an iron bar, he had evidently leapt from a Soochow bath tub. The body was removed to the Mortuary, where an inquest will be held.

FALSE AND MALICIOUS ACCUSATION

Chinese Convicted of Persecuting a Foreigner and Sent to Prison

A case of alleged false and malicious accusation was brought up in the Mixed Court on Tuesday in which the accused, Dzang Yui-dong was charged with having made a false accusation against Mr. Whitgob, resident at 84 Bubbling Well Road.

Inspector Fowley stated that at 2.30 p.m. yesterday Mr. Whitgob rang up the Sinza Police Station to say that a man had come to his residence and had caused a considerable disturbance. A few minutes later the accused came to the station with the complaint that he had visited 84 Bubbling Well Road to collect a debt of $1 and had been assaulted and cut on the forehead with a knife. Medical examination showed that the bruises upon the man's forehead were not those of a knife but were probably inflicted by the accused himself.

Mr. Whitgob when called upon to give evidence said that the accused had been to his house that day to mend a water piping. Witness had, however, refused to pay him the sum of one dollar which he demanded until he knew that the repairs were satisfactory. The accused went away, but returned at 12 noon, saying that his gear had been detained at the station and that he had no money to redeem it. He was refused again and was told to leave the house. He did so but grabbed up a knife as he went. Later he and another man returned while Mr. Whitgob was resting. They pushed their way upstairs into the bed room and showed signs of wanting to fight Mr. Whitgob. They were, however, forcibly ejected by some of the boarders in the house and were given over to the police who had already been summoned. The accused was sentenced to one week's imprisonment, but received the payment of one dollar from the complainant.

TEN YEARS FOR BUND ROBBER

Bank Coolie's Evidence: Asked if He Wished "to Face Knife or Pistol"

Tsong Tsing-shing, self-confessed robber, who tried to take from a coolie a bag with $6.000 on the Bund a week ago and who was caught after a thrilling chase at noon, was on Wednesday sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at the Mixed Court, Messrs. Martin and Loh hearing the evidence. Mr. Maitland, Police Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Y. Char defended.

Det-Sgt. Hunter produced a nickel-plated pistol, commonly known as the "bull-dog" of .38 calibre, with a three-inch barrel, and two daggers, one of which was found on the person of accused at the time of arrest, and the other taken from his bed when search was made at his abode at 116 Broadway. Witness also put in two confessions, which prisoner wrote himself in Chinese and which had been translated. One was written, said the officer, before the preliminary hearing and the other more recently.

Mr. Y. Char (defending) elicited from witness that he had been told that accused came from a good family, his father being proprietor of a pharmacy. In reply to further cross-examination, witness stated that as far as he knew the crime was a one-man affair. There was no record of any previous convictions against the man.

Mr. Char—Did any one ever tell you that Tsong was "loony," or crazy, or a bit off his head?—No one.

The coolie who carried the money, in answer to Mr. Char, stated that he had left the bank to go to the Chartered Bank. On approaching his destination, he had the bag slung over a shoulder with a knotted cord round his wrist. When accused caught hold of the sack, which fell off from the shoulder but still remained attached by the rope, he asked him, "Do you wish to face knife or pistol?" Prisoner did not continue to hold the bag and witness immediately cried out, *"Jang dau, jang dau"* (Robber, Robber).

Did you see a gun or knife?—No.

Did you slap at accused?—I did not strike him, but as I kicked him he made tracks.

Mr. Char then submitted that the wrong charge had been brought. No violence had been used, no arms presented and there had been no consummation of crime. C. P. C. 379 should have been applied instead of C.P.C. 370.

The Assessor (Mr. Martin)—It appears as though the former could have been used in framing the charge.

Counsel, continuing, was of the opinion that the offence was simple attempted larceny and the only reason accused had made off on the cry of "robber" was because he would be charged with carrying concealed weapons, if caught. Concluding, he entered a plea for mercy.

Son of Good Family.

Mr. E. G. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, said the offence was most serious. It had not been committed by a lawless soldier or bandit, but by a citizen who should know better with the education he had received. He had been earning a livelihood and came from a family in good circumstances, and in spite of all deliberately chose to commit such a crime against society on the busiest road in the Settlement. "I am going to ask the Court to make an example of this case and will request that the accused be sent to the Defence Commissioner, who, under special mandate from Peking, is able to sentence malefactors guilty of this crime, to be shot. If not sentenced to death, I suggest that the Court should order his return to the Settlement. It is high time that a vigorous attempt be made to stop this violent form of crime."

The Court, in passing sentence, said the case differed from others—accused had probably read of the many robberies in the Settlement and thought to try one himself.

AT the U. S. Court Sessions at Tientsin on Saturday, Judge Purdy made an order that the shares held by the Standard Oil Co. in pledge for the late Charles L. Coltman, be advertised for sale in the Press, and that the Court would subsequently give a ruling. The action was one in which the Standard Oil Co. sought to establish a claim of $23,000.

Two police officers who arrived at H.M. Police Court last Friday morning to prosecute Mr. E. Kale for keeping a dog without a licence learned on arrival that the defendant had gone away on Home leave. One of them asked for an adjournment, but the Magistrate, pointing out that the defendant might be away for a year, struck the case out.

PLEADINGS were ordered at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday in the case of Tien Luen *v.* the Royal Insur. Co. It is a claim for Tls. 1,500 payable under an arbitration award by Mr. A D. Bell in connexion with a fire which occurred at Nanking, where premises belonging to plaintiffs were insured for $5,000. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. H. Lipson Ward represented defendants.

W. A. Pennell was summoned at H.M. Police Court last Friday, for having failed promptly to obey a police traffic signal at the Nanking-Honan Road crossing at 10.05 on the 26th ultimo. Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuting, said defendant was driving his car westward along Nanking Road and at Honan Road passed the Sikh constable who was holding up traffic east and west. A tram car and other motor-cars were stationary there. Defendant said there were three passengers in the car, and they would all say that he did not pass a tram car at this crossing. He asked for an adjournment in order to call evidence, and this Mr. G. W. King granted.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Shanghai Scottish Company.—2nd Lieut. H. Wallace to be Lieutenant, dated June 22, 1924.

Reserve Company.—2nd Lieut. T. H. Hutchison to be Lieutenant, dated June 29, 1924.

Construction of Parade Ground at Rifle Range.—Works Department recommendation is approved that in order to save the cost of specially purchasing mud filling for raising the site of the new parade ground, the price of Tls. 1.90 per fong, asked by the contractor who is dredging the Hongkew Creek, be accepted, this price representing the cost of wheeling only.

Municipal Vaccine Supply.

The following cable appeared in the "North-China Daily News" on June 3:—

VACCINE IN SHANGHAI.

U. S. Seamen's Charges of Poorness of Quality.

Manila, June 2.

Shipping Board officials are investigating charges by seamen of the West Orowa and the West Keats that the Shanghai Public Health Department is using poor quality vaccine.

Nearly a dozen seamen, who had been vaccinated in Shanghai, have been confined in Manila Hospitals recently. One of them had five operations on his arm and another was laid up for 60 days. The men declare that the number of cases shows that there has not been infection from external sources.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Consequent upon the above, the following interchange of correspondence has taken place:—

Treasury Department,
U. S. Public Health Service.
Shanghai, July 7, 1924.

DEAR DR. HILL,—I thought it might interest you to have a copy of the enclosed memorandum upon the subject of Shanghai vaccine, since a question seemed to have arisen at Manila as to its purity. As a matter of fact, it would seem that the infection complained of, of the vaccinations of several members of the crews of various vessels was probably due to their efforts to undo the vaccinations by sucking out the virus.

Yours sincerely,

S. A. RANSOM.

Medical Officer in Charge United States Public Health Service.

DR. R. A. P. HILL,
Acting Commissioner of Public Health.

MEMORANDUM.

Manila, P. I., June 16, 1924.

Allow me again to thank you for the samples of the Shanghai vaccine which you were good enough to forward me. The following is a portion of the report submitted to me by P. A. Surgeon R. W. Hart in relation to the use of this vaccine:—

"In accordance with instructions, we carried out a test of the Shanghai vaccine which was sent to this office, vaccinating 15 people with it. Chart showing the results is enclosed herewith. No case of infection or unusual reaction resulted from the use of the vaccine. The double scratch method of vaccination was used in all cases with one control scratch."

Public Health Department.
Shanghai, July 8, 1924.

DEAR DR. RANSOM,—Very many thanks for your letter, which I appreciate very much. Every batch of vaccine prepared in this Laboratory is very thoroughly tested, aerobically, anaerobically and by animal experiment, both for the presence of any pathogenic organisms and for activity, and when found satisfactory in these respects it is used for free vaccinations at the Branch Health Offices to confirm the proof of activity before it is offered for sale.

Out of 1,234 vaccinations done in one Branch Health Office in April—the same office (and batch of vaccine) at which the sailors were vaccinated,—only 5 cases of sore arm occurred, all in Chinese children whose arms had been dressed with filthy rags; while in the cold weather there were only two in three months, during which [illegible] 5,000 vaccinations were perf[illegible].

Yours sincerely,

ATHELSTANE HILL.

DR. S. A. RANSOM,
1, Canton Road.

Fire Brigade Report for May.

The total number of calls received was 34, of which 26 were genuine fires, 23 (including 2 chimney fires) occurring within the Settlement and 3 outside. The remaining 8 were false alarms.

The damage on assessed property within the Settlement was estimated at $17,350 (Foreign $10,000—Chinese $7,350) whilst the property at risk was estimated at $299,600 (Foreign $120,000—Chinese $179,600).

Two lives were lost and 3 firemen and 3 other persons were injured.

Thirteen premises were damaged.

In dealing with these calls Brigade machines travelled approximately 261 miles, 17,050 feet of hose was used, and the time occupied was approximately 102½ hours.

Only those rescued from the weakening agony of Piles by Zam-Buk can describe the marvellous soothing and healing of this great herbal balm. Besides its instant allaying of the burning itching irritation, Zam-Buk relieves congestion and checks the bleeding. All swelling, soreness and inflammation vanish and the piles themselves, gradually disappear where Zam-Buk is persisted with.

Cured Without Operation

Mr. Robert Grattan, who spent years of service with the 1st Devon Regt. in India and Burmah, writes from the Town Barracks, Exeter:—

"My piles began in India through riding on wet saddles, and they caused agonies I shall never forget. Besides smarting and itching, the growths bled freely and caused great bodily weakness. When I had tried numerous European and Native remedies I underwent an operation in Hospital, still without finding a cure.

"Hearing Zam-Buk highly praised I got a box. Benefit and relief came from this splendid balm soon after beginning the treatment. The bleeding, inflamation and pain all gradually passed away, and within a comparatively short time after starting with Zam-Buk all the obstinate growths had completely disappeared."

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R.L. Stevenson wrote ——
"The best we find in our travels is an honest friend."
When you meet one offer him a
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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

FOREIGN OFFICE ESTIMATE DEBATE

Dawes Report and Germany's Financial Obligation: The £40,000,000 Loan: Need for an American Representative on the Reparation Commission

London, July 14.

In the House of Commons to-day carefully-worded speeches were made by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Baldwin on the resumption of the Foreign Office estimate debate, with the evident desire not to embarrass the Government on the eve of the inter-Allied Conference.

Mr. Asquith urged that any assurance with regard to security that was given to France ought to be part of Britain's general undertaking under the Covenant of the League of Nations; secondly, that similar security should be offered to Germany; and, thirdly, that Germany must be admitted to membership of the League and given a seat on the Council. The Empire should guarantee France and Germany. He emphasized the desirability of consulting the Empire and of carrying it with us in order to achieve the object of the League.

Mr. Baldwin expressed sympathy with Mr. Asquith's argument.

Mr. MacDonald said that the question whether the Dawes report sought to impose on Germany obligations not legally within the interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles would be reported on by the legal experts to the Conference.

France, he continued, had come to regard the Treaty of Versailles as something akin to the Ark of the Covenant and any suggestion to put it aside aroused amazing fears. A similar feeling was entertained with regard to any suggested modification of the operations of the Reparation Commission. We must, however, be very careful that France did not extend the legal provisions of the Treaty.

The Reparation Commission.

With reference to the probability of American participation, Mr. MacDonald said that practical difficulties alone prevented an official appointment at present. The only thing clear up to the present was that, if there were going to be an American on the Reparation Commission, France would insist on an extra appointment to it, by reason of the fact that the experts' report could only be put into operation on the floating of a £40,000,000 loan, his duties being confined to safeguarding the creditors. With reference to the alternative arbitration proposal, the Prime Minister said that it must be remembered that the Reparation Agent would have the command of every conceivable particle of information, enabling him to give judgment whether there were wilful default or not.

The language of the White paper had been left purposely vague. The minimum they were seeking was satisfactory security for the creditor. The minimum change would be an American on the Reparation Commission with power to speak and vote when default was being considered. The Spa Agreement would certainly not be reconsidered in London. Mr. MacDonald was very anxious that these questions should not be quarrelled about preliminarily to the Inter-Allied Conference, at which the Dawes report alone would be considered and put into operation.

The Reparation Commission was political rather than judicial. Certainly with regard to the Ruhr the Commission had been scrapped. The subsequent action had been taken not by the Reparation Commission but by the Governments, acting not together but on their own initiative. The undermining of security by political action was a problem to be faced. Mr. MacDonald took up the position that the creditor should have security which would be satisfactory to him.

The preparation of a programme of sanctions would only mean giving Germany a warning of how, in the event of default, she would be punished. Nobody would be so foolish. All they could hope was that the conference, beginning on Wednesday, would be regarded as an opportunity that would not occur again, not only for the Allies to reunite, but to unite in the one work of pacifying Europe.

An Alternative Suggestion.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, after a recital of what he described as Mr. MacDonald's errors with a view to their avoidance in future, proceeded to outline a policy which he recommended for the consideration of the Prime Minister. He said that, firstly, they should frankly accept and uphold the Versailles Treaty as the only possible basis of public law in Europe; secondly, they should make the maintenance of the Entente with France a cardinal object of policy; and, thirdly, they should make Germany's observance of her obligations a no less cardinal feature and, in return, if Germany accepted and loyally fulfilled the obligation now presented, they should be prepared to respect Germany's integrity and welcome her back to the comity of nations. They should seek to secure the association of the United States wherever possible. He suggested that another Dawes Committee, appointed by the Reparation Commission, might be a hopeful way of securing the results desired.

The Foreign Office vote was eventually agreed to and the debate terminated.—Reuter.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

Cabinet Meeting to Discuss Britain's Foreign Policy: Dominions' Right to Reparation: Arrival in London of French, Belgian and Italian Delegates

London, July 15.

There is much activity in Downing Street in connexion with the preparation for the conference on July 16. The weekly meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day instead of to-morrow in order to leave Mr. MacDonald free to devote his whole attention to the conference. It is understood that the Cabinet discussed the questions of foreign policy which are likely to be raised at the conference.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had a further meeting with the representatives of the Dominions at the Colonial Office with regard to the representation of the Dominions at the conference, in connexion with which over 100 foreign official visitors will be in London to-morrow.

It is expected that the following will represent their countries:—Britain—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden; United States—Mr. Frank Kellogg and Colonel Logan; France—M. Herriot, M. Clementel, General Nollet and possibly Marshal Foch; Italy—Signor de Stefani, Signor de Nava and the Marchese della Toretta; Japan—Baron Hayashi and Viscount Ishii; Belgium—M. Théunis and M. Hymans; while Portugal, Serbia, Rumania and Greece will also be represented.

Later.

The French delegation to the conference arrived to-day. It was welcomed at Victoria station by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and members of the French Embassy. Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot exchanged very cordial greetings, while the crowd shouted "Vive Herriot" and "Good old Ramsay." The delegation does not include Marshal Foch, but his Chief of Staff, General Desticker, is a delegate. The Italian and Belgian delegations also arrived to-day and were welcomed by representatives of the Premier.

July 16.

The publiic interest in the opening of the Allied Conference was shown by the large crowd in Downing Street an hour before the commencement, including a number of Dominion boy scouts and many journalists and photographers. There was a constant procession of motor-cars and taxis from 10.45 onwards. The Japanese delegates were the first to arrive. Then came M. Caclamanos (Greece), General Norton de Mattos (Portugal) and M. Titulesco (Rumania), who were followed by the Serbian and Belgian delegates and by M. Herriot, who received a particularly hearty welcome, and finally by the Italian delegates. They all proceeded to the Foreign Secretary's room, where they took their places at a horseshoe table. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who presided, made a speech detailing the aims of the Conference.—Reuter.

Paris, July 16.

In response to the Anglo-French request for suggestions with regard to the drawing up of a plan for the re-establishment of Germany's economic and fiscal unity, the Reparations Commission has decided that the following conditions would determine whether the Dawes report had been put into execution:—(1) complete handing over to the trustee of the securities provided for in the report, (2) completion of the gold bank issue, (3) formation of the company to work the railways and (4) complete subscription of the first loan of 800,000,000 gold marks.

The *"Petit Parisien"* says that the last-named point was only decided on after a heated discussion, the British delegate declaring that the subscription would be difficult and perhaps impossible if the economic unity of Germany is not restored.—Reuter.

Berlin, July 15.

The German Bill for the establishment of the new gold note bank has been submitted to the Reparations Commission. The bank will be conducted similarly to the Reichsbank. Its directorate will be exclusively German, but it will be supervised by a general council of 14 members, comprising seven Germans and seven representatives appointed by America, Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland as creditors of the new bank. The President of the Reichsbank, Herr Schacht, is the president-designate of the general council.

The bank will be completely independent of the German Government. It will issue so-called Reichsmarknoten and coinage to the value of 5,000,000,000 gold marks, which must be covered to one-third by gold and foreign currencies. The bank's capital of 800,000,000 gold marks will be raised by an international loan.

Later.

The Government has approved the text of the bill establishing the new gold note bank in accordance with the Dawes report. The Bill incidentally provides for the issue of gold 10 and 20 mark coins, silver coins of from one to 5 marks and copper coins of the value of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pfennigs.—Reuter.

BERLIN'S FEARS OF THE CONFERENCE

Acceptance of Dawes Report Coupled with Defiance of France

Berlin, July 12.

Germany's hopes from the London Conference are becoming anxiety and apprehension, said the Chancellor, Herr Marx, in the course of an address to pressmen.

The German Government, he added, intends honestly to enforce the Dawes plan, but with the stipulation that the plan must be carried out by all parties in letter and spirit.

"If France demands the maintenance of the Treaty, she must understand that we insist on the preservation of our rights under it."—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

End of Dispute over British Suggestions for Allied Confidence

Paris, July 11.

The Senate to-day passed a vote of confidence in the Herriot Government by 246 votes to 18.

The vote followed a speech by M. Herriot in reply to M. Poincaré's speech on Thursday. The Premier paid a tribute to the trustfulness and conciliation displayed by Mr. MacDonald. He declared that it was the duty of the French Government not to delay to substitute an inter-Allied agreement for isolated French and Belgian action. The Italian and Belgian Governments had already accepted the bases of the Franco-British Note.

He would continue to defend the Reparations Commission and the Treaty of Versailles. France would retain her freedom of action if the Allies failed to agree in the event of German default. He termed the Bonar Law plan with regard to inter-Allied debt as the best offer France had ever received.

In conclusion, M. Herriot said that if Britain and France parted, it would mean a war of revenge.—Reuter.

OPENING OF LONDON CONFERENCE

Delegates Welcomed by British Premier: Essential Conditions to Carrying Out the Dawes Report: Commissions to Report on Various Controversial Questions

London, July 16.

The meeting of the Allied Conference ended at 1 o'clock. It will resume at five this evening.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in his speech, welcomed the delegates. He urged the importance of enforcing the recommendations of the Dawes Committee as a whole, unaltered. It would be the business of the Conference to create conditions under which the Dawes plan would be likely to work. The Prime Minister hoped that the Conference would follow the good example of the Dawes Report in approaching the problem as a business proposition rather than from a political standpoint. The Conference should deal solely with the Dawes plan.

Mr. MacDonald specially welcomed the American representatives, whose presence was evidence of the co-operation and goodwill of the United States.

M. Herriot thanked Mr. MacDonald for his noble words. He dwelt on the difficulty of the Conference's task of conciliating the interests of the peoples concerned and of taking steps to restore and maintain peace. The French Premier emphasized that everybody in France very sincerely desired peace. M. Herriot proposed that Mr. MacDonald should be Chairman of the Conference.

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg thanked Mr. MacDonald for welcoming the United States delegates, who had come in a spirit of helpfulness. The American Ambassador paid a warm tribute to the Dawes Committee, and said that Americans believed that the adoption of the Dawes Report would be the first big step in the reconstruction of Europe.

Signor de Stefani, the Italian delegate, seconded M. Herriot's proposal that Mr. MacDonald should be Chairman. He promised Italian co-operation in the work of the Conference.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, promised similar co-operation.

M. Théunis, the Belgian Premier, expressed confidence that the Conference would succeed in its work of justice and peace.

Mr. MacDonald accepted the Chairmanship, and hoped that the Conference would succeed.

Sir Maurice Hankey was elected Secretary-General of the Conference.

Three technical committees were appointed.

Later.

The Dominions were not represented at this morning's meeting, but it is understood that they will be represented at the future meetings.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Eyre Crowe, in addition to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, composed the British Delegation.

Mr. MacDonald, in the course of his speech emphasizing that the business of the Conference was to create conditions in which the Dawes Report would work, said that two conditions seemed absolutely essential, namely, the economic and fiscal unity of Germany and adequate security for the investors in the proposed loan.

Three Commissions Appointed.

There was no second plenary session of the Allied Conference to-day and there will probably not be another until the three commissions dealing with various controversial questions in detail have presented their reports.

These commissions, which sat for about two hours this evening, are dealing with the authority of the Reparations Commission and, with a view to security for investors and bondholders, France and Britain are uniting to secure the presence of an American on the Reparations Commission in case of German default. If this solution proves impossible, steps may be taken to call in the Agent-General for Reparations.—Reuter.

The 800,000,000 Marks Loan.

Paris, July 16.

Following the newspapers' revelations of the recommendations of the Reparations Commission, a *communiqué* was issued to-day which broadly covers the same ground, but suggests with reference to the 800,000,000 marks loan the conclusion of the underwriting of contracts between Germany and foreign banks instead of the completion of subscription. The Commission in fact suggests that underwriting should be done before evacuation and subscription after evacuation.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS AND CONFERENCE

Refuse to Be Bound by Decisions Unless Represented

London, July 17.

The Imperial Constitution issue has again arisen in an acute form in connexion with the Inter-Allied Conference, which opened without direct Dominion representation. Conversations between British Ministers and Dominions High Commissioners during the past week have failed to reach an agreement regarding the character of Dominion representation, notwithstanding the insistence of Canada and Ireland that they will be unable to be bound by the decisions of the Conference unless they take direct part in the discussions.

Canada, indeed, despatched Senator Belcourt to London as "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," and his absence from the Conference is ascribed by the newspapers to the fact that the British Government suggested a panel arrangement, whereby each Dominion alternately should take part in the Conference, to which Senator Belcourt objected.—Reuter.

Paris Press Comment

Paris, July 17.

Though they are aware of the difficulties to be overcome, the papers, commenting on the opening of the London Conference, point out that the speeches of the delegates aim to give the Americans the impression that the Allies will be able to reach an agreement. The papers are happy that the meeting got immediately to work on the basis of the Anglo-French Note of July 9. Some papers emphasize that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stated that the Treaty of Versailles will not be affected.—Reuter.

Paris, July 16.

The *"Matin"* states that Mr. Owen Young has accepted the post of agent for Reparations payments.—Reuter.

THE NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE

No Intention of Development Without Consultation with Other Powers

London, July 15.

In the House of Lords to-day the Marquess of Linlithgow drew attention to advertisements appearing in the Straits Settlements newspapers of Singapore base material. He said that such advertisements caused concern in Britain and the Dominions because it had been understood that the Government's decision was not final.

Viscount Chelmsford, the first Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the advertisement did not indicate a change of policy. The material could be replaced from home in a few weeks if necessary. The Government were actively considering the best means of applying the Prime Minister's general pacific policy.—Reuter.

London, July 15.

In the course of his reply in the House of Lords to-day to the Marquess of Linlithgow, who drew attention to the advertisements appearing in the Straits Settlements newspapers of the Singapore base

material, Viscount Chelmsford, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said that it was unreasonable to ask him to mention the exact date when the Government intended to reconsider the question of developing the Singapore base. It would be necessary in pursuance of the Premier's policy to approach more than one foreign Power.

Replying to the Earl of Balfour, Viscount Chelmsford explained that in any extension of the policy of the Washington Conference it might be necessary that the five Powers represented at Washington should be brought into a conference again.

The Earl of Balfour denied that the Washington pact had any bearing whatever on the question of Singapore. Why should the other Powers be consulted? The matter was one between ourselves and the Dominions (cheers).

Offensive or Defensive Base?

Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, said that the question of the boundary line of the Pacific as agreed on at Washington had nothing to do with the matter. The Government must consider the effect on the Empire's general foreign policy of the establishment of the base, which would be for offence even more than for defence. It was essential that the base should be made a great instrument for offensive possibilities, from which very far-reaching operations could be conducted. That might be a desirable policy from a certain point of view, but it could not be reconciled with the new view of foreign policy taken by the Government, which contemplated bringing about a better situation which would make Singapore much less important that it now seemed to be. The Government's policy might fail, but the Government meant to stand or fall by it.—Reuter.

Possibility of Government's Decision Eventually Being Reversed

London, July 16.

An editorial article in the "Manchester Guardian" to-day expresses uneasiness in regard to the debate in the House of Lords regarding the Singapore base. The article contrasts the statements made by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Chelmsford, and says that if Viscount Chelmsford is the accredited mouthpiece of the Government, then there is no longer any security that the Singapore decision will not later be reversed.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL DEFENCE

Debate on Bill Authorizing Construction of Two 10,000-ton Cruisers

Melbourne, July 17.

The House of Representatives to-day debated the Defence Equipment Bill authorizing a grant of £2,000,000 for the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers and £500,000 for a defence reserve fund. The debate showed that the Labour Party does not want men-of-war and does not fear attack, but the Labour Members advocate the establishment of aerial fleets and munition factories.

According to the "Melbourne Herald," the Federal naval engineering staff has submitted to the Cabinet plans for a floating dock 860 feet long and 180 feet wide and capable of receiving vessels drawing 40 feet as an alternative to building one of the cruisers locally. If the plans are accepted both Australia's new cruisers will be built in England and the money thus saved will cover the cost of the dock.—Reuter.

THE BUILDING STRIKE

Now of National Character Rendering Useless the Lock-out Notice

London, July 11.

The building trades employers have issued a statement that, owing to the delay in the issuing of the report of the court of inquiry and the fact that the strike is now of a national character and extent, the lock-out notices are further postponed.—Reuter.

London, July 17.

There has been little change in the situation in the building strike during the past week. The court of inquiry has issued a report, refraining from making a recommendation.

The report finds that the main cause of the stoppage was the refusal of the Liverpool operatives to accept the special terms offered them on June 10 and to submit to the decisions of the National Wages Council. The court is of the opinion that neither side understood the position of the other and declares that the resumption of negotiations offers the only means of a speedy termination of the quarrel.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING CRISIS

Possibility of a General Election

London, July 17.

The possibility of the housing situation shortly involving the country in a general election is being canvassed in political circles owing to the activity of the Opposition in the course of the debate on Mr. Wheatley's Housing Bill in the House of Commons last night.

All amendments moved were rejected, but the frequent criticisms provoked Sir Patrick Hastings, the Attorney-General, to declare that the Government would be only too glad to get the voice of the on February 12 that he know a country upon the measure.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Receipts at Wembley Not Yet Sufficient: Suggestion of Continuation Next Year

London, July 15.

Although the visitors to the Empire Exhibition average 750,000 a week, bad weather in the earlier months curtailed the anticipated attendance, inclining the authorities to modify the original estimates of 30,000,000 during the season. A movement is afoot to continue the Exhibition next year to enable the heavy expenditure of the exhibitors to be spread over two years.

The Prince of Wales yesterday supported the movement in a speech in which he declared that he had visited Wembley six or seven times, but he did not feel that he had made much headway in seeing it all. Lord Stevenson, the President of the Exhibition Administrative Board, applauded the Prince's suggestion to re-open next year.—Reuter.

ADVERTISING FOR LOWER PRICES

International Conference at Wembley: 5,000 Delegates from All the World

London, July 14.

The first International Advertising Convention in Europe, which is attended by over 5,000 delegates from all parts of the world, was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales in the Palace of Industry at Wembley. The Palace was decorated with flowers and the flags of the different countries. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Frank Kellog, the United States Ambassador, were present.

The Prince of Wales was given an enthusiastic reception by the assembly, who rose and sang the National Anthem and cheered for several minutes.

Viscount Burnham, the President of the Empire Press Union, welcomed the delegates.

The Prince of Wales said that advertising aimed at providing throughout the world a freer exchange of commodities at a lower cost of distribution, resulting in the elimination of waste and the reduction of prices and unemployment.

Mr. Kellog believed that the inter-Allied conference in London would solve the greatest economic problem that had confronted Europe for generations.

Mr. J. H. Thomas welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government.

Crown Colony Exports.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that it was too early to expect definite indications of an increase of the exports of the Crown colonies as a result of their participation in the British Empire Exhibition, but that information in his possession induced the strongest belief that a large increase might be counted upon.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPS BEING BUILT ABROAD

Result of Taxation and Trade Union Restrictions

London, July 16.

Speaking subsequent to the launching of the British India Company's steamer Salamba to-day, Mr. Batey, director of Messrs. R. W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., said that orders for eight vessels had been recently placed in Holland for British owners and two in Hongkong for Australian owners, who previously gave their orders in England. He declared that taxation and trade union restrictions handicapped British builders.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Miss Winifred Emery

London, July 16.

The death is announcedof Miss Winifred Emery, the well-known actress.—Reuter.

***The late Miss winifred Emery (Mrs. Cyril Maude) was born at Manchester on August 11, 1862, and her father, grandfather and great-grandfather had all been famous actors in their day. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, in 1870, in a child's part and her first appearance on the London stage in the pantomime "Beauty and the Beast" at the Princess's Theatre in December, 1874. Her debut as an adult was made at the imperial Theatre in April 1879, in "Man is not Perfect" and in the same year she joind the company of the late Mr. Wilson Barrett. Thenceforward her career was one of continued success. In 1881 she played with the late Sir Henry Irving in "The Bells" and "The Merchant of Venice" and was a member of his Companies when he visited the United States in 1884 and again in 1887. In 1896, after having played with Wilson Barrett at the New Clympic and with Forbes Robertson at the Lyceum, she and her husband took over the Haymarket Theatre, where she appeared in in leading parts in "Under the Red Robe" "The Little Minister" and many other successes. In 1898 she was compelled to retire from the stage for three years owing to illness, and again from 1902 until 1905, but made a welcome reappearance in 1905 at His Majesty's Theatre with Sir Beerbohm Tree's Company.—Ed.

RUSSIA RECOGNIZED BY MEXICO

South American States Thought Likely to Follow Suit

Moscow, July 13.

Mexico, which was represented at the International Conference of the League of Industrial Workers, has officially recognized Russia.

According to the Russians, the Argentine is expected to recognize Russia shortly and the Powers in the Central and the Southern Americas are thought not unlikely to follow suit.—Eastern News Agency.

BRITISH CONFERENCE WITH SOVIET

Rumours of Money for Moscow and Soviet Debt to Britain to Be Recognized

London, July 11.

It is understood that the Anglo-Soviet Conference is at present considering an agreement, calculated to benefit the Soviet Government to the extent of £10,000,000. It is stated that, if the Treaty of Commerce is concluded, it will supersede the trade agreement of 1921 and enable the Soviet to claim the money which belonged to the Russian Imperial Government and is now lying in English banks.

It is pointed out in well-informed circles, however, that the matter will not be the subject of a separate agreement, but part of a general treaty, embodying a complete agreement on all points, including that of the Soviet indebtedness to Britain.—Reuter.

ATTACK OF ZAGHLUL PASHA

Egypt's Premier Shot at and Wounded: Police Searching Cairo for Anarchists

Cairo, July 12.

Zaghlul Pasha was slightly wounded in the chest by a revolver shot at the station to-day when he was starting for Alexandria.

The assailant has been arrested.

Zaghlul Pasha was going to Alexandria to attend the Bairam reception. He was walking on the platform between the Sub-Governor and the Acting Commandant of Police amid cheering crowds when suddenly a trousered Effendi about 20 years of age fired at him from behind the front rank of spectators. He then threatened the Police Commandant, but he did not fire again. The assailant was rescued from the raging mob with difficulty and put on the train which left the station. Zaghlul Pasha was removed to his home. His condition is satisfactory and he has now been removed to his private house on Roda Island.

His assailant was brought to Cairo under a strong guard and is being examined.

Assailant Nearly Lynched.

Later.

The assailant of Zaghlul Pasha was a student named Abd-El Latif Abd-El-Kadir. He arrived in Cairo in June from Germany. He was injured by the crowd who tried to storm the carriage, where he was protected by the police, in order to lynch him. Zaghlul Pasha is now in a private hospital. Bulletins regarding his condition are reassuring.—Reuter.

Cairo, July 13.

Zaghlul Pasha is making a splendid recovery. His condition is good and he expects to be released from hospital in a few days' time.

The police are searching the houses of suspects throughout the country. The extremist Sheikh Shaweesh and a few others have been arrested.—Reuter.

Evidence that the Conspiracy Was Laid in Berlin

Cairo, July 14.

Documents have been discovered suggesting that the conspiracy against Zaghlul Pasha was hatched in Berlin.—Reuter.

London, July 14.

In the House of Commons to-day the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, replying to Mr. L. R. Lumley (Conservative), said that the Egyptian Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, had expressed readiness to enter into negotiations with the British Government, but that the date of the meeting had not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

POWERS AND MOROCCO

U.S. Accepts Tangier Convention But Declines to Partake in Administration

Washington, July 12.

The United States has informed Britain and France of her willingness to agree conditionally to the Tangier Convention, signed in Paris, but declines to participate in the actual administration of the zone.—Reuter's American Service.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Held by Insurgents Under Bombardment by Federals

Montevideo, July 11.

The rebels are reported to be continuing their operations successfully and to be completely in control of Sao Paulo.—Reuter.

Buenos Aires, July 11.

The newspaper *"La Nacion"* says that the Government of Sao Paulo has been deposed and that the revolutionary junta has formed a temporary Government.

July 12.

A virtual state of civil war between the revolutionaries and the Federal Government exists at Sao Paulo. The censorship is very strict, but official *communiqués* from Rio de Janeiro indicate that bombardment of Sao Paulo is in progress. The Federal troops, who were earlier reported within the city, have apparently retired. The rebels control the city and the surrounding country.

An official *communiqué* states that the loyalists are advancing and concentrating their fire on certain points of Sao Paulo with satisfactory results.—Reuter.

Washington, July 12.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that Federal artillery bombarded Sao Paulo, which has already suffered severly at the hands of the rebels.—Reuter's American Service.

Rebels Now Marching on Santos: British Life and Property Safe

Buenos Aires, July 13.

According to a telegram from Santos, the rebels are masters of the situation at Sao Paulo and are now marching on Santos. The Governor of the State of Sao Paulo has issued a proclamation stating that he is temporarily obliged to transfer the seat of Government. General Ysidoro Lopez, the rebel leader, declares that the movement is directed against the Federal Government.—Reuter's American Service.

London, July 13.

It is understood from an authoritative source in London that British life and property has not suffered injury in the rebellion in Brazil, which is confined to the city and immediate neighbourhood of Sao Paulo.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting at Sao Paulo

New York, July 14.

It is reported from Santos that the fighting at Sao Paulo is very desperate. Refugees state that the casualties among troops and civilians amount to 3,000. Hotels have been converted into hospitals and are crowded with the wounded. It is believed that the rebels defending Sao Paulo number 34,000, while the Federal troops there or *en route* are estimated at 24,000.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Buenos Ayres, July 14.

According to news from the frontier, persons arriving at Santos declare that 15,000 rebels at Sao Paulo, who are armed with artillery, are preparing to march on Rio de Janeiro. A Federal detachment of marines has been wiped out. There are 200 wounded in hospitals at Sao Paulo.—Reuter's American Service.

Buenos Aires, July 15.

A relayed message from the steamer, Andes, which is leaving Santos, says that the rebels are eight miles from the city. According to other advices the Federal troops continue to shell Pao Paulo but are not doing much damage. Some Federal artillery are reported to have joined the rebels.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Disturbing Effect on Foreign Markets: Speculation in Coffee Futures

New York, July 15.

Owing to the Brazilian revolt causing fears of shortening supplies in consuming countries, coffee futures are strong and active. Yesterday's advance was attended by heavy covering and European buying. The same influence caused further recessions in Brazilian bonds, which fell two to three points as compared with Saturday. Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN OIL LEASES SCANDAL

Mr. Sinclair Indicted for Contempt of Senate on Six Counts

Washington, July, 14.

The Supreme Court of Columbia has sustained six out of the ten counts in the indictment against Mr. Sinclair for contempt of the Senate in connexion with the Teapot Dome leases. The Court ruled out questions asked the defendant about alleged contributions of Sinclair stock to someone representing the Republican National Committee as irrelevant.—Reuter's American Service.

Ex-Secretary Fall Bound Over to Appear for Trial at Washington

El Paso, July 15.

Mr. A. B. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was to-day arraigned before the United States Commissioner in connexion with the indictments against him by the Columbia Grand Jury relative to charges arising from the leasing of the Teapot Dome oilfields.

Ex-Secretary Fall pleaded "Not Guilty." He waived preliminary hearing and gave a bond of $25,000 for his appearance at Washington. —Reuter's American Service.

THE LIQUOR PIRATES

Following Mulhouse Outrage Another Attack: Foreign Captain Killed

New York, July 11.

Following the report from Halifax that pirates boarded the French steamer Mulhouse off the New Jersey coast and seized a cargo of liquor valued at half a million dollars, prohibition officials now learn that the pirates boarded a second ship of foreign registry, killed the captain and threw his body overboard.

July 13.

While pursuing rumrunners in darkness with lights extinguished, a Quarantine Island police launch suddenly came under the fire of prohibition agents who mistook the launch for rumrunners. The commander of the launch was seriously injured.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN ENGLAND

Rousing Reception at Croydon: Preparations for Trip Across Atlantic

Constantinople, July 11.

The American worldfliers arrived here to-day.

July 12.

The American airmen would have left this morning but the Turkish authorities insisted on delay in order to allow them to examine the machines, which were visited by several Tukish aviators and military officials.

Although the engines are working splendidly they will be replaced by new engines at Hull and floats will replace the wheels before the Atlantic passage is undertaken.—Reuter.

Bukharest, July 13.

The American world-fliers landed at Bancasa yesterday, and left for Vienna this morning.—Reuter.

Vienna, July 13.

The American fliers arrived here this afternoon.—Reuter.

Paris, July 14.

The American world-fliers arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

London, July 16.

The American world fliers have arrived at Croydon.—Reuter.

London, July 16.

The American world-fliers were given a rousing reception by a large crowd at Croydon. They were welcomed by Major-General Sir William Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, members of the American Embassy and Mrs. Maclaren.

Lieutenant Smith in an interview said that he would not do the trip again for a million dollars. The airmen had had two days' rest since they started, one in Paris and one in Constantinople.

July 17.

The American world-fliers this morning flew from Croydon to Brough, Yorkshire, where the aeroplanes will be fitted with new engines and floats for the Atlantic crossing.—Reuter.

Washington, July 16.

The Navy Department has improved the plans for assisting the American aviators to complete their world flight. Ships will be placed along the Atlantic route to be followed by the airmen and a chain of wireless communication will be established throughout.—Reuter's American Service.

FOURTEENTH OF JULY IN PARIS

Silent Tribute to the Unknown Soldier: Striking Ceremony

Paris, July 15.

On the occasion of the Fourteenth of July celebrations a striking ceremony took place before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In the presence of enormous crowds, detachments of all arms defiled before the Tomb in impressive silence. By the side of the Tomb stood the Cabinet Ministers, Marshals and members of the Diplomatic Corps. A squadron of aeroplanes flew overhead. In the afternoon the American world-fliers flew over the Tomb, and were cheered by the crowds.—Reuter.

ENGLISHMAN KILLED BY MEXICAN BANDITS

Agent of Eagle Oil Company and Nephew of Lord Jellicoe

Mexico City, July 11.

Bandits at Portrero del Lano, Vera Cruz, shot dead Mr. Herbert Vereker, an employee of the Eagle Oil Company, because he refused to hand over money.

It appears that Mr. Vereker insisted on remaining at Portrero after the withdrawal of the military garrison. He had twice previously been captured by bandits, but was released in spite of non-payment of ransom.

Mr. Vereker was a nephew of Admiral Lord Jellicoe.—Reuter's American Service.

FOREST FIRES ALONG PACIFIC COAST

Enormous Damage to Property but No Loss of Life

San Francisco, July 15.

Damage estimated at $1,000,000 has been done by forest fires along the Pacific Coast of the United States and British Columbia.

There is much anxiety in regard to the safety of villages in the path of the flames. Thirty-five persons, including 11 children of the village of Wheeler's Mill in Washington, are missing. No news is available of several families of settlers at Pine Creek.

Heavy rains have improved the situation.

Later.

All the persons reported missing in the forest fires have now apparently been accounted for.—Reuter's American Service.

LLOYD'S SHIPBUILDING RETURNS

Decrease in World's Tonnage Owing to Large Number of Ships Broken Up

London, July 16.

A decrease in the world's tonnage as compared with last year is shown in Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the first time since the tables were compiled. There was a total of 64,000,000 tons in June as compared with 65,000,000 tons in June last year, including 19,000,000 tons in Great Britain and Ireland as compared with 19,250,000 tons last year. The decrease is mainly due to the large amount of tonnage broken up.

As compared with 1914, Great Britain and Ireland have 18,917,000 tons as against 18,877,000: the British Dominions 2,213,000 against 1,407,000: the United States 11,823,000, against 1,837,000: France 3,193,000 against 1,918,000: Germany 2.856,000 against 5,098,000: Holland 2,533,000 against 1,471,000: Italy 2,676,000 against 1,428,000: and Japan 3,655,000 against 1,642,000.—Reuter.

London, July 13.—A record assembly of advertising experts last night attended a ball and reception at the Albert Hall to 5,000 delegates from all parts of the world to the Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World which the Prince of Wales will open at Wembley to-morrow. Two thousand of the delegates are American.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN DUTCH RUBBER

Special Legislation to Facilitate Investment

London, July 12.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Dutch Colonial Minister, replying to written questions in the Second Chamber yesterday, admitted that the United States expert sent to the Dutch East Indies to investigate the chances of foreign capital in the rubber industry sent home a report raising objections to the East Indies tax legislation and revision proposals which he declared would make it extremely difficult for rubber companies operating in the East Indies to meet the competition of Malaya and Ceylon.

The Minister stated that the preliminary budget for the East Indies for 1925 would authorize replacement of the present taxes on the companies by a proportional tax on profits. He expressed the opinion that this would lessen the competition of Malaya and Ceylon and improve the chances for investment of American capital in East Indies rubber companies.—Reuter.

LISBON'S "RED LEGION"

Businessmen Blackmailed and Forced to Flight

Lisbon, June 1.

Lisbon is becoming terrorized by an association of extremists, calling themselves "The Red Legion," the members of which have been committing bomb outrages and shooting prominent men in broad daylight. Three such attempts were made in one week and, acting on the advice of the police, several well-known businessmen have left for France after having received threatening letters. More than 60 arrests have been made and documents found indicate that the legion has a large membership of young men. An arsenal of bombs and weapons was found in the home of one of the men arrested.—Reuter.

LA FOLLETTE NOW DENIED FARMERS' SUPPORT

Two Communists Put Up by Workers' Organization

Chicago, July 11.

The National Farmer-Labour Party of America will not support Senator La Follette, the Progressives' candidate for the presidency.

The executive committee, confronted with the withdrawal of its candidates, Messrs. MacDonald and Bouck, has endorsed the candidacy of Mr. William Z. Foster and Mr Penjamin Titlow, two Communists, who are Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the Workers' Party of America.—Reuter's American Service.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR

Gambling in Wheat Futures

London, July 16.

Speculation on bad harvests in America is blamed for the disquieting increase in the price of flour from 37/- to 43.6 per sack in the past two months. A prominent trade authority points out that France and Germany both report bad crops and that the Canadian supplies are estimated at 30 per cent. below normal. He declares that "almost every office boy in the United States is at present gambling in wheat futures."—Reuter.

HINDU-MOHAMMEDAN RIOTS IN DELHI

Delhi, July 11.

There were riots between Hindus and Mussulmans practically in every part of the city to-day. Seven persons are reported killed. The police are patrolling the streets with armoured-cars.—Reuter.

Delhi, July 13.

The riots yesterday were due to Hindus objecting to Moslems drawing water from a certain well. Two persons were killed and 80 injured. The situation is now quiet. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent further racial riots.—Reuter.

Delhi, July 16.

A serious riot, resulting from the aggressive attitude of Mohammedans towards Hindus, necessitated firing by the military, who were called in with armoured cars. There were no casualties from the firing but six were otherwise killed and 100 wounded in street fighting. The origin of the trouble was due to Mohammedans persisting in carrying a sacrificial cow through the prohibited area where Hindus reside. The Mohammedans set fire to a Hindu house and broke open a temple and descrated the idols. Order was restored after four hours. —Reuter.

INDIAN FRONTIER DISASTER

Allahabad, July 11.

It is reported from Meshed that 300 Government cavalry were killed during a night attack by Turcomans in the latter's country. The remainder of the cavalry escaped to Bujnur, whither reinforcements have been sent.—Reuter.

U. S. STEAMER AGROUND

Colon, July 13.

The American steamer Half Moon, from New York for Batavia, is aground in the Panama Canal near Darien. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.—Reuter.

Colon, July 14.

The American steamer Half Moon, which ran aground in the Panama Canal near Darien, got off without assistance.—Reuter's American Service.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS IN MOROCCO

Gibraltar, July 11.

General Primo de Rivera arrived at Algeciras to-day *en route* to Morocco.

The situtation on the Tetuan front is reported to be improving. The Spanish forces have consolidated their recent successes and are holding strong positions along the river Last.—Reuter.

NEW OIL WELL AT BAKU

Moscow, July 13.

A new oil gusher at Baku has yielded 4,000 tons of oil in 63 hours.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL

Paris, July 13.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the clauses of the Amnesty Bill, applying to MM. Caillaux and Malvy, by 310 votes to 202. The Right Centre pursued obstructionist tactics and demanded a public ballot on each vote.—Reuter.

U. S. REFUSAL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS' OFFER

London, July 12.

It is reported from New York that replying to the League of Nations with regard to the draft treaty of mutual assistance, Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, states unequivocally that it is impossible for the Government to adhere to it. He says that the United States, having reduced her own armament, continues to hope that the other Powers will act similarly.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. EXCLUSION ACT AND HAWAIIAN JAPANESE

London, July 15.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" foreshadows renewal of the immigration agitation in Japan in consequence of orders issued by the Department of Labour that Japanese residents in Hawaii are barred from admission into continental United States. —Reuter.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO RESIGNING

Mexico City, July 15.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Warren, who is in charge of the British interests in Mexico, says that he will return to Washington to resign, having accomplished his mission for resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico.—Reuter's American Service.

TAMMANY'S NEW HEAD

New York, July 15.

Judge George W. Olvany has been appointed head of Tammany Hall in succession to the late Mr. Charles Murphy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DEATH SENTENCE ON OPIUM SMUGGLERS

Moscow, July 16.

Two soldiers have been sentenced to death for smuggling two pounds of opium across the frontier of Turkestan.—Reuter.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI

Washington, July 15.

The board of inquiry finds that the recent explosion on board the battleship Mississippi was due to insufficient air pressure being used in cleaning the bore of the big gun. It also finds that the fire in the upper handling room was due to the safety doors not being entirely closed.—Reuter's American Service.

THE SPREAD OF MALARIA IN RUSSIA

Moscow, July 15.

An international conference, including representatives of the League of Nations and 11 European countries, held to discuss means to combat malaria, has decided to despatch a commission to the Ukraine, Volga, Caucasus and Donetz to study preventive measures on the spot.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF DRUGS ON ITALIAN STEAMER

New York, July 15.

Officials raided an Italian steamer from Genoa this morning and seized 600 packages of narcotics, which, it is alleged, it was intended to smuggle into the country. Customs agents, thereupon, took possession of the vessel for a more complete search. Some of the ship's officers and a number of the crew have been arrested.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN HOLLAND

The Hague, July 16.

Admiral MacCully, commanding the American Squadron, which is visiting Dutch waters, accompanied by the commanders of the Wyoming and the Arkansas and by other officers of the squadron, officially visited the Minister of Marine and later called on the Burgomaster of The Hague.

The American Naval Attaché in the afternoon entertained at a luncheon Admiral MacCully and his suite, the Minister of Marine and a number of Dutch naval authorities.—Reuter.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT COLOMBO

London, July 16.

Questioned by Mr. P. J. H. Hannon (Conservative) regarding the seizure of arms on the German steamer Schlesien at Colombo, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the cases containing arms and ammunition had been forfeited and the master of the vessel fined.—Reuter.

IRISH REBELS RELEASED

London, July 16.

It was announced in Dublin tonight that Eamonn de Valera and Austin Stack had been released.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN MOSCOW

Moscow, July 17.

Three persons were killed and many houses were destroyed by an earthquake at Fashkeut yesterday.—Reuter.

London, July 11.—The Queen of Spain visited the Hongkong Section of the Wembley Exhibition this afternon.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

Committees Discussing German Finances: Dominions' Representation

London, July 17.

The three committees appointed by the Allied Conference yesterday are meeting at the Foreign Office this afternoon to deal: (1) with the problem of German default; (2) with the best way of restoring German economic and fiscal unity; and (3) with methods of transferring German payments from the receiving body in Berlin to the creditor countries.

The first important result of the Conference that has been reported is the announcement of Mr. Logan, the American observer, that the United States would not object to the appointment of an American representative on the Reparation Commission in order to establish flagrant default on Germany's part. As the United States Government is unable to nominate an American member of the Commission without the consent of Congress, which does not meet till the autumn, the committee have decided that the American representative should be nominated by the World Court at The Hague.

As regards Dominions representation, the consultations are progressing and it is said to be certain that representation will be arranged in time for the next plenary meeting of the Conference.—Reuter.

THE MANIFOLD USES OF ADVERTISEMENT

International Convention Concluded: Desire to Avert Further Warfare

London, July 17.

The International Advertising Convention concluded on July 14 a series of sessions at which a number of prominent personages, including Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Winston Churchill, made speeches and some papers were read. At the conclusion a telegram was sent to the King and to President Coolidge expressing an earnest desire to co-operate towards the economic restoration of the world.

There were very enthusiastic scenes at the farewell session. The delegates ranged under the banners representing 42 countries and states and, led by an orchestra, joined in the singing of the national tunes of the different countries.

The President of the Convention, M. Lou (Holland), was presented with a signed photograph of the Prince of Wales, the Patron of the Convention.

The meeting finally passed a resolution urging a conference of leaders of nations with a view to preventing wars.—Reuter.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD LOSSES

Alternative to Subsidies as Means of Running Ships Less Expensively

London, July 18.

Mr. Plummer, the Vice-President of the United States Shipping Board, who is at present in London accompanied by a number of American shipping experts, declared in an interview to-day that the object of his visit was to seek an alternative to the present system of subsidies to American shipping.

He stated that two alternatives were to enforce discriminating duties whereby goods carried in American bottoms were admitted cheaper than foreign-carried goods, or to induce foreign shipowners trading with America to agree to an increase in rates in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE VETOED

London, July 17.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has voted against a strike, by 18,298 votes to 15,780.—Reuter.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo in Complete Control of Rebels: Reinforcements for Federal Troops

Montevideo, July 17.

Steamship passengers from Santos describe the situation at Sao Paulo as grave. A prominent South American states that the revolutionaries, so far from retreating, are advancing daily. They number 20,000 exclusive of civilian helpers. The rebels are in complete possession of Sao Paulo and can take Santos whenever they wish. They are requisitioning supplies and distributing them among the inhabitants.

Washington, July 17.

According to authentic reports received by the State Department from Rio de Janeiro, 3,000 Government troops arrived there and entrained for Sao Paulo, while 15,000 Federal troops have already surrounded Sao Paulo, which is being bombarded.—Reuter's American Service.

SMUGGLED NARCOTIC IN ITALIAN STEAMER

Ship's Plumber Held on Bail: Rest of Crew Discharged

New York, July 17.

The United States Commissioner has dismissed the charge of smuggling narcotics against the officers and crew of the Italian steamer from Genoa (which was raided by officials who seized 600 packages of narcotics and arrested some of the ship's officers and crew) except the ship's plumber, whose bail of $15,000 is continued.—Reuter's American Service.

DEATH OF THE LAST OF THE GARIBALDIS

Rome, July 17.

The last of the Garibaldis died to-day in the person of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, aged 77, the son of the famous Giuseppe Garibaldi.—Reuter.

MACLAREN SAFE

Found Sheltering in a Bay

Tokyo, July 18.

The latest report from the destroyer Isokaze, which is searching for Squadron-Leader MacLaren, despatched at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, says that several inlets have been visited but without success.

Later.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren has been found.

Later.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren and his companions are safe in a bay on the southwest shore of Urup Island, according to a wireless message from the steamer, Uruppu Maru, to the Japanese destroyer, Isokaza. The Isokaze has proceeded thither.

Squadron-Leader MacLaren and his companions are all well. The machine is intact. They landed there on July 16 owing to a dense fog. Later, owing to increasing wind, the machine was moved to a neighbouring lake. They are expecting to hop off to-morrow morning for Paramushiru. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

London, July 18.

Mrs. MacLaren is overjoyed at the news that her husband has been found. She said that she always felt that he would be safe. —Reuter.

SOVIET POLICE POWERS

More Autocratic than Tsarism Ever Dreamed of

Moscow, July 18.

An official decree empowers police superintendents summarily to inflict fines not exceeding 25 gold roubles and ordinary policemen to inflict fines not exceeding 3 gold roubles for minor offences.—Reuter.

38 HRS. IN AN AIRPLANE

Frenchmen's World Record

Paris, July 18.

Flying without interruption for 38 hours, the French airmen, M.M. Coupet and Drouhin, have beaten by 44 minutes the duration record established by the Americans, Messrs. Smith and Richter, last year.—Reuter.

U. S. GRAIN RATE CASE

Farmers' Action Dismissed

Washington, July 17.

The Inter-State Commission has dismissed a grain rate case, brought by farmers for the reduction of railway freight rates. The Commission is of opinion that the benefit to the average farmer by such a reduction would be small compared to the disastrous effect on the revenues and credit of certain railways.—Reuter's American Service.

ANOTHER WORLD FLIGHT

International Team and Machinery

London, July 18.

Another world flight will shortly start from Amsterdam. It will be of an international character as the machine is Dutch, the pilot an Argentinian, Major Pedro Zanni, the observer, Lieutenant Nelson Page, and the engine, a British Napier. Major Zanni has bought three Fokker-Napier aeroplanes for the attempt. He will follow a route similar to that of Squadron-Leader MacLaren.—Reuter.

THE LEGITIMACY BILL

London, July 18.

The Legitimacy Bill, making legitimate children born out of weldlock whose parents subsequently marry, has been returned to the House of Lords owing to the fact that it did not pass all the legislative stages before the end of the session in which it was introduced. The House of Lords last night passed an amendment, which the House of Commons had previously rejected, excluding from the provisions of the Bill an illegitimate child whose father or mother was married to a third person when it was born.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR

London, July 17.

The London Flour-millers' Association have advanced the price of standard grade flour 1s. to 44s. 6d. per sack.

Note.—The price of flour has risen from 37s. to 44s. during the past two months. The increase is attributed to speculation on bad harvests in America.—Reuter.

LANGUAGE COURSES FOR ARMY OFFICERS

London, July 17.

An Army Order announces that 40 vacancies have been allotted to Commands for courses of study for officers in Japanese, Turkish, Arabic and Russian. The courses will be held at King's College, University College and the School of Oriental Studies.—Reuter.

HOLLAND'S PURCHASE OF MUNITIONS

The Hague, July 17.

The First Chamber to-day passed a supplementary credit of 2,000,000 florins on the war estimates for meeting a munitions contract with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR PARIS LETTER

Why M. Millerand Was Assailed: Should a President Be a Mere Figure-head?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, May 29.

The result of the general election has encouraged the advanced Socialists and Communists to try to pay off old scores with President Millerand, whom they have never forgiven for going over to the bourgeoisie. One of Jaurès' former lieutenants, M. Renaudel, who was rejected by the electors in 1919 but was now returned to Parliament, goes so far as to tell the Radical-Socialist majority that their first act should be to refuse to govern so long as M. Millerand remains at the Elysée, and this view is expressed with more or less violence by the party organs.

M. Millerand is accused of "fabricating the electoral franc" which means that he was a strong supporter of M. Poincaré's scheme for increasng taxation and placing the national finances on a sound basis, so as to be able to prove to the country that the depreciation of the franc was stopped. One would have thought that the maintenance of the national credit was one of the first duties of a President, but M. Millerand's enemies refuse to admit that he was actuated by patriotic motives, and they declare that he has gone beyond his constitutional powers, compromised himself by supporting the Bloc National, and ignored the impartiality which should be his first care.

M. Millerand has never made any secret of his conviction that the President of the French Republic was not intended by the constitution to be a mere figurehead. He thinks that the first citizen of the land has not only the right but the duty to express his views in all matters affecting the vital interests of the country. What is the use, he argues, of electing a man to the presidency if his knowledge and accumulated experience are to be shut up in a sealed box?

Unfortunately, these views run counter to one of the strongest political sentiments of the French people. They will not endure anything in the nature of personal authority. They do not want a one-man government. They have never forgotten what happened when they allowed Napoleon III to overthrow the Second Republic and put himself in its place. They do not want anyone to exercise power without checks and restrictions. They prefer a constitutional machine with plenty of brakes, and they suspect the man who depends rather on his own judgment in driving than on using the brakes.

Radicals' Delicate Position.

For these reasons I am inclined to think that the attacks on M. Millerand meet with a certain amount of sympathy, but the Radicals are hardly likely to begin by bringing about a Presidential crisis. They have their own programme to attend to. They have to justify some of their electoral promises and prove that they can manage public affairs with better results than were obtained by their predecessors. In all probability the Socialists will not join the new Cabinet. They will give it support, and also plenty of criticism. The Communist goad will be frequently applied to the flanks of the Radical cow to move it faster along the road. In view of the uncertain nature of their alliance with the Extreme Left, and the smallness of their majority, the position of the Radicals in France will be as precarious as that of the Labour Government in England. A great deal depends on M. Herriot's tact in dealing with the extremists and resisting their demands without giving too much offence. What will he do, for instance, about the demand for an amnesty, which would bring M. Caillaux back to public life and enable Capt. Sadoux, the French officer who joined the Bolsheviks and was sentenced to death for treason, to return to France?

The Tragedies of Football.

An Association football tournament with the British Isles left out suggests "Hamlet" without the Ghost. The Olympic competition now proceeding in Paris is nevertheless not devoid of interest. It shows how the game has spread to portions of Europe which, from the sports point of view, have hitherto lain in outer darkness. Who would have predicted 10 years ago that Turks and Egyptians and Czechs, not to mention far distant Uruguay, would send football teams to Paris in 1924? In England the game has become so closely associated with everyday life that it is taken as a matter of course. In the "new" football countries, if we may judge by the doings of the teams seen in Paris, it is in the full flush of novelty.

Football, as they understand it, is not a highly finished piece of combined effort but an awakening of primæval forces, a conflict of strength and skill and ruse. Their instinct leads them to dramatise it in a manner which would give unstinted delight to a London crowd of spectators. In the match between Spain and Italy, when one of the Spanish backs—the captain, too!—sent the ball through his own goal, the situation was quite painful. The goalkeeper raised his hands to Heaven in mute appeal against this cruel blow of Fate. The culprit buried his face in his hands as if to shut out the horrid vision, while his comrades stood aghast and the Italians fell upon one another's neck and embraced. That goal was the only one scored, and the Spaniards, who were thought to have a good chance of going right through, were knocked out in the first round. No wonder their unfortunate captain shed tears as he walked back to the dressing-room!

Mlle. Lenglen's Jaundice.

Apropos of the Olympic Games, they will not, it seems, be deprived of the presence of that interesting personality, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the world's woman lawn tennis champion. It has been rumoured of late, and the rumour has doubtless been cabled to the uttermost parts of the earth, that she was laid low by illness and would be unable to compete either at Wimbledon or the Olympic Games. It was also said in some quarters that she stood a chance of being beaten at Wimbledon by Miss Helen Wills, the "new" American player. As a matter of fact, Mlle Lenglen, who is now at Nice, has had an attack of jaundice, which caused her to lose strength and weight, but she has now recovered and will resume training in a few days. She declares that she will appear at the Olympic Games but says nothing of her intentions concerning Wimbledon. Asked what she thought of Miss Wills she replied "Nothing," adding that she had never seen Miss Wills play. Very good judges of the game say that, though Miss Wills can undoubtedly hit very hard and accurately, she is not quick on her feet and does not show the power of anticipation which is necessary in a champion. Mlle. Lenglen has been supreme for so long that she must expect to see rivals raised up against her and perhaps extolled beyond their merits. In the meantime she holds her title and means to defend it.

*A telegram on Monday said that Mlle. Lenglen would not play at the Olympic Games. She did play at Wimbledon but retired half way through.

WHERE DO TAIPANS GO IN THE SUMMER TIME?

Mysterious Disappearances from City Offices

London, June 3.

The mystery of the disappearance from offices in the City and West End of managers and heads of departments for an hour or so in the morning or afternoon has been cleared up by a visit to Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here, on the green, smooth lawns, an 18-hole putting golf course has been laid out, and would-be golfers can try their hand at a cost of 3d. a round, which includes putters and balls. The London County Council are responsible for laying out the putting course. In the lunch hour the greens are covered with young men and girl clerks, and after office hours there is also a rush of players.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LETTER

The Scots and Golf: Are We Holding Our Own?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, June 4.

The fact that the Golf Championship in its last stage was an Oxford v. Cambridge affair emphasizes once more the prominent place in amateur golf now occupied by players who have represented these Universities on the links. Four out of the last five Championships have been won by members of the Oxford and Cambridge Society. In Scotland it is still true that the game claims its devotees from all ranks, but our record in the Championship hardly suggests that we are holding our own against the conquering Englishmen. Superlatively fine golf was played by some of the Scottish competitors, but because they had acquitted themselves so well up to a point one felt all the more disappointed that none of the four who figured in the last eight survived to provide an international final. Only two Scotsmen have wrested the Championship from their English rivals since 1909, Mr. J. L. C. Jenkins having won the last event before the war and Mr. W. I. Hunter being the winner in 1921. A Scottish victory is more than due. The standard of play among the best amateurs was never higher than it is to-day. Witness the remarkable scores in some of last week's matches. Mr. Denys Kyle's 60 strokes for 16 holes, which was too brilliant even for the lion-hearted Mr. Tolley to survive; the best of Mr. Wethered's rounds, and those of several other competitors, represent golf of a quality that has not been excelled in an Amateur Championship played over St. Andrews, the greatest course in the world. Perhaps some of the credit for these astonishing performances (compared with those of ten years ago) should be given to the ball manufacturer, but, after making allowance for that, there remains the evidence of the power and skill of the players themselves. To be beaten after playing golf which represented an average of less than four strokes for each hole—this was the fate of Mr. Tolley—is an experience with which most golfers who know the difficulties of St. Andrews and sympathize.

Birthday Honours List.

The first Birthday Honours List of Labour Government was looked forward to with some curiosity, but with the exception of the absence of any Peerages it shows no difference from its predecessors. Politics, it should be said, are barred. One of the two Baronetcies goes to Mr. Alexander Grant, the managing director of the Edinburgh firm of Messrs. M'Vitie & Price (Ld.), biscuit manufacturers. Mr. Grant, it will be remembered, was the donor last year of £100,000 which enabled the Government to take over the Advocates' Library as an institution available to the people of Scotland. It will be noted with interest that Mr. Grant has always taken a keen and practical interest in the development of Forres, Lossiemouth, and other parts of his native district, and has frequently gifted large sums on behalf of the Lossiemouth golf course. A personal friend of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, he acted as host to the Prime Minister during the latter's recent visit to Edinburgh.

Prominent among the new Knights is our best known Scottish painter and etcher, Mr. D. Y. Cameron, R. A. Another well-known Scot is honoured, Mr. W. L. Sleigh, of a leading motor and cycle firm, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. A third Knight is Mr. Robert Donald, who began a successful journalistic career in Edinburgh, was editor of the "Daily Chronicle" and managing director of United Newspapers (Ld.). He was President of the Institute of Journalists; Chairman of the Empire Press Union, and Chairman of the Publicity Committee, in connexion with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. During the war he reported several times on propaganda, and was a Director at the Ministry of Information.

Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, who received the decoration of C.B.E. "in recognition of her contribution to folk music," is a well-known and popular figure in Scottish musical circles. The Hebridean melodies which she has rediscovered and published have become famous all over the world, because of their haunting beauty, and music lovers are under a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Kennedy Fraser in this connexion. She is a daughter of the late David Kennedy, the Scots singer.

The Church in Scotland.

A great experiment has been an unqualified success. By the appointment of a commoner to represent the King at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, quite apart from the fact that he was a member of the Labour party, there has been established a precedent which will make its influence felt as long as the office endures. This, it may be said, is the unanimous opinion of the Scottish press. After all, there is no State Church in the world where such an appointment could be more fitting. The Church of Scotland is a democratic church, the "church of the poor," administered with plainness and frugality, and its ministers have all liberty of conscience in spite of State connexion. It sprang from the people, and is peculiarly the church of the people. In Mr. Brown the High Commissioner was more really representative of the Church than perhaps any previous holder of the office. This year's Assembly has for this and other reasons been more in touch with the common life of the nation than ever before, at least in modern times; and the important subjects discussed especially that of Church union, gather a fresh vitality, which may help to carry them through to early fruition.

Obituary.

At New York, on the 24th inst., John G. Todd, late with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and formerly with Anchor Line at Marseilles and New York.

At Rowantree, Kilmun, on May 31, Archibald Kerr, late of the China Navigation Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai.

"Scots Wha Hae."

The Scots are by no means unanimous about the Home Rule Bill, but it appears that the English are all for it. One of their poets speaks:—

England's Chance.

Scots wha are o' Maxton's breed
Scots wham Kirkwood lo'es taw lead,
May Buchanan's Bill succeed,
Some day yet, say we!

May the day come soon again
When there are at No. 10
Gathered chiefly English men,
What a day tae see!

Ruled nae longer frae the Clyde,
Think o' England's joy and pride,
Yon's the day will coincide
With the day she's free!

Caledonia stern and wild,
Keep it up, ye naughty child,
Get the English really riled,
That's the stuff tae gie.

We are afraid, however, that they will have to grin and bear with their Scottish visitors for a while yet.

Compliments of a Sort.

The Rev. D. C. Stewart is responsible for the following stories. A well-known city clergyman was assistant to a great preacher. One evening after service the beadle was helping my friend to disrobe. Said the beadle, "O' a' the assistants I hae kent here, you maist resemble the auld doctor." "How's that?" my friend eagerly asked, thinking a compliment was coming. "You sweat like him in the oxter."

Some of the compliments paid me have been rather qualified. "Come back soon," said a woman. "Haste ye back, I'm aye unco' glad to see ye. In fact, minister, I'm unco' fond o' you, though I canna see ony parteeclar reason for't."

On another occasion she evidently saw a "parteeclar reason for't." She had been reviewing to me the great trials she had had to endure. "But you got through," I said. "Ay, wi' Providence and you ahint me—espaichally you!" My friend's kind invitation to hasten back reminds me of what another woman said to her minister. "Gude day, Mr. Broon; gude day, and thank ye! I'm awful prood o' yer veesit. In fact, I'm mair prood than it's a' worth!"

Divots from St. Andrews.

It is rather singular and perhaps not too good a sign that the Royal and Ancient governing authority for the past two years, on the eve of chmapionships, has had cause to issue a warning against golfers using implements or attachments foreign to tradition. Last year in the "Open" at Troon the ban was put on the pepper-box faced iron clubs, in the improvization of which all the hand-punches in Troon had been going night and day for some time. Now it is the colossal tees of "cranks" that has got the knock at St. Andrews. Why not play the game?

The fall in the Amateur Championship so early of the only American representative, Mr. Brown, of Honolulu, while regrettable, nevertheless conforms with precedent. In 20 years only one American player, Mr. Travis, of New York—who, by the way, was an Australian by birth, has won the cup; while two others, Francis Ouimet and "Chick" Evans, have reached the semi-final stage. Perhaps their worst year was 1921 when, after badly whipping us in the international, all of their players, including Bobby Jones, their present champion, went down before the semi-final.

In all these fights perhaps the most sensational in respect of its chagrin to the big American gallery in attendance was the fall of "Chick" Evans at Prestwick in 1911 to Bruce Pearce, a left-handed Australian. After a tie Evans put his second shot into a bunker before the first green. Seeing the desperateness of his plight, he flung off his coat and descended into the deeps of the bunker. At least 1,000 silent Americans walked back to the clubhouse when they saw "Chick" fail to place the ball near enough the hole to save the game.

CHESHAM HOUSE

Soviet's Claim to London Legation: Real Design of Bolsheviks

The application made through the British Foreign Office by the Soviet Delegation demanding possession of Chesham House, the home of the former Russian Imperial Embassy in London, and of the offices of the former Russian Consulate General in Bedford-square, together with all their contents, will shortly form the subject of legal proceedings in the British Courts.

The Soviet Government through Rakovsky have, the "Morning Post" is informed, issued writs against M. Sabline, late Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Provisional Government; M. Onou, Consul-General of the same Government; and Colonel Belyæff, in whose custody had been left documents relating to the Russian Government Committee—a mission which dealt with supplies for the Russian Armies during the first three years of the war—demanding the surrender of all papers in their possession and also of all furniture, etc., of the buildings occupied by the Russian Embassy and Consulate.

As regards the buildings themselves, of which the respective landlords are the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Bedford and the leaseholders Countess Benckendorff, widow of the last Russian Ambassador, and Baron Heyking, late Consul-General of the Russian Imperial Government, no legal proceedings have so far been instituted.

Refusal to Surrender Documents.

It now seems quite obvious that the Soviet Government really wishes to obtain access to documents which, in the opinion of the Che-Ka, may provide information regarding the activities abroad of loyal Russians who embraced the cause of the White Forces. These documents would provide the Moscow butchers with a new excuse for wholesale executions, and the persecution of all relatives of persons involved in what the Communists call "counter-revolutionary" efforts.

For this reason Rakovsky appears to be particularly insistent on gaining access to the archives of the Consulate-General, where no documents of any political significance or value have ever been kept, but where records of Russian citizens, who have refused to become subjects of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and continue to use registration and nationality certificates issued by the Russian Refugees' Relief Committee, may be perhaps found.

M. Onou, on being informed by the Foreign Office that, in the opinion of the British Government, he should hand over all his archives to Rakovsky, refused to do so.

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER

Glowing American Tribute to Cockchafer's Action in the Hawley Affair

The following striking testimony to American feeling in respect of H. M. S. Cockchafer's action at Wanhsien after the murder of Mr. Hawley appeared in the "Morning Oregonian" of June 24.

Portland, June 23.—To the opponents of Anglo-American amity in this country an Association Press dispatch from Peking, printed in the "Oregonian" June 23, seems directly addressed.

The commander of the small British gunboat, the Cockchafer, attached to the Yangtsze river patrol of the North China detachment, who probably does not rank above a captain, took it into his own hands to see that proper respect was given an American citizen beaten to death by Chinese sailors. This particular American received these honours because he was employed by a British firm, Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ld., a corporation having large and varied interests in China.

The British commander went a step further. He insisted that the two leading members of the guild of which these sailors were members should be shot on the beach where the American was fatally assaulted. The dispatch from Peking says he "ordered the Chinese to arrest the two leading members of the junk men's guild, convey them to the spot and execute them." It might be pointed out that the junk men's guild is the "union" or organization to which belong all sailors of Chinese junks, or small freight-carrying sailing vessels.

Had the captain of the Monocacy, Villalobos or any other American gunboat taken such definite action in China there is little doubt that the cry of Chinese students, representing the so-called "new China," would be made with such clamor that it would be followed by a congressional investigation in Washington. Then would naturally follow a battle of party politicians which, if it did not result in a censure for the American naval officer, would probably detract from any action he might have taken.

Possibly there is a lesson for America in the action of the commander of H. M. S. Cockchafer. Possibly this is an indication that the British government is leading other foreign governments in an about-face which will put to an end the dilly-dallying and "face-saving" policies which have been so persistently employed by foreign governments in China.

A few more demonstrations of foreign power, one or two other indications that the "gunboat policy" is still a potentiality if no longer a recognized and definite programme, will put an end to such outrages as the Lincheng bandit episode, the raiding of American and other foreign missions and the holding in captivity of foreign nationals resident in China.

To the commander of the British gunboat Cockchafer Americans owe a debt of gratitude. Possibly he will help us shake off the lethargy of provincialism.

J. E. Doyle.

WOMAN'S STATUS IN OLD JAPAN

Members of the Japan Society heard at 22 Russell Square, on April 30, the first part of a paper on "Japanese Marriage Law, Past and Present," which was delivered by Mr. Y. Okuma, Second Secretary at the Japanese Embassy.

Mr. Okuma, speaking of marriage law in the past, said it was based upon the ancient cult of ancestor worship which made it imperative that the family should be perpetuated, and marriage represented a union for this purpose. Although in the earliest times men and woman were on an equal footing the "house-father," the head of the family, gradually increased in power and threw into insignificance the "house-mother." Hence the ascendancy of man over woman, husband over wife. Buddhism, also, weakened the position of women. The belligerent age, before the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603,led to a further ascendancy of the male. Any act of disobedience to her husband might involve a wife's dismissal. Christianity had had some influence towards the emancipation of women. Even in ancient Japan marriage was a great event and consent was necessary from the heads of both houses concerned. Polygamy was lawful, but not polyandry. Polygamy was usually treated, however, as an unavoidable necessity in the lack of issue. After the introduction of the Chinese legal system there were many changes. A legal status was given to plural wives, who were in a position similar to servants or slaves, the chief wife having maternal rights over their children. Seven causes of divorce were introduced, or rather consolidated. They were sterility, adultery, disobedience to either parent-in-law, loquacity, larceny, jealousy, and serious disease. The wife was divorced by the husband signing a deed, countersigned by the nearest parents or grandparents. The wife could not in any circumstances divorce her husband. In the Tokugawa Shogunate a civil court of divorce administered by the councils of Buddhist temples was formed. Divorce was really expulsion from the house, which permitted the wife to re-marry. The court came into being to enable the wife to divorce the man if the grounds were adjudged reasonable.

In 1896 the Civil Law was codified as a result of Japan throwing off the Chinese legal yoke with the restoration of the Meiji, and adopting a new legislative system, similar to those in every civilized country. As law could not be promulgated rapidly enough to meet the exigencies of the new state of things, the Grand Council of State issued an order that civil cases should be decided by the express provisions of written law and where there was no such law, according to custom. This law is binding even to-day, and opened the door to an influx of foreign law. Translations of the Code Napoleon and other Western law books were published, and unprecedented cases were decided by the Western principle of reason and equity. It thus came to pass that the Civil Code in force now was formed, and is still in force. In its formation the laws of France particularly, and of Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries were drawn upon, whilst paying due attention to native customs and usage, especially in regard to the laws relating to marriage. Of present-day marriage laws the second part of the paper, to be read at a subsequent session, will speak.

NOT ENOUGH GOLD SOVEREIGNS

Why Paper Pounds Must Still Suffice: 1929 at the Earliest

There is no chance of adopting the suggestion of Professor Gustay Cassel that the British Government and the banks should begin to issue sovereigns and half-sovereigns again and withdraw paper money.

Professor Cassel's reasons are not hygienic, although over 140,000 bacteria may have been discovered on a single Treasury Note, as announced recently by the "Lancet."

Professor Cassel's appeal to England to do the bold thing, and to do it now, by reintroducing gold coinage, is based on nothing like that. He wants England to set an example to other nations, and emphasise the value of the gold standard. So great an authority as Sir Felix Schuster, and other bankers, are inclined that way also.

But from a Treasury authority I learn (writes an "Evening Standard" representative) that there is not the slightest prospect of any immediate return to gold currency, however desirable economically or hygienically that may be.

"There is a new price level since the war. Far more money is in circulation," I was told. "The sovereigns, half-sovereigns and the bullion of the Bank and the Banks could not meet the requirements in a re-introduced gold currency, taking into account the reserves which must be held at the Bank of England.

"One cannot expect a return to gold currency at the earliest, I should say, before 1929, and it is doubtful even at that remote period on the present outlook."

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Protectionists' and Freetraders' Futile Attempts to Sink Differences and Combine against Labour: Proposal to Build Two 10,000-ton Cruisers and Dock

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne, June 2.

The position of Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, since he returned from Britain, has been getting increasingly difficult. It is not always easy to judge of the progress of events by the daily newspapers, for after all each has its own particular dish to cook, and it finds ingredients in each daily ministerial utterance or action. We were assured that Mr. Bruce and Dr. Earle Page, who is both Treasurer and leader of the Country Party, were conferring together with a view to ariving at some common *modus operandi* between the two parties against Labour.

An agreement has now been announced, but it amounts to very little. Practically it is that the first claim to existing seats at the next elections shall be with those (not Labour) at present holding them. If there are three-corner fights for Labour seats the preference votes shall be exchanged in such a way that the Labour boatswain gets all the shot. It is to be midshipman Easy duel over again. This seems perfectly simply, but at the moment of writing the agreement has only been reached as between Dr. Page and Mr. Bruce, and in these days there are thousands to say that the leaders cannot control the organizations behind them, but that they are merely the servants to do what the organization say. Dr. Page and Mr. Bruce may advise and recommend, but already Dr. Page is preparing for the fight of his political life. There is to be held in little less than a fortnight a conference of the Federal Country party unions, which after all means the unions of primary producers who have been dragged into the political scrimmage.

That the majority of farmers, like the majority of workers, know anything about politics or anything that is said in their name, is not to be believed. But it is before these delegates that Dr. Page has to explain the agreement. What they will say is on the lap of the Gods; equally, therefore, is the political fate of the Commonwealth Treasurer.

The Fiscal Issue.

Since the House of Representatives foregathered at the end of March there have been several indirect attacks by Country members upon the fiscal policy of the country. This so far is protectionist to an indubitable extent, but the freetraders are never weary of fighting their battles, and a section of the Country party—chiefly those who never belonged to Labour, and never will—have been helping the press with deputations to ministers, questions in parliament and general propaganda. Mr. Stewart, Minister for Works and Railways, is a freetrader, yet he found himself, in the interests of local engineers, compelled to vote for a local railway engine contract, about £30,000 in excess of duty paid imported English makes.

I told the story about the dumping duties on wire netting, and hardly a day passes but similar arguments arise. Suddenly, Mr. Chapman, minister for Trade and Customs, and author of the uncivil dismissal of Mr. E. S. Little as Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, announced his resignation, alleging ill-health as the reason. No one doubts that his health was bad, but many question its bearing upon his sudden retirement from a posititon in which he had not done a great deal of work, and was only about to fight battles in Parliament. Some think he was sacrificed to propitiate the Country party, and others that he was jettisoned by Mr. Bruce because the New South Wales section of the Nationalists were not satisfied with him, considering him too friendly with the leader of the Country party, and too doubtful as a serious protectionist. But the facts seem to be clear. The Country party is composed of Protectionists and Freetraders, and also of Conservatives and ex-Labourites, whose sole common issue is the price of farming implements, fertilizers and binding string. Outside those issues they revert, politically to their old faith, and exactly as the Nationalists—composing Liberals and ex-Labour—revert, so do the supporters of the Country party. This is an aspect of the matter that so far very few seem to recognize. Those who support Nationalist or Liberal governments continue to insist that all we require is a combination of the anti-Labour parties, quite ignoring the fact that there are now no so-called anti-Labour parties, such parties as do exist being composed of half Conservative and half Labour, with the latter ready to revert the moment the Conservative appears to be having his own way. For nearly 25 years Labour has held its own and gained a strength by sinking the fiscal question on its own account and allowing its opponents to break themselves on the rock before its eyes. The question seems to be whether the anti-Labour crowd will allow history to repeat itself. From all appearances it will.

The Northern Territory—Another Enigma.

If it were thought, from all the statements made during the long reces, that at last there was something definite and progressive to be said about the 500,000 square miles forming Australia's Northern Territory, called by unimaginative people the desert heart of the country or the Achilles' heel, so far anticipations have been disappointed. There has been introduced a Bill to provide for the termination of certain pastoral leases, which have still many years to run, and a rearrangement by which areas will be leased for pastoral purposes for long periods, subject to stocking, but with a reserved right to the Crown for reclaiming for closer settlement. Before South Australia handed the Territory over to the Commonwealth the State politicians undoubtedly sold practically all the interests, and the Commonwealth, under Deakin, took over the country with all the shackles of half-century leases. The present effort is to repudiate the leases, without appearing to do so. The offer is made that if the leases are surrendered other long leases will be granted, but obviously on terms more suited to the Commonwealth. To most people this seems a quite sensible thing to do, but Labour politicians will not learn. They still think that perpetual leasehold is a good thing, but if one offers a pastoral area under a 42 year lease they regard it as a "boodling swindle." Labour demands that we should do nothing with the Territory until a committee of some sort has wandered through the country and reported. This is of course merely playing for the time when the Labour party will be back in office and once more empowered to further exploit its theory that by the appointment of officials, and the promise of government transport and other encouragement, with some additional miles of non-paying railway there will come, like a bolt from the blue, thousands of settlers who, like the locusts, will seek what they can devour, and for the moment give an appearance of prosperity to the new State. Therefore, Labour opposes anything so common-place as the stage from empty country to pastoral occcupation, and from that to closer settlement. It thinks it can make a gigantic leap. Yet there is not a sufficiently solid backing behind the Bruce Government to prevent weeks of parliamentary work being wasted, while the theorists blow their inept horns.

Critic of Port Darwin as Naval Base.

The question of Australian defence, now that the Singapore base is hung up is exercising the Government. We are promised that a complete statement will shortly be made. Mr. Marks, a New South Wales representative, who saw a good deal of active service during the war as a lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and who has recently visited the East and is shortly leaving for England, fired something of a bombshell into the Northern Territory camp the other day by strongly denouncing as the height of folly any attempt to make a base at Darwin. Yet this was the chief hope of the few whites living in the town, the port of which has been praised by naval experts, and is said to be our gateway to the East. Mr. Marks argued that the place could not be defended and that it was too far from the trade routes of the Indian Ocean. He wanted the base somewhere on the western coast. He did not believe Australia had anything to fear from Japan, yet he admitted that that country was the only potential enemy in sight. This was sufficient to arouse the Labour Opposition which denounced any references to Japan as calculated to make that country declare war on Australia. Despite the fact that Russia keeps all her neighbours simmering with anxiety lest she become aggressive, Labour politicians in this country persist in believing that the proletariat" is peaceful, and what is still less intelligible that the "proletariat" actually rules any country.

Two 10,000-ton Cruisers Wanted.

Mr. Bruce, the Price Minister, is shortly asking parliament for an appropriation of £2,500,000 towards the building of two modern 10,000-ton cruisers. When he makes his statement we may also expect that he will propose the construction of at least one dock which will take any of the 14 capital British ships which have no docking facilities east of Suez. There is a general desire to bring all political parties to a common understanding as to the broad principles of defence so that a policy may be laid down covering a number of years, but it seems difficult to reconcile the views of Labour with those of any party holding that defence preparation is a national duty and necessity.

Back to Work.

The influence of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court has been shown in a peculiar way lately. It will be remembered that Melbourne had a tramway strike, which strike resulted in a number of new motor-buses, which being faster and more convenient to enter at the kerbside, instead of in the middle of the streets, are cutting seriously into the tramway service. The men would not go back to work, because it would appear as if they had "climbed down." Mr. Justice Powers, President of the Arbitration Court, ordered them back to work and they went joyfully declaring, like Gilbert's Rev. Hopley Porter, that

For days they'd longed for some
For this revulsion;
Now that excuse had some
They do it on compulsion.

Of course it is explained that they had to obey the Court, lest perchance their union be de-registered, which would mean that the employers would no longer be bound to pay wages according to award. Following immediately upon this came the matter of a number of coastal steamers, as mentioned in my last which were hung up, crews refusing to offer until the company had paid up a claim for a man's bruised thumb.

Mr. Justice Powers ordered these men back, and they also promptly obeyed, and the steamers are running again. In each case it is probable that the men acted unthinkingly obeying the orders of their union officials. Certainly in neither case were they given the opportunity of taking a secret ballot as to whether or no they should leave work, but for all that the Arbitration Court clearly has its uses, if only as a means of retreat for the men from an unjustifiable and hopeless position.

Indications of Trade Prosperity.

The Treasury returns of the Commonwealth and the States for the month of May and for the 11 months of the financial year 1923-24 indicate that the various governments are doing better financially than they did last year. The Federal revenue largely exceeds the estimates made by the Treasurer, and the several State returns indicate increasing revenues, largely from taxation, which in no way accords with the popular impression that business is bad, and that the country is on the verge of financial stringency. The wheat crop was taken off early in the year successfully, and the returns are good, while prices remain high. The pastoral districts have had good rains, and the price of wool remains attractive. A big meat contract has been secured by Queensland from the Imperial government, the cotton harvest is giving good results, and as to sugar the season has been so exceptionally favourable that many of the sugar mills are starting work weeks before their usual time. Maize and fruit are also giving good results and the spirit of organization is abroad, so that the producers will not find that seasonal amenities are at once followed by the glutting of the markets, and low and unremunerative prices.

The erection of the Celotex factory, costing £300,000, is practically assured, and this will give grater profits to the sugar industry, while the manufacture of motor spirit from molasses will add a value of about 15s. to every ton of sugar.

Mining alone does not show any progressive activity, though there are immense quantities of minerals to be recovered the moment the cost of doing so can be brought down. The prospecting and development of the Mount Isa silver field in North Queensland is proceeding, and so far there is no reason to consider the earlier estimates exaggerated. The public credit is good the Commonwealth having just borrowed £10,000,000 in London and New South Wales, £5,000,000. Yet business is declared dull, and there is a good deal of pessimism for which one cannot account, and with which it is difficult to agree.

"PARROT TALK"

Mr. G. B. Shaw on the Speaking of English: His Dislike of Asparagus

Mr. George Bernard Shaw took part, on May 31, in the campaign against slipshod English, speaking at the assembly of the English Association at Bedford College, Regent's Park.

Mr. Shaw began by asking his audience if they had ever known a family with "a celebrated talking parrot." The family, he said, asked their friends to come and hear Polly say such pretty things as "Pretty Polly," "Give me a lump of sugar," and "Fetch a cab." But when they got there they heard Polly produce nothing but what were to them inarticulate noises, yet were to the family intelligible phrases. The parrot, as a matter of fact, had originally spoken those words quite distinctly; then gradually there had set in a decay of language. The phrases had become modified little by little, until finally the parrot had arrived at sounds which were not in the least like the original thing. The family had not noticed the change which had been going on.

That was an instance of the decay of language which occurred very extensively among human beings. If they went into Covent Garden they would hear a great deal of that parrot talk. There was more of that parrot talk than they imagined, because, in regard to a great deal of it they were in the relative position of the family to the parrot. Supposing, however, that a foreigner who had learned English well were put into Covent Garden, he would not understand the language there because it had gone through a process of decay, and the people there were not speaking English.

"What you ought to aim at," said Mr. Shaw, "is to speak English that will be intelligible to a foreigner. It is not sufficient for us to be intelligible to one another, because we are in the relation of the family to the parrot."

"Mumble, Mumble, Mumble."

Mentioning some of the difficulties met with in spoken language, Mr. Shaw said:—

"Occasionally someone asks me out, and, very exceptionally, I accept the invitation. Then I always find that, as I am the celebrated Bernard Shaw, people want to be introduced to me. Many of them cut it short by coming up boldly and claiming that they have known me for years. Eventually my hostess comes up and says, 'Oh, Mr. Bernard Shaw, may I have the pleasure of introducing to you—mumble, mumble, mumble.' I sometimes feel like saying to my hostess, 'If you had only been articulate when you came to Miss Smith or the Countess of So-and-so, you would have been of some use to me.'"

Another difficulty fatal to good conversation was the indiscriminate use of a word or the act of jumping at its meaning. "When I am invited out to lunch," he said, "my hostess, who has heard I am a vegetarian, unfortunately buys an extremely unpleasant vegetable, called asparagus, which I cannot eat. I am presented with an enormous dish of it, and there is nothing for me to do but to refuse it. She says, 'Won't you take asparagus?' I say 'No, I don't like asparagus,' and she replies, 'Oh, you are a pessimist.'"

Tracing the deterioration in pronounciation as shown in the use of the word "modern," which had now become "mode'n," and would soon become "mod'n," he said that a great deal of that was due to pure slovenliness, which should not be encouraged, as it destroyed some of the variety and music of the language.

No Correct Language.

People should be taught to cultivate and be proud of a certain athleticism in their speech. There was athleticism in articulation as in other things, and he did not know why it was that so many young people who were quite properly proud of athleticism in lawn tennis and other sports should yet be intolerably slovenly when they came to speech. "I think they ought to be made a little ashamed of it," he said, "and be taught to understand that the most intelligent and cultured people are generally rather particular about their articulation. I am, for example—(laughter)—but, generally speaking in public, one has to be."

"You must not make the mistake of trying to get a correct language," said Mr. Shaw. "There is no such thing. You will not get any two people who agree as to what correct language is." There was, however, a genuine public demand for something else. People knew very well that certain sorts of speech cut off a person for ever from getting more than three or four pounds a week all their life long—sorts of speech which made them entirely impossible in certain professions. People were saying: "I don't want to be taught correct English or anything of the kind, but will you teach me an English which will pass, which will be good enough if I am made King, or Lord Chief Justice, or Prime Minister."

"Correct English does not matter so much now," added Mr. Shaw, amidst laughter, "although fortunately we have a Prime Minister who speaks extremely good English. But your next Labour Minister may not be so good as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. So you will have to get a standard actor, say Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, whose English is absolutely unchallengeable, to set before people a standard and say 'That is good enough. If you come within a certain distance of that you will be all right.'"

CANADA'S GATEWAY TO UNITED STATES

Immigrants Lost to the British Empire

A curious situation has arisen in connexion with immigration from Britain to the North American continent. Since the beginning of the year a considerable stream of British immigrants has been entering Canada—there were 72,919 altogether during the fiscal year—an increase of 38,411 over the previous 12 months.

A statement made to the Press by Mr. Chester W. Martin, the American Consul in Toronto, discloses, however, the disturbing information that a very large number of these immigrants are anxious to settle not in Canada, but in the United States.

Under the American quota law there can be admitted to the United States each year, beginning July 1, 77,342 immigrants of British origin, of whom no more than 20 per cent. can enter in any single month. The monthly British quota is, therefore, 15,468, and Mr. Martin states that at his office in Toronto there have already been made this year enough applications for passports for British immigrants to fill up the whole available quota for the first month.

The quota system does not apply to Canadians, but under the American regulations people who have been born in Britain must have resided five years in Canada in order to qualify for the privilege of free entry gvien to *bonâ fidè* Canadians.

Many of the applicants for these passports are new arrivals from Britain. When July 1 dawns there will likely be long queues of British immigrants at all the ports of entry along the Ontario border. First come, first served is the rule, and the prospects are that the British quota may be exhausted within a few hours or a day at the outside.

In such circumstances it would be well for British immigrants bound for the United States by sea to make sure of passages on a boat which will guarantee to land them at an American port in the early hours of July 1. If they do not take this precaution a serious disappointment may await them.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE GREAT DIVIDE

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday Evening May 25.

Text:St. Mark I. 13; "And he was with the wild beasts."

Most normally-minded people have a dread of being out in lonely places in the dark. There are a few frontiersmen in half-settled countries who do not feel it. I met one in Vancouver, who told me, that he could sleep out in the forest, and risk the cougars. Such people are the exception. Most of us have an eerie feeling if we are out alone on a moor or in a wood, in the darkness. The silence of night is not a beautiful thing; it is a very grim thing, if you are out in it alone, far away from town or village. The sounds of the night are haunting, the creaking of the boughs of trees, the sibilations of the grasses. Nature becomes a sort of prison in which we are condemned to solitary confinement, and the silence affects us as that affects prisoners. I have known people overtaken by night in a Japanese forest among the mountains. They have described it as weird and creepy, however brave a face they had to put on it. No one likes it. We are social creatures. No one seeks the lonely country at night, unless forced.

Yet, here we have this terse and striking sentence about Jesus Christ; "He was with the wild beasts." Out there in the unenclosed grassland, most probably somewhere east of Jordan, on some height, which seems implied in one of his temptations, with the cries of the wild creatures, mingling with the other sounds of nature, winds and vegetation, Jesus was alone. He was a townsman; He had lived in a family circle. To be out in the night alone was not congenial to Him. He was no frontier hunter, who had been used to nights in the wild. But this is what we read; He had just been baptized by John in Jordan. On coming out of the water, He had heard a voice from heaven saying, "Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well-pleased." That gives us no hint of what should follow. We should never have guessed it. What we read is, "And immediately the Spirit driveth Him into the wilderness. And He was there in the wilderness 40 days, tempted of Satan; and was with the wild beasts; and angels ministered unto Him."

The Great Choice.

What is the meaning of all this? It was a divine impulse that sent Him into the wilderness. God, acting through His higher nature sent Him out. And He was tempted of Satan; tempted to use His mighty powers to satisfy His hunger; tempted to acknowledge that evil is the ruling power of the world: tempted to use the power He possessed to win cheap applause by casting Himself from a height of the temple. There is, however, no need for us to go into the particulars of the temptations; St. Mark does not even name them, because he knew that the form of them of them does not matter. But the essence of this experience of His with the wild beasts does. What was the essence of it? Jesus had come to the crisis of His life. First, let us notice, that His had developed to the full. As a boy of 12 years, He had had some inkling, that He was no ordinary person, for He said to His father and mother, "Wist ye not, that I must be about my father's business?" We need not wonder at such precocity. Francis Bacon, at the age of 12, came to the conclusion, that the whole philosophy of Europe needed remodelling. In the light of the transcendent position of Jesus in the esteem of mankind, it is not asking too much of anyone to believe, that Jesus Christ was, at least, as able as Bacon. He was now 30 years of age. He had grown up thinking, reading the Scriptures, meditating, brooding over life and His relation to it. He knew well enough of what He was capable. Mr. Augustine Birrell has a very deep and true remark about John Wesley. There is a common idea that genius is largely unconscious, that great men do not know that they are great. He says, they know it well enough. He says, No one knew better than Wesley, that if he had taken his great talents into the political market he could have risen to the first place in English life. But he threw aside the temptation; he gave himself to the service of Christ, to an income of 90 pounds a year, to toils incredible. And Jesus, in the wilderness feeling the surging of these vast powers in Himself, faced it out, whether He should use his talents for God and for man, or whether He should use them for self. Then in addition to His consciousness of vast powers, He had become aware, that He stood in a special relation to God, His Father. This had been growing on Him. John had confirmed it. He was the Messiah, on whom the tremendous burden of redeeming the world was laid. All this was upon Him. And the "Spirit drave Him into the wilderness." The meaning is clear enough. He was man too; He was tempted in all points like as we are." If not what use is the story to us at all?

The World's Destiny.

So He was "with the wild beasts." He had it out with Himself, with His conscience, with God. He looked at it from every point of view Dr. Whyte thinks that it was the saying of John, that He was the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," which brought before Him, as nothing had ever brought it home to Him before, the terrible destiny in store for Him. John's words flashed it into the very innermost region of His soul. Sometimes we know things without realizing them. A cancer patient knows generally, that he cannot get better. Then comes a day when he realizes, that he has only a few hours to live. Jesus realized His tremendous work. We do not know more than faintly what sin is before God, its awfulness. We should be different people, if we did. He knew and the awful burden thrown on Him of putting it away-And He had to have it out with His own soul.

He must pray about it, wrestle with it. As a man, there were two courses before Him. A glimpse of the two courses was before Him in the Garden when He prayed, that if possible the cup of pain and agony might pass away from Him. How much more likely that the two courses of obedience and refusal should be before Him now in the heyday of His youth. So He was driven into the wilderness, to think, to set the great life-work in the clear light of His consciousness, to take up the work His Father had given Him with a clear will, with full knowledge of all that it involved. He was "with the wild beasts," with God, with His soul, with the destiny of mankind hanging on His decision. There is a remote height in one of the Americas, called "The Great Divide." The waters on one side of it flow down to the Atlantic, the waters on the other side flow down to the Pacific. They never meet. So in the career of Jesus. He had come to the "Great Divide." The whole destiny of the world depended on His decision. All that was involved in His being "with the wild beasts."

To Everyone a Moment.

Every man and woman must some time or other be "with the wild beasts." There comes a time in every life, sometimes more times than one, when we have to have it out with ourselves on which side our life forces are going to flow. There comes a time when we know well enough in our inmost heart, that we have to decide whether good or evil shall be our choice, whether we shall obey God or the devil. The better and the worse are always presenting themselves to us. Life sees to that. We are in a tangled world. We are surrounded by all kinds of allurements and incitements towards the better and towards the worse. And it is not only the world outside us, that tempts us. In our own nature, there are strange forces working, one striving upward to God, one trying to force us downward to the pit. Paul felt the terrible conflict within him; "For we know that the law is spiritual, but I am carnal, sold under sin; for that which I do I know not: for not what I would, that do I practice; but what I hate, that I do." Well, when a man has come to that pass, that he *does* what he *hates* doing, then is the time for him to have it out with himself, to "be with the wild beasts." That is the crucial time of his life. That is the time when his whole future is at stake. Let him pray, let him struggle with the wrong bias, let him cast himself on God, as the Saviour did in the wilderness. The reason why there are so many wrecked lives, is that men let themselves drift, let passion get a stronger and stronger grip of them. It is as Thomas A'Kempis quoting an old poet says,

> "Take physic early; medicines come too late
> When the disease is grown inveterate."

It is well to notice, that the need of a time in the wilderness with the wild beasts, a time of resolutely facing our high destiny to be an obedient child of God, or a disobedient prodigal, lies in the very nature of man. We belong to two worlds, the physical and the spiritual. The history of every man is broadly the same. We are born with the physical dominant. A baby can suck and sleep. It cannot think, at least not much, it cannot pray. We grow up, and, as we know, the aim of all education, all religious and moral instruction is to make the mind and soul develop and grow. The physical passions remain in us; they must, but we have to learn that they are not to rule us, but we to rule them. We have been introduced to the world of unseen things, purity, faith, knowledge, to God, to the world of truth revealed in Christ.

In our earlier years mostly, there comes a time when we are on the edge of the wilderness. We can see the two courses before us. We can choose to take the good things the world offers, and please ourselves, or we can choose the "better part," to "put first things first," the law of God, purity, unselfishness, Christlikeness. Happy is it for the man, who at the time that he sees clearly the distinction between the better and the worse, goes into the wildness and "is with the wild beasts." He can do that in a room in a lodging-house or hotel where he is living. He can be alone there and have it out with himself. Which is right? Which is better? What is the result of one course and what the result of the other? If a man does that, he may be just as certain that it is the Spirit of God who is driving him to the conflict and to the chance of a right decision, as Jesus knew that it was God's Spirit, who drove him. Dante calls the young man, who, in the Gospels, turned away from Christ, him who "made the great refusal." Happy is the man or woman, who comes out of the wilderness on the right side, the side of God and goodness.

From Buddha to Olympia.

The life of mankind teems with cases. In the general sense we find them in all religions, as in the forms of Christianity. The beginning of Buddhism was in the life of an Indian prince. Once he saw that he might give up all his grandeur for the sake of mankind, or go on enjoying it for himself alone. After a time in "the wilderness," as it were, he gave up all his grandeur, and surrendered himself to what he conceived to be the service of man. It might be shown, that all men, who have done great things for God and man, have been "with the wild beasts," in lonely wrestling with self, when the vision of a better and nobler life has come to them. There is the case of the Apostle Paul. When Christ appeared to him on the way to Damascus, he soon went into the solitudes of Arabia, there to let the new Truth soak into his soul, to think out all that the vision meant to him. He had to have it out with himself. How he emerged from the desert, we all know from the work he did and the place he holds in the Christian world. Sometimes Christian men are face to face with a new situation, a new demand upon them, and they are asked to do or sanction something, that is not at clear. The only way is to have it out. There is the case of Mr. Eric Liiddell, the fast runner. I see, that he refused to run at the coming Olympic Races at Paris, if they were held on a Sunday. We know that out here there are plenty of men, who would say, Why not on Sunday? Sunday is the sports day. It is in France. Well, Christianity is not hard in its "Sabbatarianism." The texts you can quote from the words of Christ are all in favour of reasonable liberty. But Christianity does demand, at least, attention to the needs of the soul; "Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation;" said Jesus; And he said, "The hour cometh when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for such doth the Father seek to worship Him." Now, I have never noticed that the men and women who make Sunday a sports day, make up for their Sunday total neglect of worship, by devoting some other time or part of another day to the worship and the sublime things, for which Sunday stands. Under present day conditions of life it does look as if religion stands or falls with Sunday. And it would be a good thing if many people concerned went out into the wilderness, and were "with the wild beasts" as the Lord was, and had this matter out.

And in the Far East.

Finally, consider, what a number of lives would have been saved from moral, religious and social wreckage, among the men who have came out East to business, if they had, on arrival here, amid new circumstances, new luxuries, "been with the wild beasts," for a time. That is if, on arrival and after a survey of the new temptations to sins and luxuries, new to them, they had had it out with themselves. A man is on the "Great Divide" when he arrives. Drink is cheaper, credit easier, than at home. The old tempter is at his old game. He "sheweth" a young arrival "all the kingdoms of the world and all the glory of them." And he says still, "All these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." At this point, when he realizes the two courses before him, there is nothing for it, if his soul is to be saved from ruin, but for him to let the Spirit of God, who is speaking to him as truly as He spake to the Saviour, "drive" him out into the wilderness, to be "with the wild beasts," and have it out with himself, which life he can choose. His lodging room can be the wilderness. He can think of all he has been taught of the Christ, who died for him to bear away his sins; he can think of all he knows and really believes of the supremacy of truth and holiness over excess and vice he can think of everything "pure and of good report" and everything "in whose heart are the seeds of death," and happy is he, if he comes out of the wilderness on the right side. I could speak for hours of men who have come out and, for want of this bold facing of the tempter, have gone under. If there is but one listening to me, let him, like the Master "be with the wild beasts," and let him also come out in the power of the Spirit.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING AND THE KU KLUX KLAN

Organization Claim to Fight Bolshevist Propaganda in the Interest of Good Feeling between China and Foreigners

Not much has of late been heard of the Ku Klux Klan. In the following article one of its supporters explains what it is intended to do. We publish this as a statement from the K. K. K. side, but take no responsibility for its statements.

About four months ago several well known Chinese began to realize that there was a very decided anti-foreign propaganda started through Shanghai and vicinity and unless something was done it would advance to the point where the Foreign Powers, who have about reached their patience, would interfere. This the better class of Chinese dread, not because they do not desire a staple government but they believe that if the Powers ever send in troops and take over the Government, it will mean the subjection of the Chinese, and China as a nation will cease. Thinking Chinese believe that the day is coming when the other nations will be compelled to take over the government of China as they see the military leaders striving with all possible haste to enrich themselves and working in line with the doctrines of the Soviets who have had agents among them for these many months. The military officers believe that with the aid of the "Reds" they can keep out the other nations.

Agents of Moscow.

At the present time there are numbers of paid agents of the Moscow Government spreading the tenents of the Soviets to the people of Shanghai and vicinity. These agents are Chinese, mostly students who have come down from the north within the past three months. They are telling the people what a wonderful country Russia is under the "Red" rule and how the other nations have had to accept the peace terms as demanded by Moscow and how wonderful it was that Russia conceded the terms she did to China. They state that Moscow after a thorough investigation of the Chinese courts found that they were based on justice. They state that these laws are satisfactory to them, and the administration of justice by the Chinese is as honest as in any country. Then why if the Soviets are and were satisfied to come under the rule of the Chinese courts should not the other nations be compelled to abandon the extraterritorial rights that they are fighting so much for?

These agents go among the working people, students and the small merchants and point out the small wages paid and the huge profits, the foreigner is supposed to be making out of the labour of the Chinese. They tell the worker when he does work for foreigners to delay and do the poorest class of work and spoil everything possible, so as to make the cost high. They persuade the small merchant that the foreigner is taking all the profits from him and keeping him poor.

Red Army to the Rescue.

The worst feature of the propaganda is that the Chinese are advised that if they will harass and drive out the foreigner the Soviets will, it is alleged, send an army to assist China in case she is attacked by a foreign Power. The Chinese believe this, especially the military leaders, that if they help the Soviets and receive assistance from them, no other power will dare invade her.

The workers are told to strike at all times for more wages and keep on striking so that soon the capitalists will become discouraged and then the workers can take over the factories and run them as such are run in Russia under the Soviet plan whereby all workers receive the full benefits of their labour.

Missions the Chief Target.

Missionaries are the especial target of these propagandists; the people are informed that as long as the missionaries are permitted to remain, the Powers of the world will have a hold on China; they point out how the missionaries first went to India; and England "brought India to slavery." If the missionaries are driven out, then the nations will have no excuse for interfering in the affairs of China as the missionaries are only spies for the nations, especially American and English. The spirits of the departed are destroyed wherever a Christian church is erected, is another thought they try to teach. "Drive out the foreign devils and your ancestors will rest in peace and prosperity will again come to the land" was heard spoken in Chapei just a short time ago to a crowd near the railroad yards, and during this time there were at least ten police listening.

Soviet Money Plentiful.

That these agents are stirring up the people can be seen every day in the actions of the police, in their attitude to the foreigner and in the attitude of the Chinese press of late which has come out openly against the foreigners. Soviet money is plentiful to those that work for her and spread her doctrine of hate and anarchy and she is finding willing workers in a class of Chinese who consider nothing except how much "chance" they can get; they do not care that they are ruining their country and people, not that it is hastening the day when the Powers of the world will be compelled

to drive out those who are using the Government for their selfish ends.

This is what the organized four knew being spread. After a meeting they called in others that were of the same opinion as to the danger of this propaganda and a society was formed to help counteract it. At that time there was considerable agitation in America over the Ku Klux Klan, the society thought that the use of a similar name would attract attention and help bring in members, so the society was called the "Order of the Three K's." Only those who were recommended and guaranteed by members were to be admitted and at the time of the raid by the Chapei police about 3,000 had already signed the obligation.

The raid gave a slight set-back to the order, but the leaders who started it are determined to go ahead and fight the insidious teachings of the Soviets who are doing all that is possible to create a condition that will compel the Powers to take over China. Moscow's secret motive in this is that Russia would then obtain what she cannot get now, her concessions back and another slice of China as well.

BEGGAR-VOICES

I

Ho for thy lusty voice
Passing our door!
Gender-warned, trusty voice
Dawn at four—

Gilding the hours by
Chanting of beans,
Turning to flowers thy
Barrow of greens!

II

Where soft a child is singing,
And other children play,
A little child is bringing
The tribute of her day.

Her voice is quick and lithesome—
Her pigtail swinging gay,
Her voice is sweet and blithesome
To beg along the way.

Her bonny self's a treasure,
So what if Fate's unkind?
To see her is a pleasure,
So what if she be blind?

III

With a call, and a call, on his oft-trod beat
The old news-vendor comes down the street.
With a bundle of papers under his arm
He flings his cry like a magic charm,
And the little ragamuffins along the way
Mock at his crying the livelong day.
With a few small coppers he fills his purse
While the world turns on for better or worse;
But little cares he for the world's mad whirl
For him west of news is an old song unfurled.

IV

What are you selling but sorrow,
Pitiful man in the street?
Is it a song for to-morrow
Out of the bowl you beat?

Up in my chamber I hear you,
Tapping your wooden refrain—
Tell me the tale of it, ere you
Pass on your journey again.

Dark is the night, and the raindrops
Flash as you hurry along!
Fashioned in pity the pain drops,
Pure as the woe of your song!

Song of the hills ever golden,
Gleaming to answer the sun,
Song of a search that is olden,
Search that will never be done.

Sing for to-day and to-morrow!
Toll for the yesterday sweet!
Buying your alms with a sorrow,
Tapping your bowl in the street.

V

Is it a god with a silver rod,
Beating a bowl of jade?
Or only the bell of a blind beggar-man,
Led by a little maid?

CYCLOPS.

PEKING is much exercised over the latest rumour regarding alleged British encroachments in Tibet. A Japanese news agency states that Mr. Lu Hsin-chi, Chinese Amban in Tibet (who is now residing in India) has cabled to Dr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Minister, on the illegality of the appointment of a British police officer in Lhassa for the training of the Tibetan police without the concurrence or knowledge of China and that the Waichiaopu should protest to the British Legation in Peking against it. According to Mr. Lu, the chief cause for the Panchan Lama's departure for China was political disagreement between himself and the Dalai Lama of Lhassa and that the original intention of the Panchan Lama was to visit the first Mongolian Hutuktu in Urga. Now on account of the death of the Urga Hutuktu, the Panchan Lama will come up to Peking from Lanchow when cooler weather sets in this year, reports Gen. Lu Hung-tao of Kansu.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE PANCHAN LAMA

Motion-picture Operator's Romantic Experience: Living Buddha's Interest in the Men from Afar: Thought Koreans Could Walk under Water

The following account of a movie man's adventurous journey to Western China is contributed by Mr. Eugene Lamb, leader of the camera expedition sent out by the Sino-Tibetan Motion Picture Co.

The writer is accompanied by Mrs. Lamb, who has cheerfully and successfully encountered all the hardships of the journey to date, and Mr. F. Tangier-Smith.

Leaving Peking early in the year, the party set out with the intention of following the route taken by Marco Polo on his famous journey into China, taking pictures of all the interesting places and scenes in the life of the people along this ancient highway. Upon reaching Lanchowfu in Northern Kansu, the party had the good fortune to meet the caravan of the Panchan Lama, the Living Buddha of Tibet, on his way to Peking, and Mr. Lamb was successful in obtaining an audience with the Holy Man, and even in inducing him to pose for a picture.

Months ago there started from Shanghai a little group of five,—three foreigners and two Chinese. With them they carried many cases containing cameras and films. Their destination was Tibet. With the cameras and films they secretly hoped to bring Tibet back with them so that all the world could peer for an instant into the portals of that forbidden land.

Their departure from the outset was made under difficulties. Hordes of bandits commanded the road over which they had to go to reach Ning Hsia, and only two days prior to their leaving they had chatted with Father Van Praet, the Catholic Priest recently released by the bandits after days of captivity, hardships and privations. Twenty-one days later, the party rode into Ning Hsia safe and sound, a little tired, covered with dust, but still "going to Tibet."

Trudging Across Gobi.

March and April found the five out on Gobi. The carts had given way to camels now. In single file, they trudged across the great sand desert. No bandits here, but something worse. Sand, oceans of it. Towards each corner of the earth this endless sea stretched out, its surface like a tormented sea, and for a road, an almost invisible hint of camel tracks, left by the last caravan. To depart from this meant disaster, for only on this trail at intervals of two or three days may one find a meagre water supply, drawn from a shallow filthy hole, into which seeps the few drops which run beneath the surface.

May came with its awakening of life. The cold winter winds gave place to the warming sun, gentle showers swept the land in lieu of the terrible dust storms which rage over this country in winter and with this smile of spring upon them the party settled down in camp outside of Liang Chou, but a few score miles from the Tibetan border. And now came the great news. Liang Chou fairly hummed with strange tales and gossip, for the Living Buddha, the Pan Chen Rinpoche was fleeing from Ta Haidumpo, his official residence and would shortly pass through Liang Chou on his way to China.

Days passed Now it was heard that the Great "Fo Yeh" had arrived at Hsu Chou, no, he was already in Kanchow. But he was to pass through Liangchow. That was sufficient. Five men lugged at tent stakes, and they were off to intersect the course of the Panchan Lama and to "shoot" him. Two days later, beneath the very temple window through which the Buddha would gaze while resting in Liangchou, two white tents were pitched. The ground about was strewn with cases, cameras, saddles, provisions—the endless paraphenalia which goes to make up a far interior camp. And on an overturned case a man sat, and deliberated, and wondered where he could get a copy of the latest text book on "How to obtain an interview with a Living Buddha," never thinking that in the end he would have to write that book himself.

Behold the Living Buddha.

May 29. I awakened early this morning, all night I have been pondering over what my luck of tomorrow will be.

At nine o'clock this morning I was sitting idly outside my tent toying with Blotty, the Expedition dog when a breathless youth dashed up and a in a dialect so difficult I could barely understand shouted that the "Ta Fo Yeh" (The Living Buddha) had sent him over to ask me to take his picture. I nearly reeled over backwards. A war-whoop on my part roused the camp, and together Wang and I bundled out a motion-picture camera, magazines and tripods and my favourite still camera. Madly we rushed for the temple gate, up the two long flights of stone stairs which lead to the top elevation and past two very startled looking sentries, at the main portals of his apartment and awaiting us, with reassuring smile was the "K'an Po," next in rank to His Holiness himself. The K'an Po spoke no Chinese, but a Tibetan interpreter stepped forward immediately and together we went to a small side room where I was compelled to take the seat of honour on the kang. For a full half hour we sat together discussing this and that, while attendants brought in a magnificent silver tea service mounted with bits of coral. Several platters of dainties were also produced, including a huge dish of rook candy which unfortunately I helped myself to only to discover that it was as hard as steel and totally beyond my ability to crush. Accordingly, I sat with a large lump of this concealed under my tongue and forvently prayed that sooner or later it would melt, dissolve, or do most anything but occupy such an important position in my vocal organs. My prayer was answered though, for hardly had the last morsel dissolved and been swallowed than an attendant came to escort us to the chamber occupied by the Living Buddha. Its walls were newly papered with Chinese paper, white, and stamped with huge bunches of perfectly impossible pink roses. The floor was covered with a red plush carpet, over which several very beautiful rugs were laid. The furniture was scant to say the least. A few decrepit looking chairs lined the wall and now and then a rather shaky looking table held a potted plant of some kind.

THE PANCHAN LAMAS A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY THE SINO-TIBETAN MOTION-PICTURE CO. AT LIANCHOU, KANSU.

The Lama's Mona Lisa Smile.

My attention was not focussed on these however, for in the centre of the room, bent over a huge volume, sat no other than the Pan Chan Rinpoche, the Living Buddha of Tibet. A small table supported the book he was engaged in reading, and this was covered with a large square of yellow silk, bordered with red. Upon my entering he raised his head and looked directly at me, while a smile, such as I have never seen the like of before bespread his countenance. I hardly remembered to make the low bow I had practised in my imagination, so attracted was I by the appearance of this man. For a moment my gaze rested upon him, and I was impelled by an instinct to go over to him, to stand silently by him and bask in the radience of that smile. My good sense kept me from doing it however, and silently I strode to the other chamber.

Surveying the prospects for picture taking, my decision was easily made. The inner chamber was undoubtedly his personal apartment. Small as it was, it was a fairy scene. Three wide windows opened out into the valley which leads up to Liang Chou, and from here one gazed into the very heart of spring. Little plots of wheat, now so green. Here and there large plots of mustard grew—vivid yellow patches which swayed in the morning breeze—while down the banks of the many little streams the wild iris bloomed, adding a touch of lavender to a scene already perfect. Facing the open windows the dais had been raised flanked on each side by tables exquisitely carved and covered with cut flowers, the huge chair upon which the "Fo Yeh" sits and thinks of the sins of this world was placed, and over this was draped yards of gorgeus yellow flowered silk, I stood entranced with the picture, when into my mind crept the professional side of it, and I made a quick survey of the lighting possibilities. Once that was done I signalled to my guide that I was ready, when he came hastily forward and asked that I again accompany him to the small reception room to wait while his Holiness changed his attire. This gave me an opportunity to set up my machines, and as I threaded the film into the "take up" magazine I hoped that when I again saw it it would be to see the impressions of the Living Buddha. I explained that I would take the "still" pictures first. The whole proceeding was greatly simplified the immoveable attitude of the Buddha. He sat in his customary posture of the Great Gautama, absolutely rigid, eyes straight adead, and hands folded on his lap. I had been so reluctant to stare at him, that I took advantage of my focusing plate, and through this, concealed by my black cloth I gazed upon the man who had taken so great pains to enter into the presonce of. The "stills" finished I moved toward my movie machine, explaining that there would he no occasion for alarm. The Buddha smiled.

This Interest in the Men from Afar.

When I had finished, a few words were exchanged with his interpreter who now said that this being the first opportunity his Holiness had ever had of meeting an American he wished that I would be seated. I was shown to a chair on the Great Buddha's right, and sitting quiety there the good man turned towards me smilingly. The "K'an Po" stood directly in front of him in an inclined position, his eyes on the ground. Upon addressing the Buddha he would retreat several steps, while when listening to his words he would advance a stop or two, maintaining all the while his position of reverence, his eyes glued on the floor. After a few more formal exchanges of courtesies the conversation took a change to worldly affairs and for ten minutes I was busily engaged in satisfying the curiosity of the man concerning my native land.

"Who now is the President of America?" he asked.

The poor "K'an Po" had a awful time grasping the word Coolidge, while I summoned all my power to make some proper translation into Chinese as to America,' its military strength, its greater industries, its minerals—all of these things he inquired into, and in a manner so thorough, so intelligent, that for a moment I was dumfounded at his great knowledge. I was then examined on the countries which I had visited, and on replying that I had visited practically all the great nations of this earth the Buddha's delight was apparent, and there ensued a series of questioning upon points concerning which undoubtedly he knew but was not too sure.

The only question put forward during the entire interview which could be considered at all irrelevant concerned the Koreans. He first wished to know whether I had been to Korea, to which I very truthfully replied that I had been there 40 or 50 times, and had an intimate acquaintance with the people of the country.

The Submarine Koreans.

He then stated that it had come to his knowledge tha Koreans were able to walk under water for great distances, and he wished to know whether this was true of not. I assured him in return that not only were Koreans unable to accomplish this feat, but that I had observed them as being even reluctant to go out when it was raining for fear of getting their feet wet. My reply brought forth a wider smile than usual, and I think I noticed a decided impulse to laugh outright. If so, it was suppressed however, and another interrogation followed almost immediately.

The interview lasted for one hour exactly, and it was I who suggested its termination. Barely had I reached the door to his apartment, however, than I was recalled, when, again through his interpreter the Buddha made a request which I shall always regard as the greatest honour bestowed on me by an Oriental. He wished to know if I, upon return to my camp, would send him an autographed copy of my photograph. I came within an inch of shouting "You bet your life," but I didn't—I bowed again and in three skips, a hop and a jump carried the news back to camp.

JAPAN'S U. S. BOYCOTT

In the Land of Jasbo Rasbo, a million miles away
The Rasbos boycotted everything that came from the U.S.A.
They wouldn't look at flickering films, they wouldn't drink tinned milk,
And they wouldn't sell the Yankee gals a bolt of their blooming silk.
They broke every globe with GE on it and punctured U.S. tyres
And wouldn't use Socony boxes to kindle their humble fires.
They wouldn't dance new-fangled steps—they wouldn't dress the hair
To cover their ears, but they'd strut round with legs quite naked and bare.
Their beggars refrained from asking alms from the heathens over the sea,
And they wouldn't buy timber that came from out the heart of a Western tree.
They wouldn't sell Tourists curios at double or treble their worth,
And wouldn't sell resident heathens a yard of their sacred earth.
The list was complete and included these things, those things and that,
But it never officially mentioned burning a baseball bat.—JAPAN CHRONICLE."

ERUPTIONS ON FACE AND SCALP

Child Could Not Rest For Itching. Cuticura Heals.

"My boy had sore eruptions on his mouth and in a few days they spread all over his face and on his scalp. They were of a wet nature and a terrible disfigurement. He was not able to go out for some time. At night he could not rest for the itching.

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after a few days' use there was a great improvement. I purchased more and in about three weeks he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. F. Pettitt, 294, Franciscan Rd., Tooting, London, S. W. 17, Eng.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your daily toilet preparations.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free address F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E C 1. Also for mail orders with price.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

Now that he has completed a trilogy with "The Heavenly Ladder," Mr. Compton Mackenzie is composing a tale in no fewer than seven volumes! It is to cover the period from 1897 to 1923.

***

Who sent Lady Pondor's stolen emerald necklace to that very delightful Sir Patrick O'Hara? That is the only "Secret of the Blue Vase" (Herbert Jenkins, 3s. 6d.). Hugh Tinte otherwise develops his rollicking, knockabout story with the utmost candour, reveals how the criminal house decorator hid the jewels in the blue vase which Sir Patrick promptly sold to the pretty widow with resulting complications. This is a mirthful detective story: even the detective is Pickwickian and very reminiscent of Mr. Jingle.

***

"Thomas Hardy's pessimism is very far removed indeed from the general undefined attitude of mental gloominess that 'always looks on the dark side of things,' or, as Dr. Garwood picturesquely expresses it, 'sees only the hole, and not the doughnut.'" The above sentence is from Mr. Ernest Brennecke's "Thomas Hardy's Universe" (Fisher Unwin, 8s. 6d.). This is a very interesting attempt to explain the philosophy of the great novelist. Mr. Brennecke finds a spiritual affinity between Thomas Hardy and Schopenhauer, both of them prophets of the Immanent Will. He quotes a good deal from the works of both writers and his comment is shrewd and suggestive. Mr. Brennecke's final word is illuminating:—

"Hardy's basic optimism, paradoxical as that expression must sound to his superficial readers and critics, may best be observed in his underlying humanity, in the ground-tone of pity that sounds through all his work no less than it does through the philosophy of Schopenhauer, and in the feeling, in which he is again in harmony with the great philosopher of the Will, that 'man's greatest enemy is man!'"

***

Routledge are to add to their Broadway Translations "Bandello's Tragical Tales," translated by Geoffrey Fenton in 1567, with Introduction by Robert Langton Dougton Douglas. The whole edited with a glossary by Hugh Harris, B. A. The version is reprinted complete, and unchanged with modernised spelling from the first edition. The stories of Bandello had the profoundest influence on the England of Elizabeth's day. He was a follower of Boccaccio and a forerunner of our first great English novelist, Defoe. From his stories Shakespare drew the plots of "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," etc.

***

Messrs. Stanley Paul announce "Sims Reeves: Fifty Years of Music in England." By Charles E. Pearce, author of "The Amazing Duchess," "Polly Peachum and the Beggar's Opera," etc. In compiling the biography of the great English tenor, the author has had the assistance of Mr. Herbert Sims Reeves. Incidentally the author has given a delightful account of the development of the art of music in England during the Victorian Era.

***

It is understood that Dr. George Saintsbury is putting together another of his now well-known and very popular "Scrap-Books." He has lots of material, personal and literary, which anybody else would have made into one book of reminiscences He does not care for that sort of thing, but he does not mind making "Scrap-Books," and we all like them.

***

Is Walter Pater read by the new generation? One wonders, for he was rather precious, but there is no doubt that his books are still read. An inquiry at the Macmillans, who publish them, makes that certain, and, moreover, they are issuing a new pocket edition of them. It begins with Pater's Renaissance "Studies in Art and Poetry," which in some ways is his most popular book, although that kind of a story, "Marius the Epicurean," is not far behind it.

AMPHIBIOUS WAR

THE NAVY IN THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN. By Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B. Hodder and Stoughton. 16s. net.

Some extracts from Lord Wester-Wemyss's spirited narrative of the Dardanelles campaign have already appeared in serial from. Our readers, however, will do well to read the complete chronicle of one of the most wonderful episodes in the history of warfare. That its purpose was not achieved was no fault of the officers and men engaged in the conflict. Lord Wester-Wemyss indicates plainly enough that the causes of the failure resided in an unhappy combination of ignorance, indecision, and divided counsels at home. The situation was tersely defined in an incident related by Lord Wester-Wemyss:

> The other day there was an armistice on the Peninsula to bury the dead: while it was going on a Turkish officer strolled up to our lines and found a chaplain reading the service over a large grave. When it was finished, he took off his fez, looked down into the grave and said in a loud voice: "God bless all true soldiers and eternally damn all politicians."

In November, 1915, Lord Wester-Wemyss proposed to the War Council a scheme by which, as he believed, and still believes, the Navy would have been able to open the Straits and keep them open. Other influences prevailed, and the evacuation was ordered. It is possible that the adverse decision was a mistake of the first magnitude. Lord Wester Wemyss does the justice to Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne which the politicians denied to that officer. It was carefully concealed from the public that as Lord Wester-Wemyss records:

> When six weeks after the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand—an event universally regarded as the signal for the outbreak of hostilities—war was declared, the British Ambassador at Constantinople was absent from his post and the Embassy apparently as unaware of the negotiations going on during the July crisis between Germany and the Young Turk party, as of the alliance between the two States signed on August 2. To this ignorance must be attributed the escape of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*.

Apart from the political and strategical aspects of the campaign, it was distinguished by exploits of heroism and endurance second to none, and of these immortal deeds Lord Wester-Wemyss gives a seamanlike account of a profound interest. It is amphibious war seen from within.

MR. HUXLEY'S STORIES

"LITTLE MEXICAN, AND OTHER STORIES." By Aldous Huxley. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)

The opulence of Mr. Huxley's talent speaks in every page of these short stories, and is only equalled in impressiveness by the confidence with which it is employed. His refusal to hurry effects is a perfectly delightful experience if one comes fresh from contact with more commercialised "producers." "Uncle Spencer," the longest and most considerable of these pieces, is a model of deliberation: the figures take shape, touch by touch, as the tale meanders along—the expatriated English male old maid, the Flemish sisters, the little Cockney music-hall girl—and not even the supers are scamped. The spirit of "Uncle Spencer" and of "Little Mexican" is essentially comic, and in that vein the author's ingenuity seems able to spend itself at once freely and without waste, even if some of its unconventionalities are scarcely worth while. "The Portrait" stands, with some slightness, in the same class, as against the other three stories, with their French professional overstrain of *amertume*. An English writer cannot attain in that medium to more then cleverness: if he means to make pain an ingredient of art, he must approach it more gravely. Mr. Huxley is still young enough to enjoy the sensations of sheer experiment. But he would be wasting his time on repetitions of "Fard" or "Young Archimedes."

THE DISPASSIONATE PILGRIM

HARBOTTLE. A. MODERN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By John Hargrave. 7s. 6d.

Bunyan's Christian knew where he wanted to go. Mr. Hargrave's "Harbottle," distracted by the loss of his two sons in the war and the flight of his wife, wandered in search of an answer to the riddle of the universe which he could not define. The author satirizes unmercifully various current methods of solving or evading the Everlasting Why, and spares neither Spiritualism nor Art nor Science, neither the "Nature Gospel" nor Anthropology nor Rosicrucianism, nor even Religion of the conventional type. His poor little hero, on his aimless walking tours, encounters many familiar types, from the wealthy and discontented young peer with no aim in life to the gipsy and the labourer and the parvenu, who are equally content with mere existence. But Harbottle finds no guidance, save in a school atlas with its concrete presentation of facts, until he meets a sympathetic woman, and then fate cuts short his revived chances of happiness.

Mr. Hargrave pictures the confused gropings of the queer little mind with unmistakable ability from beginning to end. The ironic arguments are cleverly expressed. The book drags here and there because Mr. Hargrave introduces pages of highly technical detail about anthropology and mysticism without irradiating them, as Anatole France does, with a persistent humour. But, as a first novel, "Harbottle" shows uncommon promise and refreshing originality.

A FRENCH PORTRAIT OF JOHN BULL

The Virtue of Being Thickheaded

L'ANGLETERRE D'AUJOURD'HUI. Son Evolution économique et politique. By André Siegfried. 7fr. 50. (G. Crés et Cie., Paris.)

This is the first of a series of three studies of conditions in Great British undertaken by M. Siegfried on behalf of the Musée Social, with the collaboration of the Association France-Grande Bretagne. It is a thorough piece of work, accompanied by an elaborate chart dealing with prices, wages, and unemployment during the last 10 years, and space does not justify such a bringing of coals to Newcastle as a description of it for English readers. But there are passages in the last chapter, in which the author pleads with his countrymen to make more of an effort to understand us, and does his best to give them a good start, that cry for quotation:

"More then one misunderstanding (M. Siegfried writes) arises from the fact that we forget too easily that the English are English. We talk a lot about British egoism, and it is true that the Englishman is egoistical, ingenuously and remorselessly so. He simply does not know how to put himself in anyone else's place, that is all: remind him that you are there and he will take notice of you. But he would not have thought of it on his own. . .

"Very slow to grasp complicated reasoning, he is guided principally by instinct, without analysing what goes on within himself and, especially, without knowing how to express it. Not being tied down by any system or logic, he does not waste time in bind alleys, but turns round without more ado, and with astonishing rapidity. It is we French, reputed to be so fickle, who do not know how to depart from a line of conduct we have once adopted.

"The Englishman does not imagine danger in advance; it is only when the danger is upon him that he perceives it. Also, he forgets it as soon as it is past, for he remembers no more willingly than he foresees. . . .

"He has succeeded so often in spite of his faults that he has come to consider them as one of the factors of his success. That is what is at the bottom of the astonishing expression "I'll muddle through." . . . . Is that not rather how he won the war?. . . . If he hits hard, he takes his own medicine without anger; the not unattractive code of sport and "fair play" is taught in his school. But you will fail with him every time if you try to finesse or if you expect him to defend your interests for you. He presumes you to understand that he works for himself, and he expects you to do the same. He will not thank you for a concession and will respect you, on the contrary, for sticking to your own point of view. . . . This absence of subterfuge and malice gives him. . . . the charm of quite young things. He is never blasé. The Frenchman, labelled frivolous feels old and wise beside these. . . . big boys. . . . .

"We must bring ourselves to take the Englishman as he is, and, giving up any idea of changing him, try at least to understand him. With less polemic and more psychology the Franco-British *entente* would be helped along considerably. When the English take a different point of view from ours they have, after all, their reasons; they are not necessarily doing it out of hostility. . . .

"The capacity of the English for forgetting is enormous. They have positively forgotten the danger of yesterday, and do not want to think of it any more. Did they ever fear Germany? They seem to have no recollection of it left. It is a thing of the past, happily, so why dwell on it? The peril might arise again, you say? As God wills! But if it must be, then Old England will know well enough how to defend herself and triumph once more. . .

"What she (England) would really like is a Europe without military combinations which might let loose war, Europe regulated by the League of Nations in which no power would overshadow the rest. It is hard to say how great a part idealism and how great a part egoism plays in this conception."

MISS SINCLAIR'S NOVEL IN VERSE

"THE DARK NIGHT." By May Sinclair. (Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.)

The inefficient can, of course, be verbose in any medium, but for the good artist verse has certain inherent advantages over prose. It prompts him to a closer economy of language, a more dramatic swiftness of action; moreover, in verse one may rise, when occasion calls, to heights of poetry which, if they were attempted in prose, might be condemned as purple patches or high falutin.

Miss May Sinclair, like the sensitive artist she is, has admirably fitted her medium to her theme and written "The Dark Night" in no formal measure, but in the less exacting, adaptable metres of free-verse, which enable her to mention such an address as St. John's Wood and such a name as Julius Maximilian Rosenthal without falling from grace, and yet to clothe her vision of life and the thoughts and passions of her people in the beauty of phrase that rightly belong to them and to poetry. For her free-verse is not merely purse cut into eccentric lengths: it rises and falls with its subject, but moves throughout in changing harmonious numbers.

The story opens quietly in Elizabeth's garden, where God reveals himself in the fire and light of the flowers and the beech tree; it draws swiftly to her meeting with Victor Rendal and their instant love of each other. I like that satirical sketch of the Rector at the At Home, but have no room to quote it. Victor is a poet, poor like most of the tribe; Elizabeth is rich, and glories in the thought of lifting all anxieties from him, so that he may devote himself to his work untrammelled. But it is just this prospect of being dependent on her, of being caged and fettered for life that overwhelms him on the eve of their marriage and drives him to give her up and go abroad. In her grief and loneliness, when she has found again the God that had revealed Himself to her in her garden, Victor returns; his love has cast out fear, and he sees there can be no happiness for him except in bondage to her:

> I am only afraid of the life without you.
>
> Of myself without you.
> Of my soul and body without you.

It is the coming of Monica, the passionate, beautiful daughter of Elizabeth's dead friend, Cicely, that brings disaster into the Eden of their marriage. Elizabeth had promised her friend that she would be responsible for the girl's well-being, and, in spite of Victor's warnings, she comes to live with them. He presently succumbs to her witcheries, and Elizabeth loses her lover, and, plunged in despair, only wins her way gradually and with difficulty back to the peace that had first found her in her garden, and because

> When I shut you out of my heart.
> I shut out God
> Unaware.

she can forgive Victor and the other woman, goes to them and their child, and befriends them in a poverty from which Monica is already thinking of escaping with that man of the plethoric name. But her flight is only postponed; when blindness falls upon Victor, she finds the tending him in his helplessness too irksome, and after he and their child are deserted, Elizabeth takes them to herself, and in his deep contrition he tells her:—

> I was thinking
> How you, my Beloved,
> Were led clear eyed through the darkness,
> Because you were without sin,
> And how
> God had to blind me
> Before I could see.

This bald summary does scant justice to a story that is instinct with beauty of idea and of phrase. Verse is its true medium; it would have missed much of its charm, even of its reality, by being clad in the plainer vesture of prose. The episode of the old, old grandmother and her death is in itself one of the most poignantly beautiful poems I have read for long past, and I would not mar it by extracting anything from so perfect a picture.—London "Sunday Times."

"THE CRICKET MATCH"

"THE CRICKET MATCH." By Hugh de Sélincourt. (Cape. 7s. 6d. net.)

Hugh de Sélincourt—the fellow who writes those extremely "unpleasant" novels—what can he know about anything so healthy as cricket? Probably he is just using cricket, that noble old English game, as a blind for his usual very un-English sort of ideas? Not so. Every page of this new novel on which cricket is mentioned (and that must be more than three-quarters of the whole number) shows that the man who wrote it is a real cricketer, and more than a cricketer—a sportsman. The book tells in pretty minute detail the story of a single Saturday afternoon match between two village teams in Sussex. Village cricket, more than any other kind, is cricket played for the love of the game; and every cricketer who picks up this book will feel with delight how true is this tale of the ups and downs, the comic and the serious sides, the triumphs and the failures, the tense excitement of a good village match. But there is more to it than that. Judicious readers of Mr. Hugh de Sélincourt's other books know that on the one hand he has a keen sense of fun, and on the other that he cannot help being a philosopher, or psychologist. And the fun, the meaning, of this village cricket match, detailed through many a droll and exciting page, is based on the character, income, social status, home life, manners even health of the ten men and a boy who played for Tiddingfold against Raveley. We get to know them all, rich and poor, intellectual and stupid, happy and unhappy. And then we are shown how a game of cricket, a "play-activity," an art, affects them, welding them together, testing them, making men of them. There is no end to the ideas which the book suggests—and it does not omit that amusing subject the attitude of the average sensible woman towards baby man's passion for playing with a ball. We do not know of any other work of fiction, which thus describes a sport both for its own delightful sake, and for the sake of all the psychology that goes to it. What is the best bit? Where Gauvinier and Fanshawe discuss a poem of Baudelaire, or where Ted Bannister, by accident or miracle, holds a hot catch? Where round old John Mc-Leod and his round old wife start the day together, or where Fanshawe gives a "religious performance" at the wicket, in which "a run seemed almost like a mistake or a profanity?" There is no saying. From end to end the book is full of cricket and sunshine, and the summer feeling, and of sympathy, fun, and goodwill.—The "Observer."

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Week-End Perversities

Little Miss Muffat
Sat in a huff at
The weather. That hateful typhoon—
How could one stick it!—
Barred tennis and cricket
And a sail by the light of the moon.

Traffic Additions

How doth the natty pedicab
Add colour to the street
Its pilot clad in red and blue,
The "ricsha" new and neat.

Elaphe Taeniurus

A snake once saw the notice
Of a certain business school.
Said he: I'll take the course myself
To show I am no fool.
The Brunner-Mond fine building
From this course deflected him,
A small Investors' typewriter
He tackled with much vim.
Alas that his ambition
Should cause such bitter rue
A broker took some scissors
And cut him right in two.

Moral

Now all aspiring snakelets
Who feel the urge to roam
Are warned to curb that impulse
And advised to stay at home.

THE MISCHIEVOUS MOSQUITO

What To Do Till Morning Comes

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Volumes might be written on mosquito extermination by scientists and men of commerce interested in the sale of insect discouragers but few formulas equal the short, sharp swat for efficiency. The miserable, poisonous, low-lived (two paragraphs of adjectives deleted as being too abusive, Ed.) Culex pipiens apparently knows no better than to evade all the traps set for his extermination and to survive undaunted through the half-hearted campaigns waged against him.

During the day we may withstand his attacks with more or less equanimity but at night, when the accumulated sleepiness derived from many broken slumbers numbs our reasoning powers, then, then it is that we are taken off our guard and suffer most cruelly. Sad experience should have made us perfect in our nightly ninety, the ammonia or eau de cologne placed conveniently to hand, the room previously sprayed with one's favourite brand of sure death vapour, bed and robe de nuit soaked with citronella in some form or other, smudges cheerily glowing beneath the bed, the net carefully examined lest any uninvited guest lurk within. Wild flurry and swishing away of possible skeets, as with a hasty leap one bounds within the sheltering tent of the net, and hastily tucks it snugly in.

"A Miserable Night of Ghastly Dreams."

False security lulls one to slumber, a tired, drugged sleep, which all-too soon begins to be broken by wild dreams. You are captured by savage tribes and condemned to death by the torture of exposure upon an ant hill, or smeared with honey and stung to death by wild bees, or sent into the trenches to pick off cooties, or—anything sufficiently uncomfortable. Finally a gleam of reason pricks through one's sub-consciousness. You realize that you are being done in by the villainous brutes of mosquitoes who have invaded your fastness of net in some mysterious way.

At first one is invariably unwilling to arouse oneself fully. One drugs one's common sense with the thought: "There is only one noisome insect in the net. In a moment he will have gorged himself to repletion and I shall have surcease." But his appetite is either insatiable or else his high piping call for reinforcements has been very successful. You doze, and dream still more horribly. You awake to swat, seldom with success. You try to demonstrate the superiority of mind over matter. You can't.

Drastic Action Required.

At last one reaches the conclusion, which should have been reached an hour back, namely that "something has to be done about this." You turn on the light and have a little pogrom of your own. However hard it may be to raise your hand against your own flesh and blood, you nerve yourself to the task. How elusive a mosquito can be. How deftly he tucks himself away in a crevice of the bed linen to emerge when the coast is clear. How successful he is in dodging your blows.

One of the mysteries of this visitation is how they get in. The net is never torn, it is always tucked in, how does it happen? The answer is hard to find unless one has retained a faith in a personal devil, and that explains everything. With a sigh of sympathy for Job you sink off again, perhaps to sleep till morning, perhaps not. The queer thing about it is that no matter how many times this programme is repeated it is always just as hard to believe that the only solution for the problem is to rouse ones self and take direct and drastic action. Always the reluctance of waking sufficiently to deal with the situation has to be met, always precious sleeping minutes are wasted. The difficulty is psychological as well as physical. The only hope glimpsed for the future is a mosquito drill which with long practice will become automatic, so that at the first piercing zzzip one will awake, perform the necessary slaughter and woo the balmy once once again.

WHO IS SYLVIA?

The Enigmatic Edna St. Vincent Millay

By Elizabeth Pepys.

How can so frank and outspoken a poet be a puzzle? Perhaps not to you. Possibly the disarming frankness of many poems in "Figs and Thistles" has convinced you that Miss Millay is simply the nonconforming girl of the day, gifted with a rare sensitiveness to word-values, and with a talent for expressing vividly what many of us think but are too conventionally tongue-tied to put into words. A merry, whimsical, wayward young slip of a genius you label her, the product of Vassar College and Greenwich Village, musically rebelling against anything which trammels her capricious self-expression. With deeper moods, too, but these treated without pomposity, in short, "The Penitent."

Does This Foreshadow the Panier?

I had a little Sorrow,
Born of a little Sin,
I found a room all damp with gloom
And shut us all within;
And, "Little Sorrow, weep," said I,
"And, Little Sin, pray God to die,
And I upon the floor will lie
And think how bad I've been!"

Alas for pious planning—
It mattered not a whit!
As far as gloom went in that room,
The lamp might have been lit!
My Little Sorrow would not weep.
My Little Sin would go to sleep—
To save my soul I could not keep
My graceless mind on it!

So up I got in anger,
And took a book I had,
And put a ribbon on my hair
To please a passing lad.
And, "One thing there's no getting by—
I've been a wicked girl," said I;
But if I can't be sorry, why,
I might as well be glad!"

Which is all quite true, but one can't leave it there. How does a New England, coast-of-Maine person come to be so free-spoken with herself and her public? How utilize the energy of a Puritan conscience in the dynamo of passion that gleams in "The Singing-Woman from the Wood's Edge?" And the childlike beauty of "Renascence" is an entirely different thing as it shows loving observation of nature, philosophic struggle to grasp the cosmic riddle. How did so young a girl write that before she had been to college, before she had seen much of the world? One would say she must have been unusual, not to say queer, if that were not contradicted by all the stories of happy, normal home life with her sisters, jolly companionships at school, the give and take of the Village.

Second April.

Comes then, after "Figs and Thistles" has surprised the younger generation with its knowledge of its heart and has caused parents some anxious moments, "Second April," in which poetic promise reaches fulfilment. In its treatment of life and love and death there is a nunlike austerity, but it is glorification of Art that is its creed. Life is poignantly sweet because of its fleetness, the only thing that matters is to live triumphantly while "this flawless vital hand, this perfect head, this body of flame and steel" endures. "O world, I cannot hold thee close enough," the poet sings again.

The plays, of course, are vital and arresting, but not so revealing as the poems, for whether one should or not, one seeks for the personality of the poet. Miss Millay's poems seem so essentially a part of herself that the reader is kept a-wondering. Since first reading anything of this author's I have been consumed by an avid curiosity as to what she really was. Such eager reading of her poems and hoarding up of current say-so regarding herself and her work indeed suggested at times the uncomfortable reflexion that poem-peeking is as unjustifiable as key-hole-listening. But so piquant a personality as Miss Millay's must pay the penalty.

Miss Millay's advent in Shanghai, then, was tremendously elating. Now, thought I, these tormenting questions will be answered and this intrusive ghost laid. With so many people in the world why should one devote so disproportionate an amount of time to the multiplex personality of one poet? Now we shall know whether she is a nun, a gamin, a sophisticated artist or a woman of the world. Then we can catalogue her and turn our attention elsewhere.

The Poet in Person

The first glimpse confirms her as the outspoken poet of youth. In her extinguishing cloche, her smartly boyish sports costume, high collared, sailor knotted, the tucked shirt-bosom and pleated skirt she looked precisely like the ahead-of-the-moment figures "Vogue" presents to us as sartorial ideals. The red-gold hair of legend was either bobbed or shingled: the cloche, which also did its best to conceal the grey-green eyes, would not let us say which, The voice was frank and friendly, straightforward with no suggestion of the "Vassar drawl." The small, lithe figure was vibrant with life. The conversation was reassuringly mundane, such as the reporter could follow. Peking —marvellous, but dusty; Chefoo, surprisingly alluring; the heat, intense but not all-conquering. We breathed freely. We knew what a delightful comrade Miss Millay might be.

Then, a sudden twist in the conversation, a stray phrase, a new *timbre* in the voice, and our doubts returned with reinforcements. It is difficult to analyze your reactions to a suddenly glimpsed ideal and to maintain a reasonable conversation at the same moment. A few more sentences, a quick, firm handshake. the audience was over and the poet still unclassified.

England Jazzes Just the Same.

It is stated that there are five million people in the United States who can not read or write. Perhaps that accounts for some of their songs.—The Humourist (London).

BATHING SUTTS

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Never before has there been such variety in seashore costumes, for sand or surf. Whether one merely wishes to stretch oneself on the sand, under the shade of the great beach umbrella or desires to emulate Annette Kellerman and the pearl divers, there is a costume waiting for the mood of the moment, comfortable, appropriate and tremendously chic.

The costumes shown in our illustration, should not, we feel, unduly disturb "Old Correspondent" or any other visitor to Henli, for while recognizing that one must have the use of one's limbs in order to manage swimming, they do not seem to us unduly revealing. We do not refer to Cupid's costume, which consists of a bathing cap and a smile. He has been granted poetic license for so long we never trouble to be shocked at his scantiness of clothing or to write to the papers suggesting that he be more suitably outfitted.

Bathing Suits for Henli or Anywhere Else.

Favourite Fabrics.

The young lady in the straight, two piece suit, is presumably clothed in jersey, after all, the most useful fabric for real water service. This model, however would look very well in black taffeta, which still maintains its prestige in natatorial materials, or alpaca would make up stylishly. The bouffant effect in the accompanying illustration is doubtless achieved with the assistance of crepe satin, very popular this year for the sea as well as for the verandah, and the dull and shiny sides are combined to good effect.

Waterproof satin is always in good taste and even square blocked satin is allowed this year in some of the more elaborate designs. Gay cretonne costumes, worn over black jersey tights with cretonne knee-bands, look very jaunty on the sands and gingham is used as an over-slip and to trim the jersey knickers, but it must be admitted that a dip does rather ruin the dressy appearance of the gingham.

Both long and short sleeves are seen and some of the demurest outfits have a high neck, finished with a white piqué collar and cuffs of the same. The ubiquitous scarf is also seen as in our illustration or in a printed shiki cloth, in muffler effect, while a roman-striped scarf is also knotted round the shoulders of some bathing dresses. Some of the plain over-slips button straight down the front, others are long waisted, with fetching circular ruffles or with ruffled or plain apron effects. One may be as dressy or as frank and boyish as one likes.

The Extras.

Accessories for a morning on the beach are so numerous as to demand special water-proof bags, one of them an amusing red jersey fish, rubber lined. A simpler bathing suit case is built like a wallet from rubberized surf-cloth, with three pockets, and there are plain rubberized black satin bags which draw up with a cord. Scarves are a department by themselves, in every style and mode. There are rubberized kerchiefs to use as caps, the usual caps with rubber flowers or rubber petals, some with a brim like a visor, and bandannas of all sorts.

Capes, coats, and shawls are used for bathing wraps as well as dashing, manlike bathrobes, and almost every material is rubberized for these, taffeta, satin, natural coloured silk printed in wild, gay patterns, satin or pongee as well as the usual towelling, the capes in themselves enough to make one wish to frequent the beaches.

Sandals are cut down almost to the sole so that they are not unduly confining, and afford the maximum of comfort. The straps are cunningly disposed so as to make the foot look smaller. Some new rubber bathing-Oxfords fit snugly round the ankles and are trimmed with contrasting strips of bright rubber.

HELPFUL HINTS

Getting Rid of Iron Rust and Stains.

To remove iron rust from white clothes mix fine salt and cream of tartar, moisten with water, lay on the stain and expose to the sun. Repeat application if necessary. Grass stains yield to an application of soap followed by soda and immediate rinsing.

Creaming Brass, Steel and Aluminum.

To clean brass cut a lemon in half, dip it in coarse salt ,and rub it thoroughly over the surface of the brass until all stains have disappeared. Then rinse in warm water and polish with brick dust (powdered bath brick). When steel becomes rusty, rub it over with a piece of emery paper which has been dipped in turpentine; then polish it with a new piece of emery paper. When aluminum pans become black, clean them with a soft cloth which has been dipped in lemon juice. Rinse them in warm water and they will look like new.

Spice Bags.

Five spice bags hang behind my stove. Into one I put the top leaves and roots of celery bunches; in the second I store away parsley when it grows too fast in the summer garden for family use; into the third go green sage leaves; into the fourth green mint leaves and stalks, and into the fifth I drop nasturtium leaves as they ripen—they are excellent to pickle with little gherkins. The heat from the stove dries the contents of my spice bags and provides me with delicious seasoning for the winter.

Feeding the Baby.

Not having an expensive hot-water plate for the baby's food, the writer devised one which she thinks more efficient. She uses separate ramekins for the potatoes, carrots, and coddled egg and places them in a milk pan half full of hot water. This keeps the food hot during the slow progress of baby's dinner. She uses a little coffee spoon instead of the regular baby spoon, which was too wide for small bites. Even so the bib acquires a portion of the egg, so she is sheathed in a long bib which reaches the bottom of her dress and has sleeves. The extra effort of making or buying these bibs is will repaid by a clean dress when dinner is over.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per B.F.S. Adrastus .....July 20
Per N.Y.K.S. Shidzuoka Maru „ 21
Per M. M. S. Angkor ..... „ 24
Per O. S. K. S. Alabama Maru „ 24
Per N. D. L. S. Schlesien .. „ 26
Per T. K. K. S. Tenyo Maru .. „ 27
Per P. & O. S. Mantua .... „ 28
Per R.D.S. Pres. Garfield .... „ 28
Per P. & O. S. Sicilia ..... „ 29
Per P. M. S. Pres. Taft .... „ 29
Per B.F.S. Troilos ..... „ 30

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per N. D. L. S. Saarbruecken July 20
Per P. & O. S. Malwa .... „ 22
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FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per P. M. S. Pres. Cleveland July 19
Per R. M. S. Emp. of Canada „ 21
Per N.Y.K.S. Shidzuoka Maru „ 23

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kiangwah, July 12. From River Ports. Mr. A. S. Little.

Per A. O. L. S. President McKinley, July 12. From Seattle and Japan. Mr. Arthur Baker, Commdr. A. J. James, Mrs. A. J. James, Dr. Harris E. Kirk, Commdr. S. B. McKinney, Mrs. S. B. McKinney, Miss M. B. McKinney, Mr. A. H. McKinney, Mr. C. J. Nahas, Mr. B. H. Puerner, Miss Jean Reid, Commdr. Robert Rogers, Mrs. Robert E. Rogers, Miss M. Rogers, Master B. Rogers, Commdr. A. C. Reid, Miss Bess Reid. Mr. A. C. Reid Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rowe, Lt. Commdr. W. C. Wickham, Mrs. W. C. Wickham, Mr. W. C. Wickham Jr., Lawrence Wickham, Miss Wickham, Mr. V. P. Woods and Mr. I. C. Williams.

Per str. Sinkiang, July 13. From Hongkong. Mr. Turner.

Per str. Luenyi, July 13. From River Ports. Miss G. Rowland, Mr. Lee Warner.

Per str. Fengtien, July 13. From Tientsin. Mr. E. Kann. **From Chefoo.** Captain B. A. Thompson.

Per G. L. S. Carnarvonshire, July 13. From Vladivostock. Mr. A. N. Lukianovsky, Mrs. E. A. Albrochovitch, Mrs. O. K. Worm.

Per str. Kungwo, July 13. From River Ports. Mr. W. J. Watt, Mr. A. Jenking, Mr. A. De J. Boodt. Mr. T. Moreau, Mr. Lillichood, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tynell, Judge P. Grain, Mr. G. W. Sheppard.

Per str. Soochow, July 14. From Hongkong and Swatow. Miss E. M. Middlehurst, Mr. R. Wherry.

Per P. & O. S. Devanha, July 14. From London. Mr. T. E. Podger, Mr. D. B. Shaw, Mr. F. R. Main, Mr. W. D. Bradbury, Mr. F. R. Bryans, Mr. R. H. Stephenson, Mr. J. B. Hunt, Mr. C. R. F. Farquahar, Mr. R. Williams. Mr. B. W. Taylor, Mr. P. H. Matheson, Mr D. C. Kinloch, Mr. T. Blair, Engr. Comdrr. Whithey, Capt. R. G. Sturgess, Captain S. B. Spillett, Mr. W. E. Greenaway, Mrs. W. E. Greenaway, Miss M. Powles, Mr. R. McLennan. Mr. J. G. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Widdowson, Mr. J. Black, Mr. B. Palmer, Mr. H. R. Hotchkiss, Mr. A. L. Scott. **From Colombo.** Mr. J. Leon, Mr. W. M. Weston. **From Singapore.** Mrs. H. Brandes, Mr. K. Fujimura, Mr. F. E Shaw. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. F. B. Ely, Miss N. Parks, Mrs. Quon Loy, Mies Alice Kwan, Mr. M. W. Rankin, Mr. M. T. Rankin, Mrs. V. P. Green, Miss E. Smith, Miss A. Yansen, Miss M. V. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilkinson.

Per str. Kiangyung, July 14. From River Ports. Miss Sturdy, Dr. Spesers, Miss Russell, Miss Penkensky, Mrs. Pownall.

Per str. Yungshin, July 15. From Ningpo. Mr. G. Andry

Per str. Kiangan, July 15. From River Ports. Mr. A. S. Mayhew, Mr. McCandey, Rev. A. Balduzz.

Per R.D.S. President Adams, July 15. From San Francisco. Miss A. Crawley, Master P. Crawley, Rev. Liu Fang, Mr. Richard Franke, Mr. Armin Kandler, Mr. F. H. Lloyd, Mr. D. Lloyd, Mrs. Oscar Piowatty and Mr. F. J. Stotts.

Per str. Suiwo, July 16. From River Ports. Mr. W. G. Chilsen, Miss G. B. Hoy.

Per str. Yatung, July 16. From River Ports. Mr. F. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Snhr and children.

Per. A. O. L. S. Madison, July 16. From Manila. Miss C. L. Bendack, Mr. Beacher, Mrs. V. M. Beumont and three daughter, Mr. A. Basto, Mrs. Basto, Maj. L. Beires, Mr. D. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Dickoff, Mr. Geo. S. Forman, Mrs. Beth Groves, Mr. E. C. Glodschmidt, Lt. J. Guirea, Mrs. Loiuse Hudson. Mr. W. H. Keeble. Lt. V. M. Wright, Father Lane, Mr. E. F. O'Connor, Mr. Jack Ryan, Mr. M. Edward, Mrs. R. Motoney, Miss O. Remedios, Miss E. Roberts, Mrs. Stevens and son, Mrs. A. M. White.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 17. From Ningpo. Mr. Handley Derry.

Per str. Suiyang, July 17. From Hongkong. Mr. Grost, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. Gleming.

Per str. Liangchow, July 17. From Tsingtao. Major and Mrs. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. Benbow Rowe, Mr. Lunhurcher.

Per str. Shuntien, July 17. From Tientsin. Mr. W. E. Ranson, Mr. C. P. Holcomb, Major Basset, Mrs. Bliss, Mr. A. C. Finney. Captain E. Forsythe. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. M. E. Marples Mr W. Woodward, Mr. H. J. Adamson, Mr. G. R. Wallack.

Per str. Loongwo, July 17. From River Ports. Mr. Fefe, Mrs. Caldas and two children, Miss Souza, Mr F. X. Semoes, Dr. Ben Hallender, Lieut. O. Schaffer, Admeral McNay, Mr. and Mrs. Ray. L. Sias and Baby. Mr. S. Yasuzi Mr. C. Fukuda.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Kanchow, July 12.—For Canton.—Mrs. J. S. Hay, Miss Richardson. **For Swatow.**—Master da Nolta, Miss da Nolta, Miss da Nolta.

Per str. Liangchow, July 12.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Loder and child. Miss L. T. Dahl, Miss Davey, Miss Yors, Miss Sawyer, Miss Morrison, Miss Scribner, Miss Coffin, Mr. E. B. McBain.

Per str. Poyang, July 12.—For River Ports.—Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. Williams, Mr. P. C. Chin, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. R. Feldmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Olivier and child, Miss M. Ahers, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Sparkham, Miss Simpson, Mr. Wicks.

Per A. O. L. S. President McKinley, July 14.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. E. E. Tregillus, Miss G. Rozario, Mr. A. J. Wiley, Maj. G. E. Reinborg, Miss Purdy, Mr. H. Krebs, Miss E. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Schabeeck, Prof. K. C. Liebrick, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Mr. Paul d'Alcochete, Mr. J. S. Scott.

Per str. Tungchow, July 12.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. J. K. Jolly, Master Malcolm, Miss Cartwright, Mrs. F. M. Neild children and nurse, Mrs. E. Haim, nurse and child, Mrs. A. S. Malcolm, Master Malcolm, Mr. R. J. Roberts. **For Tientsin.**—Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross. Mr. T. M. Gynne, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Harris. **For Chefoo.**—Mrs. Pike, Miss Meadows, Miss Riley, Mrs. Hayim's Maid, Mr. Pike, Master Pike, Mr. C. Butland.

Per str. Sunning, July 13.—For Amoy.—Miss F. M. Davies, Mr. H. C. Steiner. **For Hongkong.**—Mr. D. Curtain, Mr. J. Bains.

Per str. Wenchow, July 14.—For Nanking.—Mr. A. T. Campbell.

Per str. Sinkiang. July 15.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. H. Benson.

Per str. Luenyi, July 15.—For River Ports.—Messrs. E. T. Nash, J. C. Dupuy, Wm. Bueil, C. D. Jackman, Wm. Pamment, Wm. Wallace, J. M. C. Loughn. Dr. S. Cochrane, Miss Archer, L. Cochrane, Lt. Thursfield, Mrs. Dawson, Miss D. Rogers, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Hildebrand.

Per str. Fengtien, July 15.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. E. Samson, Mr. F. W. Fletcher, Mr. R. E. Scatchard, Mrs. A. Dood and 3 children, Mrs. Mancel Smith and child, Mrs. Hayim and 2 children, Mrs. J. E. Lemiere, Mr. Dodd, Mr. W. C. Grey. **For Chefoo.**—Master G. Collet, Mrs. C. A. Stiebel, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Fairman and 2 children, Mrs. J. N. Easter and child, Mrs. Ripley.—**For Tientsin,** Mr. F. W. Poate.

Perr str. Shansi, July 16.—For Hongkong.—Mr. L. K. Webster.

Per str. Soochow, July 17.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Woodward. Mr. E. H. Adams, Mr. Lee Warner.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. Corrit, Mr. H. Bagger.

Per str. M. M. S. Porthos, July 17.—For Marseilles.—Mr. G. Berthelin, Mrs. I. Berejnoff Peking, Mr. P. Gillain, Mr. de Fleurian, Mrs. Goyet, Mr. Heeley, Mr. A. G. Rozis, Rev. Pere Bafcop, Miss A. Heyden, Rev. Pere A. Balduzzi, Mr. Haim, Mrs. Haim and two children, Rev. Pere Corti and Carbonari, Mr. Wilmotte, Mr. and Mrs. Marski and child, Mr. J. Niccli, Mr. P. Wagmeester, Misses Bubnik and Kranz, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ovchinnikoff, Mr. J. Carialo, Messrs A. Le Coz, R. Pictre, Jonnekin, P. Nezet, M. Loubiere, G. Chevalier, L. Gournay, J. Pourre, J. Coic, V. Fuster, A, Houyvet, and Dupas, Mr. and Mrs. B. Callaert, Mr. N. V. Smigelsky, Mr. Hsu Hwong Woo, Messrs Y. Tanguy, N. Buchy, C. Travers, H. Halnaut, P. Krauss, H. Dagorn, R. Chabrillange, R. Revel, R. Andrien, A. Combas. P. Pasciuto, Chanzaint, Chevroulet, Elie, M. Bonne, L. Joss, L. Touze, R. Lehideup, E. Lucbert, R. Dumont, C. Vacle, J. Pauguet, M. Saint, Fau, C. l'Hopital, A. Delannoy, H. Gerstonans, R. Billet, H. Constant, L. Cazare, Bellanger, A. Danjoux, M. Recaert, S. Filippi, F. Stonvard, M. Pourreau, C. Dancle, M. Tauzin, M. Bonnet, L. Paulhe, M. Beucher, G. Mercier, R. Barre, L. Lafargue, O. Deprez and A. Oustric, M. M. C. Mattei. A. Rocchi, R. Cocu, J. Brunet, L. Guismard, E. Palois and F. Meneton, P. Roudiere, R. Loan and Seng, Y.—**For Port-Said.**—Mr. C. Litsa.—**For Colombo.**—Soeurs Philomene and Maru Joseph.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. Ch. Nopper, Mr. D. McColl, Mr. Pang Ming Chi, Miss Ku Teh Fong, M. M. C. Y. Tsao, T. C. Leu and S. Y. You.—**For Sargon.**—Mr. J. Safier, Miss E. Le fevre, Mrs. Pinel, Mr. Fran Din Lam.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. E. Sigaut, Mr. Signcland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Castro and child, Mr. E.J. das Caldas, Mr. Madeira, Mrs. Hyndman and child.

Per str. Nanchang, July 18.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Bard, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Gerschavin.

BIRTHS

KERSULEC.—On July 14, 1924, at St. Marie Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kersulec, a son, Roger Henri.

MILTON.—On June 5, 1924, in the Church Missionary Society's hospital at Yunnanfu, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Milton, a son.

NOBLE.—On July 16, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Noble, twins (boys), one stillborn.

TUTTELMAN.—On July 13, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tuttelman, a son.

MARRIAGE

WARILD—KOLIN.—On July 5, 1924, at Union Church, Shanghai, before the Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A., Capt. Albert Andersen Warild, of Porsgrund, Norway, to Ida Kolin, of Esthonia.

DEATHS

CANDLIN.—On July 11, 1924, at Peitaiho, the Rev. G. T. Candlin, United Methodist Mission, Peking, aged 72.

GREENWOOD.—On July 13, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Arthur T. Greenwood.

JUVET.—On July 14, 1924, at Fleurier (Switzerland), Louis, brother and partner of A. and J. Juvet (Hirsbrunner & Co.), aged 38 years.

NATHANSEN.—On July 14, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Berthe Nathansen, aged 35 years. Singapore papers please copy.

PARKER.—On July 15, 1924, at Mokanshan, Captain James Henry Partridge Parker, aged 82.

SILAS.—On June 4, 1924, at the Oaks Sanatorium, Los Gatos, California, Cecilia, the beloved wife of Mena D. Silas, daughter of Mrs. A. Holzberg, and sister of Miss Antonette (Tony) Gubbay, aged 25 years. Deeply regretted.

SASSOON.—On July 11, 1924, at Bagdad, while on a visit, Ronald E. D. Sassoon, director of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., only son of the late Frederick D. Sassoon of 17 Knightsbridge, London. (By cable).

WRIGHT.—In his 79th year, at 16 Claverton Street, London, on Saturday, July 12, Alexander Wright, formerly head of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

XAVIER.—On July 13, Anne, beloved daughter of Mons. and Mme. F. Xavier, aged 4½ months.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
July	11	29.83	82.4	E S E	2	85.1	78.3	92.3	75.7	B. C.
„	12	29.52	81.0	N N W	4	77.9	73.4	79.6	75.6	C. C.
„	13	29.80	81.4	S E	2	85.3	80.1	92.5	74.5	B. C.
„	14	29.79	81.5	S E	3	82.9	76.5	87.1	75.0	C.
„	15	29.80	81.4	E S E	3	82.2	75.4	87.7	74.3	C.
„	16	29.75	80.2	E	1	81.9	72.9	93.0	69.8	B. C.
„	17	29.75	80.8	E N E	1	84.4	75.7		72.5	B. C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
July	11	78.0	73.0	88.2	85.0	Nil.	Trace
„	12	76.0	74.5	81.4	80.4	0.16	0.38
„	13	72.2	72.0	91.0	76.8	Nil.	0.24
„	14	77.0	71.0	85 0	81.4	Nil.	Nil.
„	15	76.4	70.0	84.8	82.0	Nil.	Nil.
„	16	74.4	70.0	88.0	79.8	Nil.	Nil.
„	17	76.0	70.0	86.0	83.4	Nil.	Nil.

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DULCE EST DISSIPERE IN LOCO

DR. KOO'S LUCID EXPLANATION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

M. Karakhan's Appointment as Soviet Ambassador: Deanship of Diplomatic Corps: C. E. Railway's New Status: Trade Treaty with Siam

Peking, July 19.

In the midst of the many pressing affairs of State claiming his attention at the moment, the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo) found time this morning to receive the foreign correspondents and to answer a barrage of questions upon a wide range of topics.

Naturally the curiosity of the journalists chiefly displayed itself in regard to recent Sino-Russian developments, including the position of M. Karakhan and the handing over of the Russian Legation. The Foreign Minister confirmed the announcement of M. Karakhan's appointment as Soviet Ambassador to Peking, but said that no time had yet been fixed for the latter to present his credentials to the President. That was a matter upon which, said Dr. Koo, the President's pleasure had to be ascertained. No decision had yet been reached as to who should be appointed Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, but the matter was being most carefully considered. Questioned as to whether other Powers had been invited to follow the Soviet example and appoint Ambassadors to Peking, Dr. Koo said that steps had been taken informally to ascertain the views of some of the Powers on this matter, but until replies had been received from all of them he did not wish to say what their views were. Probably a statement regarding this would be issued by the Waichiaopu later on.

Who Comes First?

Concerning the Russian Legation and the request made in the last Note by the Protocol Powers that the Foreign Minister should act as an intermediary, Dr. Koo said that so far as the Waichiaopu were concerned they were quite prepared to use their good offices to bring about a satisfactory settlement and, personally, he did not anticipate much difficulty. The Note from the representative of the Protocol Powers was at present under study. Dr. Koo acquiesced in the view expressed by one correspondent that the situation in regard to M. Karakhan and the Diplomatic Body was "interesting," but smilingly declined to be drawn into a discussion of the respective rights of the Soviet Ambassador and the Dean of the Diplomatic Body to precedence at public functions. The matter of the Russian Consulate at Shanghai had, he announced, been settled.

C.-E. Railway's Obligations

The Chinese Eastern Railway's new status under the Sino-Russian agreement and the recent Notes on the subject exchanged between various interested Powers and the Waichiaopu formed the subject of some pertinent interrogations and the Foreign Minister was also asked to define the precise status of the conversations reported to be proceeding at Mukden between the Soviet Government and Marshal Chang Tso-lin. In regard to the latter, Dr. Koo pointed out that the natural answer was that in her dealings with foreign Powers China was represented by the Central Government, although there were occasions when local authorities, acting under instructions from the Waichiaopu, were charged with the responsibility of carrying on negotiations affecting local interests. He had not, he confessed, been apprised by M. Karakhan of any negotiations in Mukden.

Respecting obligations to foreign creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Dr. Koo emphasized that the arrangement recently made between China and the Soviet Government was not intended in any way to prejudice legitimate claims on the Railway. Indeed, these claims could be made just as well now as ever they could before the Agreement was signed.

The Rendition of Weihaiwei

"We are making progress," was Dr. Koo's reply when a Japanese inquired about the rendition of Weihaiwei. "We are trying to push forward as quickly as possible, but just now," he admitted, "there are no negotiations going on."

Dealing with the prospect of a trade agreement with Siam, Dr. Koo said that China had considerable commercial interests in that country, where her nationals constituted a quarter of the population of 8,000,000 or so, and was naturally anxious to arrange a commercial treaty.

He had, he said, seen reports in the press about the rumoured "British aggression" in Tibet but, as far as he knew, there had been no official confirmation of anything of the kind.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE WINE AND TOBACCO ADMINISTRATION

Organization of the Bank

Peking, July 18.

The official report of the Cabinet meeting this morning says the Ministry of Finance brought forward the proposal that the registration of Mr. Chang Shou-ling, Special Commissioner charged with organization of the Wine and Tobacco Bank, should be accepted and that Mr. Wang Yu-chih. Tupan of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, should act as organizer of the bank concurrently. This was approved and it was resolved to ask the President to issue a mandate to the effect. It was also resolved to relieve of his post Mr. Li Kan-tien, Superintendent of Customs at Husien, and to appoint in his place Mr. Koo Chu-yuan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINA AND SOVIET

The Proposed Exchange of Ambassadors: Prospective Chinese Nominees

M. KARAKHAN'S CREDENTIALS

Peking, July 17.

M. Karakhan informed the Waichiaopu on July 15 that he had been appointed Ambassador in Peking, but no arrangements have yet been made for him to present his credentials.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 19.

It is reported that yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet discussed the exchange of Ambassadors with Soviet Russia. The question of the procedure to be followed when M. Karakhan presents his credentials was referred to the Legislative Bureau for report. With regard to the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador, it is understood that several names were mentioned, including those of Mr. Li Chia-ao, Chinese Unofficial Representative in Moscow, Mr. Sun Pao-chi, Mr. Liu Cheng-hsiang and Dr. C. T. Wang.

The Chinese Press reports that Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chi Hsieh-yuan have sent delegates to Peking to take part in the forthcoming Sino-Russian conference.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE BRITISH BOXER INDEMNITY

Educational or Other Purposes: Advisory Committee Now to Decide

London, July 18.

The China and Far East section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are much satisfied with the Government's China Indemnity Bill as amended in committee. The Bill now provides that the indemnity shall be used for educational or other purposes which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after consulting the Advisory Committee, decides are beneficial to the mutual interests of Britain and China. The Advisory Committee will consist of 10 persons, of whom at least one must be a woman and at least one a citizen of the Republic of China.

Firms enaged in China trade in Manchester hope that a representative of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will be appointed a member of the Committee and also hope that the Bill will now be passed as speedily as possible.—Reuter.

Canton, July 19.

A manifesto has just been issued by the Kuomintang regarding the Boxer Indemnity. It says that the talk of railway building and river conservancy is mere camouflage to deceive the people. The fund returned should be devoted to educational purposes for the benefit of the entire people. "Chinese education is hanging on a thread and is almost on the point of extinction." A commission should be formed to study ways to apply the fund. Another commission should have powers to prevent misappropriation by militarists and reactionaries.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SINO-AUSTRIAN TRADE TREATY HINDERED

Peking, July 17.

The Chinese press reports that negotiations are proceeding with Vienna for a new Sino-Austrian commercial treaty, but that the negotiations are not proceeding smoothly owing to difficulties with regard to the indemnity to China.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EVERY CONCESSION TO CHINESE OFFICIALS MEANS FRESH ATTACKS ON FOREIGNERS

Violations of Treaty and Assaults on Foreign Life Due to Nothing But the Weak Vacillation and Self-Delusion of the Great Powers in their China Policy

By Rodney Gilbert

In the following article Mr. Rodney Gilbert gives a masterly survey of the present state of anti-foreign feeling deliberately incited by Chinese officials and how it is due to nothing but futile concessions, the ridiculous delusion of pretending that China possesses a Government, and the pusillanimous failure to defend their nationals from outrage and their lawful rights from studied violation, which has been the distinguishing feature of the Great Powers' policy to China ever since the war.

Peking, July 19.

There is much confidence expressed in political circles here that, in spite of some opposition in Parliament carefully fostered by political rivals, Dr. W. W. Yen will be the next Premier and that his appointment will soon have Parliamentary support. The Parliamentarians are not inclined to do anything for nothing these days, however, and quite apart from political opposition there is said to be a large group of legislators who are holding up the ratification of the Premier's appointment until they know what they are going to get out of it. It is explained in banking circles that the Gold Franc question in on the verge of settlement and that this too will be held up by Parliament unless the Government is prepared to do something for the Parliamentarians. One large group for instance has been investing heavily in the bonds of the 96-million loan and will obstruct both Dr. Yen's appointment and the Gold Franc settlement until the Government promises to put these bonds on such a footing that the law makers can turn over a handsome profit on their investment. The Chinese bankers believe that something will be done to satisfy the obstructionists, that Dr. Yen will then come in as Premier and that the Gold Franc question will then be settled immediately, after which will come France's ratification of the Nine Power Agreement, then within three months the tariff conference and then the Customs increase.

Will the Powers See At Last?

The Chinese are excellent at following a sequence like this well into the future when there is money ahead. They cannot see how they could fail to get their increase in the import tariffs, their special luxury tariff and all the rest of it if they were magnanimous enough to pay a just debt to France. If the Powers, however, have any understanding whatever of the nature of the situation in China now, they will make it their business to see that this sequence of events to come is rudely broken.

Foreign policy in China has already gone entirely too far in giving the Chinese to understand that they can demand and expect al sorts of favours and indulgences and give nothing in return. Legation policy has gone much too far in leading the Chinese to believe that they can default on everything, repudiate obligations whenever convenient and not only "get away with it," but be rewarded for it. During the past few years the Occidental Powers and Japan have retreated all along the line from the strong positions which they have held in this country since 1900, partly because it has been impossible to get them to work together, partly through misunderstanding of Chinese psychology and at times through a desire to win Chinese gratitude and good will. In every case the Chinese have charged whooping into the deserted trenches assuring one another vociferously that they had pushed the foreigner that much nearer the beach and that it would not be long before they would push him into the sea. The immediate effect of every concession made to China and of every show of toleration has been an increased display of anti-foreignism in one form or another.

Not Increased But Unveiled

There has been no increase of anti-foreign feeling, but there have been many increases of demonstrations of it and a vastly increased courage in making this anti-foreignism apparent. The feeling that the foreigner has no business in China except as an inferior to the lordly Son of Han, subject to his prejudices and whims, has always existed in every Chinese mind and it depends solely upon how far he thinks he can go and what he "can get away with," as to how freely and frankly he expresses this feeling and as to how far he translates violent thoughts into acts of violence. Nothing but a lack of confidence or a fear of retribution keeps this anti-foreignism in check or ever will keep it in check, and the movement which is now afoot against the foreigner in China is a much more determined one and more dangerous one than the Boxer movement because it is founded upon a much more general belief that the Occidental in this country has lost his morale, is on the run and can be put in his place at last through united and vigorous action. The slogan that has gone forth now is: "Grant nothing, pay nothing, repudiate every obligation, but demand everything." Every suggestion of weakness, or of a spirit of fairness even, at such a time as this means a multiplication of these showings of anti-foreign feeling which are already so frequent.

Open Incitement to Violence

Scores of organizations and Chinese papers throughout the country are daily making public statements and appeals, under official protection and patronage, which directly incite the people of China to violence. Every time a foreign Power meekly asserts its rights these numerous organs denounce such action as tyranny and a usurpation of China's blessed sovereign rights, but every time a Chinese perpetrates an outrage upon a foreigner it is an act of patriotism which is applauded by all the addle-pated ones from Canton to Moscow. The less Government China has, the less hope there is of her evolving a respectable Government, the more clearly she demonstrates that she cannot govern herself, the more she sacrifices all her rights to consideration, the less she does to demonstrate that she is the equal of others—so much the more do her officials and her professional agitators shout about her sovereign rights and demand "equal treatment." The louder these patriots talk the more clearly do they show how little they know about international affairs, how impossible it is for any of them to follow a logical argument to a logical conclusion and how badly their country needs that very discipline which the Powers are relaxing. A conciliatory measure of any sort now is not only an inducement to these people to preach an anti-foreign crusade but tends directly to promote chaos within the country itself. Good will can mean nothing to them but weakness, concessions nothing but retreat and conciliation nothing but an inclination to surrender.

The Bolshevik Help

The Bolsheviks are now getting the credit for stirring up all this anti-foreign feeling. This is as inexact as it is to say that Chinese anti-foreign feeling is waxing. The Bolsheviks are helping it along mightily of course but they are not creating anti-foreign feeling, they are simply giving the Chinese the courage to say boldly what they have had in their hearts all along. The Bolsheviks have not done half as much, however, as the pusillanimous attitude of the Powers towards this country, to encourage the Chinese to say what they really think of us.

The petering out of the whole Lincheng affair gave anti-foreignism a tremendous boost, the recognition of Tsao Kun under the most absurd circumstances helped it along, the rendition of the Boxer indemnities made us look simpletons in the minds of people who cannot imagine anyone giving up anything he is strong enough to hold, the virtually unpunished outrages upon foreigners by soldiers and bandits cheered the agitators on considerably and now come the Bolsheviks to preach publicly against the imperialistic West and give the Chinese the courage to think that the great foreign demon not only ought to be driven out or put in his place, but that it can be done.

The Washington Blunder

So much of what is wrong with China can be traced to foreign policy that the Bolshevik part in the present energetic movement against foreign "imperialism" seems trifling. It has become so much the fashion to give China things which she did not deserve, things which she has been daily demonstrating her unfitness to use over a period of many years, that the Chinese actually think now that the worse showing they make the more they have a right to demand. First money was poured into the Peking Government's lap without stint and without tangible security, which everyone knew would either be wasted or used to promote discord, until the Chinese came to believe that they had a right to ask for and receive such money in unlimited quantities and when their credit was ruined abroad and no more easy money came their way, they were resentful and felt no conscientious scruples about defaulting upon anything and everything. Then at Washington the Great Powers assisted China to win properties, rights and promises of still more rights which China then had done nothing to earn and has since done everything to forfeit. But a review of it all would take many pages. At Washington China was promised that a commission would visit this country to study the legal system and consider the possibility of abolishing extraterritoriality. But when the same political clique which had shamelessly broken up the Wang Chung-hui Government by clapping Lo Wen-kan into gaol and had evicted Li Yuan-hung, brought Tsao Kun forward as President and put him into office by a parody upon an election which would seem an extravagance in a comic opera, the Great Powers recognized the President as President and his following as the Representative Government of the Republic of China. Worst and least dignified of all, this recognition was deliberately traded for promises that the Lincheng case would be settled to the Powers' satisfaction —promises still unfulfilled in every essential article.

The Bessel Outrage

More recently the position of the Powers in the matter of the trade mark law has been gloriously overridden, because the Legations said to their nationals whose marks were being infringed upon: "We can't advise you to register, but we don't advise you not to register." In other words: "You're on your own." And now in the two most conspicuous cases of assaults upon foreigners that have come up for many years—the Bessel case and the Soldier Li case—every Chinese in the country who carries a weapon and yearns to demonstrate what a contempt he has for the foreigner's rights or person has been told, as clearly as Peking officialdom could say it, to "go and do likewise."

When the Bessel case first came to Tsao Kun's attention, he and his more conservative advisers were much perturbed and recommended that the case be settled in a summary fashion to anticipate a protest. Colonel Chen was to have been punished severely, apologies made by the Government to the British Legation and by Palace officers to Mr. Bessel and a generous indemnity paid. The young foreign trained officials in high office whom we educate abroad to promote better relations with China got wind of this, however, and rushed around to the Palace to make sure that no such action was taken. "Do nothing of the sort," said they, "we'll fight it out and the foreigner can say nothing." Later events bear witness to the accuracy of their judgment of the foreigner's prowess.

Tirades Unchecked.

It is hard to review all this and read the daily tirades in all the Chinese papers without being an alarmist. Against these tirades the Legations make no protest. That of course would be interference with the blessed rights of free speech fostered by the Republic—except when Wu Pei-fu or Chang Tso-lin or Sun Yat-sen gets a hold upon someone who is freely making remarks about him.

The whole weakness of the foreign position is that the diplomats still pretend among themselves, to the Chinese and to their Home Governments, that they are dealing with a grown up nation which has a Government, has sovereign rights and can put forward any good reason why it should be treated on a basis of equality. If the make-believe had been dropped five years ago and the Chinese and the world had been told frankly by those whose word carries weight that Chinese officialdom was nothing but a conglomeration of malicious children, that no Government existed that could be recognized with dignity and that any Power which contributed the moral or financial encouragement for China to carry on this dangerous farce was committing a crime against civilization, there would be no need to write alarmist literature now.

The Powers formed and published such an estimate of Russia, but it did not seem worth while in China's case, because it was said that the Chinese were not an aggressive people and could not defend themselves in open outlawry. For a year past, however, we have been admitting to one another that we are not in a position to check them in open outlawry and now have have Russia's encouragement and are preparing, beyond any shadow of doubt, if Russia sustains her moral support, to follow up with aggressive outlawry every symptom of toleration on the part of the Powers.

Another Fatal Concession

Having rewarded China for her chaos, her impudence in diplomacy and her disregard of obligations by returning the Boxer indemnities in one form or another, the Great Powers are now preparing to make good on their promises and renew China's credit by increasing the Customs tariff and funding the loans upon which China has so cheerfully defaulted at the expense of foreign trade.

If any promises ever made were conditional those pledges made to China at Washington were conditional and if ever conditions have not been met by a nation, they have not been met by China. The Customs increases proposed and the funding of China's debt at this juncture would benefit none but the banks and groups of banks whose criminal folly was responsible for the loans in the first place and would jeopardize the peace, security and prosperity of every foreigner in China. If the Powers want to help Leon Trotsky carry out his announced plan of turning Asia into a devil's cauldron, they have only to go ahead with their make-believe diplomacy in this land and give aggressive outlawry here a little more encouragement whenever Karakhan is winded.

CHILE'S TREATY RIGHTS IN CHINA

Peking's Efforts to Undermine Extraterritoriality

Peking, July 22.

A Chinese news agency reports that a Cabinet meeting this morning resolved to instruct the Minister at Washington, Mr. Alfred Sze, to protest through the Chilean Ambassador at Washington against the attitude adopted by the Chilean Consul at Shanghai in claiming extraterritorial rights, which, the Cabinet are alleged to declare, the Sino-Chilean Treaty does not concede.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SINO-HUNGARIAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Peking, July 21.

While the negotiations relating to a Sino-Austrian Commercial Treaty are proceeding in Vienna, Hungary has come forward with the proposal to negotiate a similar treaty with China. It is expected that Hungary's request will be granted soon in view of the fact that Austria and Hungary are jointly interested in some of the questions that will come up for settlement in a treaty with either country.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RAILWAYS FIRST OR SCHOOLS?

Heated Discussion in Peking on Uses of Russian Boxer Indemnity

Peking, July 15.

A commission, composed of delegates representing the Ministry of Communications, Marshal Wu Pei-fu and various Ministries, has been formed to consider how the Russian Boxer Indemnity should be used. At a meeting of this commission yesterday the question was discussed at some length and the meeting then adjourned.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The Committee to discuss the purposes to which the remitted portion of the Boxer Indemnity for Russia should be devoted held its first meeting on Sunday, reports a Peking telegram. Yang Tien-shi for the Cabinet, Chou Chuan-chin of the Waichiaopu, Chang Yu-shu for the Chiaotungpu, Tang Chung of the Ministry of Education, Chen of the Ministry of Finance and Lao Chi-chang representing Loyang (Wu Pei-fu) were present.

Mr. Tang Chung stated that there were three difficulties to be overcome if the money was to be used in constructing railways. Russia might not consent, as she wanted the money to be devoted to educational purposes. The students would surely object, as it was owing to the efforts of the educationalists that this indemnity was remitted. After deducting the balance of the third year loan and that of the 11th year loan, as well as what had been earmarked for the diplomatic service, only three years' payments or a little over $3,000,000 would be available. As the date was so distant and the amount available so small, Mr. Tang submitted that it would not help railway development at all.

Wu Pei-fu for Railways

Mr. Lao, Marshal Wu's delegate, rebutted Mr. Tang's argument, saying that if Russia did not agree, the Waichiaopu should firmly press for her consent; if students should object, the Ministry of Education must try to remove their objection, and in his, Lao's, estimate, the amount would certainly be much larger than $3,000,000. He asked if the Ministry was opposing his proposal?

Mr. Lao's vehement manner created a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of members present. Mr. Chou Chuan-chin, of the Waichiaopu, quickly declared that, according to usual practice, delegates of various Ministries were only acting as the mouthpieces of the Ministers, and, when anything had been discussed, they should report what took place to their respective chiefs; therefore, this meeting was yet at too early a stage for any member to talk of opposition or approval.

Mr. Yang Tien-chi, of the Cabinet, then said:—"Since the Committee has no power to decide this question to-day, let us adjourn our meeting until we have reported our discussions to our chiefs."

The meeting terminated without reaching any result.

SOVIET INTEREST IN RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

Large Secret Purchase of Shares Giving Control over C. E. Rlwy.

London, July 19.

"The Times" learns that the Soviet Government has acquired a dominating interest in the Russo-Asiatic Bank by the purchase of a large quantity of shares through intermediary Russian financiers in Paris with the object of giving the Soviet complete power to dispose of the Chinese Eastern Railway which by law belongs to the Russo-Asiatic Bank.—Reuter.

At the Cabinet meeting on July 22, the question of raising funds for flood relief purposes was discussed. It was decided to refer the proposal to levy a customs surtax to the Waichiaopu and the Ministry of Finance for decision. The Ministry of Communications was authorized to levy a surtax on railway traffic to meet the cost of rebuilding the bridge over the Yellow River.

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WASTING MONEY IN AVENUE FOCH

July 19.

WE heartily welcome the letter from "Green Bonnet" in our correspondence columns to-day and we hope that the public generally will lose no time in raising a strong protest against the intention of the two Councils to metal the whole of Avenue Foch. For those who may have overlooked the correspondence on this subject in Thursday's Municipal Gazette we reproduce it herewith. On June 26 the Secretary of the French Council wrote:—

As a result of the conference which the members of your Council had on Saturday last with their colleagues of the French Council, I am directed to inform you that the Municipal Administration have considered the abolition of the riding track in Avenue Foch on the south, and requests your Council to be so good as to adopt the same measure on the north.

I take the opportunity to point out that traffic has increased considerably in the Avenue Foch by reason of the development of the western district of both Settlements, and that the total width of the Avenue is barely sufficient for traffic.

To this the assistant secretary of the Council of the International Settlement replied on July 10:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 26, and, in reply, to inform you that the Council is prepared to carry out its share of metalling the existing riding track in Avenue Foch, and to state that it is proposed to carry out the work in the early part of 1925.

First of all we deny *in toto* the premises on which the proposed abolition of the riding track is based, namely, "that the total width of the Avenue is barely sufficient for traffic." About a year ago, if we remember rightly, it was decided quite properly that the amount given to the riding track did not leave space enough on either side for one vehicle to overtake another. A strip was accordingly cut off the track on north and south, with the result that there is now ample room on each metalled band for two rows of vehicles of any kind. The present writer uses the Avenue Foch at least twice a day, sometimes oftener, in the so-called "rush" hours, and to say that its width is barely sufficient for the amount of traffic is, with all respect, a pure figment of the imagination.

But we are told that we must look ahead to the days when motor-buses will be running on the Avenue Foch. By all means let us do so. We maintain that they will make no essential difference to the ease of movement in this thoroughfare. Occasionally one encounters a motor-lorry, which is far more unwieldy than any motor-bus and more annoying to the ordinary driver, owing to the normal disregard of the people on it for anybody except themselves. Yet there is rarely any difficulty in overtaking it. But the point to be emphasized is that the traffic in Avenue Foch is, and is likely to remain, essentially high-class traffic. There are no Chinese manufacturing quarters, served or likely to be served by it; wheelbarrows and handcarts, which are the greatest cause of obstruction, are conspicuous by their absence; the drivers who use Avenue Foch are pre-eminently of the class who are most careful—the existence of a few "road-hogs" does not alter the fact that motorists as a class are the most circumspect in the management of their vehicles because they have most to lose by behaving otherwise—and with the ribbon of riding track in the centre, there can never be any confusion between east and west bound traffic, for each current of which there is already ample space for two lines of traffic, where indeed but one usually appears.

We say without fear of contradiction that the abolition of the riding track is wholly unnecessary and would be a wicked waste of money, most urgently needed elsewhere. It is well known that the P.W.D. grant for road-making was severely cut down in the Budget for 1924 of the International Settlement; and that was a considerable time before anything was heard of this Avenue Foch scheme.. If the Council has money to squander—and it certainly has not—let it be spent on widening the western exits of the Peking Road or in opening up a new trunk road from east to west through the northern district, which would take off Chinese traffic from Nanking Road. To spend it on Avenue Foch, which is more than enough for any need that can be foreseen certainly for some years to come, is simply wanton. That being so, we maintain that the claims of the men who get up early to ride deserve full consideration. Their numbers are considerable. There are many men who keep a pony because it is, on the whole, the cheapest, easiest and best form of exercise and from every point of view they are to be encouraged. If urgent necessity could be shown for metalling all Avenue Foch, the riding fraternity would have to bow to it. But there is no such necessity and the project to which the two Councils have agreed deprives a very large number of people of the only exit to the country left to riding men and uses up, for absolutely illusory gains, money of which there is not enough for vitally important projects. Fortunately the correspondence between the Councils shows that the work would not be begun till early in 1925. That gives six months for the reconsideration of an ill-advised, unnecessary and wasteful project, conceived and decided upon in half as many weeks.

CAN CHINA BE A REAL REPUBLIC?

July 21.

IN our Diamond Jubilee supplement there was an acute article by Dr. Wang Chen-ting on "Whether representative government in China is possible." There is no one who is better qualified to discuss this question than Dr. Wang. He was a democrat in the days when China was by no means a safe place for democracy. He has seen the realization of hopes that once seemed as insubstantial as the fabric of a dream. When Aaron was excusing himself to his brother Moses for leading the people of Israel into idolatry he explained that the multitude brought to him their earrings and ornaments of gold and he cast them into the fire "and behold, there came out this calf." Who could have foreseen that this would have been the result of such a simple action? So Dr. Wang and his friends, 14 years ago, cast their lives and their fortunes into the revolution and, behold, there came out this Republic. Who could have anticipated that it would be so different from the ideal which they had in mind? And now, after 13 years' experience of Republican government, Dr. Wang doubts or, at least, admits that doubt is permissible, whether representative government in China is possible or not. To make this an accomplished fact he now pins his faith to education as formerly he believed in republicanism. Give him education, compulsory and universal, and he will yet show you China a happy land with a government truly representative of her people. Well, we do not wish to be prophets of evil, but we would point out that the idealist never actually attains his promised land or, if he does, he finds it populated with sons of Anak and cities walled up to heaven. "A man's reach must exceed his grasp or what's heaven for?" Moreover we have a feeling that if China had a government truly representative of her people she would be much worse governed than she is at present and that is saying a good deal. Let anyone visualize the great, toiling and, for the most part unthinking, multitude that comprises China's millions and we think he will be compelled to admit that the more truly a government represented its amorphous mind the more impossible that government would be.

There is a Chinese proverb which says "It is not possible to express in speech all that one thinks, nor to put in writing all that one would say." We imagine that Dr. Wang, who is one of the most far-seeing men in China, has not put in writing all that he thinks, or even, on occasion, might say. It is being daily demonstrated to the world that while democracy—government by the people—is a great ideal and one that this generation must stand or fall by, it yet has very distinct limitations.

It is, perhaps, demonstrable that ten men are ten times as strong as one man, but it by no means follows that ten men are ten times as wise as one man. Indeed, if the one man is the right man, we might be safe in saying that the opposite is the truth. In times of national emergency nations are swift to realize that democracy involves divided counsels and the danger of mob action. They therefore appoint a Dictator to hold office while the peril lasts. The General in command of his troops and the Captain on the bridge of his ship are further examples of the fact that in critical situations one man is better than two and action is better than speech.

This does not mean that we are arguing for a return to autocracy. In ancient times the King was the man who was chosen by the people as the most fit to govern and defend them. If Chinese history is true, it was on these terms that the first Kings of this land held rule. It was a sound system and held within itself the seeds of true democracy. Its root principle is that you find the man with the gift of governing and put him in the place of power. It matters not a jot by what name you call him; King, President, Prime Minister; it is all one. The revolution bewildered the Chinese people by giving them a brand new set of names for a very old system and ever since the more they change the government the more it is the same thing. And so the people must be educated. Yes, but what are they to be taught? Will science or philosophy or *belles lettres* help them to a better administration? Scarcely. There must be something moral, something ethical, instilled into the teaching. Something that will raise the national standard of honour and teach the boys to play the game at school and play the man when later they go out into the world. When Chinese schoolboys are taught that it is more disgraceful to make a fortune by the old game of squeeze than to wear a pigtail, the dawn of the new day will be visible on the horizon.

NEW ROADS FOR OLD

July 22.

IN our Saturday's issue a correspondent quoted the case of a doctor in England who had successfully claimed from some local authority for damage to the tyres of his motor-car caused by the state of the roads; and the writer asks whether it would not be reasonable to claim from the Shanghai Municipal Council for similar damages to motor-cars arising from pot-holes, patches of loose stone and other evidences of unrepaired roads. In the cause of public amusement we should exceedingly like to see some enterprising motorist take the Council into the Court of Consuls. Whether he would succeed in his action is another matter. Frankly we do not think he would. In the first place we do not know exactly what was the state of the roads in England on which the doctor had his tyres damaged. There are many local authorities in England, some of them keep their roads very well, others not at all so. In Sussex, for instance, there was a delightfully casual practice—still in vogue only ten years ago and probably still obtaining, for Sussex is slow to change—of putting down patches of undressed flint and leaving the traffic to grind them into the road. In Shanghai, the Council would probably argue (1) that the roads at the worst could not injure a car, on which point we should certainly hear some heavy cross-swearing; (2) that they, the Council could not help themselves owing to the necessities of sewer-laying and other forms of public service; and (3) that they were spending up to the full limit of their available revenue in road repairs. As regards the last point it is interesting to see from the annual report that, in the year 1923, the Council spent Tls. 598,876 on road and footway maintenance; while the amount paid in licence fees by all kinds of vehicles from motor-lorries to sedan chairs was, if our addition is correct, Tls. 598,630. Of course the users of vehicles ought not to pay the whole cost of road maintenance, especially in a town where the bulk of the inhabitants prefer not to use the sidewalks. But the Council could argue, if taken into court, that whatever vehicles paid in licence fees went into road upkeep.

Far be it from us to defend anyone at whom bricks may be thrown without fear of a libel action, and least of all any public department. But we are bound to admit that on the matter of roads there are two sides to the question. Their condition is patent to everyone, the reason for it less so. As with many other troubles that afflict the world to-day, the war is not a little to blame. During it, there was no possibility of obtaining the requisite materials for great quantities of public work of all kinds that would normally have been done year by year, which has meant accumulations to be worked off subsequently. The contrast between the number of square feet of road surface opened up by the departments and public companies during the years of war and since is most striking. Again we have to remember the very large increase of population that has taken place during the past ten years. In the report that appeared in the Municipal Gazette of June 19 last, Mr. Harpur, the Commissioner of Public Works, wrote:—

The population of the Settlement has increased by approximately 200,000 since 1913, and, during this time buildings have been erected to the value of Tls. 94,000,000, covering 44,314 Chinese houses, 604 mills, godowns, etc., 1,505 other foreign buildings and 7,700 miscellaneous buildings, a total of 54,123 buildings in the Settlement alone. The public services have had to cope with the demands which this development has brought about, as well as with a great deal of extra Settlement development for which I have no exact figures.

In the five past years, we read, 250 miles of trench have been opened, whereas the total mileage of roads under the Council's control is only 140.

Mr. Harpur's report was specially directed to the question of "better co-ordination of effort where road opening work is requisite in connexion with the public utility services"—or, to put it more simply, whether it would not be possible to give notice that a certain strip of road would be closed at a certain date, and, if public companies wanted to do anything on that strip, they must do it then. One gathers that, in this respect, public companies might do more than they do. Every year they are asked to inform the Public Works Department what work of an extensive nature it is proposed to do during the ensuing twelvemonth and this information is usually given. But, the report continues,

the actual work sometimes differs from the original proposal owing to various causes; also, when very large mains are required, twelve months' notice is not always sufficient to enable full consideration to be given to all the interests involved, and, since most of the public service companies must themselves have a fairly good knowledge of their probable major requirements two or three years in advance, it is desirable that this office be acquainted with these requirements as early as possible, since they may have a very direct bearing on drainage, sewerage and road work covering two or three years of construction.

The inference is strong that the Council might spur on the public companies to think more of the public and less of their shareholders. And this feeling is intensified by the fact that there is hardly a road in Shanghai which it would be possible to close altogether, owing to the fewness of trunk roads and the narrowness of those actually existing. Another consideration which has to be remembered is that while all road-surfacing devolves upon the Public Works Department, its resources in plant and labour are limited. A public company dig up the road and when they have finished and filled in the trench they notify the P. W. D. who relay the surface. The company pay, but the Department has to find the men and material. In England or America it is possible, in a pressure of such work, to borrow steam-rollers or whatever may be needed from the next town. For Shanghai there is no next town, and plant must be taken off some other point for the job at hand. Incidentally that fact supplies another argument for not metalling the Avenue Foch. That work being wholly unnecessary, in no way whatever demanded by the state of the traffic, would mean not only a waste of money, but a needless distraction of plant, every piece of which is required for urgent work elsewhere.

Mr. Harpur's report is not, it must be confessed, encouraging.

I see no prospect of relief from road work in the near future, he writes. The doubling of the tramway tracks in Broadway and

Broadway East will cause temporary inconvenience to, and diversion of traffic, for, though considerable progress has been made in the widening of East Seward Road, it is not—except for freight traffic—a satisfactory relief road to Broadway. The condition of the track in Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road also calls for early reconstruction. Railless tram extensions will necessitate several miles of feeder cable, and I think, too, that it cannot be long before additional pumping mains will be required by the Waterworks Company for the northern and western districts. The heaviest part of the sewerage works should be over in two years or thereabouts, but so long as the town expands, extensions will be constantly required.

It is an old adage that you cannot put more into a pint pot than it will hold and that is precisely what we are trying to do in Shanghai. In many directions new arteries might be constructed which would afford immense relief to our over-laden thoroughfares, if we could only get across the boundaries. But we are hemmed in by many local authorities who for the fetish of sovereign rights, in reality wholly unaffected, or from sheer dog-in-the-manger obstruction resist improvements by which none would benefit more than their own people. But it certainly must not be inferred that the Settlement authorities are doing nothing either to maintain and improve road surface or to open new thoroughfares. Something of that work we hope to show in another article.

July 23.

Few persons in all probability are aware of the name of the stuff of which roads are made in Shanghai, still less of how it is made. There is a general idea that an ordinary macadamized road is laid and a coating of asphalt spread on the top. But this method is altogether out of date and its uselessness for Shanghai roads has been effectually proved. It cannot stand up against our traffic—of which more presently—and once the surface is frayed rain gets through and the familiar pothole quickly appears. The material of which roads are now made, wherever there is a reasonable prospect that they will not have to be torn up again in a few months, is asphaltic concrete, the wearing properties of which have proved excellent. For example, the centre of Bubbling Well Road between Thibet Road and the Race Course is laid with asphaltic concrete and everyone who drives that way knows how beautifully smooth it is. The sides of the road have not yet been laid because they will presently have to be dug up for the sewerage scheme, nor has the road westwards of the Race Club, which awaits the leisurely process of relaying the tramway track. The writer has seen a block of asphaltic concrete cut, for a test, from the centre of Peking Road, and after more than three years' wear, the surface is as smooth as if it had been newly laid. It is rather tragic to read in the P.W.D. annual report that of 122,134 square yards of road surface laid in 1923, seventy per cent. consisted of surface reinstatement of trenches.

We do not know that the Public Works Department would exactly welcome personally conducted parties of tourists at their yard in Sinza where the asphaltic concrete is made; and as it is essential that the work should be conducted at the highest possible temperature and it is exceedingly dusty, we are not sure that tourists would flock to see it. But certainly those who are really interested would be welcome to see the process: indeed the permanent departments generally are almost pathetically grateful when ratepayers take an interest in what they do. "We put all this in our annual report," say they, a trifle bitterly. "But we know that nobody ever reads it." Great heaps of Ningpo sand and finely crushed granite from the Pingchiao quarry fill a large portion of the yard. This is the body, so to speak, of the asphaltic concrete, which is made in a vast and lofty machine, of furnaces, revolving drums, lifts, mixers, weighing machines and shutes. At one end of this machine an endless chain of little dippers scoops up the granite chips and sand and conveys them to the first revolving drum where they are heated as in Nebuchadnezzar's burning fiery furnace. Thence they are conveyed by an automatic lift to the top of the machine; and because the revolving drum tends to separate the bigger chips from the small—let the reader take a bowl of sand and gravel and stir it vigorously round and round with his finger and he will see how—the mass must pass through a mixer. From the top of the machine it is dropped in nicely weighed proportions, together with liquid asphalt, into another mixer and here it is churned and turned and twisted and tossed, until there is as perfect a distribution and combination of all particles as can be obtained. And then it drops down another chute into a motor-lorry below and so away to wherever a road surface is being laid, where coolies spread out the glowing mass with flat rakes as smoothly as they can, and a steam roller, a final coating of asphalt and a layer of sand complete the road. Heat is, as has been said, an indispensable part of the work. All processes are conducted under intense heat and the asphaltic concrete drops into the motor-lorry at a temperature of 250° degrees Fahr., nor, even on a long journey, will it lose more than ten degrees or so. In this condition it looks, in consistency, rather like the unboiled Christmas pudding which children stir, making wishes the while; but if only hot enough it is quite dry and a spade put into it comes out clean. Once the temperature goes down the asphaltic concrete becomes sticky and lumpy and below a certain degree it will not "lay" properly. It may be mentioned that special non-conducting shoes were obtained from America for the coolies who spread the asphaltic concrete as a protection against the heat. They will not wear them, preferring their own contraptions of felt and rags. Other employers of Chinese labour, *mutatis mutandis*, will have noticed the same obstinate idiosyncracy.

The laboratory is an essential part of the asphaltic-concrete works. Here the material is subjected to perpetual tests to verify its ductility and the extent to which it is liable to penetration by liquid. Just as there is no such thing known to science as a perfect liquid, so there is no absolutely impenetrable substance: but the asphaltic concrete put down on the roads affords a very fair substitute. Neat little glass cases are shown of material carefully graded from the biggest pieces of granite at the bottom, through all component parts up to the top dressing of asphalt; and if a piece of roadway is found to be wearing badly it can be made in the chemist's hands to "thaw and resolve itself" into every one of these parts, so as to show of which part there is too much or too little. Experiments are continually being made in new materials or for the possible employment of by-products which will mean a saving in costs.

The ultimate roadway is as solid and durable as common sense can desire and the requisite economy dictate. There is, however, one kind of traffic against which no substance yet discovered will stand up. Nothing will resist the cutting and grinding power of wheelbarrows—especially when tilted on one side—and handcarts. Measures have been taken by the Council within the past few years to induce the handcart owners to use wheels with a wider rim. But it is the consistent and merciless overloading of these carts for which no width of wheel can compensate, that does the damage. And of this we submit that the police ought to take notice. When we see a handcart which can only just be forced to move by dint of men pulling on the wheelspokes as well as lugging in front and shoving behind, that surely is a vehicle technically out of control. And its owner ought to be prosecuted. Motor-lorries too are habitually and grossly overloaded and as they increase in numbers, early and drastic notice should be taken of the fact.

July 24.

If our readers have patience for yet one more article on Shanghai's roads we believe they will not find it uninteresting. Hitherto we have dealt with the conditions which lead to continual tearing up of the roads and forbid hopes of much relief from this state of affairs for two years to come; and with the excellent material of which roads are made wherever what may be called some security of tenure is obtainable. But the beginning of all troubles, alike in congestion of traffic and of intermittent diggings up and layings down, is that there are not enough roads of adequate width to carry all the men and material that must move along them. This fact is, no doubt, generally recognized and from time to time suggestions are advanced for new outlets. For example, a year or two ago, strong advocacy was exerted for the widening of Kiukiang Road from the Bund to Thibet Road. The cost would have been colossal and, inasmuch as at least a large part of the traffic taken from the Nanking Road by this means would rejoin the main stream in Bubbling Well Road, it would have afforded no proportionate relief. What, perhaps, is not generally recognized is that it is the Chinese traffic using the main roads of the Central District which so terribly overcrowds them—traffic bound for regions which those roads do not directly serve, in the sense of being immediately in line with them, and with whose necessities the Central District ought not to be burdened. The problem is to distract this traffic to other roads if such can be found; and in many directions there is a vast amount of work going on, demolitions, road widenings, extensions, the immediate purpose of which may not be recognized, but with an aim in view that should presently prove of very great value. The Municipal Report for 1923 notes that during the present century Tls. 4,344,197 has been spent on land for road widenings and extensions. Of that amount over one-fifth was spent last year alone. "If the present rate of progress can be slightly increased and maintained for four or five years," says the report, "the cumulative effect of the improvements will be noticeable, particularly if special effort is directed towards the provision of an east and west thoroughfare north of Soochow Road."

If we turn to the map of the International Settlement, it will be seen that the area about where the Soochow Creek enters the Huangpu is rather like a wasp's waist. North and east lie industrial and shipping regions; northwestward the important mill district of Markham and Gordon Roads, ever stretching its busy hands further and further west. At all hours of day and night these regions must be in communication and vast quantities of heavy traffic pass over the Garden and Szechuen Road bridges and through the Central District, because they have no other adequate road. Now to this traffic is presently to be added all that will centre in and radiate from the new Chinese Post Office, whose parcels business, demanding the use of large motor lorries, has grown in recent years beyond all expectation. Incidentally this district immediately north of Soochow Creek and between the Settlement's western boundary and Woosung Road is the most densely populated of Shanghai. Yet through this congested and narrow area two great arteries are not only possible but are actually in course of construction, and in these lies hope of relief.

There are certain strategic points carefully to be noted. The first of these lies at the eastern end of Avenue Road, where it squeezes past such a rookery of mangy little houses as never ought to be allowed in a self-respecting city. But now at last, after such a tale of delay and obstruction as might daunt the most ardent road-planner, these are to go and a decent thoroughfare will be opened through to Thibet Road. By this and the bridge that bears its name one arrives at Haining Road. This latter at its eastern end makes an acute and awkward angle with Woosung Road, but between that street and the parallel Chapoo Road land has been obtained which will allow a straight course from Haining Road into Yalu Road. The latter ultimately "dies" on the northern boundary of the Wayside district, but a continuation is planned which will carry right through to the Point.

For the other artery let us begin first in Ward Road. Travelling westward, we find that one great gain already has been scored in the setting back of an awkward angle where Muirhead Road crosses, giving a straight passage into Seward Road and thence to Tiendong Road. But now comes another strategic point. The last-named road disappears into a shocking slum known as Tongdongkaloong which extends from behind the temple of the Queen of Heaven on North Honan Road practically to the North Chêkiang Road. Now if Tongdongkaloong were opened up, there would, with other acquisitions of land actually made, be a straight road through Alabaster Road into North Thibet Road. Even as matters are, the opening of the new Honan Road bridge will afford a way out for traffic from Tiendong, Seward and Ward Roads and thus enable the police to divert vehicles away from the Garden Bridge and behind the General Hospital. For these arteries that we have been describing new railless tram routes are projected, which should have the effect of freeing Nanking Road from cars now improperly burdening it, which are only used by Chinese, whose real objective and interests are far away to the northward.

"*Je grignote*" was Marshal Joffre's brief description of his tactics in dealing with the long, long German line. So do the Municipal Council and the P. W. D. nibble away at the unlovely masses of Chinese rookeries which would seem expressly placed to defeat construction of trunk roads. Here a bit and there a bit; and the real importance of each acquisition is not, perhaps, so much in itself as in its influence on a region a couple of miles away. The effect of these tactics cannot, of course, be expected to make itself felt in under four or five years, and the obstacles thrown in the roadmaker's way by absentee landlords, divided ownership and the like are almost heartbreaking. But a very great scheme of trunk-road-making has been begun and the ultimate benefit of it must be most welcome.

M. GROSSE

July 25.

We are very sure our readers will agree with us that the handing over of the Russian Consulate by M. Victor Grosse to the Chinese, for the Bolshevik authorities, should not pass without some public appreciation of the very fine work that he has done. For over fourteen years M. Grosse has represented Russian interests in Shanghai. In former days the charge was probably not more onerous than that of any other Consul-General. But no one who had any business with M. Grosse would fail to appreciate his courteous and ever willing helpfulness; among his colleagues in the Consular Body he quickly acquired a deserved reputation for ability and judgment; and it may also well be mentioned that his knowledge of Chinese language and literature and of oriental characteristics is of a very high order.

It was not, however, until China's breach with the last vestiges of the old Imperial Russian power that M. Grosse became, if we may so put it, generally known and publicly observed. The position of the Russians in Shanghai was unique. There were already some thousands of them and they were indeed as sheep having no shepherd. Nominally under the protection of the Chinese Government, they were in a town where no Chinese official could function. The problems which such a state of affairs at once projected were almost numberless. M. Grosse went to Peking to interview the authorities both Chinese and foreign and eventually the arrangement was made whereby he acted in Shanghai as joint Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, deputizing for the Chinese, while M. Ivanoff sat at the Mixed Court with a Chinese Magistrate for all Russian cases. The late Sir Everard Fraser was largely instrumental in putting this arrangement through, but its originator was M. Grosse. Like Columbus's egg, it looked simple enough when explained, but its accomplishment was due only to great tactfulness and skill in negotiation. It has worked extremely well and while we certainly do not underrate the orderliness of behaviour of the Russian refugees, who in the most trying and pathetic circumstances have conducted themselves extraordinarily well, the community of Shanghai owe a larger debt of gratitude to M. Grosse than perhaps they are aware for the ability with which he has managed the affairs of his unhappy countrymen. In recent months those affairs have become particularly difficult and anxious. We will not go into details, but situations have arisen not once nor twice, which but for M. Grosse's

combined firmness and sympathy might easily have resulted in a very awkward manner. He has been severely blamed by some of his fellow countrymen for handing over the Consulate. But it needs very little reflexion to show that it was impossible for him to do anything else. In a position of great difficulty he has discharged his duties well, giving to them all the thought and energy he could command, and he leaves surely with the good wishes of all that he may recover his normal poise during the few weeks of holiday that he takes before again devoting himself to Russian affairs in a capacity which will not be the less onerous for being purely non-political.

It will be interesting to see how the Soviet representatives conduct themselves in their new charge. We are told that they are most anxious to avoid anything like friction with the governing body of Shanghai, and we may well believe it. So far as the Consular Body is concerned, we do not see that they have any official standing in Shanghai, at least they cannot partake in its discussions; and the only control they can exert over their fellow countrymen is just what the latter choose to allow them and no more. Short of stirring up open revolution—which, to do them justice, we doubt if they wish to do—they have no alternative but to endeavour to gain public confidence; and that will be no easy job, as it is hardly necessary to say that even those who have recognized the *de jure* Government at Moscow have by no means given it their confidence. From the all-important standing point of the refugees we see little prospect of relief by the substituting of the Bolshevik officials for M. Grosse. The former have published an amnesty, but it is very open to question whether the Russian community put the slightest faith in it. The disposal of the refugees is likely to remain China's responsibility still, in which case the newly formed Russian association of which M. Grosse is to be chairman will doubtless have a useful part to play.

HATS AND HISTORY

July 25.

IT is curious how often headgear has symbolized some movement in history, or some school of thought. There are few people, perhaps, who would regard the silk hat, that emblem both of die-hard conservatism and of the Victorian "non-conformist conscience," as having its origin in Republican Puritanism. When Benjamin Franklin went over to France as the first representative of the New Republic in America, he wore a modified form of the steeple crown head dress of the Pilgrim Fathers. Paris copied it and the hat underwent a gradual metamorphosis until it emerged as a cylinder, which respectable Christendom has worn ever since. Fiery British exponents of what they regard as liberty show their contempt for the existing order of things by appearing on every possible occasion wearing cloth caps. In fact, caps have for ages symbolized socialistic views, from the red cap of the French revolutionaries to the tweed head covering of Keir Hardie.

Again, look at the Chinese Revolution. It was accompanied by some very wonderful changes in the matter of headgear. The true republican of China retained to a great extent the body garments of his ancestors, though he cut off his queue, that badge of Manchu servitude. But in his head covering he showed all his adherence to the new faith that was to bring forth a new heaven and a new earth in Old Cathay. The ancient round cap with its knob on the top disappeared and its place was taken sometimes by a cloth cap, sometimes by a billy-cock but mostly by a cleft hat of a washed-out hue.

Now we are told that the Turk is about to cast away his fez as an outward and visible sign that he is to emerge from Oriental mediævalism and take his place among his brothers of the modern West. He has been told by his government that he is at liberty to cover his head with any sort of hat he likes or with none at all. What, one wonders, will be the effect upon the mentality of the inhabitants of that much-tried country. It will afford a study in the psychology of hats, which should be even more instructive than the psychology of clothes. May be the Turk *sans* fez will develop into a meek and mild sort of individual who will prefer being swindled by foreigners to bastinadoing them and who would rather caress the wily Greek than curse him. Why the hat should so often be used to symbolize historical changes in outlook it is impossible to say. Perhaps because it is worn so near the seat of mental operations. But may be some up-to-date Carlyle will thrill the world ere long with a masterpiece on the Philosophy of Hats.

PLAGUE IN CHINA

July 26.

AT a time of national peril in 1910-1911, when an epidemic of pneumonic plague was raging in Manchuria and the north of China which eventually caused the death of 50,000 people, the Manchu dynasty rendered a great and lasting service to China by establishing the Manchurian Plague Preventive Service under the able leadership of Dr. Wu Lien-teh. Owing to the efficiency of this Service, when there was another outbreak in 1920 the mortality was not more than 8,000, and since then the disease has been successfully held in check. Consequently the latest Annual Report (1923-1924) consists mainly of a review of the work of the past. There is one paper in it, however, which extends our knowledge of the disease. As long ago as 1907, and again in 1911, cases of plague occurred which seemed to prove that the disease started in the marmot or tarabagan, but the evidence was not conclusive. Dr. Wu Lien-teh and his colleagues by their recent experiments have placed the matter beyond doubt. This very creditable piece of work is significant as it indicates that in Manchuria as long as there are tarabagans with the disease there is always the danger of outbreaks there of pneumonic plague.

Bubonic plague, is not so appalling as pneumonic plague but in the long run it destroys more lives, especially in regions where it is endemic. Since 1896 eleven million people have died from it in India alone. It is a rat disease and is conveyed from diseased rats to human beings by the agency of fleas. A most important report has been made recently by Dr. F. Norman White, who was in Shanghai a few months ago, to the League of Nations Health Organization of which he is a member. Hitherto it has been held that the germ, the *bacillus pestis*, discovered independently by Kitasato and Yersin in 1894, was the cause of all forms of plague. But Dr. White, impressed by the striking differences between pneumonic and bubonic plague, advances the hypothesis that in pneumonic plague the plague bacillus does not act alone but is aided and abetted by some other pernicious microbe which produces the distinctive symptoms. This remains to be proved. At any rate, whether the theory is accepted or not, Dr. White argues that from the point of view of sanitary conventions and preventive measures, the facts reported by him afford ample justification for regarding bubonic plague and pneumonic plague as two separate and distinct diseases. This is most important to business men as well as to physicians, because the disorganization of trade and commerce for which plague has been responsible probably exceeds in amount that which can be attributed to any other epidemic disease. Further, Dr. White contends that bubonic plague is seldom transmitted from man to man but is mainly spread by the grain trade, the rats with their fleas being transported with the grain and remaining with it in stores and godowns. Break the association of rats and grain, and the control of bubonic plague would be readily assured. There should be rat-free buildings for the storage of grain; periodic fumigation of ships; fumigation of infected or suspicious cargo from infected storehouses; and the fumigation of the lighters and barges which in so many ports are used as the means of communication between ship and shore. It is urged that measures of this kind would be less irksome and far more effective against plague and arouse much less opposition among Orientals than some of the present anti-plague measures, such as the disinfection of houses, etc.

It is also urged that more should be done by municipalities to secure the co-operation of the public in the campaign against plague. As many persons as possible should be persuaded to join in the extermination of the rats by poisoning and trapping. It is even suggested that to stimulate popular interest an appeal should be made to the sporting instinct, as in Formosa, where a "Rat Lottery" has been instituted. In return for each rat brought in, a ticket is given which entitles the holder to participate in a lottery; prizes are drawn on the receipt of so many thousand rats. It is believed that in other places also if the first prize was a very considerable sum, and the drawings were made with sufficient ceremony, very useful results would be made from the enlistment of the gambling propensities of the Oriental on the side of public health. In Shanghai this suggestion will be regarded by many good people as of more than doubtful propriety. Not even to ward off visitations of plague would they consent to the institution of a public lottery; others, not so strict, but wearied by the constant discussion of moral questions, would also be against it. Besides our Municipal Health Department is doing remarkably well in its warfare against rats. It is gratifying to know that Shanghai, although it may be in communication with ports where there are cases of bubonic plague, enjoys a remarkable freedom from the disease. It has had no human case of plague for eight years and no plague-infected rats for three years. It is the opinion of Dr. White that we are justified in assuming that while rat-fleas in Shanghai are capable of spreading plague among the rats, these fleas bite human beings only in very exceptional circumstances.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Ponies or Cars

Shanghai once was a great place for the man who was keen on riding but who had not got much money, for good ponies were cheaper than three hours in a café, wide stretches of country were open to him for a gallop and long riding roads for a morning constitutional, whilst he could have his pony brought almost to his doorway. Ponies now have soared to the price of real motor-cars, the old riding country gradually is being given up to the builder and the riding roads are becoming fewer every year. At last Avenue Foch is to go and without being selfish one can say that it is a great pity. Hundreds of men—and ladies, too, nowadays—regularly go out in the morning for an hour or two at hacking and vow that it is this that keeps them fit through the summer. The Avenue Foch track was very convenient for most of these people, for it ran close to either the home or the stable in the case of nearly every rider. Now it is to be metalled throughout its length and width and no longer will it be passable for ponies, for the admitted reason that the motorists want it. Something that will compel a rider to walk his pony for a mile or so at the end of a ride is not a bad thing, but even that purpose is not served in this case, for it is simply impossible with most ponies that are kept and trained properly for country work even to walk them over a hard road with motor-cars dodging all around them, and if a pony has a tendency to be a little skittish in the neighbourhood of a motor-car, any Chinese chauffeur always will assist in driving him completely wild by blowing his horn continuously and with more force the nearer he gets to the pony. Another trouble is that a man may have two hours to spare in the morning, but he cannot manage more and if he cannot afford a motor-car in which to get far out into the open and meet his pony there, his morning ride is going to be practically an impossibility.

Those Shipping Profits

The Crown Colony of Hongkong appears to be in an extremely flourishing condition, if we take as a criterion the Treasury financial statement for the month of March which has just made its appearance in the "Government Gazette," and which shows the balance of assets over liabilities to be $18,443,853.65. We are not so much concerned with that statement, however, as by the revelation that the sum of $2,220,493.91 is still shown under the heading of "Shipping Control Account." There seems no doubt that these are the two million or so dollars which were responsible for the passing of the now famous Indemnity Ordinance, for the litigation brought by a number of shipowners to recover some of the money from the Hongkong Government, and for the statement made in the British Supreme Court for China recently by the unfortunate Mr. Moller that his bankruptcy was largely attributable to the action of Hongkong in keeping all the profits made while the ships were operated for the Shipping Controller. It is not our intention again to comment on that litigation or the justice or otherwise of the Hongkong Government's attitude in passing the Indemnity Ordinance, but rather to express wonderment that so large a sum can be carried on the books of the Colony apparently indefinitely. It will be remembered that at one time there was a serious Government project afoot in Hongkong to use the money to remedy the housing shortage, or to build hospitals, but the scheme seems to have fallen through. As, since that scheme was mooted, Hongkong has said that it only operated the ships under orders from, and for, the Admiralty, and that any claim the shipowners might have would be against the Imperial Government, the doubt arises as to whether there is not another rift in the lute and whether the Home Government itself is not casting covetous eyes on the money. It certainly seems strange: Hongkong has disclaimed responsibility for requisitioning the ships; has got the profits and refuses to hand them over to the owners of the vessels; and does not itself use the money on any of the many excellent purposes to which it might be put. The fate of those two million dollars will be watched with great interest by more than one, ourselves included.

A Modest People

The trouble of a condensed history of anything is that it is extremely difficult to know what to leave out and to write paragraphs intended to be comprehensive in such a manner that they will convey a general impression and not appear to be meant for a few only. It was scarcely possible to make our Jubilee Supplement any larger than it was and it was impossible to put within its pages a full history of Shanghai, but admittedly one fact was left out of which at least a brief mention might have been made. It has been brought to notice that even when we gave a list of the foreign mercantile firms in Shanghai in the early days we omitted any mention of the Parsees who were here as early as anyone and whose descendants still are carrying on. Evidently the historian let his mind wander on the Western strain only. Yet really the Parsees themselves are somewhat to blame, for their very modesty. Who, indeed, if ordered to write a short essay on the Parsees' part in the Shanghai world, could turn out much of a story without long and searching inquiry? They are such an industrious, conscientious and capable people that they are able to boast that there are very few amongst them who can be classed as paupers, yet, singularly, they seem to keep very much to themselves and other nations and sects know little of them. Bombay ranks amongst the greatest cities of the world, and Bombay would not have attained to anything like its present greatness had it not been for the Parsees. They stand high in business and in all the professions and they are wonderfully keen on sports, yet again, how many of us really know much of them? The two best known in Shanghai must be M. J. Divecha and C. H. Bhoora, and that because they are such clever cricketers. Well, it is now admitted for a known fact that Parsee merchants were amongst the earliest settlers in Shanghai and they have done more than the share which should go with their numbers in building up the great city as we now know it. It is further reiterated that, if they are not heard when Shanghai takes a little exercise with its golden trumpet, it is because they choose to make so little noise about their prosperous business concerns and their good works. And that is no fault.

The Russian Children

One of our correspondents to-day raises a question which must enlist all sympathies, namely, that of the Russian children whom we see offering things for sale about the streets. But between the most natural desire to get them off the streets and knowing how to do so, there is a problem difficult to solve. No special fund would exactly meet the case. These children of to-day would go; others, to-morrow, would take their place—it might indeed be an incentive to parents to send them out. Indeed the force of appeal exercised by these little people excites inevitable suspicion as to the reason for their being there. For we live in a suspicious age. What has first to be ascertained is to whom the children belong and what is their condition, and it is not easy to say who is to do that: the authorities admit no responsibility towards the refugees and it is almost too much to ask that the already gallantly labouring Refugee Relief Committee should undertake it. But of one thing we are pretty sure, namely, that donations to this latter organization will be better expended for the benefit of destitute Russians than could be done in any other way. Meanwhile, it may be immoral to suggest giving money to the children themselves. But a few small coins in this way will not harm anybody and though it will not take the children off the streets, it will shorten the time they have to spend thereon..

The Strike at Shameen

The Canton Government has an excellent opportunity of proving that it is ready to discourage anti-foreign agitators in the strike of servants that has occurred at Shameen. In consequence of the bomb outrage during M. Merlin's visit, and, we may well believe, in pursuance of the Consular Body's recent note to the Canton Government on conspirators known to be plotting in Canton against foreigners (such a note would not have been sent without good reason for it), it was enacted that all Chinese coming on to the island must show passports. That is not in the least unreasonable and we do not for a moment think that the said servants, if let alone, would have raised objection to an order which would contribute to their own safety as much as to that of foreigners—for when bombs are flying servants may get killed as easily as their masters. The inference that they have been intimidated by agitators is irresistible. The Canton Government may have its differences with the foreign Powers; but we decline to believe that men like Dr. Sun and Dr. Wu Chao-chu connive at the plots of bomb-throwers and terrorists and we look to them to see that the Shameen servants are allowed to return to work without delay.

Where Scotland Scores

Sentencing Samuel Mason, an Edinburgh-born man, to two years' hard labour for fraud, Mr. Justice Greer, at the Bedford Assizes recently, stated that Providence had been kind to Mason in giving him the original advantage of having been born a Scotsman, but he had chosen to follow a life of crime. This would appear to open up an entirely new field for discussion as regards Scotsmen, and one which cannot lightly be disposed of. One must give Mr. Justice Greer credit for having expressed what he really meant, and for being more or less unprejudiced, for he himself is a native of the Isle of Mona and presumably holds that slightly pronounced feeling of superiority (possibly justified) over Sassenach and Scot and Irish and Welsh that is the hallmark of every true Manxman. Admitting that the Scots are a fine race with fine traditions and fine prospects, it is a little difficult to fathom His Lordship's mind in considering that a man born in Edinburgh has a natural advantage over other non-Scottish Britons. If the man had had the good fortune to be born in another city of Scotland we could name ....However, assuming, in fact admitting, that Scottish birth is an advantage in life's race, it would seem only just, in order to give other species of Britons a sporting chance, that the Scot should be handicapped. We feel sure that some equitable system of handicapping, to cover most phases of life's existence where there is competition, could be devised, and that the Scots, secure in their traditions, their natural ability and their sporting instincts, would welcome such an innovation. The whole matter, of course, is a fit and proper subject for a Royal Commission unadorned by Scots; and if rightly composed, its findings and its dicta should give members of other British nationalities an equal chance of securing the best jobs.

Is Native Labour Cheap?

The average foreigner with no experience of the Far East usually has the impression that manual labour in China is the cheapest in the world and that anything manufactured or produced in China must necessarily be considerably cheaper than a similar article made elsewhere. In past years, there probably was every justification for this impression, and possibly still is in certain instances, though it is strongly to be feared that the Chinese labourer—or at least those of him employed at great centres such as Shanghai and Hongkong—is fast losing, if has not already lost, his former reputation of giving a day's work for a day's pay. A contractor's overseer, who years ago had considerable experience in construction work in the U. S. and in England, and who since has been engaged in connexion with a large building in Shanghai, has stated definitely that in his opinion a gang of 12 Irish or Italian labourers in the United States could, without undue exertion, do any piece of work in half the time it would take 100 Chinese labourers. That appears at first sight to be a drastic statement, but a slight study of the present-day Chinese working man at work soon gives one the feeling that the worker is doing as little as possible and doing it as slowly as possible. There are, of course, honest, industrious labourers in China as elsewhere, but it needs only for one to watch, for a short time, a body of Chinese labourers engaged on constructional work or in any other employment where output does not regulate pay, to be convinced that the majority of workers have that appearance of lassitude which comes only from a keen desire to avoid as much work as possible. A typical instance was reported in these columns some days ago in connexion with the re-laying of the tram-car tracks, and this case is by no means an isolated one. Perhaps before long we shall see foreign employers of native labour following the custom of many Chinese employers, and instituting a system of piece-work with payment strictly by results. It works well in Europe and America, and there is no reason why it should not be equally effective here. It surely would result in a day's work being given for a day's pay, which seems to be the exception rather than the rule at present.

Kuala Lumpur's Lead

Congratulations once again must be extended to little Kuala Lumpur on achieving what we cannot do in Shanghai, though ours is the greatest city in the Far East, the Model Settlement and the second port in the world. Last year Kuala Lumpur organized what for short was called an Agricultural Show, but actually it appears to have been a model for Wembley to work upon, for it embraced an agricultural show, horticultural show, dog show, trades exhibition, rubber exhibition, baby show, public health demonstration, poultry show, flying and sports carnival. It was a great success, as of course it was almost bound to be, and, encouraged thereby, the committee built up a still bigger exhibition, which was opened some few days ago and has set all the Malay States and the Straits Settlements talking. If one can judge by the newspaper accounts, the success of the exhibition mainly has been due to wholehearted co-operation on the part of everyone. In the dog show there were no "black-eared setters" running wild and causing havoc, nor were there any young ladies who trailed around behind the secretary for two hours, asked the same question over and over again and then accused him and all his associates of lack of organization. Everyone seems to have taken an interest in each of the sections, from polo to babies, dogs to daisies, bulls to needlework, and the result has been most happy. It seems extraordinary that in Shanghai we cannot arrange even an agricultural show, whilst Kuala Lumpur apparently is to have a great combined exhibition annually. Probably not one per cent. of Shanghai's population have any idea of the number of really splendid cattle in and near the Settlement, any more than they believed there were so many well-bred dogs until they saw them, and even now they have not seen the half of what could be put on exhibition.

Songs of Atkins

A gentleman at Home has conceived the idea of producing, for the pleasure of the present generation and the benefit of posterity, a book containing the words and music of the majority of the songs and rhymes so popular with the British "Tommy" during the war; and as there is a likelihood of many of these, conceived, composed and sung under conditions to which there probably never will be a parallel, falling into oblivion, the effort is both opportune and praiseworthy, and there should be a big demand for the collection when it is printed. It is, however, more than probable that many of the more popular songs will either have to be entirely omitted or considerably abridged. Tommy Atkins never mixed his composition of songs with an excess of prudishness, and for that reason many of his most popular productions or protegées reflect that freedom of thought and speech which come from men when they are gathered together as soldiers. Still, taking that into consideration, there should be sufficient songs (fit for a drawing room audience) to fill a fair-sized book, and the näive humour of such classics as "The Quarter-Bloke's Lament", "If You Want to Find the Sergeant-Major", "Wash me in the water that they wash the dixies in and I shall be whiter than the whitewash on the wall", "Plum and Apple, Apple and Plum", "Fred Karno's Army," etc., is well worth permanently recording. It is to be feared, however, that some of Tommy's prime favourites which, without being really indecent, are just a little too *risqué* for cold print, will gradually sink into the realm of things forgotten, possibly never to be revived; though there are a few that will live for long, whether recorded in print or not. One cannot imagine, for instance, the tribulations of the "Lady from A ....." being forgotten for another forty years; the aversion of the aged pauper to Christmas pudding will be recalled for ever wherever British soldiers foregather; the beautiful Miss Adams will live with the Army for all time; and if, as must be the case, the most popular of all Army songs is omitted, many past and present soldiers will echo with fervour the last line, "Isn't it a blinking shime?"

Licences for Bicycles

During the past fortnight the Chinese newspapers have given full prominence to hints of a proposal for the licensing of bicycles within the Settlement, and without exception the suggested license has been opposed. Naturally, Chinese interested in the trade, which has of late grown to considerable dimensions, have been loud in their protests, declaring that such a tax is unheard of in other countries, the bicycle being something of a necessity to the poor man and being, so far as traffic is concerned, a harmless vehicle giving the authorities no trouble at all. There is sure to be further noise, to which the dealers will be chief contributors, when it becomes known that the Council proposes to establish the tax. As will be seen from this week's Municipal Gazette, the French Council has already decided in principle upon the licensing of bicycles, and the Municipal Council has come to a similar decision from the point of view of traffic control. The proposal cannot come into effect until it has been approved at the annual meeting of ratepayers, so the Chinese immediately concerned will have plenty of time in which to get accustomed to the idea. That the recommendation will be adopted goes without saying, for the manner in which most Chinese use these machines, especially when groups of them go joy-riding after office hours, distinctly adds to an already complicated traffic problem. Owing to its comparative cheapness, the bicycle is bound to come into greater popularity, and the need for such a check on its proper use as a small licence fee will ensure will become greater as time goes on. The fee will be small, of course, and there is no occasion for dealers to get alarmed at the prospect of any possible injury to the trade. There can be none.

Calling the Police

Circumstances attendant upon recent activities of the burgling fraternity in the French Concession give one to wonder whether the police force of that Concession is not in need of augmentation. On Tuesday we published an account of a burglary that took place about 300 yards from the French Central Police Station in which it was stated that the police, although notified of the occurrence at 2 a.m. and of the fact that the burglars had just left and could not be far away, failed to send a representative till 6.30, although a request had been made that one be sent at once. That statement has not been denied, so we feel justified in assuming its correctness. In another case, which happened a few weeks ago, a lady living quite close to a French police station telephoned for an officer to be sent at once to arrest a thieving, bullying coolie, who was in her garden and who showed no great inclination to leave. A Chinese detective arrived 45 minutes after the request had been made; and the coolie had gone. While most residents of the Concession realize and appreciate that the police authorities have no easy task in maintaining law and order in the large area under their control, it certainly would appear, from the cases we have quoted, that the force is not as full as the requirements of the concession demand. The only alternative explanation is that the occurrence of a burglary or the need of an immediate arrest are not considered incidents such as to justify speedy police action or the departure from a routine more concerned with the convenience of the police than the rights of householders. That explanation no one would wish to accept. While on this subject, we may be pardoned for referring to another matter, not wholly irrelevant. It is very much the exception, rather than the rule, for any official on night duty at a French police station to understand English. Admitting that the Concession is French, it cannot be denied that the language most commonly spoken in it (apart from Chinese) is the various varieties of English, and it conceivably may occur that a householder who speaks English but little French, and who is urgently in need of police assistance, may be debarred from that assistance owing to the police officer on duty speaking French but little or no English. What we may feel is that the French Concession is now very big and if the police are not enough for all its dutes their numbers should be increased.

A Pedicab Nuisance

It was not to be expected that the pedicabs would appear as by the wave of a magician's wand, solve the traffic problem and prove to be an unquestioned boon and blessing. The first day they were out one of them became somewhat bent and before they had been on the streets a week they were the cause of, or at least the excuse for, a strike. Those, however, are small matters and do not call for the appointment of a Commissioner of Rickshas. But something has developed that could conveniently be checked before it becomes any worse. If it were possible to lay an asphalt track a mile wide across the Sahara Desert, keep it clear of any other living thing, and then put a Chinese on a bicycle and set him pedalling across, he would ring his bell the whole way. To be fair, it must be added that a chauffeur in a car under similar conditions would blow his horn at least every hundred yards. The pedicab coolies—full apologies are offered in advance if they have some other title—have bells on their machines and they are serenely happy, for they can add yet more noise to the nerve-trying chorus of our streets. Of course, when a fare is in the boot the bell has to be rung continuously, for one never knows when a miner will jump up out of the deep-level bores of the Tramway Co., the Waterworks Co., the Gas Co., the Electricity Department, the Telephone Co. and the Public Works Department, but for a few days the coolies looked sad when at rest for they had not then discovered an excuse for using the bell in such circumstances. Now the solution has arrived. When not engaged, the coolie pedals slowly along the road, close to the kerb, ringing his bell continuously. Approaching a foreigner, he works the trigger with the speed of a maxim-gun in a tight corner, and so continues until he attracts attention. Bells are not allowed on the ordinary ricshas, but if this sort of thing is to continue the next strike will be on a demand for "bells for all."

State-Owned Shipping

Among the many important matters discussed at the recent International Shipping Conference in London was whether State-owned ships engaged in trade ought not to be subject to the ordinary rules of law as to proceedings in connexion with such matters as collisions, salvage, and freight questions. The United States is, of course, the biggest ship-owning state in the world, and it is interesting to know that even in the U. S. this matter of the almost complete immunity of state-owned ships from the legal proceedings or penalties to which privately-owned vessels are subjected is being viewed in a spirit of frankness. One of the most influential shipping journals in the U. S. the "Nautical Gazette," readily admits that that country was placed in an embarrassing position at the Conference when the question of this immunity was raised. A Shipping Board representative, who was present at the Conference as an observer, and not as a delegate, pointed out that the Board declared early last year that it would not claim immunity for its ships; but (to quote our contemporary) "it must have been humiliating for him to realize that the delegates had fresh in their minds the case, only a few weeks old, of an Argentine company which sued the Shipping Board for the recovery of overpaid freight and the Board, knowing the weakness of its position, took refuge behind the claim for immunity which the courts had no option but to concede." It may be pointed out that although the U. S. Shipping Board did issue a declaration of its intention to waive immunity, such immunity would be waived only in cases where the claim was for less than $3,000. After referring to this, the "Nautical Gazette" concludes by saying that "whatever virtue there may be in such a policy of waiving immunity is nullified by the $3,000 limitation, for shipowners and shippers are not likely to start suit when only such a small amount is recoverable and where immunity claim is likely to be advanced where a greater amount is in dispute." "It is lamentable," concludes our contemporary, "to see a representative of the United States placed in such a position before the leading shipowners of the world, and the sooner the Board adopts real business methods in its operations the sooner will American ships be able to command respect on the ocean highways of the world."

THE MILL-HANDS

Shall we wander in our dreaming
As the evening hooter booms,
To the gates where they come streaming
From the carding-rooms and looms?
Shall we watch them as they scatter
When their daily toil is done?
Listen to their noisy chatter
As they seek the rest begun?

See the watchmen in their turbans
As they check them through the gate,
Where they pour from the perturbance
Which the wheels of Fate create?
See some kiddie. . . a mere minor,
With her basket on her wrist?
Know, that cruel laws confine her
To a daily grind for grist?

Shall we pause to hear them haggle
With the barrow coolies, there;
Ev'ry loud-pitched tongue a-waggle
To obtain a squarer fare?
For his "silver," they cry "copper."
For his "coppers," proffer less
Or disgusted with his offers
Leave him to his farelessness.

Note! How well they cloak their feeling
Strolling off along the street?
Not a vestige of appealing
At what seems a neat defeat?
For they know that soon, relenting,
They will hear his urgent voice
Calling out to them, consenting
To the bargain of their choice.

See! Now all is smiles and laughter
As they clamber up to ride,
Mother, grandma, aunt and daughter
Joking, jostling, side by side.
And the coolie joins in concord;
And the barrow squeals in glee;
As they rattle gladly homeward
To a fond squalidity.

Thus, we leave them lest we foster
Thoughts that can but fail to please,
Lest we linger having lost the
Dear securities of ease.
Shall we wave them to their seeking
For some hovel with its dirt,
Quite contented if its reeking
Leaves our household without hurt?

F. W. H., Shanghai.

THE destruction of the Peking roads through the laying of the tram lines on the main streets has now reached a point where serious action is required. The heavy rains have washed away great quantities of the stonefacing of the roads and left the steel-rails in the air, so to speak, which is very dangerous to traffic. It is also felt that a rigid inspection by independent experts of the cement standards carrying the power cables should be made before cars are allowed to run, as otherwise there may be tragedies from the breaking of the wires which have had no independent inspection or test since their erection.

A Canton despatch to Peking tells of the difficulty that has arisen over the premises formerly occupied by the Russian Consulate in the British Concession of Shameen. When the Soviets desired to take it over along with the consulates elsewhere in China, the fact came out that it had been forfeited to the municipality for the failure to pay back rates and taxes. The property is now rented to a French concern and it is not seen how it can be handed back to Russia. The question is further complicated by the fact that the Canton authorities fail to recognize the Sino-Russian Agreement signed in Peking whereby Russian State property was to be returned.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SIEGE OF KUEILIN RAISED

How News of the Armistice Reached Beleaguered City: Famine Narrowly Averted: Wily Defenders' Safeguards Against Southern Treachery After Truce

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The last chapter of the story of the heroic defence of Kueilin by Marshal Lu Yung-ting against the Southern mercenary, Gen. Shen Hung-ying, is told by our own correspondent. News of the armistice on June 26 has already been announced by Reuter, but the following also tells of the rescue, by our correspondent, of Mr. E. H. Carne from bandit hands. Mr. Carne and four other missionaries left Wuchow in the hospital launch Roanoke in the hope of evacuating the besieged foreigners. The party were captured by bandits. Messrs. Jaffray and Miller were released to negotiate for ransom money. Mr. Ray subsequently escaped. Mr. Carne had the misfortune to remain a prisoner for several weeks, until upon the arrival of our correspondent at Chaoping, following the conclusion of hostilities at Kueilin, he himself negotiated for the missionary's release and endured innumerable hardships in proceeding with the party carrying the ransom money to the mountain stronghold where Mr. Carne remained a prisoner. He was so ill that he expected to die.

Kueilin, Si., June 24.

It is now 75 days since the city was besieged. At that time it was stated that there was enough rice on hand to feed the populace and the soldiers for about 30 days. After the first month had passed the city granaries were opened and rice that had been stored for years, some of which was mouldy and mildewed, was sold at a fair price to all those who could afford to buy, while congee kitchens and free rice depôts were opened here and there throughout the city. These places have been thronged daily by the city's poor. At present fully 10,000 men women and children, hungry, gaunt and starving line the streets daily waiting for their scant allowance. The rice supply in the city is almost exhausted, and only two ounces daily per person is now being distributed to the destitute.

Reports of numbers dying from starvation are current, though they seem exagerated.

Truce Called.

June 26.

On Tuesday proclamations issued by Marshal Lu announced that an armistice had been arranged and fighting was to cease at noon to-day. The news came at a time when it was least expected. The shortage of food in the city was driving the people to desperation and rice riots were being feared, while the heavy rains and swollen streams were holding back the relieving forces expected from Hunan. It looked as if the outer forces were slowly gaining the advantage, but at noon on Tuesday the old cannon ceased to fire and at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the last rifle shot was heard.

Soon the besieging forces stationed in the surrounding villages who had placed a tight cordon around the city for 77 days began to withdraw, while their companions stationed nearer the city fell into friendly conversation with the soldiers on the wall. On Thursday morning before daylight these also retired. Shortly after when pedestrians were permitted to ascend the wall and look over, what a picture of indescribable desolation met their gaze. The whole section of the city skirting the walls was a mass of ruins. Here and there a huge pile of broken brick and charred timbers was all that was left of what a month ago was as a prosperous store or a thriving godown. Near the place where the wall had been blown up a large mass of stone and mingled débris from which emitted a deadly stench marked the spot where on the morning of the explosion two score of the storming squad were buried by the falling wall.

Prospects for the return of peace and prosperity seemed bright and hopes ran high when suddenly a change was noticed Marshal Lu accompanied by his bodyguard and a few officers came out in person on a visit of inspection. The old Marshal seemed to be distrustful of the tactics of his shrewd enemy, for at once orders were given that the breach in the wall should be better fortified and strongly guarded, while new stone barriers were ordered to be erected across the street outside of the city wall, and soldiers were sent out to occupy strategic points. Buildings near the wall which Gen. Shen's soldiers had occupied and used from which to launch attacks on the city were put to the torch and completely gutted and thus rendered useless for further operations. The big field gun which for the past weeks had shelled the enemy positions was also taken out at dusk and placed ready for action.

These war-like preparations were not at all comforting to a war-weary populace and many of the well-to-do classes began to leave the city fearing further fighting was to take place. Quietness however still prevails, though there is a feeling abroad of uncertainty and fear. The troops of Gen. Shen have retired on all fronts a distance of 30 to 60 *li* away from the city and are now resting on their arms evidently hoping that Marshal Lu will evacuate the city and leave it to them for their future camping ground. But the old warlord has no thought of leaving the city which he has so ably defended for the past 77 days. The time is being spent in better preparing himself against a further attack, and in looking for the Hunan re-inforcements which have been expected for so long.

The Rev. Mr. Carne's Rescue

Later.

We were besieged for 77 days. For 50 days we did not take our clothes off save to bath, and then dressed again immediately ready for any emergency. Letter carriers were not permitted to enter the city, and for over 80 days we did not hear from our friends in the outside world. Our outgoing letters too were detained, until friends became alarmed.

A few days after the siege was lifted we were permitted to leave the city and start for Wuchow by native boat. When we reached Chaoping the place near where the kidnapping of the missionaries on the Roanoke had taken place we learned through a messenger that had just come out from the mountain that Mr. Carne, the remaining captive, had been suffering from fever for about a week; that he had not eaten food for two days and was so weak he could not rise from his bed. I therefore addressed myself to both civil and military officials and told them I must go into the mountains to the rescue of Mr. Carne and take with me medicine and food. I could not leave a fellow worker alone in the condition in which Mr. Carne was at that time, and urged the officials to at once supply the $4,000 ransom money which the robbers were demanding for his release.

Guns for the Robbers in Lieu of Cash.

I also told them it would complicate matters considerably should Mr. Crane die while held a captive in the mountains. I think the real delay was that the officials were secretely hoping that the Mission would put up part of the ransom money and therefore they were holding off and quietly waiting. However, they saw I was determined to enter the mountains in person. The officials immediately called a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Self-Government Association, and various guilds in the city as well as village elders, and most of the money was forthcoming within 12 hours. The balance was made up of guns and automatics which were sent in to the robbers as security for the balance of the money which was to be paid over within two weeks.

In speaking to the officials they showed me a letter written by the robbers in which they stated their willingness to release Mr. Crane if the ransom money was forthcoming, and naming two men in Chaoping whom they were willing to meet at a stated place in the mountains and talk over details. This letter I secured and still have in my possession. I therefore secured these two men and with coolies carrying the ransom money and a chair to carry Mr. Carne back, I started for the mountains. I also sent two small boats up the Fu river and the little Su-Hsing river that joins the Fu on the east some 15 *li* above the city. These boats went away inland to the nearest point to the robber rendezvous and waited there until Mr. Carne was carried out.

Departure for Bandit Stronghold

We left Chaoping on Saturday afternoon, July 5, and tramped until nearly midnight, up mountains, across valleys, through the long grass, wading, fording, climbing, slipping, sliding, falling. Our little torches went out occasionally and left us in the darkness, while the torrential rains soaked us to the skin, and the swollen mountain streams at times were too deep to cross over. We lost our path once or twice, and eventually when we neared the robber haunts we had to secure a guide to lead us to the place where the brigands had congregated. We found the robbers in a small village. Every house and hut seemed full of them, and the largest mud dwelling where the robber chiefs were gathered with their men must have contained 100 bandits, armed to the teeth and ready for action. They had been notified 20 minutes before by a runner that I was approaching, unarmed, and coming in with medicine and food for Mr. Carne, and that silver for his release was following in the rear. Three of us arrived at the village together, and the first sound of our approach called forth a savage yell from half a dozen robber throats, but I marched right in among them as if I had the whole British Army behind me, and asked them if Mr. Carne was dead or alive. They said he was alive but ill, that it had been difficult for them to secure suitable food and that in consequence Mr. Carne was not well.

The robbers said Mr. Carne's condition was worse because he was melancholy. They said they had captured four missionaries, but two had been let go and the third escaped, and this had left Mr. Carne alone: and they said that under these conditions anyone would feel dejected. Mr. Carne was held under guard in a lone hut near the summit of a huge mountain further inland and although it was midnight and I was drenched to the skin, and the rain was still falling in torrents, I asked to be taken in to him at once so that I could look after him. This request the robbers refused as they said his condition was not sufficiently serious. As the money had not yet arrived nor the guns handed over, I must stay there until the morning. I asked therefore for a change of dry clothing which was promptly given me though it seemed difficult to get clothing that was large enough for me to wear.

Brigand for Bed Follow.

I had not had anything to eat since noon the day before, but I was tired and had too much on my mind to think of eating and so lay down on the proffered bedboards without blanket or covering. My underwear that I had not changed was soaking wet and as there was nothing but the heat of the body to dry it. I caught cold from which I am still suffering. A robber very kindly lay down on the bed with me with his cartridge belt, crammed with ammunition buckled round him ready for action. The cold cartridges poked me in the back or ribs every time we turned in bed. He was kind however, and we fell into conversation, and as we talked he fanned away the musquitoes that were bothering us badly.

Free at Last.

The next morning when the money had been divided and the guns handed over and examined I was permitted to start out to meet Mr. Carne, one of the men going along to act as guide. I met Mr. Carne being carried out accompanied by a robber escort. He looked weak and haggard. The long days of fever had told severely on him so that he clothing was soiled, his socks were worn to shreds, his hair and beard was long and dishevelled, and he showed plainly that he had been a captive for six weeks. He said a few days previously he felt so weak and hopeless that he feared he would die in the mountains and he had then prepared some parting tokens which he had hoped would be found by friends after he had passed away. However, the very sight of another white face among the desolate hills and the glad news that he was to be set free and carried out to civilization, soon brought cheer to his heart and smiles to his careworn face.

We returned to the robber headquarters and bade them good-bye. We reached Chaoping the same evening and the day after started for Wuchow where our arrival a day later brought joy and rejoincing to the many loved ones who for many weeks had been praying and longing for our safe arrival.

BANDIT RISING IN WEST CENTRAL ANHUI

The Big Sword Secret Society and Its Hold on Liuanchow: Soldiers Demoralized by Supposed Bullet Proof Nature of Insurgents

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Luchowfu, An, July 17.

A rather serious bandit uprising causing a vast amount of alarm to the neighbouring towns and cities has occurred at Liuanchow in West Central Anhui. At the time of writing that city is held by the bandits in spite of attacks by several thousand soldiers. It is reported here, at Luchowfu, that the city of Liuanchow has not been looted, and that the foreigners there are well treated by the bandits. Great alarm was manifested in the city of Luchowfu when the bandits were reported as successfully fighting the soldiers and advancing toward this city. A general exodus from the city took place for one or two days assuming the proportions of a panic. It was somewhat of a novelty to see a city of 70,000 people in a panic, and with thousands forsaking their homes and property at the reported advance of a few hundred bandits.

Some of the foreigners who make their homes at Luchowfu had already gone on their summer vacation. Of those left several had prevously planned to leave at the time the alarm was at its height. Owing to the excessive crush on the boats and the exorbitant prices charged as a result of the desire of so many to excape, the foreigners delayed departure. We had a few days of excitement when the bandits were reported to be nearing the city, but by remaining quietly at work were able to persuade the Christian Chinese that it was not a time for panic. Plans were laid to aid the hospital in any way possible in case the fighting should come this way.

Big Sword and Red Sword.

The story of the rising as gathered from the civil officials here runs somewhat as follows.

Some weeks ago a branch of the secret society known as the "Big Sword Society" became too active in opposition to some government officials and after an examination of one of the members of the society two soldiers were sent to the village causing the trouble. The soldiers were badly man-handled and the authorities decided to surround the village and punish the leaders. These leaders escaped and gathering their followers together held the soldiers at bay. They then set out to raise a revolt for they claimed that they were going to protect the people from mistreatment by the military officials. The city of Liuanchow was on guard against an attack from the group for some days, but failed properly to guard one point in the walls at which the bandits entered the city. They took control of the city government but apparently very little looting was done. Another secret society is reported to have joined the revolters. This organization is known as the "Red Sword Society" and its members are reported to be more disorderly than are those of the "Big Sword Society."

The movement is being carried out by working men, the leader being reported to be a man by the name of Shy-siao-san. The members are very superstious, burning incense and carrying charms when going into battle. They believe their charms can stop the soldier's bullets and hence are brave and somewhat fanatical, while the soldiers are reported to be rather demoralized when facing them. As to the number of these so-called bandits it is hard to say. They called for 60 or 70 tables when given a feast after capturing Liuanchow, thus indicating about 500 men at that time. Many more are said to have been aiding them since their successes have been achieved.

Panic at Luchowfu.

For a few days the movement was such a success that people here at Luchowfu feared a rising within the city as well as an attack from without; this led to a hurried exit on the part of thousands who escaped to the country or to Wuhu out of danger.

The bandits have been attacked by various groups of soldiers. Magistrate Yuen of Luchowfu has played a conspicuous part in striving to put down the rising. The local military commander is reported to have refused to take out the soldiers under his command, giving as his excust the non-payment of the soldiers. Magistrate Yuen, in spite of the fact that he is civil magistrate, and although he has no considerable number of soldiers in his command, took his own body-guard out and courageously sought to settle the bold disturbers of the peace. This is not the first time that Magistrate Yuen has shown himself vigorous in suppressing disorder and in administering the laws effectively. In fact this capable magistrate has proved a strong and able administrator, just the kind of man that could save China to-day.

Negotiations in Train.

At the time of writing representatives of the bandits are in this city to talk peace with the officials. They demand that they shall not be punished for their attack on the peace of the community, as the price of their surrender. The Anhui military governor is reported to have offered pardon to all who now withdraw from association with the bandits.

Yesterday, July 16, a somewhat extensive attack was made upon the bandits by various groups of soldiers. A number of soldiers are reported killed and no great gains made.

So far as this city is concerned business is utterly disorganized and while excitement has subsided very few people are returning yet and the streets have a strangely deserted appearance.

THE CHINA CONSORTIUM

Renewal in Perpetuity Approved by British Government

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. D. G. Somerville (Conservative), Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government approved the recommendation of the Advisory Council of the China Consortium in favour of renewal in perpetuity, subject to the right of any group to withdraw at 12 months' notice. He had reason to believe that the recommendation would be approved by the groups.—Reuter.

All American Missionaries Now Out of City

Peking, July 16.

An American telegram reports that all the American missionaries have now left Kueilin with the exception of the Rev. Robert L. Bauson and his mother, who remained of their own accord.

Another telegram says that an unconfirmed report states that the British missionary, Mr. E. H. Carne, has been released. Mr. Carne was the only one still in the hands of the bandits of the four British and American missionaries who set out from Wuchow to make inquiries regarding the missionaries at Kueilin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IT is persistently reported in Peking papers that the boy Emperor is about to depart on a tour in Europe. The latest rumour is that he has been for two days closeted with Mr. Johnston in the latter's house in the Yao Chi-hutung working out a plan to facilitate his departure abroad on which his heart is set.

THE BLESSINGS OF A REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION IN KUANGSI

A Province the Prey of Any General with Troops Enough to Down a Rival

From a Correspondent.

It would be almost impossible, and a sheer waste of time to try to sort out the characters in this story. But the picture is worth consideration as a specimen of what China has come to be under a republic.

Nanning, Si., July 1.

The last half year has been a time of much anxiety in Kuangsi. The year opened with a hope that the old Marshal Lu Yung-ting would again extend his control over the whole province, and that we should at last have peace. Nanning was his, and all the North and West of the province. The West River commanders were thought to be not unfavourable to his cause, and there remained only Wuchow with its part-Cantonese garrison, and the district round Kueilin, which General Shen Hung-ying has always looked on as his special domain. Marshal Lu went in person to Kueilin and thence into southern Hunan in an attempt to come to an arrangement with Ma Tsai, and get some material help from Wu Pei-fu to round off his plans of unification. But no satisfactory issue came of his expedition, and his return to Kuangsi saw Shen Hung-ying in the field in force—supported it was generally thought by aid from Dr Sun. Lu and his fighting general Hon Choy-fung were shut up within the walls of Kueilin. The siege was closely pressed, and Shen was able at the same time to spare strong detachments to march on Laochow, to meet all the forces which the news of Lu's misfortune brought hurrying from Nanning. Nanning itself and the Paaksik and Lungchow rivers were almost denuded of troops.

Yunnan Robbers' Opportunity.

There was general anxiety, as it was realized that if the robbers chose to seize this opportunity to come out, there was nothing to prevent them looting at will. Towards the end of May these fears were realized, and Paaksik, the centre of an immense opium trade, was occupied for some days by strong bands of robbers who appeared from the mountains on the Yunnan frontier. General Lao Wa-tong hurried back from Nanning at once, and the robbers fled before him: but not without taking off with them goodly booty in silver and opium, amounting it is generally agreed, to quite a million dollars.

Meanwhile bad news came from Laochow. The Kueilin relieving force under Lu Fu-cheng and Tang Ho-ming were defeated and divided by Shen Hung-ying. Tang retreated towards the Red River, and Lu fell back towards Nanning. Small detachments of the latter's defeated troops appeared in Nanning, hungry and much the worse for wear. These troops and about 300 men under Pai-Shap-i, in whom then no one put much faith, were all that were left to defend the city, and the merchants felt very uneasy about the future.

Then suddenly a new factor appeared in the situation. General Wong Shiu-hung of Wuchow, forced it appears by pressure from Canton, conspired with General Lei Chung-yan who occupied the middle west River district (Kuaiping and Kuai-yuen), to attack and occupy Nanning. We had heard rumours of such a move in Nanning for some time but no one took them very seriously till the morning of June 23, when it was generally reported that the invaders in force had reached Wangchow, only a little more than a day's journey from Nanning.

A Panic Almost Laughable.

At once a panic that was almost comical in its intensity seized the city. No fighting was anticipated, and the prospect of a change of government caused no alarm: but it was thought very likely that the medley of troops in the city would take the opportunity to loot before making good their escape. One amusing incident occurred which shows well how great was the panic A coolie in the Muk Hong Kaai slipped on the wet paving stones and fell with a clatter. The nearest shops at once closed their doors with a bang, and immediately the sound of doors hurriedly closed swept like a feu de joie along three successive streets.

Fortunately these fears were not justified, and the situation arranged itself with really marvellous simplicity. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, and decided to send a message down to Lei and Wong, inviting them to take charge of the city. The soldiers of Lu's party left for Lungchow, the sting of defeat somewhat eased by a gift of $30,000 from the Special Tax (i.e. Opium Tax) Bureau. Pai Shap-i remained in the city to keep order during the interregnum, and on the morning of June 26, with much blowing of trumpets and flapping of banners, the invaders entered the city and took possession. Not a shot was fired, not a shop looted: there was not even a non-combatant killed. Later in the day Pai Shap-i, also handsomely rewarded for his help, crossed the river, presumably on his way to join his chief Lam Tsun-ting in the Limchow area. Never surely was conquest more admirably arranged.

Harmony As Yet.

Future events no one dares to predict: there are theories and rumours by the score, and it would require a capable mathematician to calculate all the possible combinations. The new rulers in Nanning Lei Chung-yan and Wong Shiu-hung are apparently working in complete harmony. They studiously refrain from usurping any official title, and though Dr. Sun is known to have been behind the movement, not one of his flags has appeared on any of the launches bringing up troops. The nominal Military Governor is still a soldierless general Chan Kwan-pui, who was left here as the representative of Lam Tsun-ting, the titular Tsung Sz-ling. Shen Hung-ying though victorious is apparently making no effort to push on to Nanning, and it looks as if the present holders of Nanning are prepared to resist his advance if necessary. General Wong is reported to have some thousand troops between here and Laochow. Luk Fu-cheung is at Moming (90 li north of Nanning) with a force at least 2,000 strong The old Marshal Lu himself is still very much alive in Kueilin, and there are persistent rumours of the appearance of Ma Tsai with large forces on the Hunan frontier. Let him read the riddle of all this who can. Meanwhile all that can be said is that whatever the intentions of the present rulers of Nanning, they have begun well and have earned many good wishes by their moderation in their first venture.

MUTINY OF SCOUTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Ringleaders and 238 Minor Offenders to be Tried by Court-martial

Manila, July 18.

The Army will try by court-martial 15 of the ringleaders in the strike at Fort McKinley on a charge of causing a mutiny and 238 others of the Scouts on a charge of joining the mutiny. The maximum penalty is death, but this is not inflicted in time of peace and the probabilities are that the leaders will get long prison terms.

The trial of the 238 minor offenders will be *en masse* and will be, it is said, the largest court-martial in the history of the American Army. The trial will open on July 25.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A traveller in Manchuria says that at Hailar, one half of the population is Red and the other White. Bolsheviks live on one side of each street and anti-Bolsheviks on the other.

TIBETAN BORDER ANXIETIES

The Strong Hand Removed And What Now? Central Asia's Richest City to Win

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Sze., June 30.

Chen Hsia-lin, the border commissioner, left the Tibetan Frontier one week ago to-day. In more than one sense it has been a very anxious week. What will happen, what can happen, what must happen, and strange to say, so far, nothing in particular has happened. The first alarm came in this way. Two days after Chen left a number of Tibetans gave chase with the object it was stated of bringing the Commissioner back to the Border. Chen, to all intents and purposes, had finally left the frontier; in fact had said good-bye. To come back again, it was maintained, meant nothing but disaster to the city and border. It was some relief to discover the following day that the Commissioner's third wife had borne him a son and that the chasing Tibetans were conveying the good news.

The next alarm. General Lan's men had crossed the Tung and were approaching Tachienlu by the Ya Ja Gen. People with wealth immediately sought a safe depository for their earthly goods. The Chinese merchants passed several sleepless nights, but nothing untoward happened and now we have news to-day of the impending arrival of Sen Chao-lan, who is on his way to arrange peace between the opposing forces. He has apparently been successful so far and there is now every prospect of an immediate and peaceful settlement.

A Mighty Emporium.

Commercially, peace must come and come very soon. Should the present chaotic military situation continue, hindering as it does, import and export trade, business will and must seek some other avenue, and Tachienlu may one day find, through no fault of its own, that the Tibetan trade is going to India or Russia or out through Kansu or Yunnan. At present this Chinese city is perhaps the greatest trade emporium in central Asia. Caravans of 500 and 1,000 animals continually leave this town for the far interior of Tibet.

Tibetan merchants can understand some things—Chinese puzzles are an exception—but this present internecine warfare, its duration, purpose, and outcome, are entirely beyond their comprehension. We hear the province is preparing for another friendly feud. The Lius are all in it and personally fighting for the unification of this great populous, wealthy, turbulent province. The high snow mountains of Tibet cast their long shadows over Szechuan. From those rugged mountain heights the placid lama, the woolly nomad, the patient merchant, look down on a scene of hopeless warfare, senseless carnage, useless bloodshed, and he knits his brows and asks, "What is it all about? when will it stop? who will win? will it help trade? who pays the bill?"

While he muses on these different questions he finds his indispensable tea getting shorter and shorter and then, to our horror we discover, that the lama-nomad-merchant's interest in Szechuan's fighting forces is personal and selfish. He can do without some things, not without tea. The lama simply can't pray minus tea. He can scoff scornfully at the sweetening influence of the society of ladies, but he meekly bows before his Chinese tea. The nomad will wear anything and sleep anywhere provided he does it on a bundle of Chinese tea. The merchant will travel over the mountains of Asia to purchase a caravan of Chinese tea. There are Tibetan merchants in town just now who have come from the Indian frontier to the Chinese border to buy tea and there is none in town. The Chinese merchants are smoking a lot of tobacco and the Tibetan traders are snuffing a lot of snuff, but this somehow fails to open the road or clear up the political-military situation. Micawber, with all his patience and his propensity for waiting and his weakness for punch would assuredly have gone mad long ere this.

Despotism for Peace.

Chen Hsia-lin has gone and his going may mean the opening up of the road to China and the opening up of Chinese trade. The Border administration may now pass automatically from the hands of the Hunanese to that of the Szechuanese. Chen's long *regime* on the frontier has in many ways been a time of peace and prosperity. New roads have been built and old roads have been widened. An absolutely, perhaps ruthless rule has dominated the border and Chen has at times acted unwisely, but on the whole, the merchants, Tibetan and Chinese, have laboured under no misapprehension regarding Chen's position and authority. We have this somewhat despotic general to thank for eight years of comparative peace and quietness.

FOREIGNERS RESPECTED BY SZECHUAN BANDITS

Escort Frightened to Retrace Steps Alone for Fear of Losing Rifles

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., July 2.

Things are now what we in West China call "quiet." You can travel—with a big escort. A bevy of schoolgirls going home recently reached their destination within all but a few *li;* but as the remainder of the journey was dangerous they were given an escort who charged the girls 600 cash, rather a large sum if you are schoolgirl.

The Consul-General has given instructions that all travellers must procure an escort, and so like loyal British subjects we all obey.

Not long ago a traveller found it necessary to go from Anhsien to Chongba; and so he asked for the privilege of an escort. The authorities provided him with a dozen men carrying rifles. Just before they came to Hsiangshui they reached the bandit region. From the tops of the hills the brigands hailed them, "Hi! you there! Who are you? Stop!"

"It's So and So going to Chongha," shouted back the escort. There was a halt of five minutes while the information was passed up to headquarters, after which permission was given to pass on.

"Now," said the traveller, "we are safely through you may all go back." There was consternation in the ranks. "We can't go back; we are going to take you to Chongba." "But this road is quite safe, you need not come." "We must, look at these (pointing to their rifles). If we go back the bandits will take them." So on they went to Chongba, and returned in due course with the foreigner who really turned out to be the escort.

BOLSHEVIST GAMES IN CHINA

The Attempt to Grab Seniority by Making Soviet Envoy an Ambassador

London, July 19.

With reference to recent Sino-Russian diplomacy, "The Times" points out that the position of Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking is likely to hold other than honorific significance and asks whether the Powers can acquiesce in the devolution of such responsible and delicate functions upon M. Karakhan, who, the paper asserts, is openly exciting Chinese hostility toward the Treaty Powers.

"The Times" describes the recent events as "familiar Bolshevist methods."

In conclusion, the journal declares that the Chinese are provoking Japan — although the unrepentant author of the Twenty-One Demands has just become Prime Minister—by intensifying the boycott of Japanese trade. They have requested the Powers to discuss the increase of Customs duties promised at Washington without a pretence of having fulfilled the conditions on which the promise was made. The answer has disappointed them and the conference with the Bolshevists in which the application of the agreement is to be worked out in detail, seems likely to disappoint them again.—Reuter.

SIDE FIGHTS IN CANTON

Dr. Sun's Men Fall Out Among Themselves for the Spoils of Office

From a Correspondent.

Canton, July 14.

Many parts of Kuangtung were subjected to guerilla warfare the last few days. Aside from battles in the southern districts in Yenping and Hoiping, where Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops suffered a reverse at the beginning, fighting among nominal followers of Dr. Sun themselves has also taken place. In Kaukong, a West River town, Dr. Sun's mercenaries, one faction led by Pao Wing-kwong and another led by Ng Sam-king, fought for the privilege of controlling the gambling and opium traffics there. So far they have only made trouble outside the town, and the Merchants Volunteers of the town and those from the neighbourhood have been watching the situation and the populace to prevent lootings from these bandit-troops.

In Kuangling, the retiring magistrate was leading 700 to 800 of his former troops against his successor, a Dr. Sun's appointee who had sought to occupy the post without first taking into account of the funds his predecessor had been advancing from his own pocket to run the district government.

In Yingtak and Tsangshin, the mercenaries from Yunnan and Hunan last week succeeded in ousting magistrates appointed by Dr. Sun's civil governor. In Shuntak, however, Dr. Sun did not lose face. His men sent to defend that district arrived at Yungkei and Kueichow amid the welcome of the town guards and inhabitants there. Districts along the West River above Shiuhing were not altogether favourable to Dr. Sun when last heard from, and some of General Chen Chiung-ming's men arrived at Loting. Dr. Sun despatched troops from Shiuhing up the West River late last week. Report has been current in Canton the last few days that more Hunanese mercenaries were coming to reinforce Dr. Sun in Kuangtung.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN KUANGSI

Terms of Settlement Being Discussed: Arrangement of a Neutral Zone

Peking, July 21.

The peace negotiations between Generals Shen Hung-ying and Lu Yung-ting, following the withdrawal of the former's troops from the siege of Kueilin, are making satisfactory progress, according to information obtained from military quarters in Peking. The withdrawal of Gen. Shen's troops was the result of mediation on the part of Gen. Ma Chi, Marshal Wu Pei-fu's special representative in Kuangsi. Most of Gen. Shen's command are at Hsingan and Kuangyang, while Gen. Tung Yao-wen has been sent to Chuanchow to meet Gen. Lu's delegates and discuss terms of settlement, including the immediate arrangement of a neutral zone between the two forces pending a final agreement.

Gen. Chang Teh-cheng, Chief of the Kiangsi Yichun troops, who returned to Honan a few months ago, has now gone back to Kiangsi and is established at Tayuliang in accordance with instructions from Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, Tupan of the Fukien-Kuangtung border, has asked the Central Government to place Gen. Chang and the Yichun troops under his command in the event of Gen. Sun being instructed to move into Kuangtung.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET

Tokio, July 18.

As the supplementary budget for Y. 266,000,000 has passed the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, the total budget for the 13th fiscal year of Taisho (1924-25), amounts to over Y. 1,704,000,000 of which the expenditure on the restoration of the Imperial Capital of Tokyo is over Y. 255,000,000.—Eastern News Agency.

A RED AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

Diplomatic Body Not Excited: Japan Most Interested But Unlikely to Take Action

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 17.

Now that it is definitely established that Mr. Karakhan is to be the first Ambassador to China, everybody is wondering what will happen next. Does Mr. Karakhan claim the deanship of the Diplomatic Corps on the grounds of diplomatic usage? How does the Diplomatic Corps regard this contingency? Will Japan follow the Soviet example? What is to become of the concert of the Diplomatic Corps? These and similar questions are being asked in Peking to-day.

It must first be understood that China, although undoubtedly pleased to disturb the diplomatic concert, has offered to exchange Ambassadors with all the leading nations represented in Peking. It can be taken for granted that Great Britain and America at least do not deem the time ripe to acquiesce in such a proposal. What of Japan, the country which is most closely concerned in the Soviet manœuvre? Japan has more interests tied up in the future of China than any other country, and cannot afford to regard this latest development in the international relations of China with anything but the liveliest curiosity. But such a change as China suggests to Japan depends altogether, as with other countries, on the attitude of the home government, and must be attended by the usual procedure of proposals relating to its foreign affairs. There is no ground for supposing that Japan will indulge in any acrobatic diplomatic feat such as was done at the new Albanian Court before the war—when there was an unseemly scramble for the deanship—to forestall the Soviet for the honour of having the first accredited Ambassador to China, notwithstanding the oft-repeated rumour that the Japanese Minister has Ambassadorial credentials in his pocket ready to be produced at a moment's notice in advance of Mr. Karakhan's. Mr. Yoshizawa would not now be on his way to Saghalien if that were so.

Importance of the Dean.

Not that the deanship of the Corps is unimportant to any country having dealings with China. It has in fact an importance peculiar to China. In no other country is so much responsibility vested in the dean. In no other country is there such a nicely-balanced concert among the Envoys. Whereas in most capitals, the honour merely gives the possessor certain rights of precedence on ceremonial occasions, and the privilege of paying compliments or condolences in the name of himself and his colleagues, in Peking the dean is on many occasions the instrument through which the Corps speaks on international affairs. As a result, he is brought very closely in touch with the Chinese Government.

It would be distinctly advantageous to Japan to have this honour, seeing that it would carry with it a status additional to that of Ambassador or Envoy. That she is showing no particular anxiety to make a bid for it presupposes in itself that Mr. Karakhan as full-fledged Ambassador will not be the doyen of the Corps.

There is every reason to presume that he will not make the effort. From quarters closely in touch with affairs at the Soviet Mission, I gather that Mr. Karakhan is not interesting himself in the question at all, and that he will not depart from this attitude. In view of his evident determination to do all he can to embarrass the Powers, this is rather surprising. To judge from his violent tirades against other countries, he is bent on helping China to wreck all her treaties with the "imperialistic Powers;" and it would seem to be the logical thing for him to be as truculent with the Legations as he is with the countries they represent.

Legations Not Worrying.

If by some wild stretch of the imagination it could be supposed that Mr. Karakhan was the doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, we should probably be introduced to some startling innovations. For one thing, the language of the Corps, which is mainly English, would have to be changed to Russian, not on the grounds that Russian is the only International language, but because Mr. Karakhan (it is said) speaks that language only! But before that happened the Corps would have reverted, except in the exigencies created by the peculiar status of the Legation Quarter, to the loosely-joined condition of the Corps of other capitals.

The reason why the Legations are not worrying themselves over Mr. Karakhan's status, however, is that with many of the Ministers he has no official status at all. Most of the Governments represented in the Quarter have not recognized Russia, and it is therefore idle to suppose that they could ally themselves with a Soviet Ambassador in any form of official discussion with China. It is doubtful, indeed, whether they could discuss as Envoys any matter pertaining to affairs in which their Governments are involved, even ceremonial matters.

Soviet's Peculiar Ways.

Apart from the question of the division of the nations in their attitude toward Russia, there is the issue involved in the Soviet's defiance of established international practice. The Soviet makes no distinction between an Ambassador and an Envoy Extraordinary, nor does it agree with the internationally-held view relating to the status of Consulates. According to Moscow's opinion, a Consulate should enjoy the same immunity from entry and seizure as a Legation, an illustration of which viewpoint was recently afforded in Berlin. When a country does not conform with practices which have prevailed over a century, that country must obviously be treated according to its own peculiar notions; and in the less important countries, individual action will undoubtedly take the place of collective representation in international affairs when the Soviet is admitted to the various Legation groups.

In regard to Peking, this will also apply eventually, except in respect of the Legation Quarter about which the Diplomatic Corps intends to secure the guarantees which held with the Tsarist Government and must hold with any successor calling itself the heir of former rights and privileges before the Soviet can be admitted to the Legation Quarter.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Renewal of Campaign by Legislature Against Gov.-General Wood

Manila, July 24.

Secretary of the Interior Agoncillo, instructed by Governor-General Wood, has refused to obey a summons by the Senate to appear before it to explain why he had allowed Governor-General Wood "to encroach on the prerogatives of his Department." This action is expected to lead to renewal of non-cooperation between the Legislature and Governor-General Wood.

The prospects are for another long and bitter campaign by the Legislature and the vernacular Press against the Governor and American sovereignty.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MACLAREN'S ARRIVAL AT PARAMUSHIRU

Tokyo, July 21.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren is still weather-bound on Uruppi Island.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 23.

A message from Tokotan Bay states that Squadron-Leader Maclaren left at 7.40 this morning for Murakami Bay.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokio, July 24.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren arrived at Murakami Bay at 6 p.m. yesterday. His next stop will be Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, whence he will fly on to Alaska after passing over Aleutian Island, the point which is regarded as the most hazardous in his round-the-world flight.—Eastern News Agency.

SERVANTS' STRIKE AT SHAMEEN

Passport Regulations to Keep out Bad Men: Agitators Controlling Strikers

Peking, July 16.

Consular reports from Canton throw further light on the walk-out of Chinese employees at Shameen.

It appears that the measures, which (presumably on account of the recent bomb outrage) the Shameen authorities have decided to adopt with the idea of imposing restrictions upon Chinese entering the Concession, have met with anything but a favourable reception from those they most nearly affect.

The new regulations, which are said to be the outcome of a conference between the French and British authorities, were adopted by the Shameen ratepayers at a general meeting, convened by the British Consul-General, and are to come into effect on August 1. They provide that every Chinese entering Shameen after 9 p.m. must show a passport to the police at the entrance to the Concession and this passport must be accompanied by a photograph of the person to whom the permit is issued.

Led, it is thought, by agitators eager to stir up trouble, the Chinese employed in Shameen, who would mostly be domestic servants and office workers, withdrew in a body at 6 o'clock last night by way of a protest against the restrictions.

July 17.

A telegram from Shameen reports that all the Chinese employees on Shameen had left the island. The strikers did not as a group approach the British and French authorities with any demand or make any notification of their intention to strike. At first the strikers were only employees of the British and French, but the others were forced by agitators and all had to join the movement.

The strikers stationed pickets at the two bridges leading to Shameen and are threatening that anyone who attempts to enter Shameen will be shot. Chinese purveyors of foodstuffs near Shameen have been compelled to cease taking supplies to the island. The only Chinese in Shameen on the 16th instant were the Municipal police and they were being threatened and it was believed that they would shortly leave.

Organizing Food Supplies.

On the 15th instant the British and French authorities formed three commissions to deal with the question of food supplies, transportation and cooking. A large amount of foodstuffs was due to land at Shameen from the British steamer Lianghsan on the 16th instant. Volunteers were being enrolled to attend to transportation. The Hotel Victoria was doing a large business as a restaurant.

The British and French men-of-war were giving valuable help in transportation work. For the moment no great inconvenience was being felt by residents of Shameen, but if the strike continued for any length of time, it was expected that the women and children would be taken to Hongkong.

Another telegram, also sent on July 16, says that all Chinese, including clerks, servants and police, struck work at 6 p.m. on June 15. Volunteer militia had been organized to assist the local authorities in maintaining order. It was impossible to estimate the probable duration of the strike, but it might last several weeks. The waterworks were being operated by volunteers. The electric light from the city was not interrupted. The mails were being delivered and food supplies were arriving from Hongkong.

The Strikers' Demands.

A Hongkong telegram to the Chinese Press reports that the strikers had made four demands on the British Consul-General if the latter wanted them to return to their work in Shameen; they were:—Abrogate the 12 new regulations; restore all Chinese employees to their former positions; no reduction of wages on account of the strike; and close the iron gates on both the East and West bridges at 12 midnight. On July 18, the British Consul-General sent his interpreter to inform Dr. C. C. Wu that all these demands could be accepted if the workmen would agree to fix the closing time of the two bridge gates at 11 p.m. as a precaution against the robber menace. The workmen at once agreed. As soon as a formal reply from the Consul-General was received, all strikers would return to their respective avocations; and the incident was expected to be closed on July 19. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

***This message seems very open to doubt—Ed.

No Settlement Yet.

Shameen, July 19.

There is no settlement yet of the Shameen strike. Negotiations are proceeding slowly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Business at a Standstill.

Peking, July 18.

The police at Shameen on the evening of July 18 joined in the strike, according to further foreign official telegrams. At the request of the British authorities Japanese volunteers are patrolling a section of the island. The number of strikers is now estimated at 1,200. The union of sampanmen has proclaimed a sympathetic strike, and other Chinese industries are expected to do likewise. Since July 16 all business at Shameen has ceased.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Agitators' Terrorism.

Canton, July 21.

It was hoped to see a solution of the strike after the interview between the municipal authorities and the strikers held last night. But the strikers still strongly insist on their demands and say they will continue they strike unless their requests are accepted. Thus nothing has been arranged after all.

The strikers are keeping a sharp watch on people who pass the entrance to the settlements of Shameen and prevent any Chinese from passing. Since the strike has begun, anyone found smuggling provisions into Shameen by sampan and selling them has been violently dealt with by the strikers.—Eastern News Agency.

Strikers' Ridiculous Demands.

Peking July 21.

Consular telgrams in regard to the negotiations now proceeding for a settlement of the Shameen strike report that the striker's demands include the rendition of the police administration of the Concession, the recall of the British Consul-General and the cancellation of the new restrictions upon Chinese entering after nightfall. The last mentioned demand seems to be regarded by the strikers as a *sine qua non*.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

4,000 WAITRESSES OF CANTON

Because Some Were Frail Must All Be Barred from Tea House Delights?

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 14.

The 4,000 or more waitresses in Canton who have just been deprived of their jobs by a police order forbidding their being employed in the tea-houses and restaurants will appeal to Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, wife of Dr. Sun, to use her influence in getting the prohibition lifted. The waitresses, while admitting that some of them have flirted with patrons of these public places, believe that the sin of a few should not cause all to suffering. They declare that waiting at table and pouring tea are a legitimate and pleasant form of employment for them and that many of them depend on their jobs for a living. Some waitresses receive as high as $35 a month as their wages, while a majority get about $21.

One of the reasons for stopping girls working in these public places has been the discovery of misconduct among them. That some teahouses are trying to get the prettiest girls possible to pour tea in order to improve their business, no one would deny; but members of the Women's Union in Canton regard the police order as too harsh. It is understood that Dr. Ng Chimoy, a woman physician and president of the Women's Union, Mrs. Liao Chung-hoi, wife of Governor Liao, as well as Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, will be appealed to by the waitresses. Reasonable persons in Canton expect that the order will be cancelled but that more rigid regulations may be made governing the relationship between the working girls and the patrons of the tea shops.

TELEGRAPH POLES SUBMERGED

And Houses Disappearing Hourly: Flood Devastation in Hunan

Some of the difficulties of travel during the floods around Chuchow (Hu.) are graphically described by a correspondent who found that what would ordinarily be a trip of a couple of hours on a slow train required four days and three nights for its completion on account of the high water. He writes as follows: I left Changsha North Station at 11 o'clock one morning, and reached I-chia-wan at one o'clock that afternoon. Here the train was held up and we were informed of the flooded tracks ahead. I called baggage coolies and walked 10 miles to a point called Peingosian, two miles from Chuchow. I noticed that the high water had risen over the track in two places during that walk, to a depth of about four inches, but when I came to Peingosian the water grew deeper and deeper until in the distance it coud be seen that the telegraph posts were half covered.

I spent the night at Peingosian and the next morning about ten o'clock walked three miles from this point to engage a sampan and rowed back in the sampan over the tracks. The baggage coolies and I started to row towards Chuchow, but were checked by a hill. We could not get the sampan into the Siangkiang because the current was too strong. We landed at four o'clock and walked to the Chuchow Custom House, which is situated on the top of a hill. My friends took me to a large boat to spend the night, for there was no way of making a journey at so late an hour and no information as to conditions in the direction of Pakuanpu on the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway, six miles from Chuchow.

Disappearing Houses.

The next morning at 11 o'clock the water level was 12 inches higher than the day before. The house tops at Chuchow were subsiding into the water as most of the walls were of mud. Only about 30 houses, and those on the hill, could be called intact. The boatmen were frightened as the rafts from up river came down stream rapidly. Some boats, mine among them, went astray as the ropes were broken, but my own was fortunately rescued by friends. By the courtesy of the resident officer I was able to spend the night at the Custom House. Reports began to arrive that trains were running from Pakuanpu, as one man had walked from there to Chuchow. The next morning I took a sampan to row to Chu-Tingpu, two miles beyond Chuchow. We passed over the tops of the telegraph poles, so that gives some idea of the flood level. After Chu-Ting-pu I walked, for the water ended at the tracks and after four miles came to Pakuanpu where we awaited the train which left for Pinghsiang at 8.30 p.m. The water continued for some time at flood level.

RUSSIAN OFFICER DROWNED AT SHEKLUNG

Hongkong, July 23.

Gen. Pavel Andrevitch Pavlov, while engaged in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's service, has been drowned at Sheklung. Dr. Sun has ordered a public funeral.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PLANS are said to have been reached for the extension of the Nan Yuan narrow gauge railway to Huang Tsun by the Director of the Nan Yuan Welfare Office, Wu Wen-fu. Work will be stared as soon as the permission of the Ministries of War and Communications has been secured.

THE FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA

Peking in Danger of Flooding: Nanyuan Race Course Under Water: Many Houses in Chinese City Collapsed: Conservancy Bodies' Want of Clear Policy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 16

An Indian legend has it that the rain god uses a sieve, but the recent experiences of people residing in northern China would attribute an all-embracing bucket as the particular perquisite of the presiding genius of the rainfall. Rain, rain, rain—even our thoughts have been drenched in rain for the last eight days. There have been intermissions, it is true, but they have been comparatively so slight as to be almost unnoticeable. I am just taking advantage of one of these intervals, because it seems to have in it an atmosphere of liberation and normality.

Peking was startled three days ago by the report that the Yungting river, which converges with many other rivers, on Tientsin, was overflowing its dykes some eight miles southwest of the capital. It was prophesied that we should have a visitation similar to that of 1890, when six feet of water, it is said, covered the west part of Legation Street. Engineers, foreign and Chinese, hurried out to Marco Polo bridge, but the danger was found to be only in the terrified apprehensions of the villagers.

15 Inches in Eight Days.

Three days have passed since then, with rain accumulating in alarming volume in the low-lying sections of Peking and the southern environs of the city. At Nanyuan, which is growing into a residential district for foreigners, the race course is entirely under water, and all communication with Peking interrupted owing to the washing away of a considerable part of the road. In Peking itself, hundreds of Chinese houses in the Chinese city have collapsed, while inches and sometimes feet of water have gathered in the hutungs and in the courtyards of houses on the highest levels of Peking.

It is said that the average annual rainfall for Peking is 19.15 inches, but in the eight days ending yesterday we have had no less than 15 inches; and with the torrential rains last night and this morning, the record for the last nine days should approximate what one would expect for a whole year.

Tientsin Now Saved.

Tientsin has been worse off than Peking, and throughout yesterday foreigners in the capital were anxiously awaiting news from that city. Apparently, the threat of wholesale floods has been averted. The trouble in Tientsin has always been that it has to channel too much water to the sea, and engineers and others are again raising the question of the necessity for some scheme whereby the flood waters of the Yungting river could be diverted to the sea in a direct easterly direction, thus relieving the port of this extra pressure.

Lack of Co-operation.

But hitherto there has been a singular lack of co-operation among local conservancy organs in facing the problem of flood prevention in the metropolitan province. And this is not the only stumbling block. Apart from the money trouble, probably the biggest obstacle is the adamantine attitude of the people against the provision of any works which will relieve the situation. China is the land of small holdings, farmed by the poorest agricultural population in the world, and even were they guaranteed compensation for the flooding of their land, they are so close to the subsistence level that any change, especially a change bringing them into proximity to flood waters, rouses in them overwhelming fears for their livelihood. Many of the farmers in areas that would have to be canalized in any attempt to introduce a system of scientific flood prevention would give their lives rather than see any such works put up in their vicinity. It would be a repetition of the history of the introduction of railways to China.

Government Relief Measures.

Peking, July 16.

General Feng Yu-hsiang sent his pioneer corps to assist the railway and conservancy people in their efforts to meet the emergency. Attempts are being made to turn the flood waters into the Hsiaochingho.

The Tsaoho has also overflowed Kaopeitien. This is what caused suspension of the Peking-Hankow train service. In the western suburbs, in the vicinity of the Agricultural College at Lotochuang, the flood waters to-day are upwards of four feet in depth. Supplies of wood in stock at Papoushen have been swept away. Thousands of the poorer class dwellings have been severely damaged and hundreds of people are homeless. The Government is taking energetic measures to render relief and repair damage.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking's Allocation of Relief Funds

Peking, July 17.

A mandate says that the people of Chihli, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Chêkiang have suffered grievous loss of life and property owing to the recent floods. The Ministries of Finance and the Interior have been ordered to communicate telegraphically with the provincial authorities concerned with a view to immediate aid, for which purpose the Ministry of Finance will allocate the necessary funds.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Creditable Emergency Measures at Kalgan.

Peking, July 18.

A member of the staff of the British Legation, who was at Kalgan when the flood occurred, speaks in high terms of the measures taken by the Chinese there to cope with the emergency. The flood rose suddenly at about 4 a.m. and soon after daylight soldiers and police armed with rifles and bayonets were posted at intervals throughout the stricken area, with orders to prevent looting by shooting if necessary. People whose homes had been destroyed and who were unable to find a shelter and food elsewhere were quickly rounded up and placed in enclosures near the railway station, men on one side of the line and women and children on the other. These refugees passed through the railway gates in entering the enclosures and each person received two loaves of bread on entering. The Tutung and the Magistrate personally supervised the work of reconstruction, which was carried out quickly and efficiently.

It was estimated that a thousand people were drowned. Three hundred bodies were recovered lower down the river where dams formed barricades against the flood. A Chinese hotel and a Russian boarding house were swept clean away and the occupants drowned. At a police station with a tower the flood waters began to rise quickly and 11 of the 12 occupants hurried into the tower. The force of the water, however, caused the tower to fall and the 11 men were lost, the one who was unable to reach the tower only being saved.

People who were injured were taken to the Mission Hospital where they received quick attention.

Relief for Chihli Sufferers

Gen. Wang- Chen-ping, who has been in Peking for a few days making a report to the Government concerning the floods at Tientsin and other ports of Chihli province, returned to Tientsin this morning.

The Governor of the Metropolitan Area, the Commandant of the Peking Garrison and the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police have arranged to send three cars of foodstuffs to Fenghsan, the Western Tombs and the Western suburbs for the immediate relief of flood sufferers.

An emergency meeting of the exectutive committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission, held yesterday afternoon, decided to organize a national campaign throughout China in order to raise funds for the relief of the floodstricken areas, which include Kuangtung, Fukien, Hunan, Kiangsi and Chihli. Urgent telegrams have been sent to the affected districts and the Committee is gathering information as to the number of persons in need of relief and the condition of the crop

It is estimated by Mr. C. J. Todd, the Commission's Engineer, that in the Peking-Tientsin area alone there are something like 100,000 square miles under water.

The Commission is endeavouring to get the co-operation of the Chinese Red Cross Society and kindred organizations and it is hoped that the headquarters of the national "drive" for funds will be established in the Chinese Red Cross Building in Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow in Danger of Being Washed Out.

Hankow, July 18.

Hankow is threatened with flood owing to the abnormal rise of the river. During the night the river rose six inches, bringing the water over the bund.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin, July 18.

The flood water is receding. The authorities are optimistic. It is thought that the danger to Tientsin is over.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin Again in Danger

Tientsin, July 21.

The flood menace to Tientsin has returned owing to the fact that the flood waters west of Tientsin have now registered 22 feet. The danger is aggravated by the refusal of the Chinese authorities to cut the dyke of the Peiyunho so as to allow the flood waters to the sea north and south of Tientsin.

The local volunteer corps has been called out for to-night to patrol the concessions and dykes.—Reuter's Paclfic Service.

Further Floods in Hankow

Hankow, July 23.

The depth of water in the Yangtze here has already reached 47 feet and 7 inches with the consequence that all the foreign concessions have become flooded. Works for the protection against floods are now in progress and the water in the concessions is being pumped out day and night.—Eastern News Agency.

Famine Relief Commission's Investigations

Peking, July 20.

The head office of the China International Famine Relief Commission, which is carrying out an investigation to determine the severity and extent of flood distress, is in receipt of the following information:—

Metropolitan Area:—From personal investigation conducted by Mr. Liu Hsi-lien, member of the Metropolitan Committee of the Commission, the Yungtingho south dyke has suffered a third break between the two already reported, and the water is flowing through all three breaks. There are 1,200 refugees near the river. No reports are yet available of victims on the other side of the flood. In Liangshan alone 71 villages are flooded.

Reports from various sources, both Chinese and foreign, indicate serious flood to the East of Peking, particularly at Tungchow, Paoti, Shangho and Sanho, due to breaks in the dyke at Peiyunho. The greatest damage was probably in Tungchow where the water reached a height of seven to eight feet on level ground. At Paoti half of the district is under water. The break occurred at Shangho and Sanho. Shunyihsien and Wu Tsinghsien are also reported to be flooded.

Chihli:—In Chihli province outside the Metropolitan Area the worst disaster occurred at Kalgan. Five thousand refugees are reported to be in Kalgan city alone. All the grain shops were on low-lying ground and there is undoubtedly a food shortage in the city.

An agent of the Commission reports from Tinghsien that the Shaho overflowed its banks on July 13 at Hsinlihsien, resulting in flooding that hsien. Many villages were destroyed and thousands are homeless in that region.

The Tsumaho, to the south of Peking, is also in flood. The city of Chochow is entirely submerged, and Hsinchenghsien is also affected.

Fukien:—No fresh news as to conditions has been received from Foochow, but a wire from the Governor of the province has been received in which assistance is asked for.

Hunan:—According to Mr. H. C. Roberts, Secretary of the Hunan Committee of the Commission, who is now in Peking to report on conditions, the worst flood in the memory of natives has occurred in the south, central and northwest sections of the province, where several of the rivers rose simultaneously. Owing to the steep hills the water rushed on to the low regions with tremendous force, causing great damage to property and loss of life. The suffering is nearly general throughout the province, and the loss of the autumn crops will necessitate considerable relief in autumn and winter.

The Commission is taking steps to co-ordinate the work of all organizations of a national character in order to prevent overlapping and to assure early and adequate relief to sufferers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

KUANGTUNG FLOODS

Local Canton Merchants Gift of $5,000 for Sufferers: Nanyang Bros. Relief Expedition

Mr. Chung Bing-hun presided at a meeting of Cantonese merchants held on July 16 to organize relief for flood victims in Kuangtung.

Mr. Chan (according to the Chinese press report) said that practically the whole of the old Kuangchow Prefecture was inundated. After giving a detailed account of the bursting of dykes, flooding of villages and the resultant suffering of the people, Mr. Chan informed the meeting that he had received telegrams from the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. at Canton, stating that apart from contributing $5,000 to the relief funds and lending another $10,000 to the flood relief committee, formed by the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, the company had itself sent a relief expedition to the flood districts with $20,000 subscribed by the company and $20,000 by two of its directors.

The meeting in discussing the situation regretted that, while in 1915 many benevolent institutions could take independent measures of relief, the state of unrest at the present time made such private efforts impossible. The meeting, however, thought the Volunteer Corps was the best medium through which relief could reach the people in distress; and it finally voted the appropriation of $3,000 of the Association's funds to be remitted to the Canton Office of the Nanyang Bros. to supplement the company work. It is understood that the company's relief expedition is accompanying the Volunteer Corps' Relief Committee, so there need be no apprehension about its safety.

FLOODS IN KOREA

Communications Interrupted

Tokio, July 22.

Heavy rains for three days have resulted in severe floods throughout Korea. There is serious interruption of communications. Conditions are especially bad between Seoul and the Manchurian border.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ICHANG INTIMIDATION

Peking, July 23.

A Japanese telegram from Ichang quotes a foreign informant as saying that the Wanhsien Junkmen's Guild has passed a resolution that henceforth the transportation by water of salt, copper, sugar and paper exports and of cotton and two other articles of import must be carried by junks. The resolution adds that compradores of steamers acting contrary to the resolution would render themselves and their families liable to death.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMERICAN BISHOP FOR FOOCHOW

Syracuse, N. Y., June 24.

Bishop Wallace E. Brown of the Methodist Episcopal Church will sail from San Francisco on September 30 for Foochow, headquarters of the area to which Bishop Brown was assigned at the recent general conference of the Church following his elevation to the Episcopacy.—Reuter's American Service.

THE income of the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway for the first half of this year amounted to $4,644,615, an increase of $475,220 over that of the same period last year, but still $630,000 below the high mark attained by the Japanese.

HUPEH FLOODS: GRAVE REPORTS

Serious Loss of Life and Crops: Hankow City in Hourly Expectation of Inundation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, July 19.

Last week, Governor Hsiao left his yamên for the first time since his illness. The day was spent on a tour of inspection, in which the Governor visited the offices of the chief military and police officials and inspected the barracks and the mint. During the present week, the Governor was absent from Wuchang for two or three days. He left for down-river in a launch, and the native press contains two speculations as to the cause of his goings. One is, that he went to Huangkang, to visit the tombs of his ancestors and give thanks for his recovery, and also to worship the Iron Buddha at Tanfeng and pray that the excessive rains may be stopped. The other rumour is that the Governor paid a hasty visit to Loyang to confer with Wu Pei-fu on military matters.

All the counties along the banks of the Yangtze report serious floods, with inundation of fields and destruction of crops, together with losses of lives and property. Huangmei, Chishui, Huangkang, Lotien, Hanchuan, Chiayu, Chienlu, all report large areas under water. The above named places practically cover the line of the Yangtze in Hupeh from the Kiangsi border on the east to the Hunan border on the southwest. The river level has reached the height of the bund on the Hankow concession, and will soon be over the road if the water continues to rise. The stream of the Yangtze is swelling up the mouth of the Han River, and a freshet from the upper Han is expected to arrive downwards. When the two volumes of water meet, it will inevitably flood over into the native city in Hankow.

Tea-shop Blaze.

Last Tuesday, at 3.30 a.m. a fire broke out in one of the tea-shops in front of the Yellow Crane Tower over the Hanyang Gate of Wuchang. The fire was caused by the burning of incense to keep away mosquitoes. A strong wind fanned up the flames, and several adjacent buildings caught fire, including another tea-shop and a photographer's. Fortunately, the wind changed, and owing to this and to the assistance which was rendered by many neighbours in bringing water, the flames were put out. A good deal of property was rescued from the burning buildings; but the mob seized the occasion to do some looting and a great deal of bedding, clothes and other articles were stolen.

Shanghai Lawyers' Again.

A telegram has been received from the Lawyers' Guild in Shanghai, urging certain measures of law court reform to be carried out in preparation for the abolition of extraterritoriality. It is recommended among other things that in each county a number of subsidiary courts be set up, in order to facilitate the means for people who wish to have recourse to laws. Two or three major courts are also to be set up in each county. Soldiers who commit civil crimes are to be brought under the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Prisons are to be inspected by the officials, and means taken to improve them. Last (but certainly not least), the salaries of law officers are to be increased by 20 per cent, in order to encourage them in the execution of their duties.

DR. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the National University at Peking, telegraphing to Peking from Paris, declares that there is no such a coin as the gold franc, nor is there any exchange rate of this mythical coin quoted in France (says the Chinese press). If the Chinese Government should agree to pay anything in gold francs, Dr. Tsai thinks, there would be no end of trouble in trying to make the payment. It would be impossible to mint gold francs in China. Dr. Tsai advocates the fixing of a rate of this coin either in sterling or silver that is fair to both countries in order to end the dispute.

TIPS FOR INTENDING TRAVELLERS HOME BY THE TRANS-SIBERIAN

Avoid Cameras, Type-Writers, Jewellery and Anything Likely to Excite Bolshevist Suspicion and Greed: Take Little Baggage and Less Money

Peking, July 16.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received from the Rev. J. C. Keyte, Minister of Peking Union Church, who recently journeyed Home by the trans-Siberian route, an interesting letter giving an account of his experiences. The Rev. Mr. Keyte prefaced a comprehensive budget of tips for prospective travellers with the explanation that the line will probably be constantly improving and "when the Wagon Lits run their cars through much of this may be unnecessary." Meantime it represents knowledge which would have saved us a good deal of trouble—especially at Moscow and Riga if we had known it." He then goes on to give the following "Notes re-trip from the Far East *viâ* Siberia, June, 1924":—

Passports and Baggage

Russian visa to passport at Soviet Mission, Peking cost Mex. $12.50.

German visa to passport at German Legation, Peking cost Mex. $11.

Baggage.—Not more than 72 lbs. allowed (two poods). If more is inevitable, register through—for the Russian trip—at Chita as otherwise it may be charged double or treble at Moscow, where the first Russian weighing takes place.

Advise not taking more than as follows:—One large Japanese Gory or other light-weighing portmanteau or suit-case, for stuff not needed on trip or which need be opened only once or twice *en route;* one suit-case which can be handled easily for change of clothing; one basket or small case with things for the night and use during day etc.; one food basket.

Avoid camera, typewriter, jewellery, pamphlets, letters. The two latter will be carefully scrutinized, though they are not prohibited. Books—there is no prohibition of ordinary reading material.

Bolshevik Eye on Money

Money, not more than 200 gold roubles worth of foreign money can be taken out of Russia (even though brought in from China with the passenger, since no system of certificate of what is brought in is at work). The surplus has to be converted into Russian Roubles on the border station at a loss of 15 per cent. If it is necessary to carry cash over this amount—rather than traveller's cheque, etc.—make sure of changing the surplus foreign money into Russian gold roubles or chervoynetz at Moscow at the proper rate. You can sell these all right either at Riga or any later European big city. (Two hundred gold roubles equals about £25 or U.S.A. gold dollars 100.)

The trip needs £60 (or G.$300), if you go second class. If first class—about £75. (Many of the incidentals are the same in either class). Chinese money will go up to Manchuli. Japanese money is useful at first. 50 Yen will be needed and five of them in small change.

Russian Money

The gold rouble is worth 2/6, or rather more than the Mexican dollar. The denominations (paper) are one, three and five. After the five gold roubles you come to the "Chervoynetz," which is equal to 10 gold roubles. Chervoynetz are freely sold in London, June 1924. About half the money needed should be taken in chervoynetz and the rest in gold roubles. Get all the small change you can—it will not be much. The silver Romanoff roubles are used as far as Verkne Udinsk. (One silver rouble equals 75 kopeks (cents) of the G. R.) Do not take many, as they are only worth 40 kopeks after Verkne Udinsk—the Russian and Far Eastern Republican border. Silver Romanoff kopeks are useful up to the latter place, though it needs 250 instead of 100 of them to make a gold rouble.

Chinese dollars can be used as far as Manchuli. At Manchuli money exchange!—on the station—get rid of the last Japanese and Chinese money.

Food and Food Basket

At certain points there are no diners and a food basket is needed. On the main Russian trip the one meal is 12.50 to 3.00. A two-course meal is served for G. R. 1.30 with an extra .20 tip, equals 1.50 for a good satisfying meal. But if you go to the car outside these hours you get a specially prepared meal at about G. R. 3.50.

After Chita one buys good bread, butter, milk, ham, sausage, etc. Vegetables and fruit are absent. Hot water free at the stations. For the food basket from China:—

Coffee (George Washington for choice) and/or tea and/or cocoa. Kettle (with a handle that hinges and goes under the sea), cup, saucer, plate (enamel) tea or coffee pot, knife, fork, spoon, tin-opener, corkscrew. half-dozen small milk, half-dozen small meat pastes, 1 jam (because no fruit), 1 butter (up to Chita) half-dozen sardine, two tongues and small tins cheese, sugar. Dish cloth, etc., bottle to hold water for cleaning teeth.

Booking Tickets

At Peking book to Manchuli. After Mukden second is possible all the way but up to this point book first. At Mukden go to waiting room with porters to wait train. At Changchun look for hotel porter or guide to help you to buy the platz-kart (berth ticket) to Harbin. Cost Yen 4.80. At Mukden porters need Japanese money, 6 sen a package. At Changchun the Russian porters need a yen if they take a lot. For the two cases described above—half that amount.

At Harbin.—The easy way is to write, before leaving Peking, to the Hotel Moderne to be met. Let the hotel man buy your ticket to Manchuli, change your money into roubles, etc., and see to your luggage. You put in four hours as the hotel guest and they advise you. Charge perhaps 10 Mexican dollars.

Otherwise: Leave luggage at left-luggage office, drive to the Wagon Lits office in the hotel and buy tickets and platzkart to Manchuli. Change money—if possible at the International Bank—they will sometimes help travellers even after 3 o'clock. Otherwise try the Moderne Hotel. Get Russian money as advised above. If by any chance this exchange of money is not effected in Harbin, it can be done on the station at Manchuli, though the exchange may not be quite so good. You need G. R. 300 worth—say 15 chervoynetz and 150 in gold roubles.

Manchuli Squeeze Pidgin

At Manchuli. Porters here are good. Take number of the brass check, follow luggage into Customs Hall and leave porter with it. Go to money exchange window and find out what time the ticket office for Chita opens. If you speak Chinese, you may get a clever Chinese who will buy your ticket for you. Go to the station buffet. If time to spend, a droshky drive round "the town" will take half an hour and two gold roubles. When the Customs are finished with you and you have your ticket your porters will take the luggage to the Chita train. Give him at least a yen or gold rouble. Do not let the ticket office clerk bully you into changing your gold roubles or Chervoynetz back into silver Romanoff roubles. This is evidently a "squeeze pidgin" with the exchange shop men.

After Manchuli there is a passport examination on the train and later a customs examination on the train. You need not fear giving up the passport to the officials on this Siberian trip. They examine and return later.

At Chita. Let your porter take you to the Verkne Udinsk booking office. Get ticket and platzkart. You may have to stand a long time in the queue. Then, seven yards away, is the Verkne Udinsk to Moscow office. They have not second-class tickets, so they issue you two third-class ones. The whole Chita to Moscow ticket, second class, costs 130 gold roubles.

Chita's One Englishman

There is only one English-speaking foreigner in Chita (June, 1924), a Mr. John A. Cook. He is glad of the chance of meeting his fellow countrymen and would not mind at all if you wrote ahead and said that you were coming. If he comes to the station to meet your train, your troubles will be taken off your shoulders. You will find the porters at Chita expensive. One gold rouble for taking your luggage off and another some hours later for putting it on. If you wish to go into the town and have time, use the left luggage office. (We found these offices good all through the trip.) The buffet at the station is good.

First Class Well Worth It

First Class or Second? After Mukden second class is quite possible but *ladies must clearly understand that there are no ladies coupés.* If you go first-class you can reckon on having only two in the coupé, much more spacious than the second-class one, and a private toilet. On the second the toilets are kept as clean as is possible under the circumstances, but the cars have evidently suffered. The coupés hold four and are clean and good, though dust is inevitable. We were a party of three men alone to Omsk when the fourth place was taken by a Russian lady doctor who fortunately spoke French. From Moscow to Riga we had the fourth place taken by a lady and a child of four. For anyone not in good health the extra money for going first is well spent.

At Verkne Udinsk there is a very searching customs examination on the train.

In the Red Capital

At Moscow. After weighing luggage you are free to leave the station. Either go to a hotel (Europa, Select, or the expensive Savoy) and let them look after your booking, etc., as far as they can or

Drive to the station for Berlin, the Windau Wagsaal (pronounce Vagsaal Vindau). Get the driver to take you to the extreme left of the building as you face the entrance. You will find a small door inside of which is the left-luggage office. Leave your luggage and then make for the English Mission (Anglisky Missen) in the Povaskaiya. They open at 9 a.m. but if, early, you can wait there. Here you will get letters to the Latvian and Lithuanian Consulates. The Lithuanian is a few doors away—No. 24—the Latvian is in the Mashkov Perenlok No. 3. They are called respectively the Lithen and the Latish Missen.

Then to the central booking office for the railway in the centre of the town, the Ilyanka (Centralnaia Stanzia Dlia Righi) where German will help, though you can manage to indicate Riga in English.

The Useful C.P.R.

But a better way is to have written from Peking or wired to the Russian Canadian American Passenger Agency, No. 3 Teatralny Proezd, Moscow, to say that you are coming—leaving Chita on such and such a date. The Canadian Pacific Railway man (with the C.P.R. gold band) will then meet your train and take this off your shoulders. In fact even if you have not written it will be best to go there first, after dropping your luggage at the left-luggage offices of the station at which you arrive in Moscow and make for the C.P.R. (which joins with other lines under the Russian, Canadian, American title as above) and put yourself in their hands. Mr. Ross Owen is the manager.

The train gets into Moscow at six in the morning and the Riga train leaves at six at night. You need plenty of time at the station in the evening as it is very full.

Searching Customs Inquiry

At Babash, the Russo-Latvian border station, there is a searching customs examination and you are closely questioned as to the money you are carrying with you (as per above). Everything is taken out of the train and whilst you follow your luggage to the Customs Hall the carriages are searched.

At Zilupo the first Latvian station the customs examination takes place on the train. Very easy.

In a White Man's Country

At Riga you arrive at 6 a.m. The morning train for Berlin goes out at eight. If you have been with the C.P.R. at Moscow their men will meet the train at Riga and see you through. If you wish to go by the slightly better train at 11.30 p.m. you should drive to the Hotel Petersbourg. A delightful place. Reasonable charges and the porter speaks English. A day for a bath and a sorting out of luggage and a stroll through this charming old town is well spent.

The train on the Riga to Berlin trip is examined at Kovno. Customs passports, etc. for the Latvian-Lithuanian border. The same process is repeated at Eydkunen, the Lithuanian-German frontier. A sleeper from Eydtkukhnen to Berlin cannot be procured at Riga but the C.P.R. will wire their man to meet the train and will give you a note for him and he will get you this.

Riga to London.—You can book tickets right through if you wish. They are good for three months, and arranged for stop-overs.

Berlin to London. No need of note here.

PEKING OFFICIAL'S OPIUM TRADE

Smugglers in His Employ with Large Quantities of the Drug on Them

Peking, July 15.

The International Anti-Opium Association says that within the last ten days the Chinese press has given publicity to reports of the smuggling of opium from Suiyuan to Peking.

One smuggler named Li Hsuan-yang was arrested at the Hsichih-men with 320 oz. of opium in his possession. He declared that he was one of a gang of 30 men employed by a Peking official to bring 30,000 oz. of opium from Suiyuan. All expenses and a good salary were paid to each man. A second culprit named Chang En-fu was captured a week later with 208 oz. of opium in his possession. He declared that he was in the employ of the same official, and that the latter had 17,000 oz. of opium stored at Szupingtai in the Western Hills.

The Association says it is greatly to be deplored that the press names the smugglers, but does not name the official who is responsible for the traffic. It might turn out to be the same official who did an extensive traffic in Jehol last year. The International Anti-Opium Association has declarations from Gen. Wang Huai-ching, received through the Waichiaopu, that he is doing his utmost to prevent cultivation and traffic in Jehol and Suiyuan, and Gen. Wang has here an excellent opportunity to make an example of the official concerned. Probably, however, the smuggling coolies will be heavily punished whilst the ringleader will go free.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SCARCITY OF WATER AND FIRES IN HANGCHOW

When Will the Water-works Be Built?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, July 19.

The Provincial Local Government Association meets on August 1 to deal with urgent and important provincial problems now that the Assembly is not in session.

There has been a another big fire, involving the loss of some $70,000. It started in a shoe shop the day after the shoemaker had insured his property for $2,500. The saving of property from fire is a real problem here because of the scarcity of water, for the water-works project has never been realized. The latest plan is for the Electric Light Co., which pays a 25 per cent. dividend, to start on the scheme.

The British Consul is at present here on official business.

The Chamber of Commerce is in consultation with the various guilds of the city regarding the site at the Lake, between the Yong Chen Men and Tsin Po Men, where there are some 200 mow of land, for the Hangchow Exhibition, to be held next year or later. The Exhibition is to be national and on the lines of that held at Nanking some years ago.

The British Consul, Mr. Hughes, of the A. P. C., Dr. Duncan Main and the Taoyin lunched with the Commissioner of Finance to-day.

CANTON INCOME TAX ON OFFICIALS

And More Charges on Opium Sellers: 800 Smoking Dens Now Under Control

From a Correspondent.

Canton, July 12.

The Canton Government's latest war tax items are an income tax on the earnings of the officials and a surtax on opium smoking dens. It is believed that there will be no strikes following the enforcement of these two items. Some Canton newspapers comment that the official income now-a-days does not confine itself to salary, from which the government may easily deduct the tax, but also includes official gifts and blackmail and "engineering fees" for preventing a private piece of property from being declared government lands, and that these should be reported and taxed as well. The pending surtax on opium dens will be effective soon, notwithstanding the complaint of the den-keepers, who met at Tin Tin Tea-House last Sunday, that they are bearing enough war burdens. Dr. Sun's opium sale office now controls 800 smoking dens in Canton City alone. One Ho Tai-kung has offered to guarantee to Dr. Sun $24,000 annually, provided that he be appointed director in charge of the collection of this surtax.

Under the auspices of the Kuomintang Political Party, more than 600 ricsha and cart coolies in Canton met on the evening of July 6 at the headquarters of the party, in order to take preliminary steps to organize a strong coolies union. There are nearly 10,000 cart and ricsha coolies in this city, as the ricshas alone number 3,500 and each supports two coolies, one for day and another for night service. At the meeting, Mr. Tom Ping-shan, a Chinese Bolshevist and a member of the executive committee of the Kuomintang, addressed the coolies.

War time in Canton is affecting the theatrical people to no little extent, and the past year, which ended June 30, for the theatrical people begin their contracts yearly in the middle of the year, saw only 12 companies on the road, instead of 36 or more as seen in previous years. Last year the companies could not go into the inland districts for their tour, and the performances had to be confined to only Hongkong and Canton. Even in Canton not all the theatres were open all the time. The new annual formation of companies will begin during the next few days and the shifting and placing of actors into their permanent positions should be complied by July 19 or 20.

NANNING TAKEN BY DR. SUN'S MEN

Captured Without Blow Struck: Rich Opium Revenues

A correspondent in Nanning writes that on June 25 an army, commanded by Generals Wong and Li, who have gone over to Sun Yat-sen's side, entered Nanning, taking it without striking a blow. They came up the river on 25 motor-boats and countless other craft. Others came by road. The city was quiet when she wrote.

The opportunity was taken while Lu Yung-ting was shut up in Kueilin and Generals Tan and Lu Fu-chang were unable to move. Lu's men escaped to Lungchow and Liu's troops were allowed to leave. This small remnant left for Liemchow near Pakhoi.

There was very little panic: but there are fears for the inevitable ding-dong warfare in the future.

The rich opium revenues of Nanning are the prize and the cause of this never ceasing trouble and unrest.

A Peking telegram to the Chinese press reports that Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of the Customs, paid into the Bank of China and Bank of Communications $3,500,000 on July 19, making up $5,000,000 in all with former payments, for the purpose of redeeming the drawn bonds of the six per cent. domestic loan in September next.

AMERICAN MINISTER IN TSINGTAO

Chinese Desire for University: Tsingtao's Prospects Under the New Regime

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, July 16.

On July 12 late in the afternoon, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the United States Minister to China, accompanied by his entourage and their ladies, arrived at Tsingtao. A programme of events in honour of the Minister had been previously arranged. A luncheon was given to the Minister and his party by the Tsingtao General Chamber of Commerce, at the Strand Hotel on the 13th at which some 70 guests attended, including Mr. Kao En-hung the Governor, Admiral Wen, Mr. Walter Adams the U. S. Consul, the chiefs of the various departments, and the leading gentry of the City. Mr. Sui, Chairman of the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address of welcome which was interpreted by Mr. D. Y. Lin, the popular Forestry Chief.

Mr. Sui expressed the gratitude of the people of Tsingtao for the efforts made by the American Government, in winning back this beautiful city for China. He emphasised the commercial possibilities of Tsingtao because of the many advantages it enjoys over other commercial ports in the Far East. He said that the reason why Tsingtao had not progressed was the comparatively recent date of its retrocession to China, the Japanese military regime following Japans military operations against the Germans, the havoc wrought by speculations subsequent to the creation of the Stock Exchange, and the enormous losses suffered by Tsingtao during and following its retrocession to China owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing at that time. But under the able and energetic administration of Mr. Kao En-hung, the speaker said he was confident Tsingtao would be increasingly prosperous. He urged American capitalists to invest their surplus money in Tsingtao and concluded by pleading that the balance of the American Boxer Indemnity would be best used for the establishment of a University in the ideal site of Tsingtao.

Following the toast to the health of President Coolidge and Dr. Schurman, the latter was called upon to speak. He said he was greatly impressed with the natural beauties, the excellent harbour facilities and railway shops, the splendid buildings, the well-kept and spacious roads, the general cleanliness and the unsurpassed climate of Tsingtao. What he had heard was more than confirmed by his trip. He dwelt in glowing terms on the great commercial possibilities of Tsingtao. It was not long ago that it was the most talked of place in his country and the Minister was highly gratified that it was so well managed. With regard to the proposed University, he assured the Chamber that although its government could only act in an advisory capacity he would give the scheme his moral support. On the night of the 13th., His Excellency, Governor Kao, gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Schurman. There were present Admiral Washington, Mrs. Schurman, Mrs. Washington, the Misses Schurman, Mr. Walter Adams, U. S. Consul, Mr. and Mrs. P. Jernigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collins, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawkes Pott and all the leading officials of the local government and their wives.

Governor Kao in welcoming Dr. Schurman said:—

We are greatly honoured by Dr. Schurman's visit to this city. We welcome him not only as a genuine friend and wellwisher of China but also as the distinguished representative of the great American Republic. Dr. Schurman is a renowned statesman and an experienced educator, who for many years was the President of one of the leading universities in his own country. It is natural that Dr. Schurman should take a great interest in the development of higher education in this country.

When we come to think that the province of Shantung, which is known as the cradle of Chinese civilization, has not yet had an institution for higher technical training, it becomes evident that there is a need for the establishment of a university for offering courses in different branches of engineering, mining, agriculture and forestry.

As to the location of such a university, I might say that, it would be difficult to find a more suitable place in other parts of this province than Tsingtao. The delightful climate here is known throughout the East. It is easily accessable both by land and by sea.

Dr. Schurman in reply praised the efficient administration of Governor Kao. He was pleased to find that Tsingtao "has been so well kept up" and in referring to the proposed university scheme for Tsingtao, the American Minister made a stirring appeal to the idle rich to respond to their sense of duty.

Peking, July 17.

Dr. Schurman's departure from Tsingtao was delayed by bad weather from the 14th instant to the 16th, when he left there for Newchwang. He expects to arrive at Newchwang on July 18.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DROUGHT BROKEN IN SHANSI

Some At Least of Harvest Saved: A Bad Fire in Taiyuanfu Some $70,000 Loss

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taiku, Shansi, July 11.

The long drought has been broken, at least locally, and a great feeling of relief is experienced by the people. There were two fine showers on Monday the 7th, the one in the afternoon being especially heavy. Again, on yesterday, there were copious rains, and a gentle shower has been falling this afternoon. The storm of yesterday was accompanied by a curious phenomenon, namely, several hours of continuous, incessant thunder, the like of which had never been heard here before. While these rains come too late to enable the staple autumn crops to be sown, it will be possible to put in vegetables and the more quickly maturing light grains. Already the farmers are flocking to the fields whenever there is an hour of sunshine. Although there has been no general rain over the province there have been local showers in practically every quarter.

On the 5th there was a serious fire on Hemp-market Street in Taiyuanfu. Including buildings torn down to check the progress of the flames, some 17 shops and one dwelling were destroyed. The fire department was on hand early, but gave a general impression of inefficiency. Fortunately. some soldiers were on hand and did valiant and effective work. The fire broke out in a carpenter's shop. The total loss is estimated at between $7.000 and $8.000. These interior cities are but ill equipped for effective fire fighting.

JAPANESE STEAMER SUNK OFF GOTO ISLANDS

Sole Survivor Rescued from Raft After a Week Without Food or Water

Tokio, July 19.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's coastal steamer, Matsuyama Maru, from Keelung to Tokio, is reported missing.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, July 21.

The N. Y. K. S. Matsuyama Maru, which left Keelung on July 9, sank on July 11 west of Goto Islands with all hands, numbering 57, except one stoker, who was picked up by the trawler Chihaya Maru.

The Matsuyama Maru, which was an old vessel, began to sink after leaving Keelung with sugar and general cargo. Efforts to pump the water out were ineffective and finally she was abandoned on the night of July 11, according to the story of the survivor, who existed on a raft for a week without food or water.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. Sun Yat-sen is said to have ordered Mr. Eugene Chen, Chief of the Air Adminstration, to provide aeroplanes for a number of Russian military officers who are to reconnoitre the East River front.

A BRIGAND HUNTER OF KUEITEH

Excellent Work Done by General Liu of Kueiteh Over an Extensive Area

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kueiteh, Ho. July 14.

In the past two weeks your correspondent has taken several trips by motor car to various places in this eastern part of Honan and has therefore had good opportunity to see how local conditions are at present. Before going down to Zungcheng in the extreme east of the province we had received notice from one of our Chinese friends there that we should be careful about going as the brigands were very bold and bad. He told us that a post of 100 militia stationed in a country village had been rushed by them and had suffered several casualties besides losing over ten of their rifles. Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to get advice on the subject so we 'phoned into the military yamên to try to get an appointment with General Liu. It happened that he was just, at the time, having a meeting to beseech for rain, so we were told he would make an appointment with us later.

True Chinese Courtesy

Then occurred an example of real Chinese courtesy such as is very pleasant to meet with in these days for a day later the General himself came out in person to the hospital to see us and to see what we wished to see him for. He gave us assurance that Colonel Kuo had sent troops out there and that it would be all right for us to make the trip to Zungcheng.

We found on going to this place that this advice was true. One man I saw who had just walked across from Hsia-ih to Zungcheng through the robber territory told us that fighting had been going on for several days with quite a few casualties on the official side who could not be said to have scored any victories. He told, however, that the regular troops had not yet come into action but only the locals were employed. According to him Magistrate Cheo of Hsia-ih had been accused of being in league with the robbers and so he had been given orders to prove his integrity by getting into the forefront with his men in the operations of clearing up the robbers. Also many of the Red Tuft Spear Society men had been employed on the job at 15 coppers a day. In spite of their reputed invulnerability these men had suffered quite a number of casualties.

Escape of the Kidnapped

Another man living in the country north of Zungcheng told us that over 20 persons, men, women and children who had been kidnapped from their homes had been able to escape and return home as the brigands were having their time fully occupied defending themselves. It seemed to be the idea that the regulars were going to let the locals do the fighting until the brigands' ammunition was used up and then they could go in and make an easier cleaning up. A very good idea too, since there is certainly great slackness on the part of the local authorities in allowing these robber bands to get together and terrorize the country the way they do. But it does not need much of a prophet to foretell that this part of Honan is not going to continue as a brigands' paradise if General Liu remains in charge for he seems very alert and fully alive to his responsibility.

Colonel's Kuo's soldiers of this 1st. Mixed Regiment also are not afraid to tackle this question, as was seen from their actions against robbers south of Kueiteh when they suffered quite a few casualties but smashed up the bandit organizations in doing it. The old official road from Kueiteh to Zungcheng forms a very good motor-road and it certainly is a great change to go sliding over the distance in a few hours instead of the weary jolting of a day and a half in a Peking cart. There has been more rain in the Zungcheng district than there has been farther west so the autumn crops are more ahead and are looking better.

No Bandits but Poor Crops

Our next run was out through Ningling to Suicheo, a distance of some 35 miles. There had been a shower of rain but not enough to improve much the fearfully sandy road west from Ningling, which was a source of great distress to the little car. There are now no robber bands in this neighbourhood, but the autumn crops, millet, kaoliang, beans, hemp, etc., are all very poor indeed. Following upon a poor wheat and barley harvest it will make it a very hard winter for the poorer folks to face.

Ucheng district has usually been a bad one for robbers being so close to the Shantung border but we found things very peaceful on the occasion of a trip out there following our return from Suicheo. General Liu is Commissioner for the extermination of bandits in all four provinces which adjoin eacn other at the Kueiteh prefecture, namely, Honan, Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhui, so that the brigands cannot escape his kind attentions by simply skipping over the border of one province into another as in the good old days.

Copper Still Dropping.

The copper exchange is still going down and we now get 210 coppers to the dollar. Labour of course is costing more in coppers than it did—a day labourer getting 30 coppers a day. Eggs are nearly 18 cash a piece, nearly two coppers, the high price being caused by the fact that many thousands are being shipped out on the railway. A very young chicken ready cooked costs 30 coppers and prices of other things run along the same line: dearer than they were but still cheaper than most places on this little old earth.

EXHIBITION AT HANG-CHOW

To Be Held on the West Lake: Chekiang Residents Discussing Ways and Means

The Chinese Press says that the promoters of the West Lake Exhibition held a meeting at the Ningpo Association Building on Saturday, which they invited all natives of Chêkiang to attend. Altogether came 24 people representing four old prefectures, Shaohsing, Wenchow, Huchow and Kashing besides the Ningpoes. General Li Chengwu presided.

Mr. Yuan Li-teng reported his trip to Hangchow. He and his party arrived at Hangchow on Saturday week and went the next day to interview Mr. Hsia Ch'ao, Chief of the Constabulary Bureau, who told them that he had chosen a site for the exhibition at a spot outside the Chingpu Gate, and its area was over 90 mow. They replied that as nearly 1,000 mow formed the site of the Nanyang Industrial Exhibition at Nanking held before, they should think that at least 300 to 500 mow would be required for the West Lake Exhibition. Next they talked about funds. Mr. Hsia said that the Provincial Government had already authorized the increase of the price of salt, to which increase the Salt Commissioner, Mr. Tu, had obtained the salt merchants' consent. Should the exhibition committee want to float a loan, the Provincial Government would also agree to buy a portion of its bonds.

Then they went to see Tupan Lu, Civil Governor Chang, Finance Commissioner Chang and Industrial Commissioner Wang, discussing the same subject and obtaining the same opinion. Further the officials hoped that people's public bodies would all render help to make the Exhibition a success.

Suggestions were made by Mr. Tsao Mo-kuan, representing Shaohsing and Mr. Lin Yen-fu representing Wenchow, as to the advisability of framing certain fixed modes of procedure. Mr. Yu Ya-ching pointed out the fact that the idea of holding this Exhibition originated from the Chêkiang provincial authorities, and the natives of Chêkiang in Shanghai promised their help afterwards. At last, Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Yin Chu-fu, Chen Lan-hsun, Lin Yen-fu and Tsao Mo-kuan were nominated a Committee to draft a manifesto expressing the views of the people.

PEKING, July 15.—Dr. Koo presided over the meeting of the Cabinet this morning, which was attended by all the Members of the Cabinet. The official report of the meeting says that it was resolved to appoint Mr. Li Cheng as Chief of the Trade Bureau.

FIGHTING OPIUM IN SHANSI

Governor Yen's Description of Methods Employed: Special Trouble with Morphia

Peking, July 17.

In view of the forthcoming conference of the League of Nations on opium, the International Anti-Opium Association is endeavouring to obtain statements and opinions on the subject of opium in China from a large number of the High Officials and Leaders. The Association hopes later on to publish these in pamphlet from, but for the present the following letter received from Governor Yen of Shansi is worthy of early publicity:—

"Shansi Governor's Office,
Shansi, July 10 1924.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking.

Sir,—I am much impressed by your efforts on behalf of the anti-opium campaign and find it impossible fully to express my greatful appreciation. As I am Governor for the Shansi Province only and thereby restricted by my professional rights, I am not capable of commenting on, or investigating the cause of opium recrudescence throughout the whole country of China. My statement therefore applies to Shansi alone, which I know best. Shansi has been a most miserable victim of opium, and even now, although opium cultivation has been stamped out for several years, the conditions are bad, owing to the numerous addicts and the amount of smuggling which is almost impossible to suppress. This smuggling from neighbouring provinces continues although thousands of culprits have been put in gaol.

The Plague of Morphia.

An even more pernicious evil is that of morphia pills, the manufacture of which morphia is so extensive in foreign lands. None is produced in China. The people use these pills instead of opium and the ease with which they can be carried and smuggled into Shansi makes it almost impossible to prevent, however strict the inspection. In the campaign for opium suppression these morphia pills are a great hinderance.

As opium is the curse of this country and ruins the health of the people, I am determined and ready to give my whole strength to bring about the total suppression. At first I gave my attention to the enforcement of the law against opium, and every year there are about 20,000 culprits arrested, but this is only a temporary measure, which does very little good for the addicts. I am strongly of the opinion that a more fundamental measure should be devised, for unless the peole are stirred by human and moral feelings suppression cannot be completed by the mere enforcement of law.

Education of the People.

To this end I educate my people by teaching them that opium smoking is a disease which ought to be cured, and induce them to make a strong determination to cure themselves without the employment of the law. I also instruct the smugglers that smuggling is a bad practice, and pardon them for the first offence. If caught again they are severely punished. Based on this policy I make a thorough investigation of the numbers of smokers and smugglers, and hold all my officials responsible for reforming them.

During recent years I have established a system of village reform. Each village appoints a "head man" and every 25 families an "overseer," and every five families, a "head neighbour." These are responsible for the behaviour and instruction of the people and those obstinate to them are punished by law. Since this system was established nine-tenths of the opium evil has been stamped out. I have every reason to believe that total suppression of opium in Shansi is within reach, and is only delayed by the cultivation and smuggling from other provinces. I submit this brief report, hoping you will always assist me by suggesting further methods of improvement.

Yours Sincerely,
(signed) Yen Ssi-shuan"

—Reuter's Pacific Service

THE WUCHANG ZOO

Torture Chamber for Poor Collection of Wretched Animals

One of the latest schemes for the improvement of Wuchang is a plan for the renovation and enlargement of the Provincial Public Liberary. This library, which has been in existence for some 20 years, has had very little attention paid to it. It stands in a fairly large open space in Long Street, and next to it are the Wuchang Zoo and the Hupeh Provincial Bazaar. The Head of the Education Bureau has now revived the idea of reconstructing all these departments, and transforming them into an efficient instrument for educating the masses. According to a paragraph in the local press, the library itself is to be enlarged, and a museum added. In the latter there will be four sections, for the display respectively of local manufactures, mineral products, objects of archæological interest. The Zoo is also to be enlarged, and made more attractive by addition of animals brought from all parts of the world.

In addition, there is to be an athletics ground with a running-track, and inside the running-track will be a stage where the students of Wuchang can make speeches and enact theatricals. Somehow or other, an athletic ground seems to be an indispensable part of any scheme of development that is mooted in Wuchang to-day.

From Mission School to Military

The plot of ground upon which the library stands has had an interesting history. It was originally the compound of the Wesleyan Mission in Wuchang. The library itself was the house for a foreigner's residence, and an adjacent building was the original premises of Wesley College. The site is in one of the busiest and most important streets of Wuchang, and was a fine centre for evangelistic work. But 20 years ago, the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, cast his eye upon this plot of ground, which was conveniently close to his yamên, and which he wished to transform into a military school. He offered the missionaries in exchange two other plots of land much larger, half a mile outside the East Gate, and the other just inside the same gate. The bargain seemed a good one, and seeing that considerable pressure was brought to bear, it seemed advisable to accept it. So, the paddyfields outside the city were drained and levelled and surround by a boundary wall, and from a day-school of some 20 or 30 day-scholars, Wesley College has grown into a large middle school with 200 boarders. On the new and commodious compound inside the gate, were placed a school and a hospital.

Borrowing a Book.

How long Chang Chih-tung's military academy lasted, is not known, but it probably ended with the great Viceroy himself. Ten years ago, the only indications of its existence hung around the walls of what had been the school, in the shape of various diagrams illustrating the construction of machine-guns, balloons, submarines and other appurtenances of warfare. But the library is an object of curiosity though not beauty. The lower storey is empty, except for one room which is kept as a newspaper-room, where the public is admitted free. The most striking feature of the lower rooms is the amount of dust collected there and the general air of neglect. The books are all kept upstairs; but no one is admitted. Anyone who desires to borrow a book, after receiving a written permission from the Board of Education, may go and consult the catalogue in the lower storey. Then writing the number of the shelf and volume, upon a piece of paper, he places this piece of paper upon a tin tray, which is forthwith as it were drawn up into heaven, disappears through a hole in the ceiling. After a little waiting, the tray appears again, for all the world like the sheet in Peter's vision, which was let down from heaven by the four corners, and lo! the book required is upon it.

Wretched Plight of Zoo Inmates.

A visit to the zoo next door, would make sick the heart of any lover of animals. One of the exhibits is (or used to be) a poor Hunan panther, confined in a cage so small that he can neither turn round nor lie stretched at full length. The keeper told us that the panther was "ill." No wonder. We hope he is dead ere this. Another was an elephant with a broken leg. Various birds were kept in a row of cages, so small that the larger ones had barely space to stretch their wings. Among them were an eagle, a golden pheasant and a large owl. Two or three mangy monkies completed the collection. If Mr. Chen's grandiloquent scheme really comes off, and animals "from all parts of the world" are to be brought into a new zoo, it is very much to be hoped that they will be housed under conditions which allow for their health and comfort, instead of the hideous torture-chamber which has hitherto been dignified by the name of "the Wuchang Zoo."

POPPY PRODUCTION IN KANSU

Taxation on Planting and Fines for Laziness: Official Squeeze

Peking, July 20.

The International Anti-Opium Association has just received the following report from a foreign resident in Kansu:—

"Poppy has been grown again this year in this district of Changhui, although not so extensively as last year. I was away during the season last year, so do not know the exact amount planted. However, I have it on good authority that the tax was $20 per mow for this county. Last year I personally saw poppy grown in the following districts in Kansu:—Changhui, Tsingyuan, Haiyuan, Hueining, Anting, Tsingning, Chinghsien, Siato, Minchow, Lin T'an Hsien (Taochow), Hochow, Kaolan (Lanchow), T'ao Sha Hsien (a new hsien near Siato). Poppy was grown in every hsien in Kansu excepting a few where the country is too rugged. Official sanction even to the extent of compulsory planting was the general rule last year. Poppy has been grown in the province for some years now, but last year it received open encouragement from the officials. The Southern Defence (?—offensive, I should prefer to call him) Commissioner K'an Si-ling in T'sing Chow has had compulsory planting for some years. He has a tax, a fine, and a "Lan To" tax in operation. The first two are for the planting of poppy, while the third is to discourage "laziness" in non-planting districts. I am not fully informed as to this year's methods in that district, but have reason to believe that the above holds true, unless it has been surpassed by more rigid taxation.

"I have been informed that poppy, although less and of a poorer quality than last year owing to the continued drought, is expected to bring the officials approximately $140,000 in taxes from this district alone. It is to be paid to the tune of $15 for each mow under cultivation. The Chenguei Magistrate, Huang Kuo-hua by name, is expected to receive on his own account at least $15,000 from the poppy this year. New stock is being sold for $0.50 an ounce.

There is a reputed consumption of $300 worth of opium a day in this city and surrounding districts. I have failed to see a home in this city without a lamp. On an average there is a case of opium poisoning every week, principally amongst women and girls. The situation here is, to say the least, most alarming. Men and women, regardless of age or clags of society, are habitual users of the poppy. There are also many cases of babies being given the exhaled smoke of the parents in order to quiet them while the mother satisfies her craving.

Outside the resort to forceful persuasion, there is little chance of inducing the officials to clean up the opium in the province. Were there but a strong Governor, who had the courage of his convictions effectively to prohibit the planting and sale of poppy, there would be some hope of ridding the province of this curse, but until there is a Central Government invested with the power to enforce its mandates there is little chance of a strong Governor."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE migration of Koreans to Japan, temporarily checked by the earthquake and the succeeding outrages, is now again in full swing. It is reported that the departures from Fusan for Japan now average 600 a day, while the number returning is only 90 a day.

CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

National Federation Meeting in September; Special Interest in Customs Revision

On July 19, the National Federation of the Chambers of Commerce at Peking held a Committee meeting and decided to address a circular letter to all the provincial offices of the Federation and all general chambers of commerce, to the following effect:—

In March of this year, it was decided to hold the election of a Chairman some time in June, and all the provinces were invited to give their consent. Up to the end of June, 16 provinces had replied by post, giving their consent. Then there is the question of the Customs Tariff Conference which, according to present appearances, may be indefinitely delayed. At several committee meetings, we have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that no progress can be expected in the consolidation of our interests unless, in accordance with the resolution passed at our last session at Hankow, the fifth session of our Federation be held at Tsinan in Shantung, so that a Chairman may be elected to control our affairs, as well as to write to the Diplomatic Corps, urging them to hasten their respective governments to appoint delegates to a conference in China as soon as possible for the promotion of friendship. You have been informed of this, as on record.

Now, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is holding an Industrial Conference, beginning on September 1 and continuing for about a fortnight, we have definitely decided to open our fifth session at Tsinan in Shantung on September 25, with the consent of the Tsinan General Chamber of Commerce; and you are hereby invited to send delegates thereto, etc.

LUNGHAI RAILWAY LOAN

Banks' Advance of Money for Construction of Sianfu-Lanchow Section

Peking, July 24.

The "Chen Pao" says that during the Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement a portion of the Lunghai Railway loan was used for monarchical propaganda, which necessitated the suspension of the construction of the section between Sianfu and Lanchow. Recently the Chinese Government decided to construct this section, and on July 19 a loan was signed by the Ministry of Communications with a group of Chinese banks. A Belgian bank is also participating because it held an option over this section.

The loan is stated to be for $5,000,000 at the price of 90, the security being the revenues from the Lunghai Railway.

The group is said to include the Bank of Communications, the Bank of China, the Bank of Chincheng, the Salt Industrial Bank, and the Bank of Chungnan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Modification of Old Agreement.

Later.

The actual amount of the loan is Frs. 75,000,000, which will be issued in Europe by the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger for the purpose of purchasing railway material; also, $10,000,000 will be issued in China to cover the cost of construction.

These amounts will be issued in two equal instalments, the Chinese banks underwriting the Chinese issue, the interest on which will be 8 per cent.

The section to be constructed is from Chengchow, in Honan, to Sianfu.

The agreement represents a modification of the old Belgian agreement of 1912 and the continuation of the line to Lanchowfu will be carried out later, while Dutch interests will complete a short section near Haichow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IMPENDING WARFARE IN KUEICHOW

Generals Ousted from Szechuan Planning to Forestall Gen. Yuan's Expedition

Peking, July 21.

The clouds seem to be gathering for a clash between the warring elements in the province of Kueichow, according to Consular reports which came to hand over the week-end.

It seems that Generals Hsiung Keh-wu and Tan Mou-hsin, who were ousted from Szechuan a few months back by the Northern troops, are planning to forestall Gen. Yuan Tsu-ming's expedition against Kueichow by sending a detachment of their troops from Szenan to Hupeh. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has, in consequence of this new development, instructed Gen. Yu Hsieh-cheng, commanding the 18th Mixed Bridge, to take the field against the rebellious Generals, whose troops are said to have captured Laifan and Lichuan, in Hupeh.

General Yu has already left Chungking with his troops and his task of subduing Gen. Hsiung Keh-wu is likely to be rendered more difficult by the circumstance that, by virtue of the large sum of money he took with him when he fled from Chêngtu, the latter is reported to have secured supplies of arms and ammunition from Gen. Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchun of Yunnan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SOVIET AIMS AT FAR EASTERN FISHERIES

Moscow, July 20.

A new joint-stock company with a capital of 1,000,000 gold roubles has been formed between the State fishing trust and a private citizen for exploitation of the fisheries in the Far East. The citizen provides all the gear and gets a nine years' lease.—Reuter.

CHINA ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Landale's Review of Affairs in China: Time Not Yet Arrived for Modification of Treaties: Unsatisfactory Position with Regard to Trademarks Registration

London, July 23.

At the annual meeting of the China Association to-day, Mr. David Landale, the Chairman, regretted that the political situation in China had not improved. He hoped that the Great Powers concerned would soon turn their attention to China, but the time had not come for any modification of the treaties under which foreigners resided in China and under which foreign trade was carried on. Mr. Landale emphasized the passage in the report declaring that if China wished to modify her present international status, her first duty was to put her house in order and then, following the example of Japan, undergo a long course of preparation not merely in re-modelling her legislation, but in training officials who could be trusted to have it honestly enforced.

Referring to the "unfortunate" position in the negotiations for the renewal of Crown leases in certain treaty ports, Mr. Landale asserted that the British Government had decided that as large a sum as possible should be extracted from lot-holders for the renewal of leases, thus greatly hampering the expansion of business.

Referring to the statement by Mr. F. W. Jowett, the Commissioner of Works, in the House of Commons on July 16, that only 6¼ per cent. of the lease-holders opposed the new terms, Mr. Landale said that he telegraphed to Tientsin in that connexion and received a reply this morning that Tientsin and Hankow alone represented 60 per cent. of the dissentients. Apparently Mr. Jowett transposed the figures, but as he was willing to receive a deputation, he would be asked to explain his statement. Mr. Landale hoped that eventually some reasonable terms for the renewal of the leases would be offered.

Mr. Landale said that the position with regard to trademarks was also very unsatisfactory. It was regrettable that the Chinese Government had not placed the registration of trademarks under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Customs as was agreed under the Mackay Treaty.—Reuter.

"NOT A POPPY TO BE SEEN"—IN SHENSI!

Opium Commissioner's Amazing Fiction: Whole Province Producing Opium

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Sianfu, Shen., July 14.

People here are amused and shocked to see the report of the Opium Commissioner's visit to Shensi that there was not a poppy to be seen. It really would be interesting to know whether the said gentleman left Peking or not, and whether the report was compiled before he started or on his return. But more surprising still is it to hear Marshal Wu Pei-fu affirm that the death penalty hangs over the head of the possessor of four ounces of opium in the provinces under his jurisdiction. If such is the case and he has any mind to put it into force, we are going to see a great reduction in the population of Shensi. To believe that Chinese officials in Europe know nothing of interior China is perfectly easy, but to imagine that either Marshal Wu Pei-fu or the Opium Commissioner is ignorant of the real state of affairs in Shensi is impossible.

The opium crop this year was enormous, nearly everywhere the fat water land was given up to its cultivation. Outside the north suburb the farmers were giving $2 a day for opium reaping, while at Hsingping, I understand, $4 a day was being given.

The opium trade is the great source of revenue. Thirteen dollars was the stated tax per mow for a long time, but with the ripening of the harvest, the tax took a sudden jump, and in some districts $19 was demanded.

And Famine the Result.

Nearly every other shop along the streets is in the business, and the merchants are paying for their licences from 10 to 20 times as much as for their rent. In a market town, ten miles from here, I am told there are about 100 licensed dealers in that little place alone.

Surely it is small wonder that Sianfu is to-day on the borderland of famine. Flour is twice the price it was three years ago when famine relief was being distributed, and soup kitchens were general, and unless the drought is broken within the next few days we will be quite over the border and there will be a real famine. The millet has not yet been sown.

Not only is the drought causing anxiety to farmers but to officials as well, for the governor has forbidden the slaughter of animals, so no meat can be bought.

Fires have been frequent owing to the intense heat and the dry parched state of everything.

Chiaokiou, a town about 30 miles from Sianfu, has recently been the scene of military operations, but although the town was besieged for 15 days, little or no damage was done. For long this town has notorious for its lawless garrison.

The cause of the strife was the refusal of Capt. Ma Ching-huan to hand over his command to another. Hostilities were concluded, it is said, by a gift to the rebellious one of $3,000 and the promise of a position in Honan, similar to that which he held in Shensi.

Heads of Malefactors.

The authorities seem to be anxious to intimidate all wrong-doers. Besides seeing many prisoners in chains doing the work of scavengers, I have noticed others chained to the pillars of important buildings. Not only had these latter their crimes as usual written on their backs, but on their cheeks was written in black or white the character "tsei" or thief. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the season the decapitated trunk of a man was left in the middle of the principal street the other day, and for many days two heads have been hung on trees on either side of the road outside the east suburb. These are in a very advanced state of decay.

PEKING residents and a great many tourists are taking advantage of the opportunity to attend the great annual Mongol Fair, which is being held 90 miles from Kalgan.

FIGHTING ON CHEKIANG-KIANGSI BORDER

Two Fatal Casualties But Further Hostilities Unlikely

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, July 21.

Kiangsi soldiers on the border had a little skirmish the other day with the Chêkiang forces which resulted in two being killed. A dozen or so were wounded and taken to Kyiuchow for treatment. Little promience is attached to the affair.

We are advancing with the times and have now in addition to the ordinary police a few mounted on bicycles.

When a fire takes place in Hangchow the Fire Brigade is to inform the Electric Light Co. at once so that it may shut off the current. Lately we have had accidents and parts of the City have been in darkness for hours.

Economic pressure is still affecting the bandits who every now and again appear in unexpected places.

It is now very hot here.

H. M. Consul, Mr. Hughes, has returned to Ningpo.

JAPAN'S NEW IMPORT TARIFF

Serious Effect on British Woollen Trade: Efforts to Postpone Operation

London, July 17.

A deputation, headed by Mr. Stanley Machin, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and including representatives of London, Huddersfield, Halifax and Sheffield, waited on Mr. William Lunn, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, at the House of Commons to-day, and made representations with regard to the serious effect on the woollen trade of the new Japanese tariff. They urged that efforts might be made to postpone the operation of the tariff so that goods in transit, waiting for shipment, or on order should not be subjected to the new duties, which in some cases were nearly 100 per cent.

Mr. Lunn replied that the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office were doing what they could in the interests of British exporters. He was hopeful that goods actually *en route* to Japan would not be liable to the tariff. The Government fully realized the seriousness of the position and were doing their utmost to mitigate it.

The Japanese Commercial Attaché, who was present, undertook to make representations to his Government on the matter.—Reuter.

Goods in Transit Exempted if Application Made at Once

Tokio, July 24.

Goods in transit before July 5 are exempted from the new tariff duties if application for such exemption is made before the promulgation of the act, which is expected in two or three days, according to a notification issued by the Government. It is understood that this ruling meets the principal diplomatic objections to the tariff. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION FOR CANTON

Big Consignment on Norwegian Steamer Passes through Colombo

Colombo, July 22.

The Norwegian vessel Hav has proceeded with a cargo of two machine-guns and a large number of rifles and 60 tons of ammunition, all of German manufacture, consigned to Canton. The authorities were unable to confiscate the material as the manifest declares the consignment. The Captain was fined 200 rupees for entering the port with ammunition improperly stored.—Reuter.

It is now reported that, as the water around Changsha has been steadily going down for the past few days, traffic along the Canton-Hankow railway between Wuchang and Changsha has been resumed.

SHANGHAI NEWS

A BOGUS MILLIONAIRESS AND HER DAUGHTER IN SHANGHAI

False Letters of Introduction and Fine Times in the Wealthiest Houses with Any Amount of Plunder: Amazing Story of Two Lady Adventuresses

Several of the most wealthy and prominent members of Shanghai's business and social community have been made the victims recently of a bogus millionairess and her reputed daughter. The story of the doings of these two in Shanghai reads almost like a chapter from fiction. Representing themselves as extremely wealthy they gained entry to what Mr. J. O. P. Bland calls "the Capuan villas of Bubbling Well," borrowed several thousands of dollars and obtained several articles of value from the people they imposed upon. The girl became engaged to a well-known dental surgeon and carried off from him two valuable engagement rings. To bring their stay to a fitting close, they were given a great send off on the Empress of Asia by their unhappy victims, who only discovered the fact that they were victims some days afterwards.

The couple arrived in Shanghai from the States on May 17 this year. They immediately put up at the Astor House Hotel and registered under the names of Mrs. and Miss McKiney. They travelled together on a British passport, believed to be forged, and Mrs. McKiney gave it out that she was the daughter of a Mr. Montgomery, an English millionaire. The accent, however, with which they both speak certainly belied their English nationality. The elder woman appeared to be between 48 and 50 years of age; the younger about 25, though she stated that she was only 19.

Once the two were comfortably ensconsced in the Astor House, their next move was to call on the wives of a number of Shanghai's leading business and banking men armed with false letters of introduction. These were accepted unsuspectingly and it was not long before they had the run of Shanghai society.

They Strike a Snag

There were, however, one or two people who refused to be duped. One of these was one who is among the most important shipping men in town. The ladies told him they had a letter of introduction from friends of his with whom he had gone to college in the States. He failed to recall these friends, however, and made no hesitation about saying so. He was then allowed to look at the address on the envelope, and found it addressed not to his own wife but to his mother, who has never been within 3,000 miles of Shanghai. This put him on his guard and the two kept out of his path.

They continued their career, however, and the mother gave out that her daughter, on coming of age, would inherit the sum of G.$2,000,000. It is fairly obvious now that this story was intended to make of the girl a brilliant matrimonial prize for Shanghai's rich but impressionable youth. This also accounted for the statement that she was only 19 years of age, whereas it was fairly obvious that she was some years older. One unfortunate gentlemen succumbed to the young woman's charms, which were not inconsiderable. She gave him every encouragement and the two ultimately became engaged and he bought her an expensive engagement ring to seal the contract. Time went on and a few days later the girl came to him with tears in her eyes and gently broke the news that she had lost the ring. She had been waving her hands while talking, so she explained, and the ring must have fallen off her finger. The young man cheered her up for the loss and promptly bought her another, which left Shanghai with the girl. Needless to say the story of how she lost the first ring was a pure fabrication, and both items of jewellery simply went to swell the joint loot made by the two.

Mother Busy Too

Neither had the mother been idle. She, meanwhile, became very friendly with another Shanghai lady. This latter hoped very shortly to be leaving Shanghai for good, and consequently wished to sell her house. She suggested that Mrs McKiney might buy it. Mrs. McKiney was enraptured and agreed. The deal was put through and a cheque was paid down as deposit. The said cheque subsequently proved to be worthless. Whilst up at the house the bogus millionairess noticed two fur coats belonging to her victim. She expressed her admiration for them and begged to be allowed to borrow them that she might take them to her tailor to have them copied. Permission was willingly given, and the owner has never seen the coats since. On the day the couple left Shanghai the owner of the coats did ask her what had become of the articles, and was told that the tailor had been given instructions to send them to her house that morning, and they would be waiting, therefore, when she got back. Needless to say they were not, and have not been seen in Shanghai since.

Picking It Up Everywhere

After a fortnight had elapsed the hotel management dropped discreet hints regarding their account. The problem was a simple one to the elder female "Raffles." She simply went to the lady who was victimized for the fur coats and borrowed $500, making some excuse as to her being temporarily without funds. With this sum she paid her hotel bill. At a later date she borrowed another $500 from the same lady. Several other people were victimized in the same way, willingly lending money to a lady whose father was a millionaire. She came up against an insurmountable obstacle in a certain British barrister, however. He asked to see her letter of credit before lending anything, and as she was unable to produce this, politely but firmly refused to lend her a cent.

To account for their presence in Shanghai the women stated that they owned a house in Monte Carlo and were on their way to that town in order to close the house up for the summer. They gave the names of several prominent citizens in America as references, and in the case of one of Chicago's leading men they not only claimed friendship but also relationship. One gentleman in Shanghai to whom this story was told doubted it and was curious enough to send a cable to the gentleman in Chicago. He received a prompt reply denying all knowledge of the two.

They left Shanghai on June 21, having probably come to the conclusion that too many questions were being asked and it would be as well to go while the going was good. Their stay had been quite profitable, for with what they had borrowed and obtained upon false pretences they had obtained from people here at least $4,000, if not more. Accordingly they booked a passage on the str. Empress of Asia for Hongkong. Even on this short voyage the younger woman was unable to keep her mind from business and soon managed to get herself engaged to one of the ship's officers, enticing from him by various means the sum of some $300.

Angry Tradespeople

Not long after they had gone the manager of the Astor House received a stream of angry tradespeople with unpaid bills and bogus cheques. Tailors produced cheques for sums such as $1,662, $235, and $350 whilst a cheque paid over to a shoe company was for $58. All were worthless.

In Hongkong the two stopped for a very short time, and whether they made any depredations in that colony we are unable to state. They took ship to Manila. Here also they are stated to have produced a number of bogus introductory letters. They were received with some suspicion, however, and made nothing. Accordingly they took the Hugo Stinnes str. Hindenburg to Java, from where they stated their intention of proceeding to Singapore and coming on to Shanghai by the Empress of Asia.

Their movements now become confused, which was probably intended. Quite a number of people expected them to arrive in Shanghai per the str. Empress of Canada yesterday, but when the steamer was met yesterday by people anxious to find them it is almost needless to say they were not on board.

The names the two are believed to travel under are as follows:—

Mrs. Millicent McKiney and Miss Millicent Montgomery, the elder woman.

Miss Marie McKiney and Miss Marie Montgomery, the younger woman.

The two are reputed always to work together, and it appears highly improbable that they are in any way related. They are certainly not English, but very possibly Canadian and generally believed to be American. If they care to return to Shanghai they will be welcomed here with open arms.

PORTUGUESE FLIERS ENTERTAINED

Enjoyable Garden Party in Club Lusitano Grounds: Enthusiastic Welcome

The Portuguese community had an ideal day on Sunday for their garden party held in the grounds of the Club Lusitano, No. 1 Kiangwan Road, in honour of the Portuguese aviators—Major Sarmento Beires, Major Britto Paes and Lieut. Manuel Gouveia. Mr. A. Casanova, Consul-General, and all the prominent members of the Portuguese community were in attendance, and the arrangements were excellently carried out by the following committees:—Mr. J. A. dos Remedios, Chairman, Mr. J. B. de Senna, Hon. Secretary (general); Mr. A. F. Diniz, Mr. L. Encarnacao, Mr. M. F. Leitao, Mr. Alb. P. Simoes, Mr. Chun Bing-him, Mr. C. W. A. Sing, Mr. B. B. Remedios, Mr. A. E. Collins (refreshments); Mr. F. Baptista, Mr. T. G. d'Almeida (decorations); Mr. C. E. L. Ozorio, Mr. I. Martinho Marques, Mr. C. A. Pereira (entertainments); Mrs. Lily Souza, Mrs. L. M. Sequeira and Mrs. H. G. Ozorio.

The spacious grounds of the Club were specially decorated for the occasion. All round the lawn were coloured Venetian poles, from which were hung shields, each one bearing a name of the 24 landing places from Lisbon to Macao. Across the lawn was suspended a model aeroplane bearing the name of "Patria," that of the machine in which the aviators flew. The facade of the Club was one mass of colour with the inscription:—

"A patria vos contempla
Ditosa patria que taes filhos tem"

Meaning—"Your motherland contemplates you. Delectable motherland that possesses such sons."

In the evening the whole scene was lit up with electric lights and presented a beautiful sight. The guests of honour were received by a guard of Boy Scouts.

After a general greeting, Mr. J. A. Remedios, President of the Committee, welcomed the fliers, and then Mr. Casanova, Portuguese Consul-General, made a brilliant speech, eulogizing the aviators for their achievement which was a continuation of the old Portuguese intrepidity. He congratulated them and cheers were given in their honour and for the motherland. Three silver cups were presented to the aviators as a souvenir of their feat, and Major Paes expressed his thanks for the gifts, the ceremony and the welcome.

During the afternoon seven little girls performed an aviation dance with aeroplanes, after which tea was served and dancing started.

The aviators left by the Empress of Canada on Tuesday for Lisbon *viâ* America.

Complaining of the "many questionable antics" in which gangs of three or five Russians have been indulging to the annoyance of Chapei residents, the Self-Government Preparation Society has addressed a protest to the Chief of the Constabulary Bureau. With the object of preventing serious trouble, the Society prays that the Chief take action to keep these poor but troublesome Russians in control. Questionable antics sounds as delightfully nebulous as "dangerous thoughts."

GEN. GLEBOFF'S MEN

Said to Be Dissatisfied with Daily 30 Cents Allowance per Man for Food

The Chinese press says there are about 480 soldiers on board the three Russian ships in the Huangpu and some 160 accommodated at the Isolation Hospital, Pootung, making 640 refugees in all. The Russians declare that they require food costing about 50 cents per man per day, while the Chinese authorities furnish them funds which work out at about 30 cents a day for each man.

In response to a complaint from the Russians, Mr. S. K. Chen, Chief Secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by a secretary of the Military Commissioner and two officers of the Chinese Constabulary, brought $1,000 in cash subscribed by the public to the Navy Hospital. A conference took place between the officials and two representatives of the Russian refugees.

The Russian representatives emphasized the fact that their countrymen had all along obeyed instructions of the Chinese authorities and never once committed any breach of the law. They thought, therefore, that three men-of-war should not have been ordered to keep a close watch over their movements.

Mr. Chen reminded them that Chinese men-of-war were at liberty to moor at whatever place they chose in China's territorial waters.

The two representatives then demanded 60 additional "passes," so that they could send more men ashore to secure subscriptions from Chinese and foreign sympathizers. To this demand, Mr. Chen only agreed to issue in addition to special passes for sick men, six "passes" to each ship and to those living at the Hospital—24 passes in all—which would be issued by the Military Commissioner. As the Russian representatives urged repeatedly for more passes, Mr. Chen promised to refer the matter to the Military Commissioner for decision.

Regarding the Russian representatives' demand for $320 or $330 a day as food allowance, the Chinese authorities could only promise them $180 or $200, since the money had to be raised by subscriptions from Chinese and foreign philanthropists, and not without encountering difficulty; they must practise rigid economy. After agreeing to confer together again the next day at Shanghai, the meeting terminated.

POLICE TRIBUTE TO CHINESE WOMAN

Presentation of Scroll for Helping to Apprehend Murderers: Commissioner's Thanks

A quite unusual little ceremony took place at the office of Major Hilton Johnson, acting Commissioner of Police, on Thursday of last week, the presentation of a scroll of honour to a Chinese woman, Wong Waungsze, in recognition of her public-spirited action in giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons implicated in a brutal murder which took place in Wayside district on May 13. This was the case in which the dead body of a Chinese was found packed in a box and ready for removal, in an upper room of a Chinese dwelling in Baikal Road. Mrs. Wong lived in the room below and, noticing blood dripping through a crevice in the ceiling, she informed the police, with the result that the murderers were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

In making the presentation, in the presence of members of the C.I.D. staff and a number of Chinese detectives, Major Hilton-Johnson especially mentioned the fact that Mrs. Wong attended the Mixed Court on four occasions and generally in connexion with the case showed a public spirit unfortunately, he said, rare among Chinese in Shanghai. The police greatly appreciated assistance of this kind, and in token of this he had much pleasure in presenting her with the scroll.

STILL THEY COME: RUSSIAN REFUGEE POPULATION INCREASING

Repatriation Hindered by Political Influences: Situation Worse Daily: Fresh Arrivals by Every Steamer: Refugees Not Wanted in Bulgaria

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Despite the fact that many thousands of dollars have been subscribed in one way and another towards repatriating Russian refugees in Shanghai, and the despatch of several hundreds back to their own country and elsewhere abroad, the refugee situation in Shanghai shows little sign of radical improvement. Indeed, in some respects it grows worse. It will have been noticed that a large number of Russians arrived on board the Empress of Canada on Monday and these people, we understand, have been deported from Hongkong and the Philippines, with still larger groups to follow. No plan of dealing with the problem on a comprehensive scale has been discovered, and in the absence of a single authority able to act and with the clash of political interests there appears no immediate prospect of a satisfactory solution.

When the lotteries were started some months ago, with the special object of repatriating the Cadets, the majority of whom were destined for the Balkans, it was hoped that a way out of a great difficulty had been found. Pending the completion of arrangements for their departure, the lotteries contractor advanced $120,000, for the maintenance of the Cadets and to cover the cost of their evacuation. Now it is learned that no answer has been received to a cable sent by the Russian Cadet Committee inquiring if the offer to receive them in Bulgaria is still open (presumably there was a hitch in the original arrangement) and therefore it seems that this large sum of money is likely to dwindle and disappear in maintenance expenses only, without the least improvement in the general position from the point of view of the cadets or of Shanghai.

Admiral Gleboff's Starving Crews.

The most serious feature of the position to-day is the plight of Admiral Gleboff's men at Woosung. They are quite at the end of their resources, and it was the desperate nature of their position—not, as has been stated, the desire to prevent Russians from returning to their country under Soviet auspices—which caused them to take their recent stand in the Consulate. Admiral Gleboff, we understand, claims that he is the absolute owner of one of the three vessels now at Woosung, and that he is able to establish a legal claim to the other two, and therefore he demands permission either to sell the ships or charter them, using the funds for the purpose of getting his men away from Shanghai. He is quite willing that the proceeds of either scheme should be administered by the Consular Body for the purpose named. His own personal funds have all disappeared in the process of maintaining his men, and all his personal property has gone the same way, so there is not the slightest question of any other motive behind the proposed sale. This course, has strenuously been opposed by the Soviet, and there is an absolute deadlock. It has been said that the Admiral's men proposed to march on Shanghai by way of making a demonstration, but excellent discipline has been maintained and, in the circumstances, it cannot be said they have given cause for serious complaint. Some of the men recently went over to the Reds—hence certain collisions which recently took place between rival parties—but the majority have no intention of returning to Russia; indeed they declare that the return of them to Vladivostok would mean "sudden death." How they are to be got away from Shanghai to some climate politically more healthy than that of the North is the problem, to-day no nearer solution than when the ships first arrived some months ago.

Friction Between Reds and Whites.

With regard to the general body of refugees eking out a precarious existence in the two Settlements, 80 were repatriated by the Relief Advisory Committee last month, and arrangements were made for sending another 120 during the present month. It is said that Admiral Gleboff's men for some reason or other interfered with these arrangements, but it seems utterly unreasonable that while not willing to return home themselves they should desire to stand in the way of others who wish to go; moreover, the statement is denied. Without going into details of the quarrel between the two groups, in which dispute the Shanghai public subscribing to relief funds is not in the least interested, we would suggest that, funds being available for the despatch of refugees who are willing to go, the Committee should see to it that arrangements are not hampered by opposition groups.

Outrage by Chapei Police.

A notable example of the manner in which political influences are affecting the local situation was forthcoming a few days ago. On the evening of the 17th a requiem mass was held in the Russian Church on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the Emperor and his family. This service has been held annually and has always been attended by a very large number of the Russian community, and it has of course been conducted without interference. On the evening in question, however, shortly after commencement of the service, a detachment of Chinese police appeared at the gates and, entering into the grounds, demanded that the church be closed immediately. The contention of the officer in charge was that the Church was being used for political purposes.

The interruption created great excitement among the congregation and was met by loud protests, the police ultimately withdrawing after having received an assurance that no political meeting was being held. This is the first occasion upon which the Chapei police have interfered with the affairs of the Church, and their action may have been due to genuine inability to distinguish between a political meeting and a church service. What is more probable, however, is that the Chapei police have lately received a little tuition upon the subject of the Soviet's indefensible claim to the property of the Orthodox Church of Russia.

SHANGHAI'S TRAFFIC

A Loop to Reduce Tramway Congestion on the Bund: Mr. J. B. Hamilton's Suggestion

Many people have wondered what construction has been under way on the Bund, south of the Customs shed, where rails have been laid across the strip reserved for parking motor cars. Investigations showed that this was a step by the Tramway Co. to facilitate service in the crowded sections of the Settlement, the work, when completed, to be a loop to prevent congestion during the rush hours. Under the new system the company will introduce a feature which many have asked for, namely, the first-class compartment always will be in front, for the trams will be looped and the cars remain in order all the while. Motorists know only too well the trouble at noon of getting past the mass of trams, ricshas and carts at the junction of the Bund and Avenue Edward VII, while pedestrians and users of ricshas can pass this point much more easily.

This improvement, suggested by Mr. J. B. Hamilton, C.B.E., a traffic specialist, who studied the Shanghai streets and conditions and presented proposals for needed changes, was the subject of much discussion by the Council, who offered the company permission to construct this loop. On May 16 of this year the Tramway Co. accepted the agreement. Other loops provided for are a circular one at the junction of Carter, Sinza and Markham Roads, and one at Wayside.

ESCAPED PRISONER OF THE REDS

A Young Russian in Shanghai After Nine Months in Vladivostok Gaol

Nine months in a Soviet Government prison in Vladivostok and without any trial or charge against him was the experience of a young Russian, Victor Bolshakaw who arrived in Shanghai last week after escaping on a Dutch steamer.

Young Bolshakaw who is only 20 years of age, was until last October a student in an Engineering College in Berlin, and to obtain pratical experience he shipped on one of the Kaiser line steamers as apprentice engineer. The steamer Route Kaiser made the voyage to the eastern ports and eventually arrived in Vladivostok. Here the Soviet authorities came on board and demanded his passport. Bolshakaw had a passport but it was from the old White Government and no visa from the Soviet Government Representative in Germany so they took the young man ashore and placed him in the Military Prison. Here he was confined for three months and not permitted to write to any person or see any one, neither was any charge read to him. He could obtain no information whatsoever as to the intentions of the authorities. Last February he was brought before the military officer and questioned as to his affiliations with the old *régime* and how and why he came to Vladivostok. The main idea the Bolshevists seemed to have was that they thought this young man came there as a spy for the Monarchist Group in Paris. After hours of questioning he was returned to the prison, only this time he was placed in the group that worked at discharging steamers and other laborious tasks. One day his guards informed him that he was a spy and would be shot as soon as the full information was obtained. Naturally this gave him the determination to find means of escaping.

Evil Conditions.

The conditions of the prisoners were extremely hard, the food poor and scarce. They received a pot of tea and coarse bread in the morning and at noon pea soup with bread and tea: twice a week they received meat in the soup, at night they were given tea and bread and when they were doing specially hard work were given a little extra rations. The sanitary conditions were of the most filthy and sickness was very common among the prisoners. They were examined by a doctor every Wednesday who recommended the type of work suitable for them. The working hours were from eight to 16 hours per day.

Bolshakaw watched his chance and, at last, while loading a Japanese steamer, he eluded his guards and concealed himself in the hold. He was missed and a search instituted. He was found shortly before daylight and taken to a dark cell where he remained eight days, his only food being water and bread twice a day. The darkness and dread of the officials nearly drove him insane and on the eighth day the doctor ordered him to be sent to the hospital where he remained for one month. He was then again sent to the stevedoring gang.

Among the Boilers.

He was one of the gang that discharged the Dutch steamer Westerdyke and when she was ready for clearance he again evaded the guards and this time concealed himself in the fire room between two of the large boilers.

Here in this small place, which was very dark, and hot, suffering from thirst and the fear of capture, which he knew would mean death, he awaited the vessel's departure from port. His guards came close to his hiding place quite often and once when one of the guards poked in the opening with a fire hoe he thought he was lost, but the hoe did not touch him and no person thought that any one could live in a place as hot and uncomfortable.

All that night and until nearly noon of the next day he lay there, his strength kept up by the knowledge of freedom when he felt the vessel moving and although the heat became almost unbearable, and at times he became almost unconsions, his strength of will when he knew he was at last escaping kept him up, then nearly dead from the scorching of the boiler places and from thirst, but knowing he was away from the clutches of the "Reds" he crawled to the fire room to the astonishment of the firemen.

He could not rise and they helped him to the upper deck where the fresh cool breeze and a drink of water revived him enough to tell what had happened and how he came there. He was fed and given clothes by the Master of the vessel, his prison clothes consisting of canvas and coarse cloth underwear. On arrival in Shanghai he found refuge with a relation and there with care and good nursing he has regained his health and is now awaiting a chance to return to Germany to finish his studies. However, he will not go near any place where the Soviets have the control as he knows that if they can again put him in a prison he will never leave it except for his grave.

Haunted with Spy Mania.

He says that the officials in Vladivostok are beset with the idea that the Monarchists in Paris are sending spies to Vladivostok to create in the people a hatred of the Socialistic system of government and to conceal arms and ammunition in places where it can be quickly obtained when the drive of the White Guards starts, which is expected when the Soviet create in the minds of the other world governments the fear that, if the Soviets continue to rule, they will create revolutions throughout the world.

SMALL INVESTORS, LD.

To Go into Voluntary Liquidation: Mr. Douglas Fleming's Resignation

A circular was published on Tuesday by one of our morning contemporaries relating to the proposed winding up of the affairs of the Small Investors, Ld., and the reason for the proposal. The publication of this letter constitutes a certain breach of confidence, inasmuch as it was marked quite plainly, private. There can, however, be no reason now why the facts should not be given.

The letter first of all sets out the reasons which induced the board of directors to take this step—the heavy depreciation in all local rubber stocks in the early part of the year, the adverse effect on Langkat shares, and the failure of a large number of the company's clients to meet their accounts at the June settlement. The result of this failure on the part of their clients, the letter explains, was that the company had to effect a forced liquidation of stocks to carry out its own settlement, resulting in a net loss of approximately Tls. 260,000. The cash available for carrying on the company's business was stated to be about Tls. 20,000, and of the company's outstanding book debts amounting to Tls. 249,139, it was anticipated about Tls. 100,000 would be paid in due course. In these circumstances the Board decided to call an extraordinary general meeting, when a formal resolution for the voluntary liquidation of the company would be proposed, giving shareholders a chance to determine whether or not it was their wish that the company should carry on business.

Our contemporary, in describing what it terms "this sensational turn of events," goes on to draw attention to the fact that these happenings coincide with the resignation of Mr. Douglas Fleming, the managing-director. This resignation, it should be pointed out in fairness to Mr. Fleming, was specially resolved upon by him for the good of the company. By resigning he saves the company a considerable amount of the expense attached to his position.

AFTER a week's difficult and dangerous work the men of the Municipal Fire Department were withdrawn on Sunday from the Robert Dollar wharf. The outbreak of fire at the explosives godown there gave the brigade one of the hardest jobs it has had to tackle for a long time, and credit is due to all concerned for the way in which the outbreak was dealt with. In addition to successfully fighting a very dangerous fire, the brigade has salved a considerable quantity of chemicals, over 600 cases of yellow phosphorous out of 859 in storage, and also 5,200 kegs of chlorate of potash. The work was accomplished at considerable risk and several members of the brigade were temporarily put out of action.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN ON THE STREETS

How to Get Them Off: Confraternity School Available if Money Is Forthcoming

That the unhappy plight of the children who are obliged to hawk chocolates or other small wares on the streets of Shanghai is a matter of genuine concern to the community has been demonstrated not only by the letters from "Rex," and "A Mother" which have appeared in our correspondence columns, but by a meeting held on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. S. W. Wolfe, Chairman of the Refugee Relief Advisory Committee.

Besides Mr. Wolfe there were present the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Mme. L. Vouich, well known for her services on the Russian Benevolent Society, and in connexion with Mme. Dieterichs' Orphanage and the School and Dispensary maintained by the Russian Confraternity and Dr. Kasakoff, Chairman of the latter organization. Representatives of the King's Daughters' Society, the Charity Organization Society and other benevolent societies were unable to be present at this hastily called meeting, but sent assurances of their interest and co-operation.

The meeting considered first the necessity of ascertaining what legal power of interference with the children's activities could be invoked; second, the matter of a school for them, provided that permission could be obtained to educate and care for them; and third, the needs of the other proverty-stricken foreign children of the Settlement.

It was, of course, impossible to decision any final action, but it was agreed to take up the matter with the Municipal. Council, through its Police Department, to ascertain the legal aspects of the case and to get fuller information with regard to the children's parents and home. It was agreed to request all members of the Russian Benevolent Society to co-operate with this Committee by reporting to them all instances of children hawking goods upon the street or soliciting alms, together with all possible information with regard to the children.

The Confraternity's School.

With regard to a suitable place for such children as could not be properly cared for by their parents, the Russian Confraternity reported through their representatives that it would be possible for them to find quarters for six or seven more children in their boarding school at 721 Avenue Foch, but that they had very little money, and that any large increase would have to be met with new funds, as the $200 a month necessary to run this school, which is donated by Russian contributions, could not be expected to be increased. In this connexion it was emphatically stated that not only the well-to-do Russians, but even those in barely comfortable circumstances, were already giving to the extent of their means.

The possibility of a number of children returning to Russia with their parents was mentioned, and the Confraternity representatives expressed their willingness to secure a census of poor Russian children whose parents could not support them properly.

The meeting then adjourned to visit the school, which is clean and sanitary, but pitifully meagre in its appointments. Its directors and two teachers receive practically nothing but maintenance, and the English teacher contributes her services. It was stated that the dispensary at present is treating as many as 80 patients a day, the only expense being for rent and drugs, as the four Russian doctors inattendance give their services. Further progress in this problem will be reported as soon as possible.

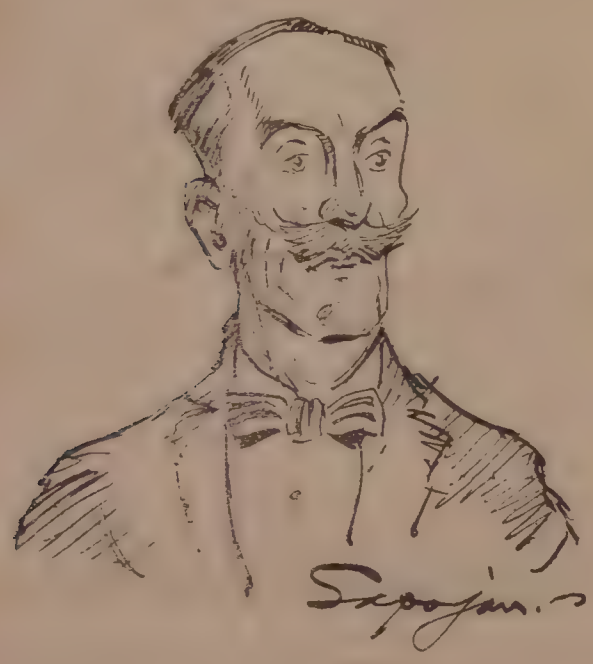
UPON reaching Chengju station on the Shanghai-Nanking line on Saturday, a Chinese passenger from Shanghai was arrested for having in his travelling bag four revolvers and 400 rounds of ammunition. His story was that a foreigner in Shanghai had offered him $100 for safe conveyance of the weapons to Nanking.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE FORMALLY HANDED OVER TO SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES

Bolshvists, Headed by Mr. Elleder, March in Under Armed Guard and Remain Bolted and Barred against all Visitors: An Appreciation of M. Grosse's Past Work

M. Victor Grosse, formerly Russian Consul-General in Shanghai, and for the past four years joint Commissioner with the Chinese Envoy in charge of Russian Affairs in Shanghai, formally handed over the old Russian Consulate building to the Chinese authorities on Thursday at noon, and has left the building. The Chevalier S. K. Chen and Mr. Chow Ting, acting on behalf of Mr. Hsu Yuan, took charge of the building, and the Bolshevist authorities, headed by M. Elleder, went in at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The change over was carried out under a strong guard of European and Sikh police, armed to the teeth, whilst such is their terror of White demonstration, apparently, that the Bolsheviks immediately barred and bolted themselves in and remained in the building guarded by armed police for the rest of the day. All the doors were locked, and when a "North-China Daily News" representative rang the bell of the business office door, a suspicious, closely shaven head peered at him through the lattice of the window, across which, inside, was stretched a large thick rope, and promptly darted back. That was all that happened. There appeared to be two or three men on guard inside, but it was not possible to see whether they were armed. At the residential doors were more armed policemen, who allowed the visitor to ring at his leisure. They knew there would be no answer, neither was there.



M. Victor Grosse.

Thirty Years in China.

It is with very sincere regret that the whole foreign community of Shanghai, and assuredly the majority of the Russian community, will see the departure of M. Grosse from the post of chief responsibility of all Russian affairs in Shanghai, that he held so long. M. Grosse was born at Dvinsk, in the province of Viterbsk. studied at the University of St. Petersburg, taking its special Oriental Languages school. He graduated in 1892, entered the Russian Foreign Office, and in 1894 was sent to Peking, where for some time, after the manner of the student interpreters in the British Consular Service, he studied Chinese. Entering on his active career in the Russian Consular service, M. Grosse served in Tientsin, Chefoo, Newchwang, Harbin, Yokohama, and in the year 1911 he came to Shanghai. At that time the Russian Consulate was in what is now the American court house. But M. Grosse only used this building for a month. It was sold to the Americans and he moved into Bubbling Well Road. It was he who conceived the scheme of building the Russian Consulate, by the Garden Bridge, that we all know. An opportunity presented itself of buying the necessary land, for which, it is interesting to recall, the comparatively small sum of Tls. 70,000 was paid, and in 1913 M. Grosse went on leave to Russia and defended his building scheme in the Duma (the old Russian parliament) so successfully that, on his return to Shanghai in 1914, the work of building was begun, and was eventually finished in January, 1917, a month before the Tsar abdicated.

The Sino-Russian Breach.

In September, 1920, the Chinese Government broke off relationships with Prince Koudacheff, the then Russian Minister, and after several months of uncertainty as to what was to happen to the Russians in Shanghai the agreement was concluded on March 1, 1921, whereby all Russian affairs in Shanghai were entrusted to M. Grosse acting jointly with and on behalf of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. As will be remembered there have, since the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese agreement, been many rumours that M. Grosse was quitting the Consulate. But it was hoped that a decent interval would be allowed him in which to arrange for the orderly handing over of all the archives. Under pressure, it is to be supposed, by the Soviet, the Waichiaopu made a formal request for the surrender of the building, which took place, as already stated, yesterday.

M. Grosse is leaving Shanghai this evening for Mokanshan, where Mme. Grosse and her children already are. M. Grosse is badly in need of rest and he is going to take a few weeks' holiday, necessitated by the very heavy nervous strain of recent years, particularly of recent months.

All the local Russian organizations have now been amalgamated and have formed a committee of six members to control the whole, of which M. Ivanoff, the former Russian Assessor in the Mixed Court, is vice-chairman, and Mr. Grosse has agreed to be chairman. He emphasizes, however, that he will have nothing to do with politics. The new organization will function in a purely social manner, as is done by similar committees of Russians in other countries on behalf of those who do not recognize the Soviet, but who may wish to obtain passports, birth certifications and the like.

RECREATION GROUND AND GATE MONEY

Should Clubs Be Allowed to Charge Admission Fees?

A point of general interest concerning the management of that most important Shanghai institution, the Public Recreation ground, is raised by a correspondent, who sends us the following note on the subject:

"The Baseball people are getting in the regular habit of charging for admission to the enclosure, which is entirely against the tradition of the Public Recreation Ground. Also they are putting up each year more and more unsightly bamboo fences, the present view from Loongfei Gate right up to the Golf House being entirely spoilt. As far as admission money is concerned, I know the Baseball people contend that it costs a lot to entertain visiting teams—quite so: which also applies to cricket and football, but they don't charge admission.

"I regard this rather seriously, because I fear the present authorities are allowing so many precedents that there is a great danger of its becoming a recognized practice."

In commenting upon this communication, we would first like it clearly to be understood that we do so on the general principle raised and not specifically on our correspondent's criticism of the Baseball Club. The latter, both in the matter of charging gate money and in respect of the erection of matsheds, must have obtained permission of the authorities before they could do either and, enjoying the same privileges as other foreigners in the use of the ground, must so far be held to be fully within their rights. The real point at issue therefore is: should any Club using the Recreation Ground be permitted to charge gate money for ordinary or special games, and who is the authority to decide?

How the Ground Is Let Out.

It may be of interest to state the general position with regard to management of the Recreation Ground.

As is generally known, the ground was purchased years ago and handed over to the Recreation Fund Trustees "as a public park and recreation ground for the use and recreation of the foreign population of Shanghai." For convenience of management and upkeep, the Trustees let all the land inside the Race track (with the exception of the ground occupied by the Shanghai Cricket Club, the Recreation Club and the Swimming Bath Club) to the Municipal Council at a rental of Tls. 600 per annum. The Council in turn, again as a matter of convenience, has vested entire control and management of the ground in a Committee, which it appoints annually, and which consists of one member of the Council, one Trustee, a Steward of the Race Club, and two members of the foreign community who take an active interest in outdoor games. There would seem to be room for some doubt as to which of these three authorities has the final say in such a matter as the charging of gate money. It has been laid down that the aforesaid committee "may make such bylaws and regulations as they deem necessary and convenient," but as any such laws and regulations have to be approved by the Municipal Council, obviously the committee could not of their own authority decide the matter. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether any council decision on "gate money" would require sanction by the Trustees.

No Clear Ruling.

One would expect to find very considerable difference of opinion among players and the public regarding the charging of admission to various games on the Recreation Ground. There can be no doubt but that the ground was originally intended for the free use of the public, and it is only of late years that the practice of charging admission to games has come into vogue. We believe we are right in saying that the Baseball Club is the first sporting organization which has received permission to charge gate money. Application made by other Clubs has been refused, notably in connexion with the Association Football interport games early in the year, in which instance the Association Committee met the refusal by erecting stands for a limited number of people and charging one dollar for a programme.

It remains to be said, however, that no sort of objection appears ever to have been raised by the crowed who go to see baseball to the payment of entrance money. Immense numbers of people go regularly to these games which are very popular and they appear to accept the gate charge as perfectly natural.

BURGLARY IN ROUTE PERE ROBERT

Shutters Forced at House of Mr. C. W. Hampson: Inmates Aroused but Robbers Escape

A burglary which, for sheer audacity and coolness, would be difficult to beat, occurred in the early hours of Monday morning at the home of Mr. C. W. Hampson, No. 309, Route Père Robert, a small detached house.

At about 2 o'clock Mrs. Hampson woke suddenly, feeling that something was wrong, and by the light of the moon, which was filtering through the shutters, saw a burglar in a long white gown busily engaged in rifling her dressing table. She switched on a light from the bed and the burglar promptly ran from the room on tip-toe, making absolutely no noise. Mrs. Hampson, fearing that the burglar might be armed, refrained from rousing her husband till she was sure that the intruder was well down the stairs; and when Mr. Hampson went down shortly afterwards there was no sign of life, either in the house or in the garden.

The house had been securely fastened on Sunday night at 10.30, and investigation showed that the burglars had obtained entrance by manipulating the shutter bolt through the slats, opening the shutters and then forcing a small window above the main window. Window and verandah door were found wide open by Mr. Hampson. The downstairs rooms were in a chaotic state; drawers and cupboards had been opened and their contents scattered everywhere; in the middle of the sitting room one man had evidently been disturbed in packing various articles into bundles; in the dining room the same states of affairs prevailed; while in the garden was a miscellaneous assortment of goods collected from all over the house, including such diverse items as towels, silverware, table linen, clothing, underclothing, and bedroom linen. Almost every moveable article of value had been removed from the bedroom, including some spare cash, Mrs Hampson's wrist watch, a lot of underclothing, and an electric torch which Mr. Hampson had accommodatingly left on his bedside table. The value of the missing articles—chiefly clothing—is in the region of $300; but the things the burglars fortunately left behind in their hasty departure are worth considerably more. They must have been either numerous or leisurely, for many cigarette ends and burnt matches were scattered over the house. They visited the ice chest and partook of a little light refreshment in the kitchen. The French Police headquarters—some 300 yards away—were requested to send a detective immediately the burglary was discovered but for some unexplained reason it was not until 6.30, two and a half hours after the occurrence that the first representative arrived on the scene, a Chinese detective.

One hundred merchants in Chapei are reported by the "*Sinwanpao*" to have closed up their shops on account of high-handed action taken by the local police in arresting innocent people. The trouble is stated to centre round a newly-erected row of houses known as Sai Yang Lee, off Paoshing Road. These new houses are alleged to be supplied with neither police protection, garbage bins nor water supply. Nevertheless police went the round of the houses collecting the Chapei Municipal Rates, and because one woman refused to pay they arrested an innocent shop assistant who was on a visit to her house. They went to the house later in the day and arrested yet another shop assistant, also innocent, hence the strike. The trouble is not yet settled.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF ARMS

Big Haul of Automatic Pistols and Ammunition on Board the M.M.S. Angkor

Within half an hour of the arrival of the French mail steamer Angkor on Wednesday, Customs officers who went aboard to make the usual search for contraband discovered 50 automatic pistols and 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

This is the sixth seizure in recent times on French mail boats, the others ships on which arms were found being the Chambord, Paul Lecat, André Lebon, Amboise and Angers—and it does seem that precautions which, we were recently assured, are taken against smuggling are inadequate.

The need for the most thorough and drastic measures in dealing with this nefarious traffic is once more emphasized in the "Municipal Gazette," this week, in which issue the Acting Commissioner of Police states:—

"Evidence shows the illicit arms traffic in Shanghai to be a thriving business conducted on a large scale. That so many foreigners engage in it is chiefly owing, no doubt, to the insignificent penalties involved in case of detection. In one Consular Court the maximum penalty is three months' imprisonment. In another it appears to be 29 days. In another, an arms runner recently caught in the act of selling arms to a Chinese was let off scot free on purely domestic grounds. In face of sentences of this kind it is not surprising that so many foreigners engage in a trade from which large profits are obtainable. But until (among other things) the punishments inflicted on foreign arms smugglers are made really deterrent, shooting affrays will continue to occur in the streets and the lives and limbs of the public will continue to be endangered, notwithstanding the very thorough training which policemen undergo in the handling and use of their weapons and the constant efforts made to impress on them that even when engaged in conflict with armed criminals the safety of the public is a prime consideration."

Will Not Customs Use Powers?

It cannot be said that the position has been overstated, and we would once again urge that every available power be brought to bear on the question. Unfortunately, there are no present signs of strong concerted action, or indeed action by any of the authorities concerned, and the position of the police is rendered all the more difficult by the widely varying attitudes to the matter taken up at various consulates. In a recent article on this subject, we referred to the formidable powers which the Customs authorities have been armed with for the purpose of dealing with this illicit and dangerous traffic, and there has since occurred a glaring breach of the law which it might have been thought would have justified the full use of these powers, but apparently only the ordinary procedure has been followed. So long, therefore, as the present method, or lack of method, is continued, the smuggling of arms must continue to flourish, and it would be unfair to blame the police for the consequences.

A Customs search party, acting upon information received, made a thorough examination of the Hamburg-America str. Rheinland on Thursday of last week and found a large quantity of revolvers and ammunition. Several cases of contraband were unearthed in the hold, which when opened revealed no less than 85 pstols of modern manufacture and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. The Rheinland, which had only come into port the night before, it will be recalled, is the motor vessel which went aground at Chefoo last winter, and was hauled off in most stormy weather by the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., after several weeks of strenuous efforts.

The speed with which the Customs officials found the secreted arms, after the ship had been in port less than 24 hours, is a striking example of the efficiency of this service in their efforts to make life and property in China safe. The Rheinland departed again on Saturday morning.

RUSSIAN CHURCH IN CHINA

Confraternity of St. Epiphany and Its Good Work Among Refugees of Shanghai

Although the Russian Orthodox Church has been severely persecuted during the years which have followed the great upheaval in that country, the Church is still alive to its responsibility towards the welfare of destitute people and no less towards Russian refugees in China. In Shanghai more than a year ago was established the Confraternity of St. Epiphany, a society organized to aid both the spiritual and material needs of the large number of Russians in Shanghai. The work of the past year has gone to show how needful such organizations are. And in spite of the insuperable obstacles which the society has had to meet, they have vigorously set to work, not forgetting the material wants of their compatriots. The spiritual activities have been embraced in various lectures and meetings on various religious topics.

The Confraternity expressed strong disapproval with regard to the innumerable persecutions of the Orthodox Church and especially the brutal treatment of the patriarch Tikhon. Protestations were sent to the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and from the former was received a favourable reply.

The society has also organized lectures in connexion with the Union of Russian Army and Navy men and the Russian Benevolent Society. The activities of the Society have more lately been turned towards the holding of adult classes for the benefit of those who were not able to complete their education as the result of the Russian Revolution. In this connexion evening classes have been held where refugees have been taught such subjects as Russian literature, history, mathematics, chemistry, anatomy, English and French.

The Training of Chauffeurs.

Courses are also given in motor driving in order to enable many Russians to become drivers and thus to find employment. A boarding school was also opened on April 13, 1924, at 719-721 Avenue Foch in order that Russian children may be isolated from the surroundings and piteous existence of the Russian refugees.

In 1923 the American Red Cross in Shanghai gave very substantial assistance for the organization of an Out-patients' Hospital for rendering assistance to needy Russians. The Committee lost no time in bringing this project to a reality. On October 8 it began to operate and large numbers of Russians have since received free medical attention. A report of its activities has already been published.

A Christmas tree was organized by the Confraternity last year, which was held at the French Police Club, kindly lent for the occasion. Presents of sweets and material for clothing were distributed among the children present. All the visitors were greatly impressed with that entertainment.

The society is doing a very good and helpful work to relieve the distress amongst Russians in China, and is worthy of the sympathy and support of other Christian institutions in this country.

THE pedicabs, which have just made their appearance in Shanghai, are not, as many seem to believe, of local manufacture. They were designed by the Société Belge pour l'Exportation Industrielle and made in Belgium.

INSP. C. Mills, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who is at present on furlough in the neighbourhood of Oban, has been shooting seals in Loch Linnhe. Quite a number have appeared there and in the vicinity of a small island a few miles west of Fort William. Getting within rifle range of a colony of seals, Mr. Mills bagged two of them, the largest measuring 6ft.—probably the biggest that ever visit Scottish waters. Both of them managed to get back to the water after being shot, and sank, being recovered with difficulty. Two others shot by the same marksman were lost owing to their sinking in deep water.

THE PROJECTED CUSTOM HOUSE FOR SHANGHAI

SO-CALLED RICSHA STRIKE OVER

Coolies Themselves Never in It: Owners' Retort to Police Regulations

The Shanghai ricsha men were all back on the streets of Shanghai on Saturday afternoon after approximately 48 hours absence.

The movement, which inaccurately was called a strike, was according to authentic reports, no strike at all, for the coolies, anxious to make their living, did not care to leave their vehicles, but were forced to do so either by their employers, it is alleged, or by ruffians and hooligans, we understand, employed by ricsha owners.

All information leads one to believe that the small owners and some of the larger contractors, were in league against the police for what they considered undue severity in their condemnation of ricshas unfit for proper use. The Shanghai public may remember that some months ago restrictions were taken off by the Municipal authorities as to the number of public ricshas permitted on the streets; and instead of 8,000 of these, there are now many thousands more, among them all sorts of old crocks, hastily put together and repaired and shoved into the hire business.

Acting on instructions the police have, it is alleged by the proprietors, acted too harshly in taking away licence plates and condemning vehicles, and it is stated that for these reasons the owners ordered the ricshas to remain off the Settlement roads, as a protest.

There appears no question but that the acts of violence against the few pullers, who did go out, were not caused by the coolies at all, but rather by ruffians set on by the proprietors. For instance the pullers were so afraid of bodily harm, that on Friday evening a foreigner returning home from the Public Gardens from the concert could not get any one of 12 men to take him.

It is also quite a mistake to believe that the coolies were guilty of the attacks on pedicabs. There may have been instances in which a ricsha coolie took part, but in general such attacks were undoubtedly the work of roughs.

CHINA UNITED ASSCE. COMPANY

Important Addition to Original Scheme: Eight Stories Now Instead of Six

With regard to the now Building of the China United Assurance Society, about to be erected on Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race-Course, from the plans of Elliott Hazzard, architect, to which reference was made in our issue of the July 21, it has been ascertained that since the preliminary plans drawn up important structural alterations have been made. The building is now to be eight stories instead of six, as the demand for space since the original publication of plans in the "North China Daily News" some months ago was such as to justify a much larger building.

A point of special interest in connexion with this building lies in its foundations. These are considerably above Municipal requirements in order effectually to prevent any undue sinking such as has been characteristic of most of the large buildings erected in Shanghai.

Many of the piles on which the concrete raft will stand are longer by at least 20 feet than any before used for Shanghai buildings. For example, the piles directly under the centre of the building are no less than 70 feet long, and these will be driven into the ground in one piece and not in spliced sections as is sometimes done. The piles are of Oregon pine and supplied by the China Import & Export Lumber Company.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK OPENING

Informal Pleasant Ceremony: A Beautiful Building: Bank's 31 Years' Record

The opening of the splendid new building of the Yokohama Specie Bank at noon on Saturday was of an entirely informal character; indeed, so important an occasion in the history of the bank could scarcely have been accompanied by less ceremony. On behalf of the architects (Messrs. Palmer & Turner), Mr. M. H. Logan presented a beautifully wrought golden key to the manager of the bank (Mr. Gengo Hashidzumo), with the compliments of the firm and best wishes for the prosperity of the bank. With this informal little ceremony, the doors were thrown open and guests were free to inspect the very handsome banking hall, and partake of the bank's generous hospitality. There was a very large attendance, fully representative of the business and official world of Shanghai, many hundreds being visitors between the hours of noon and 2 o'clock. All were impressed by this exceedingly fine addition to Shanghai's new business houses, a testimony to the skill of the architects and to the progress of the bank. The interior design of the building is fully in keeping with its handsome exterior, the main hall of noble proportions occupying the entire ground floor area. In office accommodation, strong rooms, etc., the bank is admirably equipped.

When business is commenced in the new building, which will be on or about August 1, the Bank will have completed 31 years of progressive activity in Shanghai. The branch was first opened in May, 1893, in small premises in the Nanking Road. In the following year, a move was made to No. 21 the Bund, the building now occupied by the Netherlands Trading Society, but business was continued here for twelve months only, the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war necessitating suspension of the bank's activity in Shanghai. Business was resumed in 1895, and its increasing volume necessitated yet another change of address to more spacious premises, offices being opened at No. 21 the Bund in 1900. Two years later, the first issue of notes was made by the Bank. Thenceforward, the business has continued to make steady progress, and the need for a spacious modern building was anticipated in 1911, when the bank purchased from Messrs. David Sassoon the site of the present building which is to be its permanent home. Mr. Gengo Hashidzumo, the present manager, became chief in November of last year, in succession to a number of managers who have served the bank brilliantly.

SOVIET AMNESTY TO WHITES

Pardon and Right of Return for Privates and N.C.O.'s Misled into Fighting the Reds

A notice has been issued by Mr. R. Elleder, Plenipoteniary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Shanghai representative, a rough translation of which follows:—

"By order of All-Russian Central Executive Committee, from November 3, 1921, an amnesty is declared to the persons who took part in the military organization of Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel, Savinkoff, Petlurá, Bulaka-Balakhovich, Peremykhin, and Udenich, in quality of private soldiers who by deception or conscription were drawn into the fight against the Soviet power.

"Soviet Russia struggled with armed enemies of the Workmen and Peasants, and defeated in open fight her enemies, though suffering incalculable losses. During the heavy and strenuous struggle the Soviet Government knew that thousands of Russian workers by deception and conscription were drawn into the fight against the Workmen and Peasants.

"Those deceived were led to fight for a cause not their own and when they were forced abroad they were left to their fate by their leaders. They are now outcast from their native heaths, and a cruel destiny has thrown them into different corners of the world.

"The Soviet power cannot be indifferent to the destiny of the workmen and peasants, who, having understood their mistakes, now desire to return to their native country and with their labour to make amends for their mistakes and to assist in the reconstruction of the commonwealth.

"By order of the Russian Central Executive Committee from June 9, 1924, this amnesty is broadened to include all White private soldiers in the Far East, Mongolia and Western China.

"The right of the amnesty is enjoyed by soldiers of a rank not higher than *Unter Offizer* (noncommissioned).

"Applications by persons affected by the amnesty and desirous of returning to the U.S.S.R., must be presented to the Chancellery of the U.S.S.R. in Shanghai, daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, except Saturdays and Sundays."

A concluding notice denies the following Russians citizenship:—

1. Those resident without Russia for five years without interruption and who are without passports from the Soviet.
2. Persons who left Russia after November 7, 1917, with Soviet permission.
3. Persons who voluntarily fought against the Soviet Power, or took part in any kind of counter-revolutionary organization.
4. Persons who had the right of option of acquiring citizenship but failed to make use of it in time.

These persons may, however, make applications before December 31, 1924.

ABOUT 4 a.m. on Monday a coolie employed at a cotton mill in Sinza Road made a murderous assault upon two fellow workers, a man and a woman, attacking them with a knife and a chopper. Both were seriously wounded, the man receiving injuries about the head, face, both hands and the body, and the woman receiving 10 knife wounds. The assailant, Tsang Kyung-phoo, was placed under arrest, and the two victims were conveyed to Shantung Road hospital.

SOVIET ATTACK ON A CHURCH

Russian Mission's Property in Shanghai Never Belonged to Imperial Government

Chinese police interference with a religious service at the Russian Church, has caused a considerable amount of apprehnsion amongst members of the Russian community concerned. A cordon of police was placed round the church, and so much excitement was caused among the congregation that, but for the presence of Mr. V. Grosse (who was able to assure the police that the gathering was not of a political nature, and who persuaded them to leave) there was some danger of a free fight taking place. A protest has been lodged with the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, but no reply has yet been received.

This incident is, of course, connected with the dispute as to ownership of Russian Church property in China, which property the Chinese Government has agreed shall be handed over to the Soviet representative. This will not be done, however, without strong efforts being put forward to retain the property for its rightful owners, the Russian Orthodox Church Mission. We believe that the former Russian Imperial Government made grants to the mission towards the maintenance of its various activities, but was in no way responsible for the original cost of the Church's property. The church at Shanghai, which stands on Chinese ground, constitutes a special case, having many years ago been registered, at the American Consulate and in his own name, by Archbishop Innocent, head of the Russian Orthodox Mission church in North China. If, in spite of established right, the property is taken over by the Soviet, there are many Russians who will refuse to make use of it, preferring to establish a new church; in which case the Archbishop's benediction would be sufficient sanction for marriage, baptismal and other ceremonies.

It is of interest to note that, having failed in its intensive campaign against the Church in Russia, the Soviet has compromised to the extent of permitting its continuance, subject to payment of rent for church buildings which were seized and afterwards handed back, and of income tax and other charges.

MRS. YOUNGSON'S 50 YEARS IN CHINA

"Will Never Leave It:" Still in the Best of Health and Never Been Ill

Yesterday Mrs. M. A. Youngson, of 586 Rue de l'Observatoire, celebrated her 50th year in China. Mrs. Youngson came to Shanghai with her husband in 1874. Mr. Youngson was coming out to rejoin the Customs, and the young couple had been married but a few days before they commenced the voyage in a P. &. O. steamer. Since then Mrs. Youngson has lived practically all her life in Shanghai, and although she went Home after the death of her husband in August, 1897, and again recently when she intended to stop at Home for good, it was not so very long before the call of the East was too strong for her, and she came back to Shanghai with her family of six—four girls and two boys, and remained here. She stoutly affirms that Shanghai is the one place for her, and that she will never leave it. Indeed, in this determination she has reason on her side, for during her 50 years' residence she has never once been ill.

When the newly married couple first came out here in 1874 they spent a short honeymoon at the old Astor House Hotel for a month, after which they secured a house of their own. It was at this time that Mrs. Youngson first became identified with the activities of the Union Church, of which she has always been a hardworking member. She was connected with the Hanbury School for a number of years, being both teacher and matron there, and was immensely popular with children and staff alike.

Of Mrs. Youngson's children all are still alive except one, who, we regret to state, passed away a short time ago in England. Mr. A. Youngson, of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., is the only one of her family in Shanghai still, the rest being in England.

MIRACULOUS OMEN OF EMPIRE

Gigantic Vegetable in Wayside Country Shaped Like the Imperial Dragon

From a Correspondent.

That the Empire is to return and the Dragon flag again fly over their heads is the belief of the people in the village of Zia Ka Za, which is situated at the extension of Thorburn Road in Chapei.

It seems that a farmer named Zai who has a small vegetable farm noticed among the vines one of peculiar shape which was much larger than the others. He watched it grow and in a short time he noticed that it was assuming the shape of the Chinese Dragon. He then began to cultivate it and watered it and hoed it very tenderly and last week it reached the size and shape of the perfect dragon. It was about 12 feet long, the body about nine inches thick and arched and coiled in the shape so common to those seen in the Chinese pictures, the head was about two feet long with the protruding eyes, about the size of a copper, the mouth was open and three teeth between which a redish tongue protruded from the mouth about six inches. On the under lip was a beard of a kind of moss and on the top of the head was what could be taken for two small horns. The tail was six feet long and came to a bushy end and there also was the same kind of moss as at the head.

The farmer Zai after placing a fence around it, called in the neighbours and showed them the symbol of the coming of the Empire. They agreed with him, but their love of the dollar and the chance they saw by exhibiting the find caused them to force the owner to agree to divide with them and charge admission to see the wonderful work of the gods. This was done and hundreds of people came, saw and were convinced that it was a sign that the gods were angry with the republic and would again bring back the beloved Empire with all its pomp and glory.

All went well for a few days and then came the usual trouble about the division of the funds and something like a riot was caused among the people, the whole village taking sides. The Chapei police soon heard of the affair and came and investigated, with the result that last Sunday a force of soldiers went out and cut off the head and tail of the dragon and carried it to headquarters. They also warned the village, it is said, that they must not tell anyone that this vine was a symbol of the Empire.

The people still come to the place where the body remains and they believe that it was a sure sign of the downfall of the Republic and the coming of the Empire.

The poor farmer sighs for the day when he will again see an Emperor on the Throne at Peking as he cannot see any difference between the present type of militarist and the old Imperial grafter, only that whenever the employee of the Emperor went too far he could be dismissed and punished, while today the militarist not only can take all the farmer has, in taxes, but neither be punished nor dismissed.

*Our contributor does not say that he has actually seen the dragon. Rumours can grow more than twelve feet ever between Thorburn Road, and the Bund. But the storn has its significance in these troubled days.—Ed.

A large gathering of friends assembled on the Customs Jetty yesterday to say farewell to Capt. T. J. Eldridge, who left for Home in the Empress of Canada on retirement after 36 years service in the Customs., Capt. Eldridge, as most residents are aware, has spent the greater part of his useful career in the Customs service. It was mainly due to his untiring efforts and enterprise that navigation along the China coast and the leading rivers has attained its present degree of safety. Last week his colleagues met at the drawing office of the Coast Inspectorate to say good-bye to their old chief, when Capt. Eldridge was presented with a number of valuable gifts.

GEN. HO FENG-LING AND CHAPEI WATERWORKS

Promise to Support Promoters of Private Co. Despite Nanking's Interference

Owing to what the Chapei residents consider to be the vacillating policy of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu (says the Chinese Press) a committee of Chapei public bodies has been formed to take over control of the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks.

This Committee sent a deputation to the office of the works on Tuesday morning and demanded to assume charge. One of the promoters there assured the deputation that the Civil Governor had pledged his word to devise other ways to convert the works into a commercial concern. Should the Administrative Court decide to quash the Draft Agreement, the promoters must still ask the Governor for authority before handing over to the Deputation. Neither would the promoters hand back the property to the officials. After several hours' discussion, the deputation agreed to withdraw for 24 hours during which time the promoters promised to obtain the Governor's decision as regards what steps he would take in future.

Mr. Hsu Chun-yung, of the Committee, however, received an urgent telegram from a friend at Nanking on Tuesday morning, stating that the Administrative Court has ordered the cancellation of the Draft Agreement.

Gen. Ho Feng-ling, Military Commissioner of Shanghai, upon receipt of a verbal appeal for support from Mr. Shen Lien-fang, the chief promoter, has replied: "I will guarantee from first to last that the Works will be transferred to a private company; you may hold the inaugural meeting on August 4; and if any change of official attitude should develop by that time, I shall take emergency action, as I have said before. As to depositing the price in my yamen, I think, it would cause me too much inconvenience to agree to this."

"Peremptory Behaviour."

According to latest reports the Civil Governor has now given a "peremptory" reply to the demands of the new company. Negotiations must, he says, be held up until the Administrative Court gives its decision, so the draft agreement cannot be executed. The Chapei residents' demand to take over the works without making any payment at all "oversteps all bounds of propriety." Accordingly the Constabulary Bureau, over which, as is well known, the local Military Governor who has promised Chapei his aid, has full control, is ordered "vigorously to restrain Chapei residents from taking such an improper course."

Chapei is consequently indignant, especially at the Civil Governor's statement as to the non-payment of the purchase price. This, says the Chinese press, has been tendered more than once, but the Governor has always refused to accept it. "Chapei people do not want to be treated as robbers and thieves."

We are informed by the Chinese Post Office that regulations have become effective in America whereby letters containing merchandise, or having by their bulk the appearance of containing merchandise, will be treated as undeliverable in U.S.A. and returned to senders unless the covers are endorsed "May be opened for Customs purposes before delivery."

The "Evening Post," a new evening paper in English of which Mr. Francis Zia is managing editor, made its appearance last week. Containing at present only local news, the first number is mainly devoted to political causerie of a Southern persuasion—"Dialogues on Current Topics," which with other features of the paper is to be continued from day to day. For a purely Chinese venture, there is a notable absence of the simple-minded sentiments and appalling platitudes into which the student writing English almost invariably falls. We are asked to state that specimen copies will be furnished free to any who are interested in the venture "or the study of the *Kuan-hua* or *Wen Li*." This is rather surprising as the copy before us has no Chinese section.

COMPANY MEETINGS

BUKIT TOH ALANG RUBBER ESTATES

Annual General Meeting

The annual meeting of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ld., was held last Friday afternoon in the offices of the secretaries and managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., 19 Canton Road Mr. G. Grayrigge, chairman, presided, supported by Mr. R. I. Fearon (director) and shareholders representing 85,543 shares. The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, These being the dog days when a long speech would be a weariness to listen to, I propose to say what I have to say in the fewest words possible.

The report in your hands tells you exactly what progress has been accomplished during our last fiscal year. As regards Bukit Toh Alang proper, we have there quite a good property, in good condition and a good yielder. I saw it myself in 1922 and was well satisfied.

Last annual meeting, the Chairman dealt *in extenso* with the policy of the board to Kuala Kettil. I have now to report that the squatter planting scheme has been and is being carried out so far without a single hitch. On this division we have 318 acres of mature untapped rubber some of it comprising the best looking stuff I saw in my 1922 tour. We have 462 acres planted in 1923/4 and we shall have the balance of 876 acres planted by the coming October.

To finance this Kuala Kettil division to maturity from April 1924, to say, mid 1929, we shall have to outlay some Straits $228,000, against which we have capital unissued of Tls. 128,500. I mention this specially to show you that it is not the policy of the board to finance Kuala Kettil out of profits at the expense of dividends.

Granted nothing goes wrong, by mid 1929 we shall have a mature area of 2677 acres with a capital of Tls. 500,000 representing Tls. 187 per acre which will compare favourably with any company in the same business.

The re-organization of the capital and the new subscription were a great success and placed the company in a satisfactory financial position. The development accounts, buildings, etc., were drastically written down and stand now at nominal figures, we are free of debt, and we have money in hand.

The balance available for distribution in profit and loss account is Tls. 48,136.93 out of which the writing off of sundry items of assets to Tl. 1 each is recommended and that the balance of Tls. 45,057.10 be carried forward.

The cash in the accounts is more than sufficient for a 10 per cent. dividend on the issued capital but the continued fall in the selling price and the present low level of rubber cause the board to adopt a policy of better be safe than sorry. If market prospects sufficiently improve during the year the board will have no hesitation in declaring an interim dividend but until we can see clearer what is ahead of us, the cash is better in the bank.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I wish to thank Major Jensen, our estate manager, and his staff for their continued excellent work during the past year.

The following resolutions were formally adopted:—

That the report of the directors and audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1924, as presented, and the disposal of the credit at profit and loss account as recommended be adopted and passed—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. R. I. Fearon.

That the appointments of Messrs. R. I. Fearon, V. Meyer and G. Grayrigge as directors of the company be and are hereby confirmed—proposed by Mr. A. K. Craddock and seconded by Mr. J. McMahon.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be and are hereby re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. Woo Chi Ming and seconded by Mr. A. K. Craddock.

The Coast Inspector reports that the Japanese Admiralty states that a derelict fishing vessel 70 feet long, painted white, was sighted on July 15 in lat. 31 deg. 4' N. long. 125 deg. 12' E.

TEBONG RUBBER & TAPIOCA ESTATE, LD.

Liquidator's Annual Statement

A formal meeting of the Tebong Rubber & Tapioca Estate, Ld., in voluntary liquidation, was held at the company's offices, 10 Canton Road, n Wednesday. Mr. G. Grayrigge presided.

Mr. Grayrigge said:

Gentlemen, — As attorney for Mr. Welch who is at present absent from Shanghai, I have called this meeting to comply with the Hongkong Ordinances which make it necessary for the liquidator to summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the first year from the commencement of the winding up and of each succeeding year to lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding up during the preceding year.

You are already aware that as per agreement, the liabilities of the old company have been defrayed by the new company, that the assets were also taken over by the new company, and that no actual property came into the possession of the liquidator, therefore there are no accounts to be submitted.

There are at present a number of certificates of the old company which have not yet been presented for exchange for shares of the new company.

As the liquidation cannot be longer delayed through this cause, the new shares unclaimed will have to be transferred to the name of a trustee, but I hope that those shareholders who have not exchanged their scrip will do so immediately.

It is the hope of the liquidator to complete the liquidation by the end of this year, when another meeting will be called in accordance with section 188 of the Companies Ordinances.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Zam-Buk the Famous Herbal Healer and Skin-Cure

Our readers should not miss this opportunity of securing a useful Free Trial Box of Zam-Buk. Even a sample of this precious herbal balm applied to any cut, burn or sore, eruptive skin, gives speedy proof that Zam-Buk has medicinal powers far surpassing fatty dressings and ointments.

Zam-Buk is a genuine scientific skin-medicine prepared from valuable curative essences. It penetrates to the root of skin troubles, killing poisonous germs, expelling disease and corruption right out of the tissues. Smarting pain and irritation are swiftly subdued by Zam-Buk and it grows new, healthy skin in a wonderful way.

Its perfect refinement, complete freedom from the animal fats, crude minerals and artificial colouring matters found in common ointments, make Zam-Buk by far the safest and most reliable remedy for eczema, impetigo, psoriasis, itch, scalp sores, ringworm, ulcers, poisoned wounds, foot sores, bad legs, abscesses, boils, piles, cuts, burns, scalds, bites, stings, etc.

Always ready for instant use, absolutely reliable, and with a wide range of usefulness, Zam-Buk is often described as "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Box."

Obtainable of medicine vendors and dispensaries in Shanghai, Hongkong, and The Straits. Direct from Agnets: Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Use this Coupon To-day!

The proprietors have such complete confidence that Zam-Buk will do all they claim for it, that they will gladly forward our readers or their friends a Free Trial Sample. Send to-day to agent mentioned above. Give name and address clearly, enclose this coupon and 6 cent stamp (for return postage.)

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, July 25.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 5/16=Tls. 6.10 at 70.60=$8.64

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 72½=Tls. 138.41 at 70.60=$196.05

Mex. Dollars, market rate	70.8375
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	272,000
Bar Silver	34 7/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 85.80
New York on London	G.$4.40½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3¾
Demand	3/3 5/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	72
Demand	72¼
PARIS—	
Demand	1403
INDIA—	
Demand	225½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73⅜
JAPAN—	
Demand	57½
BATAVIA—	
Demand	193¾
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3⅜
4 m/s. credits	3/4½
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅝
6 m/s. credits	3/4¾
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5
NEW YORK—	
Demand	73
4 m/s. credits	74½
4 m/s. Docs.	75
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1470
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3 5/16
New York T.T.	72¼

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

Mk. Tls. 5.46 at 3/3.15.32	£1
" 1 at 1365⅛	Frs. 15.21
" 1.26 at 71⅛	Gold $1
" 1 at 58	Yen 1.92
" 1 at 231¾	Rupees 2.58
" 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1 at 16.36	It. Lire 18.21

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

July 25.

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$196.45
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.65
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.19
Yen. 100.00	= S'hai.	$81.33

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$192.67
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$ 8.44
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$ 9.84
Yen. 100.00	= S'hai.	$ 79.47

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for July 25:—

It. Lire 16.60	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.92	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.40	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates July 25. Nominal:—

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.	5.20
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.61
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.34

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

July 26.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,038,000 and $42,060,000. These figures include Tls. 5,110,000 and $21,180,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
Nil.

Shipments were:—
78 bars to London.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 420,000 Mex. dollars melted.
350,000 small coins melted.

Tls. 770,000

Shipments were:—
Tls. 520,000 to Bombay.
210,000 „ Canton.
130,000 „ Foochow.

Tls. 860,000

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$200,000 from Nanking.
160,000 „ Kashing, Yahzah and Wusih.
90,000 „ Ningpo.
60,000 „ Hangchow.
60,000 „ Tungchow.

$570,000

Shipments were:—
$600,000 to be melted.

Silver.

The price came yesterday 34 7/16d. ready and 34 9/16d. forward, against 34 9/16d. and 34 11/16d. a week ago, showing a fall of ⅛d. on both quotations, the lowest quotations during the week being 34 9/16d. ready and 34 11/16d. forward. China both bought and sold and the Continent is reported as having been a buyer most days of the week.

Bars in stock 2,678, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 390½ lakhs and $420½ lakhs, against Tls. 392 lakhs and $421 lakhs last week, and Tls. 230 lakhs and $284 lakhs on July 24, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3¼d., where it remained until Monday, when it opened ⅛d. down at T.T. 3/3d. At this figure it remained until yesterday morning, when it was raised to T.T. 3/3⅛d. Yesterday morning the market opened steady, with sellers of T.T. at 3/3 1/16d. July and 1/16d. up per month to October, Gold $ T.T. 72⅛ July and ⅛th up per month to October, gradually firming up until 3/3 3/16d. July was available. The market closed for the tiffin interval steady at sellers T.T. 3/3⅛d. July and 1/16d. up per month to October, with very little merchant business doing.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on June 18, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The silver market has remained quiet and business has been on a small scale. Purchases have been made to cover bear sales, but at any advance in prices, there seemed a tendency on the part of buyers to withhold support until to-day, when inquiry from the Continent carried the quotations to 35d. and 34⅞d. for cash and forward delivery, respectively. China has figured both as buyer and seller and the undertone of the market remains good.

Reuter reported on June 12 from Bombay that the monsoon had broken. We are advised from Bombay by the mail of the 30th ult. as follows:—

"There was very large business doing in the Bombay silver market during the week. Speculators were operating freely. Banks also bought and sold. As the monsoon is now approaching and the offtake is likely to decrease, the bazaar is not expected to buy much silver in America or London during June. The stock of silver in Bombay is about 7,000 bars and the upcountry demand for the metal is about 150 bars per day."

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively ⅛d. and ⅛d. above those fixed a week ago.

Upward Tendency.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, reporting on June 19, state:—

There has been very little movement in the price of silver during the past week, but the tendency has been slightly upward and the quotation to-day is 34⅞, as against 34 11/16 a week ago. America has sold rather freely on most days, but most of this silver has been absorbed by the Continental purchases, in the absence of any demand for shipment either to India or China. There has, however, been a certain amount of adjustment of their positions by bears and bulls and there has been a fair amount of business done.

Considering the sharp advance from 33d. to 35⅛d. which we had in May, the market has kept remarkably steady at the higher level, especially in view of the fact that the Continent has only bought very moderately during the past three weeks. The difference between the spot and forward quotations has shown a tendency to narrow and to-day is only 1/16d. This is not due to there being any larger stock of silver, but to the fact that most of the buying is for forward dates, whilst America is selling prompt delivery. The market has adopted rather a waiting attitude at the moment, neither buyers nor sellers showing much disposition to operate largely, but the undertone is good and some further advance seems possible.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on June 18, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 11th instant amounted to £126,383,985, as compared with £126,357,625 on the previous Wednesday.

India has taken a moderate proportion of the substantial supplies of gold available this week. Gold to the value of $880,000 has arrived in New York from London.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of May were as follows:—

	Imports £	Exports £
Netherlands	20,512	32,400
Belgium	—	4,865
France	300	120,745
Spain and Canaries.	—	59,235
Egypt	—	31,975
West Africa	120,663	3,514
United States	6,065	4,028,433
Central America & West Indies	2,191	—
Various South American countries	3,830	—
Rhodesia	214,194	—
Transvaal	2,952,726	—
British India	—	1,889,115
Straits Settlements.	—	6,406
Other countries	46,864	102,209
Total	3,367,345	6,278,897

According to "The Times" of the 6th instant the Polish Treasury offices have received orders to exchange bank notes against silver and copper to an unlimited extent. This order would appear to be inspired by a desire to stimulate confidence in the currency system.

U. S. SILVER SHORTAGE

Silver exported from the United States for the first five months of this year amounted to $42,928,841 against £21,679,462 for the corresponding period of last year and $28,531,725 in 1922. Imports were $29,748,428 against $22,254,415 last year and $28,531,725 two years ago. Excess exports were $13,180,413, against excess imports in the two previous periods. In other words the country used about 17,000,000 ounces of domestic production and supplies to take care of export business. On hand supplies of silver at the beginning of the year may have been around 10,000,000 ounces so that there is an actual shortage of 7,000,000 ounces. Reports for three years, compared, are as follow:—

IMPORTS

	1924
Mexico	$15,795,854
Peru	6,649,258
Canada	1,484,326
Chile	411,222
Dutch Indies	430,694
Germany	1,221,027
Others	3,756,047
Totals	$29,748,428

	1923
Mexico	$13,344,782
Peru	4,060,652
Canada	2,526,110
Chile	954,891
Dutch Indies	244,200
Germany	
Others	1,123,780
Totals	$22,254,415

	1922
Mexico	20,197,514
Peru	2,586,832
Canada	1,980,547
Chile	1,959,411
Dutch Indies	31,482
Germany	
Others	1,775,939
Totals	$28,531,725

EXPORTS

	1924
China	$10,547,275
India	22,097,388
England	1,275,970
Canada	5,725,307
Others	3,282,901
Totals	$42,928,841

	1923
China	$11,560,936
India	4,691,831
England	2,953,306
Canada	576,836
Others	1,896,553
Total	$21,679,462

	1922
China	11,760,893
India	4,530,223
England	5,195,274
Canada	1,075,175
Others	4,592,887
Totals	$27,154,452

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE

	1924	1923	1922
January	63.94	66.21	65.95
February	64.86	64.84	65.81
March	64.46	68.03	64.88
April	64.64	67.35	67.07
May	66.02	67.57	71.65

COST OF DOLLAR COINS

According to the estimate of the Government Mint in Nanking, the cost of coining a dollar coin is equivalent to Shanghai Tls. 0.727984. The mint has a capacity for turning out 120,000 coins a day and the cost, including running and overhead expenses as shown below, amounts in total to Kuping Tls. 79,705.88; that is, Kuping Tls. 6,642.157, or Shanghai Tls. 7,279.84 for every 10,000 dollars coined. The tael used in the following list is the Kuping tael:—

	Tls.
Price of bullion	78,067,005
Cost of copper ball for alloy	142,558
Loss of weight in bullion caused by smelting	234,201
Loss of weight caused by re-smelting of discarded coins	99,066
Loss caused by coin-assaying	57.38
Loss caused by Assaying and Chemical Analysis	9.83
Loss caused by smelting of copper balls	0.774
Daily depreciation on tools and equipment, etc.	187,273
Daily cost of coal	282,192
Daily wages for mint operatives	97,485
Railway freight for Bullion transportation from Shanghai to Nanking	180.08
Daily expenses for upkeep of machinery	12.827
Interest on capital	134,426
Daily miscellaneous expenses	46.69
Daily salaries for executive staff	154.1
Total	79,705.88 Kuping.

Note.—A Kuping tael is a unit formerly adopted by the Government in the collection of the land tax, just as the Haikuan tael was adopted by the Customs. A Kuping tael in value is nearly 10 per cent. more than a Shanghai tael, but about 2 per cent. less than a Haikuan tael. A Kuping tael is equivalent to Tls. 1.096 Shanghai, while a Haikuan tael is equivalent to Shanghai Tls. 1.114.

AN ASSAY OF CHINESE MINTED COINS

An assay recently made by the Osaka Mint of Hangchow and Nanking Mints dollars and Canton subsidiary coins gave the following results:—

	Weight (Grains, Troy)	Fineness
Nanking Mint dollar marked to have been coined in the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic (but really coined in the 12th year)	414.7747	.981
Hangchow Mint dollar marked to have been coined in the 10th year of the Chinese Republic (but really coined in the 12th year)	412.2994	.88980
Canton Mint subsidiary coin (20 cents) really coined in the 13th year of the Chinese Republic	—	.700.3 .700.6

REGULAR AIR MAIL SERVICE IN U. S.

Daily Run from San Francisco to Chicago and New York Boon to Shanghai

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. are in receipt of advices from their San Francisco office regarding the establishment of an overland air mail service from San Francisco to New York, which will be of considerable interest to merchants in China, and to the public generally. This air mail is despatched from San Francisco daily at 6 a.m., arriving at Chicago at 7.20 a.m. and at New York 5.05 p.m. on the following day. In other words, a letter arriving at San Francisco from Shanghai on August 1 would be delivered in New York on the evening of August 3. Only first-class mail is to be transported by this service, the rates of postage being G.$0.08 per ounce or fraction of an ounce from San Francisco to and including Cheyenne, Wyoming, G.$0.16 per ounce or fraction to Chicago, and G.$0.24 per ounce or fraction to New York and other ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A Better Tone Generally and Quotations Firmer: Considerable Improvement in Produce

July 26.

The past week has been one of those curious periods when everybody has been happy without anything very definite to show for it. A little increase in actual business has been recorded in piece goods, prices are somewhat firmer and the tone is considered to be much better, but nothing more can be said. Everyone is hoping for the best and there is again a generally optimistic feeling. The produce market is much brighter and the prospects are quite cheerful.

Piece Goods.

Indent firms record a considerable improvement in business during the week, several circumstances having combined to enliven the market. The floods in many areas have subsided and a number of contracts have been concluded for up-country. Szechuan in particular has been very active and has taken quite substantial cargoes. Taken all round, there is a much better tone in the market and prices are firmer.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—The very decided advance in American quotations has had the effect of stopping the lower tendency here and prices have appreciated noticeably. The market now is very strong. Yesterday's spot quotations were:—Shensi, Tls. 45 to Tls. 46; Hankow, Tls. 44.50 to Tls. 45. The quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—July, 47.50; August, 47.65; September, 43.40; October, 41.35; November, 41.05; December, 40.75.

Yarn.—Trade still is dull and prices are not keeping time with the advance in cotton. Yesterday's quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—July, 173.-80; August, 173.10; September, 170.40; October, 166.70; November, 166.10; December, 165.30.

Produce.

The general outlook of the produce export market is unchanged. Inquiries still are coming forward for the remains of last season's cargo and the shortage of supplies is forcing up the local values. The demand of the past few weeks for groundnuts continues, but supplies practically are exhausted. Buyers indicate a willingness to pay £23. 10s. per ton *c.i.f.* Europe. A few sales of rapeseed to Europe have been reported, but at prices obviously speculative. It is too early yet to determine with any accuracy the crop and prospects and dealers are disinclined to discuss business on account of floods in the productive areas. The local market for albumen has advanced strongly in respones to the recent demand from Europe and sellers now ask the equivalent of 4s. 6d. lb. *c.i.f.* Already there are inquiries for new crop tobacco, but prices still are considerably out of line. It is expected that the crop will be good in quality and plentiful. Business in other lines is negligible.

BIG ADVANCE IN COTTON PRICES

New York, July 23.

Cotton advanced to-day 160 to 185 points on heavy speculative general buying owing to heat and drought in the south-west. Many large Wall Street and Western traders, who are prominently identified with the advance in grains, were heavy buyers of cotton.—Reuter's American Service.

JAPAN-CHINA TRADE

The last half year's export trade of Japan with China reached Y.175,025,000, being Y.48,914,000 more than that for the some period of 1923. As for the import trade, the total amount Japan imported during the last six months is estimated at Y.83,249,000 which is Y.10,380,000 less than the figures for the first half of 1923.

Following are the figures for the first halves of the last six years:—

	Export (Y. 1,000)	Import (Y. 1,000)
First half of 1919	205,900	115,057
" 1920	235,156	110,900
" 1921	135,140	74,327
" 1922	159,399	70,219
" 1923	126,211	93,629
" 1924	175,025	83,249

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on June 20, 1924, the Transfer Books will be closed from July 25 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive, in order that the list of shareholders entitled to the new issue of shares may be compiled.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—A General Meeting will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 11, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 28 to August 9, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of 10/- per share has been declared for the year 1924 and will be payable to shareholders registered in the Shanghai Books of the Company at the exchange of 3/3⅜d. per tael on Thursday, July 31, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 18 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.—The 18th Annual General Meeting will be held at 150 Broadway, Hongkew, on Monday, July 28, 1924, at 5 p.m.

To Pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd.—The Final General Meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.45 p.m.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 premium.

100,000 Shares of £1 each are allottable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3, not later than July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Taels at the Bank's opening T. T. rate on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—1/8/1911—Issue of Debentures, 6%—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issue from July 24 to 31, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending July 25, 1924.

No. 24/29

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

The local Share market has continued quiet during the past week and closes steady with a tendency to improve. The latest cabled advices of the market prices of raw rubber per lb. are 1/0d. London and 41¼ cts. Singapore. There is more enquiry for "Rubbers," with sellers inclined to wait for improved prices.

London market quotations show a slight improvement, and the following are the latest prices quoted us by cable:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 71. 10.	0 (Middle Price)
" " " " " " " F.I.	70. 0.	0 " ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " G.I.	67. 0.	0 (Sellers) cum "
" " " " " " " R.I.	68. 10.	0 " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 12.	6 (Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld.	1. 10.	2 (" "
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "Regd" New Issue	0. 11.	6 (Sellers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"	4. 0.	0 (Buyers) ex dividend
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20. 0.	0 (Sellers)
P. & O. Banking Corporation	11. 10.	0 (Sellers) ex dividend
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ld.	0. 8.	9 (Buyers)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3¼.

Shanghai, July 29, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JULY	19th		21st		22nd		23rd		24th		25th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
S'hai Kedah Plant., Ld. .. Tls.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord.) Tls.	6½	..	6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. "	..	..	74½	..	74½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (single) .. .. "	..	..	6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese 5% Reorg. Loan R.I. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Eng. & Mng. Co., "B" Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	21½	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Gas Co., Ld. .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	..
COTTONS												
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Ld. (Old) Tls.	57½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S'hai W'works 7% 1921 Debs. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 6% 1923 Debs. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 25, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done:	Buyers	Sellers	No: of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc:	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc:	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor:	$	1145	1140		61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
							(c H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 3/16		£20	600,000	£5	(a £222,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.)	
							(c £3,900,000		free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	226			65) 200,000	d £10	(au £457,643		Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
							(b £69,500	Dec.	Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%,	
							(c £3,868,195		ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld:	T	136			10,000	e £15		Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and	
							(		Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-23
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	28½			21) 250,000	$10	(av $2,213,327			
							(au $2,375,638	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in	
							(c $6,838,965		Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld:	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(av T164,815			
							(au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675			10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c.,	
							(c H $7,149,847		Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c. ..	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld: ..	H $	600	575		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
							(c H $4,307,841			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	150		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,366,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
							(c H $6,047,540			
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500			14,000	F500	(a F101,368	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
							(c F3,784,320			
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld... (6% cum. pref.	H $	38	37½		2) 120,000	£5				
(def. ord. ..	H $	140			2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants	
							(c £1,362,956		less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading (ord.	'B'		£4:0:6		56) 30,000,000	£1				
Co., Ld: .. (5% cum. pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £2,029,056	Dec.	Final 2/6d., free of I/T, Coupon 43	6-7-24
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £5,000,000			
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T	85			20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.	Final Ord. T4.50 (mkg. T7, 1923)	11-3-24
(7% pref.	T	51½			10,000	T50	(a T410,000		Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1923) — ..	11-3-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	100	100		47) 55,700	T75	(a T102,535	Apr.	T7.50, 1922-23	27-7-23
							(c T1,948,000			
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld... ..	H $	151			? 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,786	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							(c H $4,081,698			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T	6½			42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
Works, Ld. .. .. .. (8% pref.	T	5½	5.15		65) 500 000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
							(c T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld:.. ..	T	198½	196		†31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480			
							(b T200,000			
							(c T1,015,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld: ..	H $	198	199		30,000	H $50	(a H $290,819			
							(b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
							(c H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld: ..	£	12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,000	C $10	——	June	C $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	214	21		†64) 2,000,000	£1		June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£		£3:11:0	£3:14:0			(a		No. 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $	6		6	200,000	£1	(a £23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
							(c £4,873			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld: ..	T	115	115		2) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
							(b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
							(c T2,289,317			
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. ..	H $	112½	113½		†68) 400,000	H $25	(a H $157,887	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares	
(New Reg.)							(b H $250,000		(mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	28-1-24
							(c H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld: .	H $	22½	23½		150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229			
							(b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
							(c H $421,483			
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld:	T	6			3,074	T20	(a T2,946	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							(c T7,000			
							(a T9,269			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld: ..	T	115	119		†23) 18,000	T100	(b T20,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
							(c T375,000			
		17½ old	17½				(a H $85,238			
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld: ..	H $	17 new	17		33) 500,000	H $10		Dec.	Final H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000	
							(c H $4,953,767		shares (mkg. H $2 (old)	24-3-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss)T43,745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			†18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
									1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc: — .. .. (ord	G $	10			††100,000	G $10				
(pref	G $	10				G $10	(		Ord. Pref. 1st gr: 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld:	T	5½	4½		70,000	$1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23 — — — —	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10			†62) 500,000	T1	....	Oct:	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld: ..	T	2.20	2.10		12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5.10	5.05		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			
							(c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg: T0.55, 1923..	16-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld:	T	21			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223			
							(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg: T2½) 1922-23	28-12-23
							(c T69,900			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld: ..	T	0.70			400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.87½	0.85		69) 500,000	T1	c T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50			28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.87½	0.80		400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		
							(c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)..	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	4½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss)T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ld..	T	2	1.85		25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		
							(c T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)..	9-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½			19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	8½	8½		†48) 750,000	£1:450,000	(a			
						5s: 200,000	(c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee							(a T17,215			
Est. Ld.	T	8½			8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	(c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)..	18-4-24
Kali Gludik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5½		10,000	T5	....		Incorporated 1923	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld: ..	T	9.40			35) 15,000	T10	(a T6,577		(T0.50, 1922	
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld:	T	3	3½		25,000	T10	(c T3,023	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23
							(a T2,288			17-7-23

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received :—

Singapore, July 24, 1924.

Spot	... ...	41⅛ cents
Aug./Sept.	... ...	41½ ,,
Oct./Dec.	... ...	42½ ,,

Market steady.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	*d* $20,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-3-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	756,300	6	do.
	1914	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1915	10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	28-5-24	T97	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	16-7-24	T103½	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,000	7	do.
	..	10 to 30	4-7-24	£104	£750,000	6	do.
French Municipal Council	1921	do.	17-6-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	10-7-24	T108	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	29-5-24	T97	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	18-6-24	T95	T5,000,000	6%	do.
	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	3-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.	..	..	T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	6-6-22	T108	*j* T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	2-10-23	T105	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas Co. Ltd.	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	*e* 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½	*h* T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	15-7-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1	..	..	50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	*k* T230,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	..	..	*l* T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment;

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls 51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90 —Tls. 500,000; *j*—Tls. 18,900; *k*—*Tls.* 468,000; *m*—*Tls.* 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	1924: June	Total output this finyr. to date.
			lb.	b.	lb.	d./	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	190,000
Amberst (New)	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.88d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	353,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	1,005,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	86,800
Bukit Tob Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	83,800
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	71,500
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,027	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,200	122,400
Chempedak	£35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	91,500
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	151,923	145,338	..	11.09d.	134,014	11,400	13,000	11,400	169,814
Consolidated (1914) ..	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	291,473
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	148,023
Gula-Kalumpong ..	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0.7d.	232,000	83,000	82,000	90,000	487,000
Java Consolidated ..	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	401,900
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	149,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	43,719
Karan	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	84d.	..	6,650	8,100	7,240	21,990
Kota Bahroe (1921) ..	,, 340,000	June	138,330	339,970	..	..	236,203	19,640	22,670	27,875	306,288
Kroewoek	,, £70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	340,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Glds.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	622,072
Padang	Tls. 600,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10¼d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	25,000
Pengkalan (1921) ..	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	..	6,405	6,264	8,370	20,979
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,503	86,299	..	0/8¼d.	37,535	..	5,956	7,523	51,014
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	83,700
Samazaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	179,665	142,000	115,183	11.37d.	150,509	8,200	..	3,100	161,809
Semambu	,, 300,000	Dec.	161,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,100	15,600	14,300	18,000	82,300
Senawang (1921)	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	30,900	17,200	26,000	25,600	93,700
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,491	23,007	23,446	25,535	196,392
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	124,106	100,334	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	34,400
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	66,510	7,983	20,331	24,746	119,570
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	209,881	188,016	..	9½d.	146,726	11,400	13,200	15,000	187,326
S'hai Serambau	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	61,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	650,000	Glds.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	415,546
Sua-Manggis	,, 250,000	Dec.	183,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	77,375	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,828	8,209	25,962
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	308,973	296,563	229,000	11.61d.	182,427	10,789	18,512	17,583	229,291
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 240,000	Dec.	107,911	103,689	99,000	*130	12,133	6,548	7,367	..	34,232
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Jan.	395,900	303,700	..	7.52d.	..	24,000	25,000	29,000	79,000
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	193,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	355,600

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense † Straits Cents.

Kapur	T	0.65					275,000		T1	a	(Loss)T9,585	Dec.	....		....
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	0.45				36)	600,000		T1	(a	T6,744				
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ld. ..	T	0.85					100,000		T1	c	T20,000	Septu	T0.05, 1922-23		12-12-23
Semambu Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.85	0.85				500,000		T1	a	Loss)T32,626	June	....		....
										(a	T12,709		(T0.10, 1923		20-4-23
Senawang Rubber Ests.(ord.	T	0.75				63)	300,000		T1	c	T20,000	Dec.	(Interim T0.05, 1923—No final..		30-10-23
Co. (1921), Ld. 12½% Cum. Pref.						67)	100,000		T1	••a	T4,817	Jan.	....		....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	0.85				34)	400,000		T1	a	T1,183	Sept	T0.05, 1923		27-12-23
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.50	0.30			13)	315,000		T1	a	T12,013	Dec.	T0.05, 1919		24-2-20
S'ha Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. .. ord	T	3					30,200		T10	a	T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16.. ..		2-5-17
,, 8% cum. part. pref.	T	7½				22)	30,000		T10				(Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/23 ..		31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.75					200,000		T1	(Loss)	T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)		12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.30					325,000		T1	a	(Loss)T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22		31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	100	105			7)	30,000		T20	(a	Loss) 325,816				
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.85				30	56,000		T5	c	T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19		1-4-20
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.70	0.60			25	100,000		T1	(a	T7,454				
										c	T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923		18-4-24
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	6	6½				10,000	£1 at T8.50		(a	T4,088				
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld. ..	T	0.50					200,000		T1	c	T13,836	Mar.	T0.05, 1924		12-7-17
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.25	0.55		0.50	32)	750,000		T1	a	T22,766	June	T0.85, 1922-23		12-10-23
										a	(Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919		20-5-20
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.80	0.82½			£54)	750,000		T1	a	T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)		7-12-17
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2½	2½			32)	300,000		10s.	(a	T17,851				
										c	T3,243	Dec.	T0,25, 1923		8-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.															
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.	T	11	10½			15	1,000,000		T5	(a	T3,257				
,, 8% cum. pref.	T	108				43)	10 000		T100	b	T1,400,000		Ord. T0.55, 1923		8-3-24
										c	T2,302,320	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1923		5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	T	8					80,000		T10	a	(Loss)T8,057				
										(b	T120,000				
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. .. .. ord.	T	3.45	3½			80)	500,000		T3	c	T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921)		8-3-23
pref.	T					3)	5,000		T100	a	(Loss) T98,590				
										(b	T200,000				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	57½ old 36new	30½				80,000		T50	c	T2,551,760	Dec	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)		25-3-23
						(i	40,000		T50	(a	T50,375				
INDUSTRIAL.										c	T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23		24-8-23
British-American Tobacco (ord.	£		£5½	25½		66)	18,000,000		£1						
Co., Ld. .. .. .. (5% cum. pref.							4,500,000		£1	(a	£3,531,846		Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free		
										c	£2,251,643	Sept.	of I/T		11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350					5,000		T100	a	T290,406				
										(b	T300,000				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	257	257				20,000		H$100	c	T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24		31-5-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25				37)	6,000		T25	a	H $40,763				
										(b	H $800,000				
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	23 old	21½ old 6.30new	22½ old			400,000		H$7.50	c	H1,200,000	Dec.	H $40, 1923		31-3-24
										a	T22,319		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24		15-4-24
Maatschappij, &c., In Langkat	T	6½	6½				250,000		Gs.10	c	T140,015				
										a	H $93,347				
			(comb. T8)	(comb. T	5.15 (comb. T					c	H $1,050,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)		4-3-24
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	5					250,000		T5	(a	T35,698				
										c	T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923		5-3-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	9				$)	600,000		T5	a(Loss)T174,689		Dec.	....		....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5				10)	6,000		T20	(a	T6,941				
										c	T70,000	Dec.	....		....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10				11)	25,000		T10	(a	T3,130				
										c	T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921		24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	42½	41			‡)	24,000		T50	(a	T21,325	Dec.	T4.00, 1923		11-4-24
										b	T50,000				
										c	T665,231				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	155	(150R 152½B			‡9)	50,000		£20	(a	T24,475	Dec.	(Final 10s./- (at Exchg. 3/2½=T3.09) mkg.		
										b	T75,000		20s./-, 1923		4-4-24
STORES.										c	T1 770,985				
American Drug Co.	M $	40				44)	10,000		M$100	(a(Loss)M$221.18. M$75.50		Dec.	....		....
										(a	T7,895				
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½		5½		‡16)	28,000		$20	c	T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-18		1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	20					1,200		$60	(a	$7,993	Dec.			
S. Montrie & Co., Ld.	$	50				17)	10,000		$50	c	$28,000		$6, 1922		12-5-23
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6				‡50)	30,000		$20	(a	$12,581	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24) ..		6-6-24
										c	$392,000				
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	100			‡)	2,500		$100	(a (Loss) $5,867		Feb.	$1.80, 1922-22		3-5-22
										c	$200,141				
MISCELLANEOUS.										a	$7,918				
										b	$20,000		$10, 1923-24..		23-5-24
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11					10,000		T10	c	$250 000				
										(a	Loss)T26,956	Oct.	T0.80, 1921-22		30-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co. Ld., "B"	T	17								c	T119,293				
London	£1		£2:13:9	£2:17:9			40,000		£1	(a	£17,022	Dec.			
										(e	£114,315		(Final 1925, 8% (Coupon 25) less I/T at 4/7½d. in £..		2 6 24
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	50					5,400		T50	(a	T21,118				
										c	T220,000		T5, 1923		1-2-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25					3 000		T50						16-4-24
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co, Ld. ..	T	74½	74½			‡49)	40,000		T50	(a	T10,557				
										(b	T70,000	Apr.	T1 50 1913-14		31-3-15
										c	T956,857	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24		3-6 24
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100					940		$100	(a	$109,513				
										(b	$9,000	Mar.	$10 1922-23..		5-7-23
										c	.. 101				

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting;
b Dividend Equalization Reserve;
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.;
e ,, ,, £10 ,,
f ,, ,, H $150
g ,, ,, H $200
h ,, ,, £2 80 ,,
,, ,, Tls. 25 ,,
u Working Account 1923
v Working Account 1922
w Working Account 1921
† Registered ; or Bearer (idem. " B ").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also.
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Comm. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Pref. Shares of Tls. 3,162
1—14,000 sh' unis'd,
2—70,411 ,,
3— 5,000 ,,
4— 4,000 ,,
5—19,182 ,,
6—160,000 ,,
7—10,761 ,,
8—10,000 ,,

$—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd;
10—500 ,,
11—15,200 ,,
12—50,000 ,,
13—1,337 ,,
14—3,063 ,,
15—100,000 ,,
16— 1,662 ,,
17—3,832 ,,
18—5,580 ,,
19—183,330 ,,
20—15,000 ,,
21—100,000 ,,
22—2,620 ,,
23—5,000 ,,
24—70,810 ,,
25—125,000 ,,
26—60,000 sh' unis'd
27—8,121 ,,
28—200,000 ,,
29—4,683 ,,
30—2,000 ,,
31—4,000 ,,
32—50,000 ,,
33—125,000 ,,
34—102,570 ,,
35—200 ,,
36—189 000 ,,
37—1,443 ,,
39—7,695 ,,
42—290,000 ,,
43—1,000 ,,
44—1,672 sh' unis'd
47—500 sh. unis'd.
48—100,000 ,,
49—5,644 ,,
50— 8,178 ,,
54—40,000 ,,
55—80,000 ,,
56—10,634,846 ,,
57—5,000,000 ,,
60—16,000 ,,
61—240,000 ,,
62—491,055 ,,
63—15,000 ,,
64—600,000 ,,
65—200,000 ,,
66—1,953,930 ,,
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea. 67—66 ,,
49—128,500 ,,

In order to ensure of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations errors or omission.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END CRICKET

Shanghai Cricket Club *v.* Shanghai Recreation Club

This match was played on the Recreation Club's ground last Saturday and Sunday, resulting in a victory for the Cricket Club by 36 runs.

Scores and analysis:—

S. C. C. 1st Innings.

D. C. Burn, run out	8
A. G. W. Evans, c. H. B. Ollerdessen b. C. E. Ollerdessen	17
H. E. Muriel, b. Shroff	27
D. W. Leach, c. Willis, b. Shroff	19
W. E. O'Hara, c. Clark	42
Bhoora	17
W. E. O. Hara, c. Clark, b.	42
L. Goldman, b. Shroff	5
E. C. Baker, c. H. B. Ollerdessen b. Shroff	20
C. G. Barnes, c. Bhoora, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	8
H. C. B. Peck, b. Shroff	14
F. Smith, not out	0
[illegible]	7
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. E. Ollerdessen	20	5	50	2
C. H. Bhoora	15	4	44	2
S. F. Shroff	19	1	83	5

S. R. C. 1st Innings.

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Burn, b. Leach	25
C. H. Bhoora, c. & b. Smith	4
A. J. Willis, l.b.w., b. Peck	7
A. J. Clark, b. Smith	21
J. A. Quayle, c. Evans, b. Smith	23
M. J. Divecha, c. Evans, b. Leach	8
S. F. Shroff, c. Baker, b. Smith	7
C. E. Ollerdessen, c. O'Hara, b. Leach	0
V. Evans, not out	21
J. Johanssen, b. Smith	0
T. Madar, c. Evans, b. Smith	3
Extras	17
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. C. B. Peck	9	1	26	1
F. Smith	17.3	1	53	6
D. W. Leach	10	3	34	3
Dr. O'Hara	6	3	6	0

S. C. C. 2nd Innings.

A. J. W. Evans, c. Shroff, b. Bhoora	54
W. C. G. Clifford, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	[illegible]
H. E. Muriel, c. Quayle, b. c. E. Ollerdessen	0
D. W. Leach, c. C. E. Ollerdessen, b. Bhoora	0
Dr. O'Hara, c. Quayle, b. Bhoora	0
E. C. Baker, c. Evans, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	1
D. C. Burn, not out	10
L. Goldman, not out	11
H. C. B. Peck	—
F. Smith	—
E. G. Barnes	—
Extras	3
Total (for 6 wkts.)	169

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. E. Ollerdessen	13	1	60	3
S. F. Shroff	6	0	33	0
M. J. Divecha	7	0	45	0
C. H. Bhoora	7	2	28	3

S. R. C. 2nd Innings.

M. J. Divecha, b. Smith	10
H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Smith	14
A. J. Willis, b. Peck	2
J. A. Quayle, c. Baker, b. O'Hara	72
C. H. Bhoora, c. O'Hara, b. Smith	13
V. Evans, c. Baker, b. O'Hara	12
A. J. Clark, not out	24
S. F. Shroff, c. Barnes, b. Smith	18
T. Madar, c. Goldman, b. Smith	2
C. E. Ollerdessen, b. Leach	6
J. Johanssen, c. O'Hara, b. Smith	0
Extras	8
Total	181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Smith	18.4	2	66	6
H. C. B. Peck	10	1	35	1
Dr. O'Hara	12	2	35	2
D. W. Leach	7	0	37	1

S. C. C. 2nd. *v.* S. R. C. 2nd.

On the ground of the Shanghai Cricket Club. The home team batted first and made the respectable total of 218, major credit for which went to Duckitt with 64, and Leslie with 42, as the result of hard hitting.

The Recs replied with 151, R. J. S. Brandt, going in first wicket down, playing through the innings and carrying his bat for 56.

Everything else in the match was dwarfed by the bowling of T. L. Rawsthorne. He opened the bowling and kept on throughout, securing all ten wickets in 14 overs at a total cost of 30 runs. This feat, we believe, is unique in local cricket.

S. C. C. 2nd XI.

E. G. Norman, b. T. Madar	18
E. R. Duckitt, c. and b. Hendricksen	64
T. A. T. Begg, b. Jensen	17
D. R. Mackintosh, b. Jensen	19
P. Carr, b. Jensen	21
C. Knight, c. T. Madar, b. Jensen	4
A. H. Leslie, c. T. Madar, b. Hendricksen	42
T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Madar	9
C. W. R. Thompson, not out	10
R. Grimshaw, not out	—
J. G. Muller, not out	—
Extras	14
Total	218

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Hendricksen	[illegible]	0	37	2
T. Madar	16	2	64	2
G. Madar	4	0	16	0
J. Jensen	11	0	69	4
R. Brandt	3	0	18	0

S.R.C. 2nd XI.

T. Madar, b. Rawsthorne	13
G. Hendricksen, b. Rawsthorne	8
G. Madar, b. Rawsthorne	22
R. Brandt, not out	56
J. V. Jensen, b. Rawsthorne	11
J. Pote-Hunt, b. Rawsthorne	0
E. A. Cooke, b. Rawsthorne	4
W. Brockett, c. Leslie, b. Rawsthorne	5
A. R. Madar, b. Rawsthorne	10
J. Moalem, b. Rawsthorne	0
B. A. Shirazei, b. Rawsthorne	3
Extras	19
Total	151

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw	6	0	31	0
T. L. Rawsthorne	14.1	2	30	10
C. W. R. Thompson	4	0	24	0
J. Muller	2	0	23	0
P. Carr	3	0	24	0

LAWN TENNIS

Probst, Hanbury & Co. Retain Hong Doubles Championship

There was a very fair attendance at the Majestic Hotel grounds last Friday afternoon to witness the Hong Doubles final, between the holders of the championship, J. L. Wade and H. Collaco (Probst, Hanbury & Co.), and J. P. Hawes and C. Sofoulis (Standard Oil Co.). Following on their excellent game against the Stock Exchange in the semi-final, the Standard Oil representatives were expected to give the holders a very close game, and were even regarded as probable winners; and certainly they began in a style which was extremely promising. Skilful individual play and excellent combination gave them the first two games, won with apparent ease, but this form was not maintained and they fell away badly, particularly towards the end of the match. Once Wade and Collaco settled down to their game they invariably had an advantage over their opponents and, having drawn level at two-all, they went ahead and won the first set at 6-4. Many of the games were closely contested and provided rallies cleverly played and interesting to watch, but with this set ended, the contest was practically over. Wade and Collaco took the second set very easily (6-1), and they might have gained the third with the same score but for a little slacking at 5-1. Hawes and Sofoulis got a game, and then another one, but the next went to Wade (6-3), and so the match.

Proposed Alteration of Davis Cup Conditions

London, July 22.

A meeting of the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association in London, at which Japan was represented, to-day recommended the following alterations in the Davis Cup conditions. The courts should be either grass, turf or a natural or artificial gritty material, the choice of ground, court-surface and make of ball should be determined by priority in the draw and a player representing a nation under residential qualification shall be eligible to represent the nation of his birth after a two years' interval.

The present regulations says that ties must be played on grass unless otherwise agreed.—Reuter.

LORD Derby was congratulated at Wellington College speech day on being the first Wellingtonian to win the Derby. In reply he said it was at Wellington he had his first bet, putting a shilling on the winner of the Derby. He was not paid, because the boy who laid the odds was bigger than himself!

WHETHER BECAUSE OF THE HEAT OR FOR OTHER REASONS CRICKET IS NOT THE GAME IT WAS
WHY NOT TRY TWO BOWLERS AT ONCE ?
OR TWO BATSMEN AT EACH WICKET ?
IF MORE THAN TWO MAIDEN OVERS ARE BOWLED THE BATSMEN SHALL BE COMPELLED TO RUN
THE UMPIRES SHOULD KEEP THE FIELD AWAKE WITH RATTLES
YOU WITH THE TURNIP FACE YOU SWING LIKE A RUSTY GATE!
AND A LITTLE ROOTING BY THE WICKETKEEPER WOULD CERTAINLY BRIGHTEN THINGS UP
Sayajan.

BRIGHTER CRICKET.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans *v.* Lancashire a Draw: Players Beat the Gentlemen

Liverpool, July 17.

The weather was threatening at the opening of the second day's play in the match between Lancashire and the South Africans, and the number of spectators was small. The wicket was good. Lancashire carried their first innings total to 445 for 6 wickets and declared. Watson made 63 and Hopwood 105 not out. Rain fell after lunch and the match was not resumed until 5.40. At the close of play South Africa had made 47 for 1 wicket.—Reuter.

Liverpool, July 18.

The match between Lancashire and the South Africans ended in a draw. There was torrential rain during the night and no play was possible before lunch. The game was resumed at 1.45 before a small attendance. The wicket was tricky. The South Africans scored 259 for 3 wickets. Commaille made 85 and Nourse 103 not out. Stumps were drawn at 4.30.

Middlesex *v.* South Africans

July 19.

Over 3,000 spectators were present at Lord's for the opening of the match between Middlesex and the South Africans. The weather was fine and cool and the wicket fast.

Middlesex won the toss. They were all out at 6.20 for 328 runs. Hearne made 85, Stevens 81, Dales 51 and Lee 47. The morning cricket was very slow, but later it became brighter. Blanckenberg took 5 wickets for 79. Stumps were drawn at the conclusion of the innings.—Reuter.

London, July 22.

The weather was unsettled at the opening of the third day of the match between Middlesex and the South Africans. There were 500 people present. The wicket was soft and easy. The South Africans made 139 for 2 wickets (Ward 44 and Susskind 48 not out). There was a heavy storm just after lunch and the match was abandoned.—Reuter.

South Africans *v.* Durham

Sunderland, July 23.

The weather was unsettled at the opening of the two-day match between Durham and the South Africans, and play did not begin until after lunch. Durham were all out for 195 (Weight 43). At the close of play one South African wicket had fallen for 25.—Reuter.

The County Championship

London, July 18.

At Lord's the Players beat the Gentlemen by an innings and 231. The Players made 514 (Hobbs 118 and Kilner 113). The Gentlemen made 130 (Freeman 6 wickets for 52) and 53 (Roy Kilner 6 wickets for 20).

At Eastbourne Essex beat Sussex by an innings and 64. Essex made 354 (Freeman 113). Sussex made 178 and 112 (Louden 5 wickets for 41).

At Maidstone Kent beat Gloucestershire by 8 wickets. Gloucester made 231 and 92 (Ashdown 6 wickets for 23). Kent made 295 (Seymour 145) and 13 for 2 wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare Yorkshire beat Somerset by an innings and 41 runs. Yorkshire made 342 (Rhodes 100). Somerset made 174 (Rhodes 4 wickets for 49) and 127 (Rhodes 5 wickets for 28).

At Southampton Hampshire beat Northamptonshire by 6 wickets. Northampton made 142 and 247. Hampshire made 193 and 197 for 4 wickets.

London, July 22.

Rain interfered everywhere with cricket.

At Chesterfield, the match between Derbyshire and Northamptonshire was drawn. Derby made 290 and Northants 20 for 3 wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset beat Sussex by an innings and 162 runs. Sussex made 58 (White 5 wickets for 15) and 101 (White 4 wickets for 29). Somerset made 321 for 7 wickets, declared (MacBryan 118).

At Birmingham, Leicestershire beat Warwickshire on the first innings. Leicester made 187 and 81 (Howell 5 wickets for 33). Warwick made 136 and 67 for 2 wickets.

At Leyton, Essex beat Hampshire on the first innings. Essex made

309 (Freeman 117) and 6 for 2 wickets in the second innings. Hampshire made 226.

At Blackheath, in the match for Hubble's benefit, Surrey beat Kent on the first innings. Surrey made 262 (Sandham 110). Collins took 6 wickets for 28. In their second innings they made 217 for 8 wickets, declared. Kent made 149 (Fenley 5 wickets for 35) and 13 for 1 wicket.

At Liverpool, Lancashire beat Worcestershire on the first innings. Worcester made 165 and Lancashire 276 for 8 wickets (Watson 112).

In Gloucestershire, Gloucester beat Glamorgan by 202 runs. Gloucester made 224 and 130. Glamorgan made 54 and 98, Goddard taking 6 wickets for 23 and Dennett 5 for 28.

At Nottingham, the match between Notts and Yorkshire was drawn. Notts made 216 and Yorkshire 206 for 9 wickets (Holmes 112).

The match between Ireland and Scotland was drawn. Ireland made 134 and 128 for 7 wickets. Scotland made 178.—Reuter.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Further Results in Tennis and Swimming: The Rowing Finals

Paris, July 17.

In the fifth round of the Men's Singles:—Richard (America) beat Lacoste (France), 8/6, 4/6, 1/6, 6/2, 6/3.

Cochet (France) beat Williams (America), 5/7, 6/3, 6/2, 6/4.

De Morpurgo (Italy) beat Harada (Japan), 6/4, 6/1, 6/1.

Borotra (France) beat Jacob (India), 4/6, 6/4, 7/5, 6/4.

The winners enter the semi-finals.

In the fourth round of the Ladies' Singles:—Miss McKane (Britain) beat Mrs. Jessup (American) 6/2, 6/0.

In the same round, Miss Wills (America) beat Mrs. Mallory (Norway) 6-3, 6-3. It was an easy victory. A feature of the play was Miss Wills's placing and the strength of her backhand shots.

Miss McKane (Britain), Miss Wills (America), and Mlle-Vlasto and Mme. Golding (France) have qualified for the semi-finals.

Rowing Competitions.

In the Olympic rowing competitions, the single sculls final was won by Beresford (Britain). Gilmore (America) was second and Schneider (Switzerland) third. Beresford won by two lengths.

America won the double sculls final easily from France.

The pairs, with cox, final was won by Switzerland from Italy by 40 centimetres.

The pairs final was won by Holland by half-a-length from France.

The fours, with cox, final was won by Switzerland by half-a-length from France.

The fours, without cox, final was won by Great Britain (Third Trinity). Canada was second. Britain won by three-quarters of a length.

The eights final was won by America by five lengths. Canada was second, Italy third and Britain fourth.

Swimming Finals.

In the spring-board diving final, in the Olympic games to-day, the placing were: White (America), Desjarding (America), Pinkston (America).

The 200-metre breast-stroke swimming final was won by Sketon (America). Decombe (Belgium) was second and Kirschbaum (America) third. The time was 2 min. 56-3/5 sec.

Water Polo.

Paris, July 17.

In the water polo final, to-day, France defeated Belgium by three goals to nil.—Reuter.

Lawn Tennis, Water Polo and Swimming Finals

Paris, July 18.

In the Olympic lawn tennis semi-finals.

Richards (America) beat De Morpurgo (Italy) 6/3, 3/6, 6/1, 6/4.

Cochet (France) beat Borotra (France) 6/2, 5/7, 6/2, 6/3.

In the ladies' semi-finals.

Miss Wills (America) beat Mme. Golding (France) 6/2, 6/1.

Mlle. Vlasto (France) beat Miss McKane (Britain) 8/6, 7/5.

In the fourth round of the doubles Hunter and Richards (America) beat the Alonso brothers (Spain) 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, and Condon and Richardson (South Africa) beat Williams and Washburn (America) 4-6, 11-9, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. The winners enter the semi-finals and meet respectively Borotra and Lacoste (France) and Brugnon and Cochet (France).

In the ladies' doubles Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills (America) beat Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Miss Colyer (Britain) in the semi-final 6-3, 1-6, 7-5. They will meet Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell (Britain) in the final.

Paris, July 19.

In the Olympic lawn-tennis ladies' doubles final, Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman (America) beat Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell (Great Britain), 7-5, 8-6.

In the men's semi-finals, Hunter and Richards (America) beat Borotra and Lacoste (France), 6-2, 6-3, 0-6, 5-7, 6-3.

Brugnor and Cochet (France) beat Condon and Richardson (South Africa), 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Water Polo and Swimming.

The Olympic water polo final was won by France. Belgium was second, Hungary third and Czecho-Slovakia fourth.

In the Olympic swimming competitions.

The ladies' 400-metre relay final was won by America. Britain was second and Sweden third. The time was 4 min. 58-4/5 sec., which is a world's record.

The ladies 200-metre breast-stroke final was won by Miss Morton (Britain) in 3 min. 33-1/5 sec. Miss Geraghty (America) was second, Miss Carson (Britain) third and Miss Gilbert (Britain) fourth.

The 400-metre free style final was won by Weismuller (America) in 5 min. 4-1/5 sec. Arne Borg (Sweden) was second and Charlton (Australia) third.

The 100-metre back stroke final was won by Kealoha (America). Wyatt (America) was second and Bartha (Hungary) third. The time was 1 min. 13-1/5 sec., which is an Olympic record.

Pentathlon to Sweden.

The Olympic modern Pentathlon was won by Lindmann (Sweden) with 18 points. Dyrren (Sweden) was second with 39 points and Ugla (Sweden) third with 45 points. Volkins (Britain), who made 64 points, was seventh.

Paris, July 19.

In the semi-final of the Olympic 100-metres swim (back-stroke) the respective winners, the Americans, Miss Bauer and Miss Riggin both beat the world's record. Miss Bauer did the distance in 1 min. 24 secs. and Miss Riggin in 1 min. 29-1/5 secs.—Reuter.

Series of American Successes

Paris, July 19.

The Olympic lawn tennis and swimming finals, held to-day, were a series of American victories. They carried off the two tennis finals and swept the board in the swimming events.

In the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles, Richards and Mrs. Jessup (America) beat Timmer and Miss Bouman (Holland), 6-3, 6-0; Williams and Mrs. Wightman (America) beat Gilbert and Miss McKane (Britain), 2-6, 8-6, 6-1.

In the singles final, Richards (American) beat Cochet (France), 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 4-6, 6-3. Richards had to produce all he knew in order to defeat Chochet, who was very tenacious. Both were brilliant but Richards ran away at the finish.

In the other singles final, Miss Wills (America) beat Mlle. Vlasto who outplayed her opponent, though the latter was very game. Miss McKane secured third place, beating Mme. Golding (France), 5-7, 6-3, 6-0 in the play-off between the beaten semi-finalists.

The following are the swimming results:—

100-metres free-style final: Miss Lackie, Miss Wehselan, Miss Ederle (all America). Time, 1 min. 12-2/5 sec.

100-metres back-stroke final: Miss Bauer (America), Miss Harding (Britain), Miss Riggin (America). Time, I min. 23-1/5 sec.—a world's record.

100-metres final: Weismuller, Duke Kahanamoku, Sam Kahanamoku (all America). Time, 50 sec.—an Olympic record. Arne Borg (Sweden) was fourth.

High Fancy Diving, final: Withe, Fall, Pinkston (all America).

Men's 800-metres realy: America, Australia, Sweden, Japan, Britain. Time, 9 min. 53-2/5 sec.—a world's record.

Ladies' high plain diving, final: Miss Smith (America), Miss Becker (America), Miss Topel (Sweden).—Reuter.

Further American Victories in Tennis Doubles Finals

Paris, July 21.

In the final of the Olympic Lawn tennis doubles, Hunter and Richards (America) beat Brugnon and Cochet (France), 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

In the Mixed Doubles final, Williams and Mrs. Wightman (America) beat Richards and Mrs. Jessup (America), 6-2, 6-3.

In the play-off for the third place by the beaten semi-finalists in the doubles, Borotra and Lacoste (France beat Condon and Richardson (South Africa), 6-3, 10-8, 6-3.

The final placings were: America 55 points, France 28 points, Britain 16 points, Italy and Holland 4 points, and South Africa 3 points.

In the final of the doubles, the game began listlessly in close, overcast weather. Periods of base-line play, broken by occasional rallies and excursions to the net, livened up the third set. Cochet made brilliant smashes and Richards was serving brilliantly. Richards dominated the fourth set, though Cochet was irresistible and his very accurate placing frequently caught the Americans out of position. The Americans brought to bear a steady and determined pressure in the final set.—Reuter.

Some Questionable Decisions

London, July 21.

Disorderly incidents following numerous decisions at the Olympic Games are creating grave doubts among British Olympic Games correspondents as to whether Britain will ever again compete.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" enumerates the unsportsmanlike and sometimes disgraceful scenes, of which, he states, the Americans have been the principal victims, although several other nations have cause for complaint. He alludes to the culminating case of the British boxer, Mallin, who, it is alleged, was fouled by a French boxer, though the latter received the decision. After that all the English-speaking nations, Britain, America, Canada, Australia and South Africa, announced their intention to withdraw *en bloc* unless the decision were reversed. This was done, but the correspondent declares that the fact demonstrated that the games exacerbate international bitternesses instead of soothing them.

The "Times," in a leading article, endorses this opinion. It anticipates that the Americans share the British view and that the death-knell of the Olympic Games has sounded.—Reuter.

British Athletes Opposed to Withdrawal from Future Contests

London, July 23.

The opinions of British athletes, voiced in British newspapers, strongly oppose the movement that Britain should withdraw from future Olympiads because of the demonstrations of Latin temperament in minor events. They point out that a remarkable feature of the Paris Olympiad has been the friendliness between the English-speaking competitors, including the Americans. It is regarded as curious that the curious controversy should be revived when Britain has carried off the championship in which Britons take most pride.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that Baron de Coubertin, the President of the International Olympic Committee, denies that the games in Paris have destroyed the spirit of international sportmanship and deprecates discouragement because of a few cases of lack of discipline. He accuses the French press of failing to educate the public to the true significance of the games and declares that the attitude of the press is responsible for the lamentations.—Reuter.

American Press Opinion

New York, July 23.

Much interest has been evoked here by the discussion in the London press of the question of suppressing the Olympic Games.

The "New York World" says that the only answer to the crowd at Colombes is continued participation with unaltered equanimity.

The "New York Times" says that it would be lamentable if the Games had to be given up. There is no necessity to do so owing to a few squabbles.—Reuter's American Service.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT QUEEN'S CLUB

Achilles Club Defeated by Dominions: Abrahams Beaten in 100 Yards

London, July 23.

At an athletic meeting at Queen's Club to-day the Dominions beat the Achilles Club by 35 points to 31.

The opening race created a sensation. The Olympic champion, Abrahams (Achilles), was beaten in the 100 yards, the first event, by Porritt (New Zealand) and Coaffee (Canada), taking third place. The time was 10 sec.

Long Jump.—Atkinson (South Africa), 23 ft. 5½ in; Abrahams (Achilles), 22 ft. 10 in; Honner (Australia), 21 ft. 6½ in.

Half Mile.—Lowe (Achilles); Harris (Canada); Watts (Achilles). Won by four yards. Time: 1 min. 58-1/5 sec.

120-yards Hurdles.—Atkinson (South Africa); Partridge (Achilles); Lord Burghley (Achilles). Won by half a yard. Time: 16¼ sec.

Pole Jump.—Francis (Canada), 12 ft. 6 in.; Pickard (Canada), 12 ft.; Campbell (Achilles), 11 ft.

High Jump:—Roberts and Sutherland (South Africa) and De Willis and Dickinson (Achilles) all tied at 5 ft. 9¼ in.

Two Miles.—Richardson (South Africa); Bryant (Achilles); Montague (Achilles). Won by six yards. Time: 10 min. 8-4/5 sec.

Quarter Mile.—Stevenson (Achilles); Renwick (Achilles); Christie (Canada). Won by four yards. Time 50¼ sec.

One mile.—Stallard (Achilles); Baker (Achilles); Barnes (Canada). Won by three yards. Time: 4 min. 37-1/5 sec.

220-yards.—Kinsman (South Africa); Porritt (New Zealand); Butler (Achilles). Won by four yards. Time: 22 1/5 sec.

220-yards Hurdles.—Atkinson (South Africa); Lord Burghley (Achilles); Dickinson (Achilles). Won by 15 yards. Time: 25 sec.

One Mile Relay:—Achilles. Won by 50 yards. Time: 3 min. 38 sec. —Reuter.

THE "*Shunpao*" reported last Friday that arrangements have been made in Shanghai for the transfer of sycee to the value of $12,000,000 to Kuangtung, to be used in minting Sun Yat-sen coins. The report states that silver for this purpose has been gathered from various parts, and that $6,000,000 has already been shipped, and that the balance will be sent down in a fortnight's time.

"JACKO" is the new mascot of the American Legation Guard. He is a very small monkey and has been court-martialled three times. Jacko is a familiar sight to all frequenters of the Guard swimming-pool and can be seen in the Guard compound nearly every afternoon. Although scarcely of a vindictive temperament, he is nevertheless of a vengeful one and is known to have avenged insults that were offered him some weeks before. He has also climbed the wireless masts of the American Legation and on one occasion he went to the second rest, a height of 150 feet.

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CAPTAIN'S WARNING TO SHROFFS

Entered House "at Their Own Risk:" Dairy Co.'s Claim for $10

Capt. Carmichael, marine and cargo surveyor, of 11 Ezra Road, was sued at H. M. Supreme Court on Thursday by the Inshallah Dairy & Stock Co. for $10.56, alleged to be due for eggs supplied to defendant in 1921.

Mr. A. M. A. Evans, manager of the dairy, told his Honour Judge Granin that Capt. Carmichael had dealt with the dairy for some time, and usually paid his account every two or three months, by cheque. In 1921 he apparently left Shanghai and the account was owing. They heard nothing more till they saw an advertisement in the newspapers this year stating that Capt. Carmichel would be responsible for no debts save those he contracted himself. Some time after witness met defendant in Erza Road and the next day sent a shroff round to collect the account. The shroff returned stating that Capt. Carmichel refused to pay. The shroff was sent round repeatedly and always returned with the same story. One morning defendant rang witness up on the telephone and said it "was a damned nuisance the shroff coming round and waking him up at 10 o'clock in the morning when he had just come off the bridge after a hard night's work. It was always his practice to pay his debts by cheque." The account was sent round several times and defendant still refused to pay. Witness produced the accounts in question and the receipts given to the shroff to hand to defendant on receiving the money.

Never Received the Eggs.

In reply to the Judge, Capt. Carmichael said he knew absolutely nothing about the matter. To the best of his knowledge he had never received the goods.

Defendant, in evidence, went on to state that he left Shanghai in 1921, believing he was never coming back. Before going away he hired a motor-car and for two days went round the town paying all his debts. He was quite certain he did not then owe a copper cash. Then, this bill had been sent round only within the last few weeks and it seemed rather remarkable to him that they should just remember it. He could honestly say that to the best of his recollection he had never received the eggs. He used to deal with this particular dairy at one time, till one day a Chinese came to him and offered him Pootung eggs at 15 cents cheaper than the dairy eggs. This Chinese also said that the eggs witness was getting from the dairy were never laid there at all, but were supplied to the dairy by himself. The shroffs were a nuisance coming to see witness when he was asleep in bed after a hard night's piloting. As a matter of fact he had notices up at the bottom of his stairs in both Chinese and English with the warning that shroffs who came to see him did so at their own risk.

The case was adjourned till next morning in order that the dairy might bring evidence proving delivery of the goods.

JUDGMENT AGAINST TENANT

At H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, before Judge Grain, Ezra Shahmoon obtained judgment against A. Ross for the sum of $100 rent and $50 mesne profits in connexion with premises at No. 40 Tatung Road.

Mr. J. E. Salmon appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Salmon first explained to the Court that Mr. Charles White was representing plaintiff in this matter, he having charge of plaintiff's property at the time. The house was let to the defendant from Chinese moon. He had failed to pay the rent on the fourth and fifth moons of this year, and in consequence notice was served on him to quit on May 30 last. He failed to do so, however, and neither did he pay the rent. Consequently they now asked for an order for possession with arears of rent and mesne profits.

Mr. Charles White gave evidence bearing out counsel's statement.

Defendant told the Court that he had been in the house for seven years and had always paid his rent regularly. Now that he was in a difficult position it seemed hard that he should have to be turned out.

Mr. White said this statement was not strictly accurate. They had had to threaten to sue him for his rent on a number of occasions.

Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

OIL IN THE RIVER: G.$100 FINE

Dollar Line Captain Charged: U. S. Commissioner on Gravity of Offence

Capt. Jones Pendlebury, master of the Dollar Line str. President Adams, was charged before Mr. Lurton at the U. S. Commissioner's Court last Friday with polluting the Huangpu with fuel oil. Mr. Addis and Mr. J. B. Brown, instructed by the Maritime Customs, prosecuted, and Major C. P. Holcomb defended.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. Addis, for the prosecution, described how the thick liquid had spread over the water, and stated the dangers to which the Settlement was menaced by oil in the river. It was not necessary to proceed with evidence, as defendant had pleaded guilty and made a statement to the effect that he was unaware of the escape of oil, but that upon his attention being called to the fact, he found that a fireman, who was cleaning the boilers, had opened an oil valve by mistake, instead of a water valve.

Major Holcomb told the Court that his clients, the Dollar Line, were doing everything possible to co-operate with the harbour authorities in keeping the river clean, having gone as far as to request each master before his vessel reached port to use every care to avoid seepage. Defendant, of his own knowledge, was unaware of the loss, but as master of the vessel, must be held responsible.

The Commissioner imposed a fine of $100 (U. S. currency) with costs and in the course of a written judgment said:—

The defendant has pleaded guilty and the facts of the case show that this is an offence of a very grave and serious character, due to the danger to the water supply of the city of Shanghai becoming seriously impaired. It also shows that the discharge of oil in the river would seriously menace the shipping of this port, due to the fact that there is a possibility of oil catching on fire and being carried to the vessels in this port.

SEAMEN'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST U. S. CONSUL

Sent to Shanghai with Coolies following Scene at Consulate: Action for Passages Home

The hearing was resumed by Mr. Lurton at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Wednesday of the action by eight former seamen of the str. Owego against the master for additional wages and transportation to Seattle, to which they allege they are entitled under the terms of their articles.

Mr. Allan appears for plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming for defendants.

S. Hughes, employed in the vessel, stated that he had signed a six-months' contract when he joined the ship on March 5, which could be terminated on his return to the States. Upon the arrival of the Owego at Foochow he had been paid M. $130 and sent to Shanghai with Chinese passengers in the str. Ningshin. Since that time he had paid for his own subsistence in this port.

Witness went on to say that the entire party were to travel in the str. Manila Maru, but it seemed that no arrangements were made for their passage. The party was still in Shanghai. The U. S. Consul in Foochow promised them European steerage passages, not Oriental, and the first thing he did was to put them among the Chinese in the Ningshin for Shanghai. Witness protested and words passed. The Consul, said witness, told him he could bring an action in the Courts, but advised him not to do so in Foochow, for he (the Consul) held the powers of a judge there.

Mr. Fleming (cross-examining) asked witness if he denied that he had been offered a ticket to America, to which on being pressed he retorted three times, "I wanted a ticket to America, but it was refused me."

And you insist that Mr. Price (the Consul) threatened to put you in irons?—Yes.

Witness refused to admit that he drank heavily in Foochow or that he made a nuisance of himself.

Another witness gave a similar recital of alleged injuries and when his evidence had been concluded Mr. Allan explained that if the Court wished to hear the remainder of the men, he would call them, but with the exception of dates as to when they were signed on and small details (all of which were included in the affidavits), their evidence was identical.

At the request of Mr. Fleming, who said he had not received Mr. Price's deposition from Foochow, the hearing was adjourned until August 2.

THREAT TO BOMB SINCERE'S

Four and Half Years' Sentence in Blackmail Case at Mixed Court

Sentence of four and a half years' imprisonment was passed on two Chinese at the Mixed Court last Friday, for writing threatening letters to the Sincere Co. demanding $10,000.

The evidence showed that on July 8 letters were received threatening that if this sum was refused the writer would have resort to the use of explosives, and the damage thereby would be considerably greater than the sum mentioned. In consequence a watch was placed at the address mentioned in the letter where the money was to be paid. A lodger who lived in the house was seen to take the letter and was immediately arrested along with four other companions who shared his room.

The first accused admitted that he had written the letter, but at the instigation of the fourth accused. He also said that another man who lived in the French Concession was connected with the affair, but had not been arrested.

Mr. Maitland, for the police, said that the case was quite as bad as that of armed robbery. The accused persons had threatened to use bombs and pistols and he therefore asked the Court to hand them over to the Arsenal for execution.

Two of the accused, as stated, were sentenced to four and a half years' and expelled from the Settlement. Two other prisoners were also expelled as the associates of criminals.

BILLIARD TROPHIES STOLEN FROM S'HAI CLUB

Thief Who Lowered Plate by Fishing Line from Billiard Rm.: Bar Boy Charged

An enterprising bar boy in the employ of the Shanghai Club appeared before Mr. Martin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Tsao at the Mixed Court on Wednesday charged with the theft of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Association Cup and the Shanghai Club Cup from the billiard room of the Shanghai Club.

The young man is alleged to have accomplished the theft by tying the pieces of plate on to the end of a fishing line and then letting them down out of a window in the club on to a little heap of sand underneath. Then he went round and collected the cups. Needless to state the billiard-room was closed at the time.

Det. Sub-Insp. Hunter related to the Court how at about half past ten on Tuesday morning he received a message from Capt. Barrett to the effect that the silver was missing, and was given instructions to recapture it.

Cups Returned by Pawnbroker.

The cups had been taken to Hongkew police-station by a pawnbroker, whose assistant had innocently accepted them from the thief and paid over $35 in exchange. When his master saw the cups, however, and noticed foreign inscriptions on them he immediately became suspicious and took them to the police-station. The assistant was taken to the Shanghai Club by Det. Hunter and shown the various bar boys and coolies who could possibly have committed the theft. He failed to pick out the delinquent, but on inquiries being made the No. 18 bar boy seemed indicated. This boy was the only one who affected European clothing, whilst the man who sold the cups also wore European clothes. On being confronted with this man the assistant recognized him as the man who pawned the cups, and when arrested he confessed. Detective Hunter went on to ask for a remand in custody, which was granted for one week.

In the dock on Wednesday, prisoner appeared in a very neat brown suit, silk shirt and accurately tied bow. He was arrested at the New World.

$16,000 DAMAGES FOR SHIP'S OFFICER

China Merchants to Pay: Gravity of Vinogradoff's Injuries

A. M. Vinogradoff, the ship's officer who brought a claim for Tls. 48,000 against the China Merchants' S. N. Co. for serious injuries sustained through falling from an unsafe ladder into the hold of the str. Hsinming in which he was employed as second officer, was on Thursday at the Mixed Court awarded $16,000 damages. The case, it will be recalled, had been before the Court for upwards of a year, and the hearing of expert evidence, both medical and technical, was only recently concluded. Mr. P. Faison and Mr. Fishman appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Lipson Ward for defendants.

The Court found that plaintiff's injuries from a fall had probably resulted partly in the awakening of his old sickness and thereby rendered impossible forever a return to his normal state of health. As regards the said ladder no mishap had ever occurred to the workmen who went up or down

Plaintiff in his capacity as second officer, should have known the condition of the ship and should have been careful at all times as to whether the said ladder was safe or unsafe in going up or down.

It was partly through his own carelessness that he had fallen down and as a result sustained injuries which in no way could attach blame to the China Merchants' S. N. Co.

The Court, however, took into consideration the gravity of plaintiffs injuries sustained as a result of a fall in the course of his public duties and also of the fact that it would be impossible for his health to return to a normal state.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co. would therefore, be ordered to pay to plaintiff compensation in the sum of Mex. $16,000, including in this amount salary and medical expenses of plaintiff. Further the defendants would pay the Court fees in the cause and the expenses of Dr. Ransom's examination to the amount of Shanghai Tls. 110, judgment to be satisfied within two weeks from date.

The Court considered it necessary to state that the case could in no way be considered as a precedent. The judgment was final and the Court was not prepared to hear any application for a rehearing.

At H. M. Police Court last Friday, an Indian was charged before Mr. G. W. King with having been drunk and disorderly in East Hanbury Road on Thursday evening. It appeared that the culprit had had too much Hongkew firewater, causing him to upset a hawker's stall and scatter cakes and other delicacies about the roadway, and to give some trouble to the Chinese who, hauled him to the police station. He was ordered to pay $2 compensation to the hawker and pay a fine of $5, or spend the next seven days in gaol.

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CORRESPONDENCE

CHINA'S NON-EXISTENT SHIPPING LAWS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a brilliant instance of what can and does happen in China, a country with an increasing mercantile marine but no Laws to govern the same, the case of the ex-s.s. Roberto Figueras may be interesting to those of your readers connected with shipping. The named vessel which is owned by Chinese, has for some time past been moored in the upper reaches of the Huangpu. It was recently decided by her owners to despatch the vessel to Tientsin and I would here emphatically observe that, had she been under a foreign flag, the particular authorities responsible would not have granted her (in her present condition) a certificate of seaworthiness to navigate a six foot canal. But this is China and of course practically anything is permitted by those whose duty it apparently is to exercise supervision over Chinese shipping. It is assumed, however, that the ex-Roberto Figueras underwent *some* kind of a survey by the local Customs officials, for it is a fact that she was granted a "pass" or "certificate of seaworthiness" to undertake the voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin. It might be observed at this juncture, in view of what follows, that the typhoon season is well under way.

Three foreigners were appointed within the last few days as master, chief and second officers of the ship, the engineers being Chinese. Incidentally it may also be mentioned that the ship is fitted with water tube boilers. On the master boarding the vessel he commenced a tour of inspection and found the old "Spanish galleon" in a most interesting condition. Firstly, not a single brass fitting was visible, every piece of equipment containing this metal having been removed or stolen, even to the berth door handles. Secondly, the hatch tarpaulins (one to each hatch) were merely rags and absolutely useless for the purpose to which they were intended. Next, the hatches themselves were, for means of utility, about on a par with that kitchen commodity known as a cabbage strainer and an application to the Chinese agents to supply some wood in order that the hatches be secured and strengthened, was refused Finally, the Chinese engineers reported experiencing boiler trouble, but their representations were ignored and the agents gave the master orders to leave for Tientsin. He accordingly sailed yesterday, or at least tried to, for less than an hour after vacating her mooring, the old hulk wheezed up in the vicinity of the Ta Ta wharf, her engines definitely refusing to take her any further owing to the boiler tubes having absorbed an excess amount of Huangpu mud which clogged their respiratory system and thereby impeded breathing. The vessel was then re-moored and there she now is.

That is the sorry story in brief and it is pertinent to inquire what have the Chinese Maritime Customs to say about it, for they granted that hulk a "pass" as being efficient to weather a typhoon and reach Tientsin? We will not surmise what the plight of that ship and crew would have been had she sufficient energy left in her to reach the Yangtze mouth and then had experienced a typhoon of the severity which sealed the fate of the s.s. Mylie last year; the sequel would have been unpleasant to contemplate. However, the case of the ex-Roberto Figueras is but one one of many which certainly do not reflect to the credit of the Chinese Maritime Customs. I am unaware as to whether the vessel was "carried" by a foreign insurance company, neither am I concerned on this point. But what I do stress is that the Chinese owners deemed it advantageous to their interests to engage a quota of foreign certificated officers to take that vessel to Tientsin and it is in the interest of foreign certificated officers serving in Chinese-owned vessels that these disclosures are made. Then *why* do the Chinese Maritime Customs insist on approving as fit for deep sea navigation on a precarious coast, "crocks" which in any civilized country would years ago have been relegated to the break-up yard or else disposed of to the B. A. T. for conversion into four ounce-tobacco tins? Was not the case of the Hwah Jah with her rotten funnel guys, missing rivets, flukey cable shackles and defective exhaust pipes, a lesson enough? It would seem not. Or is it necessary for some of these aforesaid "crocks" to founder with the probable loss of life, before the Customs officials will be inclined to regard a little more seriously those responsibilities which they seemingly at present view with utter unconcern?

In conclusion I am bound to submit, having in mind a number of parallel cases that have come to my personal notice within the past few years, that the position of the local Harbour Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in so far as Chinese shipping is concerned, is a huge edifice of make believe, operating on "Rules" and "Regulations" which it may impose but cannot enforce, the whole therefore being carried along from day to-day by that admirable quantity which is so useful in commercial and social circles—bluff!

W. E. KIRBY.
Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

PONIES OR CARS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It is cheering to see by your "Notes and Comments" yesterday that the rider is not entirely forgotten, though his "rights," if he has any, appear to be very low down in the municipal scale.

I am a motorist now, but once was a rider, and as such I must contradict your assertion that "Avenue Foch is to be metalled throughout its length and width because the motorist wants it." He does not want it. I motor, driving myself, along it four times a day at least, sometimes oftener. There is ample room, on each side of the sanded strip for riders, for two cars to pass (one overtaking the other) and there is no great press of traffic along it at any time.

The result of metalling the centre of the road will be that the motorist, instead of driving along the edge of the sand as he does now, will take the centre of the road, making it just as difficult to overtake another car as it is now.

The average car is driven at 18—20 miles per hour along Avenue Foch as it is, so even if there be not room to overtake no great hardship would result. When in addition to this there is room for four cars abreast without encroaching on the sanded strip it is a mere fabrication to say "the motorist wants it."

Why can we not have the real reason for once? Or is the nigger in the wood pile a son of one of our City Fathers? We all know that there are scores of roads urgently needing attention, both in surface, width and control, that should take precedence of one of the best motoring roads we have, and one that might well be saved for the enjoyment both of motorist and rider.

I am, etc.,
GREEN BONNET.
Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is a known fact that however wide a boulevard, accidents will happen and one is inclined to take advantage of too wide spaces and drive a little recklessly and undoubtedly the "pony strip" on Avenue Foch serves as a line of demarcation between east-bound and west-bound traffic. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see how this important thoroughfare can be kept in its present condition very much longer and for the sake of a few riders, practically all during these early hours of the morning, retard the use of a natural traffic artery. In no other city of the world will be found such consideration for the few and space allotted them on a principal road. Avenue Foch is the natural outlet of Avenue Edward VII and the nearest real thoroughfare parallel and adjacent to Nanking Road. The writer proceeds along this road three or four times a day by motor and does not agree with the statement that motorists (and also ricsha riders) do not desire to have the whole service metalled. The majority of my friends have often remarked on the unsatisfactory condition of the road. It is almost impossible to proceed up and down Avenue Foch without at times encroaching on the dirt surface and the result is a cloud of dust. On a windly day the dust is lifted without the assistance of any vehicle with most unpleasant results. That this is relly the case can be judged if in no other way by examination of the metalled portions of the road which will be found strewed with the dust from the pony track, giving the whole thoroughfare a very untidy appearance, to say the least.

In order to test the case out from the pony riders' point of view, a friend of mine has taken the trouble to arise early and reports that on two fine mornings, between the hours of six and eight a.m., he stationed himself at the corner of Hart Road and saw 16 riders in all during the two days, not counting mafoos, a remarkably small number considering the stir in the market. It will be noticed, however, the majority of motorists have turned off by the time Hart Road is reached and in my opinion, while the whole surface should be metalled westward up to Hart Road, the remaining portion might well be left in its present condition, at least for the present. The city is growing westward and so the pony riders also are taking up residence further out. By all means give them all the tracks possible within the residential districts, but do not sacrifice our very few decent thoroughfares even if a little inconvenience is caused thereby.

I am, etc.,
PLAY FAIR.
Shanghai, July 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Play Fair's" letter, advocating the metalling of the entire surface of Avenue Foch and thus abolishing the riding track, would not be worth replying to were it not for the misleading suggestions he makes. Let us take them *seriatim*.

DUST.—A third of his letter complains about the dust. The riding track is sand, not dust, and if he is a motorist he must be aware that sand is deliberately scattered on our principal streets daily (Nanking Road for one) for the benefit of traffic. By ignoring this fact and calling it dust, however, it is dragged in as an argument against the rider.

USE OF THE ROAD.—It is unfair to take a census of riders using the road in the middle of summer. From September till May there are certainly one or two hundred riders a day.

ACCOMMODATION.—Excluding the space taken up by the riding track down the centre, Avenue Foch is wider than most main roads in Shanghai. It is wider than Nanking ,Bubbling Well and Avenue Roads and Avenue Joffre, allowing for the trams. If it is metalled all over we shall see some improvised means of dividing the traffic erected like the islands in Avenue Edward VII, which are neither effective nor ornamental. A long strip of grass or garden down the centre of Avenue Edward, with intersections at crossings would be more effective and far less of an eyesore than the existing iron standards growing on asphalt islands. Much better leave the the riding track as it is in Avenue Foch; it is useful in dividing traffic, a boon to a large number of riding men and women, and could be used for no other good purpose, unless "Play Fair" considers a road that will accommodate eight cars abreast a good purpose. If he does he is not a good motorist.

WHOSE SACRIFICE?—"Play Fair" must be new to Shanghai or he would not suggest that Avenue Foch is being "sacrificed to riders." It has been a riding road for a great many years and, moreover, is the only one in the Settlement now. The rider has no other means of reaching the country. Why should the only possible road he can use be sacrificed to the motorist? The motorist has the following roads leading from the central districts to the country:—

Rue Lafayette
Avenue Joffre
Rue Ratard (only a few yards away from Avenue Foch)
Weihaiwei Road (which is scheduled to be cut through)
Bubbling Well Road
Avenue Road
Sinza Road

Seven roads to the riders' one and your correspondent signs himself "Play Fair"!

I am, etc.,
COTTESWOLD.
Shanghai, July 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the letter appearing in your paper this morning "Fair Play" states that during two hours in the early morning a friend of his counted only 16 riders making use of the track on the Avenue Foch. As he is giving these figures to show how little the riding track is used it is only "fair play" to point out that he has chosen the one time of year when very few men are riding. At this season the majority of ponies are being summered, in fact it is only the polo ponies which are being kept in training and they get all the exercise they require on the polo ground.

It thus comes about that there are few ponies to ride during these months and moreover on these sticky mornings riding is not very pleasant, so many men who for nine months in the year never miss a morning are now never to be seen on the roads. Let your friend get up at 6 a.m. in October and stand at his corner for as long as he did the other day and he may be quite surprised to find that he can count nearer 160 than 16 riders.

Many men ride in the mornings who have not got the time to go so far afield as the end of Avenue Foch before beginning to ride—to them the Avenue Foch is a blessing. It takes a motorist say three to four minutes to turn off into the Bubbling Well Road and about five minutes to go to the Avenue Joffre, should he be so anxious to avoid the sand from the riding track, but think of the rider wending his weary way on a hard road for about 30 minutes each way at a walk!

The motorists have every road to themselves except Avenue Foch, surely riders might be allowed to retain the one and only avenue left to them leading from the open country to the district round the Race Club where most of the ponies are stabled.

It might also be pointed out that the Council tax ponies—for what purpose is this tax levied? Is it to help to keep the roads in repair for motorists?

I am, etc.,
GIVE AND TAKE.
Shanghai, July 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It does not speak well for some of the letter writers of Shanghai that they must commence their replies with the inevitable "So and so's letter is really not worth while replying to, don't you know, but. ." and the also inevitable observation that the other person "must be a recent arrival in Shanghai" or words to that effect. One gets so tired of this sort of thing, really. While I have been absent a number of years, which perhaps enables me to realize better what is taking place here and future possibilities, yet it is true I lived in this city previously, before the days of Shanghai's tramways and the New Garden Bridge.

I should indeed have called it 'sand' and not "dust" but all the same, it does fly about dreadfully and unlike the sand distributed on the streets purposely, is several inches thick and, when disturbed by any vehicle or a geegee, it is rather unpleasant. Still I am not emphasizing this at all or even the immediate paving of the street in question, although many people do and are very emphatic about it. I should say the whole thing could wait another three to five years but what I did wish to emphasize in my letter was the inevitableness of it. It must come sooner or later. Anyone who has a vision of greater Shanghai will realize that and must also be aware that at the time the Yang King Pang was filled in, it was expected and planned that this most adjacent through boulevard parallel to Nanking Road should serve the purpose it is now intended. I am told by riding friends (I have a number) there used to be riding tracks well into town and quite a fuss was made at the time they were done away with. And so the years slip by and one lonely track to reach the country. They are out there themselves where the riding tracks are located and one day perhaps Avenue Foch will be built up solid with department stores, garages and even buildings of the N.C.D.N. type. Well, enough of this, or Cotteswold may think I'm kidding. But perhaps he is not aware that next to Los Angeles, California, no city in the world has so changed its appearance and made such rapid strides along certain lines as Shanghai. And so I say, either this year, next year or certainly within five years, Avenue Foch will no longer have its trail of sand,—it is inevitable.

One other thing. Let him choose the days in the year best suited to riding and I shall come with him and take my stand at any corner on Avenue Foch and we shall have a Chinese clerk count them as they go by. Unless he tips off all his riding friends I think he will be pretty disappointed. He says one to two hundred riders in a morning. Let's make a date.

PLAY FAIR.
Shanghai July. 23 1924

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The only point on which your correspondent "Green Bonnet" failed to contradict "Play Fair" in his advocacy of the metalling of Avenue Foch was in the number of ponies ridden on it. I had a count taken this morning by two persons between the hours of 5 and 8 a.m., and, despite the fact that it was a very hot day and riding somewhat of a burden, 99 ridden ponies passed between Seymour and Hart Roads in the three hours stated. Your correspondent mentioned that on a day not stated by him 16 riders, barring mafoos, passed along this piece of road between 6 and 8 a.m. Was it Monday morning, "Play Fair," when most riders give their mounts a rest, or was it pouring with rain?

I am, etc.,
CROSS COUNTRY.
Shanghai, July 21, 1924.

MUSICAL WORMS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to W. J. H.'s inquiry of the 11th instant ("N.-C. D. N." 14.7.24) I might say that we had a similar experience in our garden last year, but in our case it was our Japanese Amah who drew our attention to the worms.

At present I am on holiday up here and only this morning my wife called me out into the garden to listen to the same thing and true enough the sound came from worm holes.

Hoping that these few lines will convince W. J. H.'s disbelieving friends.

I am, etc.
D. K.
Mokhanshan, July 16, 1924.

P.S. Hearty congratulations on the 60th birthday of the "N.-C. D. N." and best wishes for continued success.

D. K.

JOSMITEL AND HIS FRIENDS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Josmitel" should equip himself with the solace of a Nestle's feeder or invest some of his energy in improving a few of the relics of the Shanghai Tramway Co., say, as a preliminary step, transforming the now existing cars, as follows:—

The car proper into the first class exclusive, making the two "gaol" doors one into entrance and the other exit, instructing the respective conductors, under the threat of a fine, that the doors are used properly, and seeing that no coolies are allowed in and only highbrows to be admitted.

The trailer to be made into third class, building two sliding doors at the ends of it, giving the men in charge the same instructions as above, with the additional threat that no beggars, tramps, loafers, ricsha and wheelbarrow coolies, also nondescripts carrying baskets, market or iron wares, dogs, cats, and other usual paraphernalia, are to be benefited with the use of the trailer—and for the shades of Confucius and Mencius, see that the mechanism be replaced by one similar to those in use in the capital of Europe or America, as this kind of cigarette is somewhat dangerous and can burn one's figures. Be it also suggested that a conspicuous sign should be placed as soon as the car is filled, say, *Full, strictly no more admittance*, and that the allotted number of people are to be carried and not to pack up the vehicles like coal barges.

The "North-China Daily News" may be "Josmitel's" beloved, I don't contest his right to the manifestation of his affection, but he would invest his love with the genuine spark if he should pursue the policy I prescribed, and it is better than to lavish, on Mr. Bruce

Lockhart, all the curios of the Book of Etiquette.

And it would be far cooler in this weather.

With appreciation of the space allotted,

I am, etc.,

S. A. B.

Shanghai, July 19, 1924.

P. S. For "Josmitel's" peace, I beg to divulge the open secret that I am not Mr. Bruce Lockhart.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have rarely read a letter more beside the mark than that signed 'S. A. B.' which appears in your columns this morning.

As regards the letter of 'Josmitel' which it appears you yourself Sir had 'overlooked' without looking over, I very much doubt if a cleverer or wittier letter has ever appeared in your columns, which is saying a great deal. What is more, to do Mr. Lockhart justice, I don't suppose anyone appreciated its gentle humour and irony more than the victim himself. True, the term "Bumptious Bruce" was rather rude, but its excellent alliteration excuses its truth. Indeed, in view of Mr. Lockhart's recent advocacy of the "manly art" I admire Josmitel's restraint in abstaining from using the obvious title of "Bruce the Brutal." Please look more carefully into your W.P.B. or the more remote recesses of your sanctum and see what else you may have "misplaced," and perhaps you will find some more of a similar kind—but I hope not on the same subject.

Yours hopefully

A. HANSON.

Shanghai, July 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Again once more I politely demand favour to requisition me minimum space in your uplift journal, to bander few words re frivolous remarks of one "S.A.B." contained in yesterday's edition. This time I guarantee "*Multum in Parvo*," as aforesaid empty frivolity remarks require only scanty passing notice.

"S.A.B.'s" kindly recommendations for me to indulge in solace of Nestle's feeder, is warmly received, but regretful to express I unable to join him in his infantile pastimes during such hot weathers. *En passant*, I might mention and for benefit all jaded readers, that just now I concentrate on soulful ginger ale highball, which are muchly solaceful, also vimmy and peppy during depressful summer weathers.

I think, Sir Editor, it is great possibility, that if "S.A.B." eschew Nestle's feeder and join me in soulful highball, he not conjure up and perceive so multifarious "beggars, tramps, loafers, dogs, cats and other useful paraphernalia" crowding our tramcars. It is well-known household fact that Nestle's feeder are very potent, and the mental confusion of "S.A.B." as depict in letter to editor, seriously signify too freely indulgence of said feeder. Prudence require that he should consultate Chinese amah or wet nurse before indulge in such debauchings, especially during such enervating weathers.

Although I condescend to agree that Tramway Company very backward in coming forward with newly improvements, I am dare to express that they will hastily invent new mechanisms "for shades of Confucius and Mencius," if "S.A.B." will beforehand give advices as to date of proposed visit of said illustrious shades. Last year Tramway Company make hughely profits, and if humbly approached by special delegation of City Grandfathers, I dare to express that said Company will spend few dollars for aforesaid improvements, and may be grant free passes to such ancient visitors. Such extraordinary expense can easy recover by additioning only one copper to fares of aforesaid tramps, loafers, dogs, cats, etc., and crediting blame for said increase to depreciating copper currency Undoubtedly few extra dollars will accrue, which may be devote to little extra dividend next year, and thusly Virtue will be Reward handsomely.

I do not claim honour for discovering such super-financial schemings; indeedly no. Such inventions are originate by great John D. When he desire to foundate university at Timbuctoo, or hygienic steam laundry in Iceland, he merely addition only half-cent per case to kerosene oil on Pacific Slope, and few dollars left to foundate hospital in Peking.

I think it is waste space for "S.A.B.' to interject in P.S. that he is not Mr. Bruce Lockhart. Even school boy can detect such colossal differences, and I think Mr. Bruce not feel flattered at such interjection. Mr. Bruce is very forceful, although sometimes impolite in his dissertations to harassed editor, but always very intelligently and grammatically so, even for greenhorn to understand. But, as to "S.A.B.'s" weirdly conglomeration of windy words for newly inventions on tramcars; well, Sir Editor, it would be muchly *infra dig*, for me to indulge in impolite expressions thereto, so I merely conjoin with ancient expression: "Nuff said!"

With my hearty excuses, Sir Editor, for inflictings of such unprofitable discussions, which I otherwise eschew, but forced upon me by untimely screedings of "S.A.B."

Trusting you are surviving hot weathers,

I am, etc.,

JOSMITEL.

P. S. When I travel in Scotland, I never have hear "nuff" said. Scotchman always say "Ah weel mon, jist anither wee drappie." Excuse such frivolity jokings, Sir Editor, but, *tout voulez vous*, these are "Dog Days," i.e. to wit: —Silly Seasons.

J. M.

Shanghai, July 21, 1924.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN ON THE STREET

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is it not time that we took up the question of the Russian children on the streets—the little mites who stand the whole day long in the broiling sun or the pouring rain trying to sell things that nobody wants, who feed off hawkers trays or not at all, who are subject to the continual insults and jeers of the Chinese coolies. It *must* be stopped and quickly.

What if our own children were doing this?

How should we feel about it then? Try and imagine it? Day after day, night after night. The pity of it. Wealthy Shanghai. The prestige and influence of Western civilization—can it allow this to continue?

Outside the French Club on the "Glorious" 14th were two little mites trying to sell flags at 12.30 a.m. There were tears in their eyes, eyes that could scarcely keep open, they should have been abed hours before. Possibly no bed to go to, and yet some of these children may have been born and nurtured amid all the luxuries and comforts of life—some may not.

What matters it whether it is somebody else's business or not, whether their parents are to blame or not, whether we are wrong or right, we must get these poor little mites off the streets.

Is there one amongst us who dare refuse to help to right this terrible wrong. What is to prevent some of our charitable societies from getting into touch at once with some of the leading Russians and organizing some means of taking charge of these little martyrs.

We dare not refuse this charge to help these little outcasts in a strange land through no fault of their own.

Why should they suffer? If there is any manhood in us let us stop it and at once. If dollars are wanted they will be forthcoming.

"*For inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, ye did it unto Me.*"

And if we do it not?

I am, etc.,

REX.

Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

I was indeed glad to read "Rex's" letter in your esteemed paper this morning and I think so will many others. I was walking over the Garden Bridge the other morning when I met the two bigger children (the boy and girl who stand daily at Hall & Holtz, and Lane & Crawfords) with, I presume, their father, both children resemble him very much. I saw him pinch and pull the little fellows ear, for what reason I failed to see. The father (I presume) is a stalwart, strong-looking man, and can be seen any day between Whiteaways and the Bund, puffing a cigarette and keeping an eye on the children. No doubt the children get a lot of money this way for I saw the little fellow counting five 29 cent pieces before 11 a.m. in front of some Chinese. Something can and must be done to rectify this. The tired little mites after they have finished in Nanking Road usualy go along all the seats on the Bund and Gardens. There are also another pair of smaller children supervised by another man, himself on the small size, in the same way.

Enclosing my card

I am, etc.,

A MOTHER.

Shanghai, July 20, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

The light thrown on this subject by "A Mother" makes it all the more imperative that something should be done to stop the practice of sending these children on to the streets.

Even this slight information shows what a cruel practice it is and probably means torture for the children in addition to their other miseries. The more the public support them with contributions and the parents find it more and more profitable, the longer will the children be kept at it—the natural result of greed and brutality—yet, no doubt, if the public refrains from contributing the children will receive still more brutal treatment.

Is there no means by which the police can take action? For instance, what about hawkers' licences? Could not the parents be prosecuted under this head? No doubt the police have the power to refuse licences to children of this age.

In any case the number of children of the age in question, say 4-8, amongst the whole of the refugees cannot be great and a comparatively small sum would be needed to take charge of them entirely for the day, feed them and give them some sort of kindergarten instruction and even, if no better means offer, "compensate" the fathers for their "losses" by a small daily payment—a bad principle, but still worse to leave the children on the streets.

Will not some influential and educated Russian give his, or better still the Refugee community's views on the subject? They would be very helpful.

Your editorial note, for which I thank you, discourages any interference, but this does not lessen the responsibility of every individual man amongst us. We men and fathers of Shanghai are incurring a heavy responsibility if we allow these children to continue to suffer such a life. We cannot salve our consciences with "a few small coins." Let the attempt be made even if it fail—never mind about "authorities" and "recognition."

My contribution is ready, but I want to be sure that it will be used for this particular object.

I am, etc.,

REX.

Shanghai, July 22. 1924.

WHO ARE THE CHINESE?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The recent researches of Dr. Shirokogoroff among the southern Chinese are certainly likely to arouse considerable interest among those interested in the probable affinities of the race who inhabit China. His suggestion also, that indications of an early *link* with a pre-Dravidian element are evident, is bound to challenge, by its very boldness, current opinion upon this subject. There is no room to dispute that certain types of southern Chinese do display both in feature and in physical development, traces of a racial type which has been classed as Negretto, but while this resemblance may be easily apparent in either facial appearance or by reason of stature, such evidence may go far towards establishing a pre-Dravidian infiltration in a limited area in the South, but may be considered to fall short in building an hypothese on which to base their source of origin.

It is an axiom in physical anthropology that those characteristics are most important in guiding us to indentify racial types which are less likely to be influenced by a change of environment accompanied by all the ensuing modifications. This is especially to be said of hair texture, which we know to be a primary characteristic in race classification, and this is one of the big factors which give the Chinese any claim to racial homogeneity. How far the substratum has underlain the southern element, may, I suggest, be best determined by a comparison of the extent of perpetuation of the Negretto type of spiral hair and the virile unassailable Mongol long straight black hair, rather than by the head measurement.

If any reliable affinities with the Chinese race may possibly be discovered, no investigation should overlook the undoubted Semitic traits which exist in a largge proportion of the Chinese; traits if not actually Semitic; belonging to some not far removed branch originating near the same area of characterisation. The similarities appear in hair, in shape of nose, lips, and in certain predispositions to be commercial, fond of material acquisition and industrious.

The whole study of racial affinity resembles a vulnerable structure of probabilty, supported by a scaffolding of ingenious conclusion, and liable to be shattered by an anthropological bomshell hurled from some new quarter of research with sufficient reliable data behind it. The great enemy to research would appear to be the spread of industrialism which has a profound influence on the movement of peoples, and consequently interfering with social custom.

That the movement of Dr. Shirokogoroff is bound to be keenly followed in China and elsewhere, I am positive, and all may look forward with great interest to a further disclosure of his opinions.

I am, etc.,

L. F. ASHTON.

Shanghai, July 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In connexion with Mr. Ashton's reference to the value of the hair as a characteristic in race classification, it is interesting to remark how frequently personages in Chinese historical literature are described as having "red" or "yellow" hair, with occasionally also the description of the hair as being "curly." The characters usually translated "red" and "yellow" no doubt cover a wide range of tints, but they can hardly be extended to include black, and these references appear to indicate at least a tradition of blonde and brunette types as being formerly common in China.

I am, etc.,

W. S. T.

Shanghai, July 22, 1924.

RESCUE OF SHIPWRECKED CHINESE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in the issue of your paper on the 18th and relative to the rescue of 42 shipwrecked Chinese.

We regret to inform you that your information was not quite correct and credit was given this Company and its employees which was hardly due them, and not sufficient credit to the Commander and crew of the Store Nordiske for a very meritorious act.

The first information this Company received was on the morning of the 15th and when we were handed the enclosed letter by a Chinese gentleman, who informed us that he was representing the Shantung Guild.

After ringing up Mr. Andersen, Engineer-in-Chief for the Great Northern Telegraph Company, to confirm the letter and if possible obtain further details, we were informed that the Captain of the Store Nordiske had picked up the crews of several wrecked junks. As these men were in a very distressed state owing to insufficient clothing and food, the Captain and crew of the Store Nordiske had supplied them with several days' food and all clothing available and in addition the Captain had given these men a sum of $30 and then landed them on the North Saddle Island.

Mr. Koh Hai Sah asked what would be the cost of sending out a tug and when informed of the price, he said the Guild could not pay, should a tug be available. The salvage steamer Saucy was the only vessel we had available and Mr. Ko was informed we would send her out as soon as steam could be raised, irrespective of whether they paid or not, but if they could see their way to paying for the cost of the coal consumed, such a sum would be acceptable. On learning that the cost of the coal would be about Tls. 300 he offered to pay this sum in advance, but this we refused to accept and suggested the matter be left over until after the men had been brought to Shanghai.

The Saucy was despatched the same afternoon and the next morning arrived and anchored off the North Saddle Lighthouse. Unfortunately while at anchor she struck what we believe to be either an uncharted rock or submerged wreck and has sustained damage which will call for very extensive repairs covering several weeks.

The shipwrecked men were landed at Woosung according to instructions from Mr. Ko Hai-sah and he was informed of their safe arrival

After questioning these men Mr. Ko Hai-sah informed us that none of them were from junks owned by him and that such being the case he could not see his way to paying the Tls. 300 first offered, but that he would pay $300 and hoped we would accept the amount toward the expenses.

We are, etc.

WHEELOCK & Co.
Agents.

Shanghai, July 21, 1924.

The enclosed letter is as follows:—

Mr. Ko Hai Sah,
Wing On, Great Eastern Hotel,

SIR,—We beg to inform you that we have received the following report from the Captain of our Cablesteamer "Store Nordsike":—

"On way out yesterday rescued 37 Chinese from 3 junks one of which named Mo Ching Shang anchored 3 miles northwest of "Side Saddles" but without rudder and masts and leaking badly."

The Captain adds that all rescued were landed at "North Saddles" Lighthouse, but they ask you to send help immediately as they have only food for 5 days and the Lightkeeper is unable to give assistance.

Kindly confirm the receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. ANDERSEN.
For General Manager.

Gt. Northern Tele. Co., July 14, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One cannot but feel a certain amount of admiration for the writer of the letter which appeared in this morning's issue wherein he has taken the bull by the horns, so to speak, and exposed the contemptible working of a Chinese mind and I am strongly of the opinion that much good would be done if more exposures of a similar nature were made as I imagine these Chinese "gentlemen" would lose a certain amount of face by seeing their names exposed in the press.

Here we have the crews of three Shantung junks, 42 men in all, saved by the cablesteamer Store Nordiske from shipwreck, and probably death, the Captain supplies them with food, clothing and money and goes to the risk of placing them on an island and to the trouble of notifying their Guild that they require further assistance, doing everything in accordance with the best sea traditions.

The Shanghai tugs are approached and are ready and willing to carry on the rescue but as they are not a philanthrophic institution they quite naturally seek to cover their bare expenses and rightly so, of course. Their salvage tug Saucy is despatched and has the exceedingly hard luck to meet with a serious accident, she rescues the shipwrecked men and lands them at Woosung. Here steps in a Chinese gentleman who now seeks to uphold true Chinese traditions by offering dollars in place of taels as previously agreed upon, he seems to think Tls. 7 too much to pay for saving a shipwrecked man from his own trading junk and what cares he for the damage the Saucy sustained while effecting the rescue, what would he care if the crews had all been drowned? perhaps nothing?

While speaking of shipwrecked men I should like to ask what is being done for that most unfortunate shipwrecked man, the laodah of the Fuhle?

I am, etc.,

NAUTIC.

Shanghai, July 23, 1924.

*In justice to the Chinese gentleman referred to we believe that he is not to blame, the responsibility resting on his guild, and that he paid the $300 out of his own pocket. But what of the guild's action?—Ed.

AMERICANISM.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For some time now I have been studying American (U. S. A.) publications of various kinds, politi-

cal, literary, scientific, etc., with a view to understanding the conditions spiritual and otherwise in that great country. This is a difficult task, as to understand the spirit of a country one should live in it and be of a sympathetic temperament.

In the course of my reading, amongst other things, I have often come across the words "Americanism" and "Americanization" used as if they were a well defined quality and process, respectively.

I have never been able to find a definition of Americanism, and I suppose, that as the word has been in use for quite a long time in the U.S.A. it carries a quite definite meaning to everybody there.

A movement is on foot, it would seem, to Americanize the incoming immigrants as fast as possible, and laws have been passed to restrict the immigration of certain races which, it is alleged, are refractory to this Americanizing process, and to facilitate, on the other hand, the immigration of certain other races alleged to be susceptible in a high degree to it.

By inference, of course, I might come to certain conclusions, but these might be incorrect, and therefore I would much appreciate it if some American in China would come forward and explain what Americanism really is. In other words, I would like to know whether Americanism is a well defined code of ethics, a national philosophy in the sense of Confucianism as it might be applied to the Chinese, or whether it is simply a word used to signify certain characteristics of the U.S.A. native, which immigrants as a rule lack, and which it is thought desirable that they should acquire as soon as possible, and if so what they are.

Any information on this subject would be greatly appreciated.

I am, etc.,

SEEKER.

Shanghai, July 22, 1924.

A WISTERIA PEST

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The young shoots of my wisteria become covered every year with a small red bug, which kills them. I wonder if any of your readers could tell me of any method of preventing this.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, etc.,

GARDEN.

Shanghai, July 19, 1924.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One would like to suggest that a new point of view from which to regard the Russian Refugee situation is well worth while considering at this juncture.

Hitherto, it has been the habit to ignore the "Reds" and only to listen to the "Whites."

I suggest that Shanghai need not concern itself about the why's and wherefore's of Communism in Russia at all and that it should simply recognize facts—and face those facts.

What are the main facts:

1.—The Soviet Government has been recognized by the Governments of Great Britain, Italy, China, and others.

2.—The representative of the Government in Shanghai is, I believe, Mr. Elleder—therefore it follows that in any arrangements or negotiations contemplated for dealing with Russians and their affairs, Mr. Elleder should be consulted, and his opinion and advice sought.

The policy, hitherto, of local persons interesting themselves in Russian affairs and people has been to ignore the outstanding fact that the Soviet is the power in Russia to-day, and has been so for the past six years. Locally, they have ignored the fact that Mr. Elleder represents that power and has done so for some time past.

Is it worth while continuing in this fashion?

It will hearten those who persist in thinking that the only respectable Russians are those who live out of Russia, to remember that the Russian Soviet Delegation in London has been officially invited to, and received by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace—and that Delegation represents the hundred million or so of Russians *who live* in Russia to-day.

This circumstance, with its significance, should really be good enough for the well-meaning amateur politico-philanthropists who have been trying their hands at playing Special Providence to the local Russian situation for the past 20 months or more.

Consider, for a moment?

One of the proprietors of this very newspaper travelled across Siberia last May and you have published interesting notes of his about the journey.

This gentleman went to the Soviet authorities for his papers, and found no difficulty at all.

When he got into Russia he was not thrown into gaol, nor was he put upon the rack, nor was he condemned to die a lingering and painful death.

So, therefore, the "N. C. Daily News" itself has first hand evidence that life is normal and usual in Russia.

Recognizing that fact it is only a step further in the march of common sense to recognise the fact of Mr. Elleder's official existence, and that his authority and advice are ready at hand, if sought, for attempting to deal with the local situation? Why not be thankful that at last there is an official representative of the Russian people here in Shanghai, and make use of this practical benefit?

Where Buckingham Palace has led Bubbling Well need hardly fear to follow!

A solution will begin to loom in sight as soon as Mr. Elleder—*and all he represents*—is invited to assist in the matter.

Hence the caption—"New views for Old!

SHANGHAILANDER.

Shanghai, July 23, 1924.

SIMON PETER.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Rev. Rowland's sermon, which you published yesterday, contains some criticism of alleged Roman Catholic beliefs.

One might expect that a man who has presumably made theology his life-study should know something about the teachings of the Catholic Church but this seems, at least in the present instance, to be a wrong idea.

Mr. Rowland opens up with some remarks about Rome taking Peter's appointment (as the rock upon which Christ would build His Church) at its literal meaning; he states that "it is surprising indeed how much may be said in support of the primacy of Peter" and that "if you grant apostolical succession you are logically bound to accept the Papacy."

This is all perfectly true; nevertheless, there are churches which, despite claiming apostolical succession, ignore the logical consequences of their claim. The question is:—Why should Christ's unmistakeable words *not* be taken at their literal meaning?

Mr. Rowland thereupon proposes these three theses (with his comments):—

(1) Rome believes in a celibate ministry.

(2) Rome believes in a hierarchy of which the supreme authority is vested in the Pope.

(3) Rome declares that the apostles, being themselves infallible, have handed down to their successors the "essential gift of infallibility."

ANSWERS:

(1) Celibacy is a matter of church discipline, which the Catholic Church may impose and remove at will; it is, for instance, not imposed on the Eastern Church in Communion with Rome. That, for a priest, a life in celibacy is a more ideal one than one in matrimony is clearly indicated in scripture.

(2) To see a renunciation of authority, in the quotation Mr. Rowland gives, is surely absurd. Compare this with Mr. Rowland's words "it is surprising how much may be said in support of the primacy of Peter." May it not, with greater truth, be held, that it is surprising that anything can be said against the supremacy of Peter?

(3) The reverend gentleman could not resist the temptation to throw on the table the trump card he had up his sleeve.

"Infallibility"! what a wonderful word to wave before an admiring congregation! Bad faith being out of the question, his only excuse is his abyssmal ignorance of his own subject matter.

In a few words; papal infallibility amounts to this: The Pope is only infallible when he, speaking *ex cathedra* as supreme pastor and ruler of the church of Christ on earth, solemnly pronounces judgment on points of faith and morals to be held by the universal church.

That is all! But it is great, it is wonderful and it is neither more nor less than the literal fulfilment of Christ's promise to His Church!

I am, etc.,

PAUL.

Shanghai, July 22, 1924.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR, Referring to Mr. Sokolsky's articles appearing in this morning's issue, I beg to invite attention to an error appearing therein relative to the qualifications of the President of the United States.

"The President of the United States is elected for a term of four years. He must be 35 years of age, a *native* born citizen and resident within the United States for 14 years immediately prior to election.'

Articles II. Section 1 (4) of the Constitution of the United States reads:

"No Person except a *natural* born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a Resident within the United States."

I am, etc.,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Shanghai, July 22, 1924.

MIXED (COURT) ARITHMETIC

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following from a contemporary seems to need a bit of explanation:—

> Keepers of opium dens and smokers appeared in great number at the Mixed Court this morning. One proprietor was fined $60 or 1 month, another $30 or 3 weeks, while a score of clients were given the option of $3 or 3 days each.

Now why, we ask, should those getting briefer sentences be assessed more heavily, *pro rata*, than those who get longer ones. The court fines one man $60 or one month; but another getting 3 weeks is fined only $30. It should be $45 if Justice does not need to unbind her brow and wipe her streaming eyes at the injustice of it. But worse is to come! The poor villains who were fined $3 with the option of three days in gaol are assessed at the rate of $30 a month. Perhaps the smaller fry is coming into his own and some day the offenders ideal of a ten cent fine or an hour in gaol may be reached.

I am, etc.,

EUCLID.

Shanghai, July 24, 1924.

A junk laden with stones and sand, coming up river on Wednesday afternoon, collided with a Chinese torpedo boat, one of the vessels watching the three Russian ships. The Chinese press reports that the captain of the man-of-war hauled the master of the junk aboard and proposes to keep him there until he pays for the damage done.

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Health Education on Saturday morning, it was announced that a gratifying interest in the problems of health was being taken by the Gentry of the Chinese City, who had approached the Council requesting the services of one of the Chinese Doctors of the staff to act as Chairman of a proposed Board of Health. As the term of office of Dr. V. B. Appleton has now expired it was announced that Dr. Iva M. Miller would act as head of the Child Hygiene Department, assuming her duties in September. It will be remembered that Dr. Miller was for 12 years connected with the Isabel Fisher Hospital, Tientsin. She has been conducting a summer school for Chinese teachers in Changli, (Chihli) this summer under the auspices of the Chihli-Kiangsu Educational Association. A hearty vote of thanks was given Dr. Ernest Mammen, who for the past year has been director of the Community Hygiene Department and who is leaving for America shortly. The Committee hope to secure the services of Dr. Richard A. Bolt, the well-known child hygienist of America, for work in China with the Council.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Licensing of Bicycles.

The following letter is published for general information:—

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, July 15, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 2, stating that the French Council had decided, in principle, upon the licensing of bicycles operating within the French Settlement, and enquiring as to the Council's views on the subject.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to inform you that, prior to receipt of your communication, the Council had given consideration to this matter, and had, likewise, decided that the licensing of bicycles was desirable from the viewpoint of traffic control. Accordingly, it is proposed to obtain the requisite authority of the ratepayers for this licensing measure at the next annual meeting.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MCKEE,

Assistant Secretary.

P. LEGENDRE, Esq.,
Secretary,
French Municipal Council.

Police Report for June.

Several encounters between the Police and armed robbers took place during the month, in the course of which one Constable was killed and three others were wounded by bullets. In addition, four Chinese pedestrians were wounded, three passing motor cars were hit, and several foreigners narrowly escaped with their lives. Other cases of serious crime included the shooting of one foreigner by another on June 13, the shooting of a Chinese by another on June 19 and the death of a hawker on June 28 following injuries received in a fight. On June 26 a Chinese who had shot a Policeman in Chapei fled into the Settlement, commandeered a passing motor car and so made good his escape. Two armed robbers were killed by the Police and 10 others were captured. In all 12 cases of armed robbery were reported. Twelve Chinese were executed for armed robbery and murder committed in the Settlement. As regards serious crime occurring outside Settlement limits, 4 murders and 12 cases of armed robbery were reported in adjoining Chinese territory; 8 men arrested by the Municipal Police for armed robbery committed elsewhere were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and two men were executed. As usual a number of arrests for being in possession of arms in the Settlement were made. For the half year ending June 30, 74 reports of armed robbery were received, in connexion with which 53 persons were arrested. During June 352 reports of stolen property were made to the Police. These included 18 cases of burglary, 4 of housebreaking, 5 of godown-breaking and 6 of shop and office-breaking. These figures are 70 less than in the previous month and 60 less than in June last year. In 147 of these cases investigation was made with successful results. Three Chinese were arrested and sentenced for making false reports of armed robbery. Five foreign and 9 Chinese were caught in the Settlement and charged with trafficking in firearms, and 27 automatic pistols and some 2,000 rounds of ammunition were seized. Large seizures of arms and ammunition were also made by the Customs on board foreign ships in harbour.

In regard to the question of armed robbery generally the following remarks may not be out of place. An armed robber is the combination of a lawless man and a pistol. Lawless men are turned out in large quantities at the public expense as so-called soldiers all over the country. Disbanded in this neighbourhood (as some thousands recently have been) they naturally drift to Shanghai. No Authority can prevent them from doing so. Pistols reach Shanghai, also in large quantities, in foreign ships from foreign countries. Under the complex scheme of local administration these weapons can be landed and distributed without much difficulty. Considerable seizures of arms and ammunition are often made on board ships in harbour by the Customs Authorities. Smaller captures are not infrequently made in the Settlement by the Municipal Police. But as the Municipal Police do not function either on the river or on any of the private wharves they can actually themselves do very little to stop the entry of weapons into the Settlement from the direction whence most of them come. The Municipal Police, therefore, have to accept the existence of armed desperadoes in the immediate vicinity of their jurisdiction as a ready-made and unpreventable condition of affairs: that is, they are in the unsatisfactory position of having to deal with the advanced stages of a malady which ought to be checked at its source. The measures used include searches, raids, round—ups, domiciliary visits and so on. Pursued unremittingly, as they are, these activities are bound to bring the Police into conflict with those against whom they specially operate. When this happens firearms are used on both sides and members of the public are quite likely to get shot. This is a risk inseparable from the presence of armed criminals—which in itself, be it noted, is dependent chiefly upon the influx of weapons smuggled by foreigners in foreign ships from foreign countries. Evidence shows the illicit arms traffic in Shanghai to be a thriving business conducted on a large scale. That so many foreigners engage in it is chiefly owing, no doubt, to the insignificant penalties involved in case of detection. In one Consular Court the maximum penalty is three months' imprisonment. In another it appears to be 29 days. In another, an arms runner recently caught in the act of selling arms to a Chinese was let off scot free on purely domestic grounds. In face of sentences of this kind it is not surprising that so many foreigners engage in a trade from which large profits are obtainable. But until (among other things) the punishments inflicted on foreign arms smugglers are made really deterrent, shooting affrays will continue to occur in the streets and the lives and limbs of the public will continue to be endangered, notwithstanding the very thorough training which policemen undergo in the handling and use of their weapons and the constant efforts made to impress on them that even when engaged in conflict with armed criminals the safety of the public is a prime consideration.

During the month 62 opium and gambling raids were carried out by the Police from which a sum of over $4,300 accrued to the Council from fines and confiscations.

A plot to cause disaffection among local Chinese troops was discovered during the month. Anti-Japanese propaganda was active in the form of resolutions passed by students and merchants' organizations. The Paoshan District Association joined the anti-roadmaking movement by the Council outside Settlement limits on the score that the construction of extra Settlement roads infringes China's sovereign rights. The fact that these so-called sovereign rights imply the exercise of sovereign responsibilities is a point that is commonly and conveniently ignored. An isolated copy of a poster appealing to the public to join the I. W. W. was found in the Settlement on June 8. Eighty Russian refugees were repatriated by the Relief Advisory Committee during June. About 7,000 still remain in Shanghai. Over 600 soldiers are still either on board the three ships in the river or in camp near Woosung. The efforts of a few nondescript foreigners and foreign born Chinese to establish a local Ku Klux Klan came to a sudden end on June 26 when the Chapei Police raided the headquarters of the organization and arrested seven persons connected with the movement. A new gambling establishment, run by foreigners who were formerly connected with "The Wheel" in North Honan Road Extension and other notorious resorts, was opened at Minghong, twenty miles by road from Shanghai, apparently under the protection of a high Chinese military official. The local cigarette tax trouble is by no means over. A number of dealers have been arrested by the authorities and many others have suspended sales as a protest. Eleven strikes involving 14,000 working people occurred during June. The price of rice averaged $11.80 per picul as against $10.80 in May and $12.50 in June last year.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

OBSTACLES AT THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

Divergent Views Regarding £40,000,000 Loan: Bankers Said to be Influenced by Politicians: Dawes Plan and Versailles Treaty

London, July 19.

The smiling and satisfied appearance of the delegates to the inter-Allied Conference gives reason to believe that substantial progress lies behind the colourless and formal *communiqués*.

It is now known that, thanks to the helpful suggestions of the other delegates, especially the American delegates, the first committee has gone a long way towards reconciling the conflicting British and French proposals concerning German default and sanctions.

The main plank has already been adopted. It provides that the Reparations Commission, with the addition of American delegates, shall be the deciding authority regarding default. Such American delegates shall be appointed by unanimous vote of the Reparations Commission or in the event of failure to secure unanimity shall be appointed by the International Court of Justice. It is generally believed that the remainder of the agreement is now largely only a matter of adjusting the formulae.

The centre of activity during the week-end has been removed to the Chequers to which the principal delegates have been invited after inspecting the Wembley Exhibition to-day.

Secretary of State Hughes, interviewed on his arrival in London, said that American sentiment was very strongly behind the Dawes Report as it now stood. "We believe that prompt execution of it," he declared, "is of the greatest consequence."

The American Bar Association will proceed to France for a few days as guests of the French Bar.

London, July 20.

The inter-Allied Conference yesterday continued to make remarkably satisfactory progress. The first and third committees have completed their tasks in general agreement and the second committee expects to conclude on Monday after which the plenary sitting will be held as early as possible.—Reuter.

Washington, July 19.

President Coolidge is well satisfied with the progress of the negotiations in London.

Government circles welcome the suggestion that Mr. Owen Young should be chosen fiscal agent for the Reparations Commission.—Reuter's American Service.

Conference Sub-Committee Nearing Agreement: The Railway Question

London, July 20.

The Second Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference has appointed two sub-committees; the first sub-committee, dealing with the economic integrity of Germany and the Ruhr, will meet to-day and there is a good prospect of reaching an agreement by to-morrow. The second sub-committee, dealing with the railway question, has concluded its sitting, but has not reached a definite conclusion and will merely make a report.

A plenary meeting of the Conference is expected as soon as the first sub-committee has reported. It is understood that the important question of getting Germany's consent has not been mentioned up to the present.

Belgian Premier's Optimism

London July 21.

The progress of the Allied Conference is officially revealed by an interview with M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier, in which he declared: "I believe that we are now in sight of our goal and that the problem of reparations is about to find the solution that has been sought for long."

The general lines of agreement of the First Committee are: (1) that after the establishment of a default, in which connexion the Reparations Commission, with the addition of an American shall be the deciding authority, the nature of the sanctions shall be determined by the Allies after consultation with the American Agent-General and representatives of bondholders; (2) that the service of the loan shall enjoy prior claim on the German revenues, and (3) that apart from the foregoing provisions the rights of the signatory Governments under the Peace Treaty are reserved.

An important matter requiring settlement is the question of getting Germany's consent.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that the newspapers, including Herr Stresemann's "*Die Zeit*," profess the greatest anxiety at what they describe as the change of the basic provisions of the Treaty.

On the other hand, Reuter's Paris correspondent reports that the French press, with the exception of the extremists, is in general delighted with the compromise.—Reuter.

Paris, July 21.

Interviewed by the London correspondent of a French paper, M. Herriot, the French Premier, said that the work of the Allied Conference was far from being ended but important results had already been reached. Never had inter-Allied negotiations been carried out in a more cordial atmosphere and never had more sincere and mutual comprehension facilitated discussions. M. Herriot paid a tribute to the British delegates, who, he said, were realising more and more France's moral and political situation.—Reuter.

London, July 21.

The question of the Ruhr railways is proving a thorny one at the sittings of the Conference subcommittee and there is reason to believe that the matter will probably be referred back to the whole Conference.—Reuter.

London, July 22.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday and to-day conferred at length with the chief delegates to the London Conference. Subsequently the Cabinet held its weekly meeting, which was advanced by a day in view of the probability of the plenary session of the Conference opening to-morrow.

It was noticeable to-day that M. Herriot is looking pale and tired and apparently suffering from strain. The comments of French newspapers, based on long despatches from their correspondents, make it clear, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent, that serious difficulties have arisen. The difficulties are chiefly due to the attitude of the bankers, notably the American, towards the protocol drafted by the first committee on July 19, which, they consider, does not give sufficient security to investors in the proposed loan of £40,000,000 to Germany. Even M. Herriot's organ, the "*Ere Nouvelle*," joins in the chorus of newspapers, declaring that the bankers are influenced by politicians hostile to the Reparations Commission and aiming at preventing France retaining her freedom of action in the event of German default.

The "*Matin*" describes the difficulty as serious and almost tragic. It says that, if M. Herriot refuses the bankers the guarantees they require, the Dawes plan will fall to the ground and, if he agrees, it will ultimately mean revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Later.

Whatever happens, a full meeting of the Allied Conference tomorrow is almost certain, at which the reports of the three committees appointed last week will be considered.

The financial experts had two long meetings with the representatives of the bankers to-day regarding the Allies' views about security for the £40,000,000 loan. It is expected that the views of the bankers will be submitted to to-morrow's Conference. The sub-committee of the second committee expects to finish the examination of the question of restoration of German economic unity to-night in readiness for the consideration of the Conference to-morrow.

July 23.

In anticipation of a crisis in the Inter-Allied Conference, an unusual crowd of sightseers assembled at Downing Street to-day. The principal Allied delegates were closeted with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas in the Cabinet room this morning.

The sub-committee examining the question of restoration of German economic unity has not completed its labours as expected, and the holdng of the plenary conference will depend on the result of its labours.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that uneasiness at possible Conference developments is expressed by all the newspapers today. It is feared that M. Herriot, while determined not to yield France's right to isolated action in the event of German default, may accept a compromise which would simply gild a bitter pill.

The "*Petit Parisien*" suggests that M. Herriot should not hesitate to sacrifice the £40,000,000 loan rather than permit encroachment of the Treaty and the sovereignty of France.—Reuter.

Plenary Session: Dominions Delegates in Attendance

London, July 23.

The plenary session of the inter-Allied Conference re-assembled this afternoon. The delegates included the Canadian Senator Belcourt, while the High Commissioners of Australia, India, South Africa and New Zealand were present in the capacity of observers. The Conference sat for two hours and some progress was made. No new plenary meeting was arranged, but it is understood that the various committees will sit during the week-end, when several questions will be submitted again to the committees for further consideration.

M. Herriot will probably go to Paris to-morrow and return on Monday.

Later.

The official *communiqué* on to-day's plenary session of the Allied Conference states that Mr. MacDonald made a statement with regard to the representation of the Dominions and India, similar to the announcement made in the House of Commons recently by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomas.

Afterwards a committee of jurists was appointed to report on the question whether the putting into operation of the Dawes plan gave rise to questions, and, if so, which would require to be settled by agreement with Germany and what procedure should be adopted in order to arrive at such agreement without in any way running counter to the Treaty of Versailles.

The consideration of the report of the First Committee was deferred pending the conclusion of the work of the Second and Third Committees.

Sir Robert Kindersley submitted the report of the Third Committee with regard to the organization to be established for putting to proper use the payments by Germany, particularly deliveries in kind. The Committee was of opinion that the Reparations Commission and the existing inter-Allied service were eminently suited for this purpose, and that, therefore, it was unnecessary to appoint a new body. As a result of discussion the terms of reference of the Third Committee were extended.

The report that M. Herriot would leave for Paris at the week-end to consult the French Parliament with regard to the negotiations in London is officially denied.

The Committee of Jurists, mentioned in the official *communiqué*, consist of Sir Cecil Hurst and M. Fromageot. The work of this committee is regarded as the first step towards getting German representatives to appear before the conference.

Security for German Loan

Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, had a long conference with Mr. MacDonald today. Subsequently the Prime Minister interviewed the bankers, including Mr. Lamont, Sir Montagu Norman and Sir Robert Kindersley, with regard to the question of security for the investors in the loan to Germany.

It appears that Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, who is visiting England in an unofficial capacity with the American Lawyers' Association, has been in consultation with Mr. MacDonald and other Conference delegates. He saw M. Herriot to-day at the American Embassy in company with the American Ambassador.—Reuter.

A Critical Stage

London, July 24.

Though competent French quarters in London admit that there is certain to be a deadlock, feeling is not pessimistic. It is not believed that the Conference is about to break down. On the contrary, a prominent member of the French delegation declared that a way would certainly be found eventually out of the difficulty with regard to the proper guarantees to the bankers and the maintenance of the sovereign rights of France according to the Treaty of Versailles.

British circles also are not pessimistic with regard to the Conference, but are now convinced that the Conference will last some time, possibly until the first week of August.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the press in general agrees that the London Conference has reached a critical stage but that it is premature to talk of a rupture.

The "*Petit Parisien*" anticipates that the difficulty with the financiers will be overcome in a few days by the adoption in a modified form of the suggestion of M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier, that in the event of necessity for imposing fresh sanctions other than those recommended by the expert committee, the Power which imposes such sanctions shall guarantee the service of the German loan.—Reuter.

AMERICAN HELP IN EUROPE

Important Pronouncement of Policy Endorsed by White House

London, July 22.

Mr. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, was the guest at a dinner of the Pilgrims Society last night. The Duke of Connaught presided and the Prince of Wales, Members of the Cabinet and many distinguished personages, including overseas representatives, were present.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the guest, said that they appreciated very highly the services Mr. Hughes had rendered to the world and mankind by the generous manner in which he had always regarded different important questions. His presence in London at present was greatly important. There was a warm feeling in England towards America. Anything which would promote that feeling would be of lasting interest to the whole world.

The Prince of Wales, supporting the Chairman, said that he hoped to visit the United States again in the autumn.

Mr. Hughes, replying, said that America could be counted upon as a non-aggressive power, devoted to the interests of peace. They believed that the Dawes plan opened the path to confidence and prosperity and they were therefore deeply interested in its prompt execution.—Reuter.

Washington, July 22.

The White House regards Mr. Hughes's declaration at the Pilgrims' dinner in London that American assistance in the economic rehabilitation of Europe might be counted on, as a general statement of American international policy under the Coolidge Administration. Mr. Hughes and President Coolidge had discussed the speech beforehand.—Reuter's American Service.

***No more important telegram than the above has been received for longer than we can well remember, especially when taken in conjunction with the presence of an American representative in the Allied Conference in London now sitting. Unfortunately all we received yesterday of Mr. Hughes's speech at the Pilgrims' dinner was as follows:—

> Mr. Hughes, replying, said that America could be counted upon as a non-aggressive Power, devoted to the interests of peace. They believed that the Dawes plan opened the path to confidence and prosperity and they were therefore deeply interested in its prompt execution.

Clearly from the statement now emanating from White House Mr. Hughes must have said something much more positive and arresting than this milk-and-watery summary suggests. In view of the extreme importance of the speech and of the new policy indicated, Reuter's Agency would receive the gratitude of British and Americans alike if it would cable even now the fullest possible report of what Mr. Hughes said.—Ed.

THE TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Sound Reasons for Britain's Abstention: To Safeguard Peace in the Pacific

Geneva, July 19.

Powerful opposition to the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, drafted by the League of Nations last year, is forthcoming in a letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who states, *inter alia*, that the proposals will entail an increase rather than a decrease in the British naval and military forces, and tend to the formation of rival groups of Powers, thus reverting to the old system of alliances and counter-alliances. Moreover, Mr. MacDonald maintains, it implies an undesirable extension of the powers of the Council of the League, which would become a powerful executive organ instead of a consultative body.—Reuter.

Paris, July 21.

The Left organ, the "*Ere Nouvelle*," defending Britain's refusal to join the pact of mutual assistance drafted by the League of Nations, says that Frenchmen forget nowadays that Britain depends on her Dominions as much as and perhaps more than the Dominions depend on Britain. It is just as important for Britain to assure peace in the Pacific as in Europe. The possibility of a conflict between the United States and Japan looms on the horizon and it will be impossible for Australia and, therefore, Britain to remain indifferent to it.

The League's draft pact in no way assures peace in the Pacific, because the United States refuse to adhere to it. If Britain accepted the pact, she would be giving Japan a purely one-sided assurance.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT AND THE HOUSING BILL

Two Defeats in Committee Stage: Virtual Agreement of Builders' Unions

London, July 22.

The Government's score of defeats now totals 10 after the passage of two adverse votes in the committee stage of the Housing Bill in the House of Commons. In the first case a Liberal amendment was passed by 201 votes to 155, and in the second case a Labour amendment, which the Government had accepted, was rejected by 137 votes to 119. In both cases, however, Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, accepted the decision of the House.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Wheatley surprisingly announced a virtual agreement of the builders' unions regarding the provision for skilled workers, outlined in the scheme, speeding up the process of apprenticeship by the enlistment of the assistance of technical schools and evening classes, and also the promotion of semi-skilled labourers.—Reuter.

RUBBER SALES MUST BE RESTRICTED

Obligation to Pay Debt to U.S. Does Not Include Supplying Rubber at a Loss

London, July 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a dinner to-night of the Society of Planters of Malaya, recalled that he took the responsibility of recommending to the Cabinet the rubber restriction scheme.

He felt strongly that a great industry like rubber, in which millions of British capital was sunk, deserved constant support from the Colonial Office. Rubber was a commodity which was one of our few remaining methods of paying our debt to the United States.

Our American friends, on the one hand, demanded the uttermost farthing of the debt we had incurred on behalf of the Allies in the course of the common struggle against Germany. On the other hand, they erected enormous barriers of tariffs, which prevented payment in goods of what the Legislature so strongly demanded.

Mr. Churchill said that he had always felt that, however seriously our obligations might be judged, yet we were under no obligation to supply our American friends with rubber at a loss (cheers).

The idea of the restriction scheme was obtaining stability, which would enable the industry to get upon a solid foundation. The British Empire was entitled to obtain a reasonable margin of profit on its rubber production. It was the duty of the Government to facilitate arriving at such a result. He hoped that, on the basis of the scheme, they would be able to deal effectively with the difficulties of the industry, which was one of enormous consequences for the Empire.

Dutch Holding Aloof.

The Chairman, Mr. O'Hara Hickson, responding, declared that the industry had decidedly turned the corner and the gate was closed behind it. Mr. Churchill's scheme was in no way a failure and, if only our friends across the water, namely, the Dutch, had entered the scheme instead of feathering their own nests, they would not to-day be in the position they were.—Reuter.

America Biggest Consumer

London, July 23.

Sir Eric Geddes, in the course of a speech to a representative gathering of all branches of the rubber industry at a dinner in connexion with the Empire Exhibition last night, dwelt on the great increase in the use of rubber. He pointed out that consumption in the United States was over six pounds per head and that in the United Kingdom one pound per head. America was the greatest customer of the plantation owner, and therefore the grower must serve this customer faithfully and well and must co-operate with him in promoting the development of the industry. Different views were held regarding rubber restriction in different parts of the world, but the maintenance of a steady supply was essential to the industry as a whole.—Reuter.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S SHIPPING SCHEME

Creation of Indian Ownership of Marine and Ultimately an Indian Navy

Simla, July 19.

The Government of India is discussing the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee, consisting of prominent Indian and British businessmen, recommending the formation of a mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry by the Government purchasing one of the existing British lines which will eventually be transferred to approved Indian owners.

The report suggests that coasting licences should be issued to those undertaking to employ a certain proportion of Indian seamen but no licences should be issued to foreign ships except those protected by treaty rights and ships flying the British flag.

It advocates that assistance should be given to Indian-managed ships by mail contracts and bounties and further recommends the creation of an Indian Navy capable of defending the Indian coasts, harbours and commerce.—Reuter.

OUTRAGE IN ALLAHABAD

Two British Soldiers Wounded

Allahabad, July 22.

Two artillerymen while visiting the Peshawar Zoo on Sunday were suddenly fired upon from behind by an unknown person with an automatic pistol. Both were seriously wounded. The assailant escaped.—Reuter.

THE DISTURBANCES IN DELHI

Hindu-Mohammedan Friction: Populace Excited by Mischievous Rumours

Delhi, July 24.

Although the communal tension is slowly easing, the disturbed conditions between the Mohammedans and the Hindus have not yet subsided. Sporadic acts of individual violence and the propagation of mischievous rumours serve to embitter the feeling of the excited populace. The authorities have taken firm measures.

The shops yesterday evening began to re-open, but during the night a Hindu was stabbed to death in consequence of which the majority of shops closed again.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN INDIA

Debate in the House of Lords: The Lee Recommendations: Civil Service Claims

London, July 22.

The House of Lords last night debated the Indian situation on the initiative of Viscount Peel, who asked for a full Government statement of policy. He drew special attention to the general constitutional situation, the question of applying the report of the Lee Commission, dealing with the acceleration of the Indianisation of some services and the provincialisation of other services, and the improvement of the financial conditions and security of tenure of European civil servants in India, whose recruitment in Britain was recently becoming difficult.

Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, replying, declared that, owing to the magnitude of the issues involved, it was impossible to pass judgement on the Lee recommendations within such a short period. In the meantime he sympathized with the claims of the civil service. He declared that recruiting in Britain for certain services had been temporarily suspended under the recommendations of the report, but British recruiting for the pivotal services was being continued. In this connexion he did not fear being unable to get sufficient applicants. With regard to constitutional reform, Lord Olivier declined to pre-judge the report of the committee which was at present exhaustively exploring the situation.—Reuter.

MURDER OF U. S. CONSUL IN PERSIA

Government's Expression of Regret: Many Suspects Under Arrest

Teheran, July 18.

A mob killed the American Consul here to-day.

The Consul and his Oriental secretary were photographing a public fountain when they were attacked by the mob. The secretary, a police officer and six policemen were injured.

July 20.

The shooting of the American Consul was the culmination of recent anti-foreign and particularly anti-British agitation conducted in the native press and elsewhere which the Government was unable to check owing to lack of a proper press law.—Reuter.

Washington, July 20.

The Persian Government has instructed its Legation here to convey to the American Government its deep regret at the killing of the United States Consul. It adds that the Presian Government will take all possible steps to punish the guilty.—Reuter's American Service.

Teheran, July 20.

Martial law has been proclaimed. Several suspects have been arrested.

July 21.

The murder of Mr. Imbrie, the American Consul, occurred while he was driving with an American friend, Mr. Seymour, in the neighbourhood of a fountain reverenced by masses of Persians daily.

The fountain was then surrounded by worshippers. The Americans alighted from their carriage a short distance off and the Consul held up his camera to photograph the scene. The crowd objected and surged towards the Americans, who hastily entered the carriage and drove off. The crowd followed and shouted imprecations, accusing the Americans of being "Bahais," a non-Mohammedan religious sect, and of poisoning the fountain. The uproar spread and the carriage was overtaken by a motor-cyclist and forced to stop.

Soldiers joined the crowd, who dragged out the Americans from the carriage. Mr. Imbrie defended himself with his stick until he was hit on the head with a sword. He attempted to rise, but was knocked down by a huge stone which broke his jaw. Mr. Seymour was freely struck. They were then dragged to the Cossack parade ground.

A police detachment managed to get the injured men into a motor-car and conveyed them to the police hospital. The crowd followed and broke into the building, smashing the doors and windows, and again assaulted the Consul, fatally.

Some hopes are entertained for Mr. Seymour's recovery.—Reuter.

SPANISH IN MOROCCO

Reported Reverses Denied: On Contrary Success Claimed for Gen. De Rivera

Gibraltar, July 18.

There is no confirmation hitherto of the report in the "*Matin*" of the Spanish army suffering a reverse in Morocco. The report is discredited in reliable quarters. Conditions at Tetuan are apparently normal.—Reuter.

London, July 18.

The Spanish Embassy declares that the report of the Spanish reverse in Morocco is false and says that news has been received in Madrid that the incursion of the Riffs in the territory of the Comars tribe was repulsed. There were over 400 enemy dead. The Embassy also states that the progress of General Primo de Rivera through the western sector in the Spanish zone has been very successful.—Reuter.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

Rebels Not Yet Suppressed: Airmen Bombing Battleship in Santos Harbour

Buenos Aires, July 19.

Frontier reports state that the situation of the rebels at Sao Paulo is desperate. They have utterly failed to secure the support of other States. The Government forces, who outnumber them by five to one, are endeavouring to coax the rebels from the town so as to avoid damaging it.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 18.

The State Department learns from Santos that the revolutionary movement at Sao Paulo is doomed. A decided turn for the better occurred yesterday.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 22.

Three thousand civilians are reported to have been killed or injured in the fighting at Sao Paulo between the Federals and the revolutionists. There have been no American casualties. The heaviest fighting up to the present took place on the night of July 20, but the situation has not materially changed. The rebels' numbers are estimated at least at 10,000 men.—Reuter's American Service.

Rebel Airmen Bombing Battleship in Santos Harbour

Monte Video, July 23.

The captain of the Greek steamer Andrios on his arrival here reported that he had been unable to finish unloading his vessel at Santos owing to rebel airmen bombarding the dreadnought Minas Geraes. The Andrios was obliged to leave port owing to the danger of bombs hitting the ship.—Reuter's American Service.

MANILA, July 23.—Chief Justice Manuel Araullo is expected to die at any moment.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMERICAN LAWYERS IN LONDON

Official Welcome to Members of U.S. Bar Association: Impressive Ceremony

London, July 19.

A notable gathering of American lawyers arrived in London to-day as the guests of the English Bar. The Law Society and the Canadian Bar Association party comprises 2,000 Americans and 550 Canadians, including their wives. The Americans are headed by Secretary of State Hughes and include ex-Ambassador Choate, Chief Justice Taft and Solicitor-General Montgomery Beck.

A fine programme of hospitality has been arranged, including a Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace and a Banquet, luncheons and receptions at the Mansion House, the Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities and the Houses of Parliament.—Reuter.

London, July 21.

There was an historic gathering at Westminister Hall to-day on the occasion of the official welcome to the American Bar Association. The ceremony was most impressive and began with a procession of 26 Law Lords and Judges, headed by the Lord Chancellor, resplendent in their scarlet and ermine robes of office. They then took their seats on a dais. In response to the summons of Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General in an eloquent speech presented the guests.

Viscount Haldane delivered a fine speech of welcome. He recalled some of the great legal figures of the past who had sat in that Hall. Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, replied in a great oratorical effort. In conclusion he said: "Here we sit together at the fireside in the old home of justice."

Mr. Justice Sutherland also replied. The ceremony concluded with a procession of judges.—Reuter.

BOER REBEL LEADER RELEASED

Sentence of Imprisonment on Ex-General Maritz Remitted

Capetown, July 21.

The new Government has released Maritz, the Boer ex-General who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on a charge of high treason in connexion with the 1914 rebellion. It will be remembered that the judge explained at the trial that the lightness of the sentence was due to the accused's sufferings in years of exile, while his fellow offenders had been released after a short period of imprisonment. Maritz has only served three months of his sentence.—Reuter.

ITALIANS ARRESTED BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Charge of Smuggling Drugs: Hard Times Nowadays for Rum-Runners

Washington, July 20.

The Italian Embassy has asked the State Department to explain the "arbitrary arrest" of the commander and seven officers of an Italian steamer on charges of smuggling narcotics. The officers were released after a night in gaol. The Embassy alleges that the Federal agents showed excessive zeal.

Between the depredations of highjackers who board rum-running craft and remove cargoes at the point of pistols and the increased efficiency of the Prohibition agents reinforced by coastguards equipped with speedy motorboats, the rum-runners' outlook is not promising. The Department of Justice, in statements, declares that the Government is preparing to take vigorous steps to control the situation by forfeiture of vessels engaged in the business and by prosecution of all persons connected with them.—Reuter's American Service.

LONDON, July 22.—The death is announced of Lt.-General Sir Ronald Charles Maxwell, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, at the age of 71.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Charles Kenyon

London, July 21.

Dr. Charles Kenyon, for a long time a medical missionary in China, died here to-day.—Reuter.

Sir Wm. Abbott Herdman

London, July 22.

The death is announced of Sir William Abbott Herdman, D.SC., F.R.S., late Professor of Natural History and Oceanography at the University of Liverpool, at the age of 65.

Sir William Herdman was President of the British Association for 1920 and was Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society for 1916.

Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy

The death is announced of Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, the well-known sculptor.—Reuter.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT OFF RHODE ISLAND

Passenger Ship Rammed by Tanker: Passengers Saved

Boston, July 22.

The tanker Swift Arrow rammed the new passenger steamer Boston, voyaging from Boston to New York, to-day off Point Judith, R. I., in a fog. Four passengers were killed. The others were transferred to boats and are being picked up by the Swift Arrow and other ships which rushed up in response to calls for assistance sent out by the Boston. The heaviness of the fog is hampering the rescue work.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, July 22.

All the passengers of the steamer Boston, which was rammed by the tanker Swift Arrow to-day, have been picked up.—Reuter's American Service.

JOURNALISM IN FAR EAST

Sir Roderick Jones's Tribute to Technical Efficiency and Good Tone

London, July 22.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's, was entertained to luncheon to-day by the Institute of Journalists on the occasion of the conclusion of his world tour. He dealt informally with the newspaper and journalistic position in the Far East and India and paid a tribute to the good tone and remarkable technical efficiency of the Japanese press and the English newspapers in the Far East and India.

Sir Roderick emphasized the growing desire of the best Chinese journalists and the vernacular press in India to attain the highest English standard of journalism and predicted an enormous development of journalism in China in the next 20 years.—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS ENTERPRISE

Government Prepared to Co-operate in Trial of New Marconi System

London, July 23.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, the Postmaster-General, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had decided to adopt the main recommendations of the Donald Wireless Committee. He added that meanwhile the Marconi Company had submitted proposals in respect of use of short-wave directive stations, so-called beam stations, for communication between Britain and the Dominions and India and had definitely arranged to erect a beam station in Canada to communicate with Britain.

The Government was prepared to co-operate in the trial of this new system. The agreement would be submitted for the approval of the House of Commons in a few days, by which the Marconi Company as contractors would erect a beam station in Britain, adapted for communication with Canada and capable of extension to communicate with South Africa, India and Australia.

The Government would only accept and pay for the installations if they fulfilled certain minimum guarantees, namely, communication at the rate of 100 words a minute for the following average number of hours daily throughout the year: With Canada 18 hours, South Africa 11 hours, India 12 hours and Australia 7 hours. Communication would only take place during the hours of darkness and one or two hours before and after twilight.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Refusal of North Ireland Government to Appoint a Representative

London, July 23.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council to-day heard the arguments of counsel to determine whether the Crown can instruct the Governor-General of North Ireland to appoint a member of the Irish Boundary Commission in view of the refusal of the Government of North Ireland to do so.

The committee announced that it reserved its decision and would communicate advice privately to the King.—Reuter.

DEBATE ON FINANCE BILL

Gloomy Picture of British Trade Conditions

London, July 23.

The Finance Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons to-day after a debate in which Sir Robert Horne (Conservative) drew a gloomy picture of the condition of British trade owing to heavy taxation, Mr. William Graham, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replying, admitted that much of British trade was being conducted under enormous difficulty. He expressed the opinion that the Government could best help by proceeding on lines of sound finance and mantaining British credit.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS A "GOING CONCERN"

With or Without America

New York, July 20.

Sir Herbert Ames, the financial director of the League of Nations, prior to leaving for Europe, declared that the League was a going concern. Even if the United States never joined, her absence would not kill or even cripple the League.—Reuter's American Service.

BOLSHEVIST HOPES OF LONDON CONFERENCE

London, July 18.

An optimstic view of the Anglo-Russian negotiations is taken by M. Rakovsky, who had a long conference at the Foreign Office this morning. Subsequently interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, M. Rakovsky said that many questions had already been settled and he expected that a general settlement would not be long delayed.—Reuter.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN IRELAND

Belfast, July 19.

Towns and villages in Ulster are gaily decorated on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, who begin a week's functions in various parts of Ulster on Monday. They were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by crowds on their arrival at Bangor, near Belfast, to-day.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES ASKED TO VISIT AMERICA

New York, July 20.

Mr. Charles Hall, the President of the Philadelphia City Council, sailed to-day on board the Majestic, bearing an official invitation to the Prince of Wales to attend the 150th anniversary of American Independence Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1926.—Reuter's American Service.

MALAY STATES FEDERAL COUNCIL

London, July 21.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, informed Mr. C. W. Darbishire (Liberal) that the nomination of a second Chinese Member of the Federal Council of the Malay States would be made immediately.—Reuter.

ITALIAN TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR FLIGHT

Marina di Pisa, July 23.

The Italian aviator, Signor Locatelli. will leave for London *viâ* Paris to-morrow in an aeroplane which was to have been used for the Polar expedition. He will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight to New York.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Simla, July 23.

It is officially stated that persistent rain-falls have led to unprecedented floods in the States of Travancore and Cochin. All bridges within 15 miles of Munnar, near Coimbatore, have been destroyed. There have been 110 fatalities in that area. Many persons have been injured and much damage has been done elsewhere.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL DISEASES

Kingston, Jamaica, July 23.

The International Conference on Tropical diseases opened here to-day. Sir Leonard Rogers and other British experts were present.—Reuter's American Service.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR U. S. INDEPENDENTS

New York, July 19.

Senator Wheeler of Montana has accepted the Vice-Presidential nomination on the La Follette Independent ticket.—Reuter's American Service.

£6,000 FOR TAPESTRIES

London, July 18.

A set of four old English panels, woven with Indo-Chinese subjects and called the Yale Tapestries, realized £6,000 at Sotheby's to-day. The panels were made from designs by Van Der Bank for Elihu Yale, the benefactor of Yale University. Until recently they have been the property of the Earl of Guildford.—Reuter.

A NEW B.-I STEAMER

London, July 18.

Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. to-day launched the British India twin-screw steamer Talamba. She is 466 feet in length and has a speed of 16½ knots. She will accommodate 1st and 2nd class passengers and will also be able to carry many passengers in her tween-decks.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

JAPAN READY TO MEET SOVIET

Conditions on Which Military and Naval Men Would Negotiate

Tokio, July 25.

While responsible circles refuse to comment on the proposed basis of renewal of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, which, it is understood, are being conducted in Peking after Mr. Yoshizawa's return to the Chinese capital at the end of the month, it is indicated that agreement was reached after the Cabinet meetings yesterday and the day before, presenting conditions by which an agreement is rendered less difficult.

These conditions, which are alleged to satisfy the military and naval sections of the Cabinet regarding the retention of the Saghalien resources, include a verbal apology by Russia for the Nikolaievsk massacre; longterm (stated to be 55 years) concessions for oil, coal and forests in Northern Saghalien, to be exploited by a Japanese company which will share profits with the Soviets: no concessions on the Siberian mainland; and retention of the Portsmouth Treaty with extension of Japan's fishing rights in Siberian waters. The question of debts can be postponed until after recognition, as in the case of British and Italian recognition of the Soviet.

If such conditions are acceptable to Russia it is understood that Japan is prepared to evacuate Saghalien in October.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FUTURE OF RUBBER

"Financial Times" Confidence in Approaching Demand for All World Can Grow

London, July 25.

The "Financial Times" publishes a supplement devoted to the development of the plantation rubber industry.

In an editorial article the journal says that the time cannot be very far ahead when all the rubber the world can produce will find ready absorption at an economic price.—Reuter.

GERMAN RAILWAYS UNDER ALLIED CONTROL

The Biggest Company in the World

London, July 24.

The organization committee of the German railways, consisting of Sir William Macworth, M. Le Verve, and two German nominees, have concluded its task of drafting the law turning the German State Railways into a company under Allied control, as laid down in the Dawes report.

The company will be the biggest in the world, with a staff of 700,000 men. The draft has been sent to the Reparations Commission for approval.—Reuter.

THE BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE

Employers' Firm Stand

London, July 24.

The building trades employers have decided that the lock out notices, which have hitherto been suspended, shall operate from July 26.—Reuter.

FATAL FIRE IN TEXAS

$1,000,000 Damage

Range,Tex., July 24.

Six persons were killed and 13 injured as the result of a fire, which destroyed an entire block in the business district. The damage is estimated at over $1,000,000.—Reuter's American Service.

NORWAY'S BIG PURCHASE OF RYE FROM RUSSIA

Christiania, July 24.

The Norwegian Government Food Commissioner has contracted with the Russian Legation for delivery in August and September of 15,000 tons of rye at 91 cents, c.i.f., from Leningrad, and 10,000 tons at 94 cents, c.i.f., from the Black Sea.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 18.—The Duke of Connaught to-day visited the Empire Exhibition and inspected the Malaya pavilion. He was welcomed by the Rajah Muda of Selangor and the Rajah of Perak, who presented him with a Malaccan cane on behalf of Malaya.—Reuter.

MANILA, July 23. — Letters threatening the lives of Secretary of the Interior Agoncillo and a number of witnesses in the investigation of alleged bribe-taking by the Board of Medical Examiners were received to-day. Some of the examiners are alleged to have taken bribes ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 pesos.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

LOST!—THE BRITISH SUMMER

The Rain It Raineth Every Day: Strikes, Syndicalism and Cabinet Indifference

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, June 12.

We always complain, I know, about the weather, but really there is a good deal of justification this year for such an attitude. May was a very bad month, with the result that there was really no definite spring weather at all, there being 26 wet days against the normal number of 12, and 3.2 inches of rain against an average for the month of 1.72.

Since June started five of its first 10 days have been wet, though even when it has been fine during daylight rain has fallen at night, so that no period of any 24 hours has been free from it. It is, moreover, not particularly warm, as although the average temperature is about 59.20, which is normal, there are very frequently high winds which add to the existing discomfort. As a result, all open-air sport has gone to pieces. There are days on which no cricket at all can be played. The Race Meetings are nearly all spoilt. The first Race at Manchester this week was run in a terrific thunderstorm. At Yarmouth the weather was so bad as to keep away all but the hardened race-goers. Open-air functions suffer similarly. The King was to have presented Colours at Aldershot yesterday morning, but rain caused a postponement. The Wembley Exhibition is never free from mud, and were it not for the vast amount of indoor accommodation the attendances would suffer very greatly.

Yet Other Countries Suffer

Owing to the floods the rivers have been so high that boating has been impossible. The Thames river season has, up to the present, been disastrous. Although it was sunny on Bank Holiday, the current was far too strong and the river far too high for boating. There were one or two who ventured out, and there have been one or two inquests. The high winds all round the coast have prevented boating at sea and reduced bathing to very small proportions. For the most part the holiday and health resorts are having very little sun, and on Tuesday, out of 59 places from which records were available only one—Lerwick—was spared rain. In other words, we are having very much the same summer at present as in 1921.

Yet, fortunately, visitors are not grumbling. They do not expect a tropical climate in this northern island, and they have experienced similar bad weather in sunnier lands themselves. "It rained for 20 days before I left America," said a well-known sportsman who has just arrived in this country. Reports from other parts of the world agree with our own experience.

Of course, the wet weather helps indoor entertainments, but towards the end of the year we shall begin to see the serious effects of the present wet weather. Agricultural Shows are having a bad time. All cricket clubs are complaining and transport industries, which rely on fine weather, are suffering severely. Fortunately, owing to the relative absence of real thunderstorms, there is little loss of life and little damage to property.

For one week we have had a complete cessation of politics, though members have only seven days' holiday and Parliament starts again on Monday. There is a great deal of business to be done and although some people say that there will be a General Election in August, when the Government will go to the country on its Housing Proposals, which are not liked by anybody, owing to their being mere juggling with figures. I do not in the least see why they cannot retain office, if they wish, until next year. At all events, the Ministry is not making progress, though I would not go as far as asserting that among the unthinking its popularity is diminished.

Labour Power Labour Unrest.

What annoys people more than anything is the obvious fact that the existence of a Labour Government synchronizes with industrial unrest. It is no good pretending that this is not the case. All over the country there are sporadic outbreaks by Labour agitators, of which we are now having the worst in London, in the shape of another partial stoppage of all Underground traffic, the third in six months. It is quite an irresponsible outbreak, disowned for the most part by the Unions concerned, and regarded by the Government with an appalling amount of complaisancy.

That this is so, is shown by Mr. Shaw, the Minister of Labour, who calmly announced in the House that so long as the railways were not nationalized the Government did not see why it should interfere in a dispute of this nature. He hurriedly tried to modify the bad impression that sentiment caused, but, of course, it did represent the views of the Government, who never intervene if they think it will pain Labour feeling. Ministers are always frightened of being hauled over the coals by the "Daily Herald" which, though supposed to be a Government organ, appears to be entirely in extremist hands.

The public, though never badly disposed towards wage claims, if they are justified, very much resents the present way in which it is "held up," and will not forget what is happening when the time arrives for expressing an opinion on Labour methods generally. Railway workers are, as a matter of fact, not badly paid, but Communist influences are spreading very rapidly, and I could quote at least half-a-dozen trades where the workers are taking up a Syndicalist attitude, in other words, claiming that the industry should be solely run for the benefit of the workers in it, irrespective of any gain either to Capital or to the community. This doctrine is now even being applied to the Post Office.

Calendar of Crime

We have finished the police court proceedings both in the Bungalow murder case and in the Byfleet poisoning affair. In each the accused person has been committed for trial. Now we have another alleged poisoning case at Edinburgh, in which it is suggested that a young man of good family, 22 years of age, tried to poison his mother and father with arsenic. The woman died, but the man recovered. The police are, in addition, industriously prosecuting all promoters of semi-public racing sweepstakes, but we shall have to have legislation to make it perfectly clear what the law is on the subject. For the moment we are having fewer motor accidents than is common about this time of the year. Drivers are evidently getting more careful, and the authorities are invariably sending to prison everyone found to be intoxicated while driving any sort of motor vehicle.

Undoubtedly, London is gradually filling up with foreign visitors, and perhaps for that reason there are more indications of swindles than there have been for a very long time. The "confidence trick," the "Spanish Prisoner" fraud and the "gold brick" swindle are all being hard-worked and, curiously enough, there are still many people who are taken in by them. The hotels are very full and it is not very easy to obtain emergency accommodation at the best-known resorts, though it is not difficult to do so if one is willing to go a little further afield. The theatres are doing quite as well as could be expected, while Opera is prospering unusually. There does not, however, seem to be a sufficiently large musical public to make the multitude of small concerts pay. Prices are hardening a little, though there is no very perceptible change, while the average visitor will probably be agreeably surprised to find that in the shops, at all events, he will not run the risk of being overcharged. One might have thought that with one million unemployed there would be indications of this in the public thoroughfares, but the contrary is the case. Were it not for the very poor weather the season would be a very good one; as it is, it might be a good deal worse.

LABOUR NEW HOUSING BILL

Side-tracking Public Attention from the Unemployment Fiasco

FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Manchester, July 19.

Mr. Wheatley's 1924 Housing Bill is the Labour Government's first notable effort in constructive legislation. Labour leaders have long claimed that they were better fitted to cope with the shortage of houses than the leaders of any other political party. They made the same claim in regard to unemployment but their record on that evil is as dispiriting as that of their opponents. It is, in fact, worse, for their promises were greater. Nothing is now more disheartening for a labour worker than a few hours with a pre-election Labour periodical. Mr. Fred Bramley, M.P., is at present one of the most vociferous apologists for the inactivity of his leaders. When Mr. Baldwin's Government was in office he wrote an article for the "Daily Herald" which contained the following—

"Schemes for finding work are not difficult to discover. They are held back because they are not immediately profitable to private speculators. We have the schemes, the natural resources, and raw materials; we have the man, woman, and mechanical power in abundance; we also have the money raising power represented by the credit of the entire community. There is only one element necessary which is not there, and that is the will of those in authority to utilise their powers and face their responsibilities."

Labour has now been "in authority" for nearly six months and has only succeeded in making the evil more acute by its budget proposals.

£2,500,000,000

There is every reason to suppose that the many pungent comments on the Government's ineptitude in dealing with unemployment have stimulated it into making its housing proposals a little more grandiose than they would otherwise have been. Certainly no Minister has ever before confronted Parliament with a legislative proposal estimated to cost £2,500,000,000. Yet this is the estimate of the total cost of Mr. Wheatley's proposals. That he should get them put through without a division says a great deal for his skill as a parliamentarian and is an acid commentary on the bad records of his political opponents, who have unsuccessfully attempted to patch up the evil for the last six years. A political party which opposed any scheme that seemed likely to solve the problem,—no matter what its cost might be,—would get short shrift from the electors at the next general election.

It is common knowledge that few industries contributed a larger proportion of its workers to the Army during the war than the builders. Thousands of them found a permanent resting place on the world's scattered battlefields. This diminution of workers, in conjunction with the enormous arrears in building created a more acute labour problem in the building industry than in any other. To make matters worse tens of thousands of young people celebrated the end of the war by getting married and demanding the immediate production of those promised homes that were to be fit for heroes to live in.

The Building Tyranny.

They were not forthcoming. Building material manufacturers had organized themselves into a great combine and were getting immense profits on their products. Building operatives were well organized, refused to work more than a 44 hour week, demanded very high wages, and steadfastly refused to listen to any proposals for the dilution of their numbers by the admission of semi-skilled labourers able to do the rougher forms of bricklaying. The anti-Labour press persistently attacks these operatives for their unsocial conduct. There are two sides to the qquestion. Like the workers in many other skilled industries the operative builders have been greatly impressed by the sad fate of the operatives in the engineering trade. It may be remembered that the engineers during the war consented to a dilution scheme on the understanding that pre-war conditions should be reverted to when the emergency was over. The employers never kept their side of the contract and a skilled fitter or turner to-day earns a smaller weekly wage than a corporation scavenger.

As a result of these difficulties the local authorities engaged in house-building under the first State-aided Addison scheme found that it cost more than £1000 to build a pre-war £120 house. The Geddes economy axe lopped off the State subsidies. Addison quarrelled with Lloyd George and the whole scheme collapsed. Fewer houses were built than in an ordinary pre-war year and the position of the homeless grew steadily worse. Under the Baldwin *régime* Mr. Neville Chamberlain sponsored the 1923 Housing Bill, which ensured substantial State subsidies for newly built houses but did nothing to ensure the provision of them for the class most in need. It was a failure. In nine months it only provided 4,645 completed houses; a mere crumb in comparison to the deficency.

An Enormous Price

Mr. Wheatley's Bill offers a State subsidy of from £9 to £12.10.0 per annum for 40 years for each house of a certain specified kind built under the provisions of the Act. The total number of houses allowed for is 2,500,000 and the annual expenditure at the peak will be £34,000,000. The distinctive feature of the Bill is its attempt to provide newly built houses for workers at pre-war rents. It has been estimated that the proviso limiting the rents of these houses will increase their cost by £165 per house.

In presenting his Bill to Parliament Mr. Wheatley stated that the average cost of the land on which one of his new £500 houses will stand accounts for 1¼d. per week in rent, or 6s. 6d. per year. The cost of materials and profits amounted to £280, which put a weekly burden on the house of 1s. 10¼d. The cost of labour added another 1s. 3d. per week. Taken altogether the services of the people who by hand and brain gave service to the erection of the houses cost 3s. 9d. per week of their rent. The whole of the remainder—6s. 6d. per week, was taken up by finance, and it went to those people who lent their surplus wealth for the erection of the houses. Since 1900 the price of money had gone up 1¾ per cent. This increase was an additional £400 on every working class house erected in the country.

The Tyranny Stands Firm

Prior to presenting his Bill to the House Mr. Wheatley met representatives of the building trade operatives and the building material manufacturers. He was unable to persuade the former to agree to admit to their craft any of the surplus labour now on the market, or to up-grade their semi-skilled assistants already in the industry.

Their only concession was a promise to reduce the years of apprenticeship to four, and largely to increase the proportion of apprentices to men. The manufacturers agreed to charge no more for their products than the prices ruling last January unless such increases were justified by causes over which they had no control. This promise not to profiteer was confined to members of the building materials combine. The manufacturers outside the combine are alleged to have already increased their prices. To cope with these pirates Mr. Wheatley has drawn up a Building Materials Bill making it a punishable offence to profiteer in the sale of building materials required for house building. Offenders are to be liable to imprisonment and heavy fines.

Telling Criticism

The opponents of the Bill have an embarrassing quantity of telling objections to put forward against it. Firstly, they say it is unworkable because the crux of the problem is the shortage of labour and an increased number of apprentices will not make up for that deficency. Secondly, they allege that the nation cannot afford it and no subsequent government will consider itself bound to take over such a crushing heritage. Thirdly, they allege that the master builder's associations and the organizations of building operatives have held up the rest of the nation to ransom and dictated on what terms they are prepared to do work of national importance. The "New Leader" has no faith in the proposed penalties for profiteering, and prophecies that the measure will be as complete a fiasco as the previous War Bill against profiteering was. Many left-wing critics of the Government say that the Bill is nothing but a bit of adroit window-dressing put forward for vote-catching purposes in case there should be a general election in the autumn. Other critics describe it as a reprehensible form of subsidising low wages at the cost of the community. The homeless say that they will believe that the houses are coming when they see them. The average man with a house is now so used to hearing about national debts in terms of thousands of millions of pounds that a further thousand million does not mean anything to him, and it is impossible to try and excite him about it.

A Little Sunshine

The Liberal Party moved an amendment to ensure the payment of the subsidy on houses of a larger size than those specified in the Act. The proposed increase would have included houses of the kind rented by the lower middle classes from whom the Liberal party now derives most of its diminishing support. This amendment was ruled out of order on the ground that it might add to the charges under the scheme. At a subsequent debate Mr. Sunlight M.P. brought a little sunshine into the controversy. Under the ten minutes rule he craved permission to submit a Bill to solve the whole of the labour problem. For Mr. Sunlight has long marked the operative bricklayers' incurable aversion to laying more than a certain number of bricks per diem. To circumvent these Tired Tims he proposes to have the bricks made bigger by Act of Parliament. He appears to assume that the brick and mortar manipulator will not mark this conspiracy to rush the houses up, and will continue to lay his daily two hundred, or two hundred and 50 bricks by sheer force of habit. For a moment Mr. Sunlight's opportunity trembled in the balance for a derisive member ironically suggested that the new bricks should be made the size of one side of a house. Then the House slowly recovered its gravity and by a majority of one vote gave Sunlight the permission he craved.

NOT "MISERABLE SINNERS"

Mill Hill's Head on Boys and Religion

"It is positively unhealthy to tell a boy that he is a miserable sinner."

Mr. Maurice L. Jacks, the recently-appointed headmaster of Mill Hill School, made this declaration in an address at the annual meeting of the Sunday School Association.

"With the possible exception of English," he said, "there is no subject harder to teach than Scripture." He was speaking on "The teaching of religion in public schools."

The primary necessity was the study of the Bible itself—as literature, as secular history, as religious history, and as an account of the progressive revelation of God to a particular people.

School editions of the Bible, badly printed and hideously bound, were repellent to the sense of beauty which every boy possessed.

A boy had no conception of himself as a miserable sinner, and it was positively unhealthy to tell him that he was.

Most hymns, particularly those which described the world as a place of sin and woe, must be ruled out because they were packed with insincerity.

Mr. Jacks also warned his hearers against prayers cast in the form of "journalese," which conveyed to God information which one must suppose Him already to possess, and made mountains out of mole-hill particularities.

They appealed to a boy's sense of humour in the wrong way and bred a spirit of irreverence.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that it had been settled that a representative of any Dominion so desiring and of India would become members of the Empire delegation to the Conference on the panel system. Representatives so appointed would attend the Conference when not sitting as members of the Empire delegation. —Reuter.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Our Golden Treasury: Minor Vernacular Poets

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, June 11.

Scotsmen are not generally prone to disparage themselves, but in some directions they are surprisingly modest. Particularly this would appear to be so with regard to their poets. Burns, of course, has for long been the object of more or less discriminating, but always affectionate homage, but have the many singers before and after Burns been given the attention which is undoubtedly their due? Do Scotsmen really appreciate the fact that, as a nation, they have a heritage of poetry and song which few nations can surpass? Or must it be left to Englishmen such as Mr. G. K. Chesterton or Mr. De la Mare to love and acknowledge Scottish genius as it is revealed with magic in many a ballad and song? In the vernacular literature of its so-called minor bards Scotland has hidden away a golden treasury, the richness and variety of which is not widely enough appreciated. Among the many poets who have gifted something imperishable to this store, Robert Tannahill, the ill-fated Paisley poet, is not the least. And it is pleasing to record that the 150th anniversary of his birth is being celebrated in his native place. Tannahill is more than a Paisley poet. In a sense he has been overshadowed, as so many others have been, by the greater, more passionate, imaginative, and joyful genius of the National Bard, but some of his songs, "The Braes o' Balquhither," "Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane," and "Gloomy Winter's noo awa,'" have in them a refined tenderness and pathos unsurpassed by Burns. With him, as with so many other poets praised after their death, it was winter without and winter within. His life was uneventful, passed chiefly at the loom weaving silk and song. His death, by his own hand, was a pathetic commentary on the poverty of his brief existence.

In recent years there has been a revival of interest in Scottish vernacular literature, but some suspicion still lurks in the minds of Scots and others that the vernacular is a medium not suited for poetry. This, when it is not merely the result of that ignorant cosmopolitanism which in despising the local shuts out the universal, is due to false notions of what poetry or poetic expression is. If the aim of poetry is insipidity, abstractness, aloofness from reality, a kind of vigourless, unhumorous Nirvana of sweet syllables unrelated to the human heart and to its passionate experiences in a jarring world, then the vernacular of "The Jolly Beggars" or of "Tam o' Shanter," or of "The Two Dogs," is a medium unsuited for poetic expression. But if poetry is the passionate realization in appropriate language of the experience of man in face of reality, then the Scottish vernacular is an apt and inspiring instrument. One is tempted to say that what is wrong with "English" poetry at the present day is that it is not written in the vernacular. In other words, it lacks direct humanity, vigour, and music. The vernacular as a medium smells—some would say reeks—of the soil. It may be in itself unsuitable as a means of expression for the loftier poetry of exaltation, but in these very limiting qualities of racy realistic power its chief virtue lies. As a corrective to the lack-lustre verse at present being written as poetry in sweet imitative English, the Scottish vernacular, as used even by such a modest poet as Tannahill, is both necessary and desirable.

A Bowes-Lyon Romance.

In the Court of Session, Lord Morison granted decree of declarator that Miss Constance Mary Lyon, at present an assistant in a newsagent's shop in Aberdeen, is the eldest child of Hubert Ernest Bowes-Lyon, a grandson of the 13th Earl of Strathmore. She claimed that she was legitimated by the marriage contracted subsequently to her birth between Hubert Ernest Bowes-Lyon and the deceased Mary Agnes Hay Smeaton or Bowes-Lyon. Mr. Lyon and Miss Smeaton first met at the Kardomah Café staff dance in Edinburgh. Mr. Lyon was at that time an officer in the Black Watch, and was stationed at Edinburgh Castle. He furnished a house in Blackford Avenue, and installed Miss Smeaton there. The parties later went to live at Tavistock Chambers, Hart Street, London. There was an "irregular" marriage in Edinburgh, and later a marriage in a registrar's office in London. The child was left under the care of a Mrs. Collie in Aberdeen, and in a letter sent by Mrs. Lyon to Mrs. Collie she wrote—"I am sending a small gift to Connie. Please do not say it is from her mother. You will never call her by the name of Lyon or let her know that she has a mother other than yourself." The reason for the mother's concealment it was suggested was to avoid the censorious comments of the Bowes-Lyon people and her own relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon were obviously a little ashamed of the incident at that time, and as time went on obviously also it would become more and more difficult to disclose the existence of the child to their relatives.

A Duke as Hodman.

The Duke of Argyll has been assisting the masons who are erecting a belfry in Inverary Castle grounds. With his coat and waistcoat off the Duke, who is over 50, was carrying stones every day last week, and acting as assistant generally to the skilled stonemasons. He is said to have worked full trade union hours, clad in kilt and grey woven shirt, with large Balmoral bonnet.

The Premier and Lossiemouth.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald paid his first visit to his native town of Lossiemouth since he became Prime Minister. He was met on the station platform by the Provost and Town Councillors and presented with an address of welcome. Afterwards his car was dragged through the town to his home, Hillocks, by over 100 young fishermen. "I have come up at this time of the year," he said, "to see the whin bushes in bloom and to hear the 'yellow yarlin' (the yellow hammer) sing." And again, "In Lossiemouth there are no Prime Ministers—not a solitary one—only a rather grown-up Lossie loon. Whoever is making money by doing nothing, a Prime Minister never does it." He added, "I am prepared to put myself up against the fisherman as a hard worker. He goes out in the storms; so do I. He throws his nets and lines overboard, and gets nothing. Very often I don't either. Sometimes he gets wrecked, and that is waiting me, too."

Quiet Clydeside Reds!

The painstaking statisticians of the Parliamentary Gazette have produced their analysis of speeches covering the period from the opening of the session in January till the Easter adjournment. Their quantitive measurement of oratorical output sets Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on a pinnacle. He spoke 126 columns of the official report. Mr. William Graham, of Edinburgh, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, comes second with 95 to his credit. The general analysis shows the Clydesiders as a group of reticent gentlemen.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has been giving his impression of some of the Clydesiders. He says:—James Maxton, with his sombre dark eyes, his long mane of black hair over his dark-complexioned and thin face, is, in private, one of the gentlest of men; David Kirkwood is so kindly a fellow that even the opponents he so oftentimes shocks rather like him; Buchanan looks such a boy—I can't believe he is 40, as some of the papers say—30, I believe, is all he confesses to—but nobody takes him too seriously. Mr. Whitley's success as a Parliamentarian is universally admitted. It is curious and might have been unexpected. He himself has told the world that he lived in a humble dwelling until he was 27. I believe his son has built up a modest prosperity by a successful publishing business, and he has two sons who are University graduates. But where did he get that immediate and almost uncanny mastery of the tone of the House of Commons?

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Execution of President Millerand: Communist's Tale of Wrongs

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, June 12.

The first hour of the historic sitting at which the Chamber of Deputies "executed" M. Millerand—to use the Communist description of the operation—was remarkably quiet. After M. François Marsal, the head of the Cabinet which was formed for no other purpose than that of carrying the President's message to Parliament, had read that communication—a solemn warning against the consequences of making the presidency of the Republic dependent on party issues—a speech on the constitutional aspect of the question was delivered by M. Reibel, who was Minister for the Liberated Regions in the Poincaré Cabinet. The new majority scarcely took the trouble to interrupt. They had fully made up their minds, and they simply sat and listened until a messenger brought the news that the Senate had decided by a majority of 10 to adjourn. This meant that the Senate, generally supposed to be the guardian of the Constitution, did not intend to interfere. A flutter of excitement went through the assembly, the lids of ballot-boxes began to rattle as a hint that the debate had lasted long enough, and M. Marsal and his colleague, M. Jean Fabry, were shouted at and harried in the good old style.

Communist's Dirty Work.

The subject of the debate was a motion backed by M. Herriot and M. Léon Blum, the Radical and Radical-Socialist leaders, declaring that the Chamber could have nothing to do with a ministry constituted in defiance of Parliamentary rights, and must adjourn any discussion until a Government had been formed in accordance with the wishes of the country. Neither M. Herriot nor M. Blum nor any member of the Radical or Socialist parties spoke in support of the motion. The "dirty work," as M. Fabry called it, was left to M. Renaud Jean, one of the 26 Communists. He said that the working class had been repeatedly betrayed during the past quarter of a century by men in whom confidence was placed, and one of the worst, if not the worst, of these traitors and renegades was Alexandre Millerand. After this, the speaker read extracts from some of M. Millerand's speeches of 30 years ago, in which he denounced the "financial barons" of the day and described ministers as "clerks whose business it was to do the bidding of financiers."

M. Renaud Jean also asserted that M. Millerand had obtained pecuniary benefit by changing sides, by which he appeared to imply that M. Millerand had received numerous fat briefs in litigation over the expulsion of the congregations. The Communist speaker was especially bitter about the suppression of the railway strike in 1920 by M. Millerand, who, 20 years earlier, was counsel to the railwaymen's union. This deliberate sacrifice of Labour to Capital, said M. Renaud Jean, was what led M. Millerand to the Elysée. He wound up by saying that he and his friends intended to take advantage of any opportunity to punish those who betrayed the cause of the workers.

Revanche.

In vain did M. Fabry remind the Chamber that M. Millerand had a certain title to the national gratitude, if only for what he did as War Minister in the early stage of the great conflict. The majority declined to argue. The extremists of the Left were determined to be revenged on M. Millerand, and the Radicals would not lift a finger to save him. The motion which M. Herriot signed but did not support by a single word was carried by 327 to 217, and the President's doom was sealed. As no member of the majority would form a Cabinet so long as he remained at the Elysée, there was no course open to him but retirement, and, as soon as he was made acquainted with the Chamber's vote, he announced that he would resign. He carried out his intention next day in a letter of the briefest possible kind, addressed to the presidents of the Senate and Chamber.

A Dangerous Precedent.

At the same time he issued an address to the country, in which he explained that he had offered office to the men indicated by the result of the general election, and that they had not only held aloof but insisted on his resignation. He added:

"This was an unjustifiable demand, in sharp opposition to the letter and spirit of the constitution. The selection of the head of the State is entirely in the hands of Parliament, but the constitution prudently provides that, except in the case of high treason, he is responsible to no one during his seven years of office. A decision suggested by party spirit to a few leaders has destroyed this guarantee. Under pressure from these leaders, meetings held outside Parliament came to the conclusion that as the President of the Republic was not to the liking of the majority in the new Chamber, he must retire at once, without waiting for his term of office to come to an end. This is a dangerous precedent. It makes the Presidency of the Republic a stake in the electoral conflict. To all intents and purposes it brings the plébiscite into our political system, and it wrenches away from the constitution its one element of stability and continuity. It would have been a crime on my part to endorse so dangerous an innovation. It was my duty to resist, and I did not yield until all the legal means at my disposal were exhausted."

M. Millerand and his family are now moving their personal effects from the Elysée to the small house he owns at Versailles. He intends to take a few months' rest and resume his practice at the Bar after the long vacation. Though he is 65 years old, he is not by any means a "back number." It is not at all unlikely that he will seek re-election to Parliament, in which case he will be a thorn in the side of those who have treated him so unceremoniously. To-morrow the two Houses of Parliament meet at Versailles to select his successor. Whoever he may be, he will be the first President of the Republic to be elected on a Friday, the 13th of the month. Let us hope he is not superstitious.

Country's Feeling Uncertain.

It is yet too soon to form any idea as to whether the country really approves of this summary dismissal of its chief magistrate and elected head. At present the prevailing feeling seems to be surprise. During the electoral campaign M. Millerand was attacked only by the more rabid Communists and Socialists. His removal was certainly not an issue before the electorate, and even after the polling on May 11 only the inner ring could have scented any danger to him. The movement developed very rapidly after the new Chamber assembled on May 25. It would clearly have been very difficult for M. Millerand to work with any ministry representing the new majority, and, to this extent, most people realize that his elimination was a necessary vindication of the supremacy of Parliament. Whether this elimination was worth a violation of the constitution is another matter. Since the war, France has appeared to the world in the light of the sole continental bulwark of order and respect for established institutions. Frenchmen themselves will be anxious to see whether this enviable reputation is affected in the eyes of other countries by the Millerand case.

In France itself the business and financial interests are uneasy. If the constitution can be disregarded with equanimity, they argue, what sort of extremist legislation may we not expect? M. Millerand may turn out to be only the first in a long list of victims. The rupture of relations with the Vatican, the recognition of the Soviets, an amnesty to common law as well as political offenders, and a reduction of military service (while Germany is secretly arming) are all included in the Radical-Socialist programme. Perhaps M. Herriot may be strong enough to resist pressure from the extremists of the Left. Unless he develops a greater force of character than he has hitherto been supposed to possess, we must look out for troublous times.

MR. Edwin Moss Williams, son of Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, Columbia (Mo.), is now in Shimonoseki, but intends to leave for Peking in a few days. Mr. Williams proposes to make a tour of China and later visit the Philippines before his return to America early next autumn.

NEW EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC

Departure of the Oxford University Party

With the idea of setting up a new Furthest North record in actual navigation, the Oxford University. Arctic Expeditionary Party was to leave the Tyne in the Norwegian motor whaler, "The Polarbjorn."

For a sturdy three-hundred-tonner the Polarbjorn is sufficiently novel to attract lively attention from all the Tyne mariners. When I visited the ship writes a correspondent of the "Observer" stores of every conceivable variety, from gramophones records to chocolate,. were being stowed away, and the party of 38 Army, aerial, and medical men—were obviously keen in getting to sea in such glorious weather. Colonel Tennant, a nephew of Mrs. Asquith, was sanguine in conversation with me of valuable research work being accomplished in North Eastland, hitherto a real No Man's Land, as he termed it, so far as scientific observation is concerned, mentioning that he will be in charge of the inland sledging parties.

Colonel Tennnat explained that the sledges would be in communication with the powerful wireless installation of the Polarbjorn, and they were hopeful of being able to communicate with places in Norway, and thus provide a running record of the work and progress of the explorers.

After leaving the Tyne the party will take up the skipper, Captain Isaacsen, at Trondhjem, and then make for Spitzbergen. The latest photographic and scientific appliances are on board. A small sailing sloop and a motor boat are accompanying the Polarbjorn to North Eastland, and it is hoped to assemble the seaplane at Green Harbour, where the dog teams will be collected.

Captain Groves has been loaned from the Air Force to fly the first seaplane north of the Arctic Circle, and valuable assistance in financial and other ways has been accorded to the expedition by the Air Ministry, the Royal Geographical Society and the War Office. Mr. Howard Binney is the leader, and he and other officers this evening enjoyed the hospitality of the Lord Mayor of Newcastle at the Mansion House. It is hoped to spend all July and August north of Spitzbergen and accomplish valuable survey work ere the ice closes in.

DEATH VALLEY RAILROAD

A Profitless Concern

Los Angeles, June 28.

In altitude and earnings the Death Valley Railroad is the lowest in the United States, according to a report filed here with the State Railroad Commission, seeking permission to abandon the line because, the company declares, "it isn't worth the distinction of being designated a common carrier." In the request for permission to abandon the line as a common carrier it was noted that the earnings jumped from $1.32 to $23.78 in 1923. Company officials explained that the increase was "unnatural" and was on account of motion picture companies using the desert as locations. —Reuter's American Service.

CRABS AS STOWAWAYS

Chinese Crustacea Find New Home and Hearty Welcome in Germany

Hamburg, June 12.

Riding as stowaways all the way from China to Germany, a brood of crabs known to the scientist as *"eriocheir,"* has settled down in the River Elbe and is enriching this stream by a hitherto unknown species of fauna. The crabs fastened themselves to the bottoms of ships plying between Hamburg and China, in the opinion of German zoologists, and are here beginning to multiply. Fifteen specimens have thus far been discovered.

The crab in question is characterized by long hair on the shears. A group of fishermen caught several of these queer-looking animals in their nets and took them to the State Zoological Institute, where they were identified as a type found only in Chinese waters. German scientists are delighted over the find.—Reuter.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LONDON

Golden Hair or Raven Tresses?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, June 18.

I always like to read the newspaper controversies on the typical beloved hero of the Varsity or the theatre or the music-hall of the concert room. I rather fancy that some day someone will discover a preference which will suit my particular characteristics and then I shall feel I have not lived in vain. For the same no doubt a good many of the weaker sex or the more pushful sex—whichever you prefer—will be following with interest the current correspondence which has a quite genuine origin on the "musical comedy heroine type." It was all started by Jose Collins who has been playing Nell Gywnne in a flaxen wig of aggressive character, basing her delineation on the accepted view that the famous orange girl was of fair complexion and fresh colour. Then she suddenly changed her mind—*souvent femme varie*—and now Nell bolssoms out in beautiful black tresses with a complexion just about as dark as that always ascribed to Charles the Second himself.

Now into the historical argument I am not going to plunge. I am only concerned at the curious kink given to the dispute by the assertion that it is very nearly an innovation of the most questionable nature for a musical comedy artiste to possess anything but golden hair and blue eyes. Mr. Robert Evett of the Gaiety suggests that Miss Collins is the first to break with tradition. I think he is quite wrong. Unless my memory fails me I remember quite a string of Gaiety favourites who were black or brown haired and they did not wear wigs.—Gertie Millar (now Countess of Dudley) Mabel Russell (now Mrs. Philipson, M.P.) Ethel Sydney. Florence Collingbourne, Olive May (now Countess of Drogheda) and Evie Greene. Probably there were lots more. Possibly the old tradition dates from the Gounodian Faust days when every Marguerite had to be the German Gretchen with a wealth of plaited towy hair and blue eyes of the supermagnified forget-me-not type. The hair was of the sort popularized by Vesta Victoria in that clastic melody, "Her golden hair was hanging down her back."

There is of course no accepted "type" of any musical comedy artiste. Every age has its preferences; the Blue Eyes of to-day give place to-morrow to Dark Eyes according to the public taste.

For the moment I think there is a growing boom in favour of the darker shades but it will pass just as the craze for bobbed hair is passing with the transition stage of shingles until we once again reach the retention of undiminished "woman's greatest glory." Not for a single moment does any manager ask himself whether his leading lady is dark or fair but only whether she can "filll the bill."

The Flapper's Joy.

You find these popular impulses also governing the choice of hero. You can either have the hero of the Owen Nares or the Godfrey Tearle and Geoffrey Faber type. In the war the latter was in the ascendant. Then we had a run of the Nares Brand and now we are experiencing a throw-back. I suppose acting has a bit to do with popularity but really if it were only a male mannequin show the flappers would roll up. Indeed the mannequin show is being worked for all it is worth. Last Sunday—just before Ascot—there was a sort of stage erected on the riverside lawn at Murray's Club at Maidenhead for the evening display of fashionable racemeeting dresses. Firms have also started male mamnequin shows so I feel there will always be something to fall back on if I am not quite venerable enough to qualify for the Old Age Pension.

NEWS has been received in Kobe of the death in San Francisco of Capt. R. D. Read, well-known in Kobe, where he was, for some four or five years prior to 1920, representative of the Collbran Mining interests. For many years before that Capt. Read had been Marine Superintendent for the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. in Yokohama.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

FROM SIMON TO PETER

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland on June 29, 1924 at Union Church, Shanghai

"Simon, Simon, Satan has claimed the right (A.V. desired) to have you that he might sift you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." (Luke 22—31).

It is one of the paradoxes of our faith that Simon Peter should be the rock on which the Church is founded. Rome, as we know, takes literally the words in Matthew C.16, as to Peter's appointment, and makes them the keystone of her polity. It is surprising indeed how much may be said in support of the primacy of Pter. This verse for instance is clearly in harmony with the idea of a special responsibility on his part. And if you grant apostolical succession you are logically bound to accept the Papacy.

But it is no less remarkable that Simon Peter was a personal contradiction of those ideals that have been associated with the Catholic Church.

(1) Rome believes in a celibate ministry—But Simon Peter is frankly described as a married man: his mother-in-law was one of the earliest cures of Christ. Cardinal Gibbons declares that he renounced his wife, when he said "Lord we have left all" (C. 18). But in any case he did not desert her, for St. Paul mentions that she accompanied his colleague in his missionary journeys.

(2) Again Rome believes in a hierarchy of which the supreme authority is vested in the Popes as the successors of St. Peter. But once more the Simon Peter we know does not fit the place prepared for him. We have a letter of his in which he repudiates authoracy. "The elders among you I exhort as a fellow elder. Tend your flock, not by lording it over them, but by the example that you show."

Peter and the Pope.

(3) Once more an authorized handbook of Rome declares that the Apostles, being themselves infallible, have handed down to their successors the "essential gift of infallibility." And yet when we look at the portrait of Simon Peter in the old records we find there is only one thing in which he was consistent, and that was his liability to error and correction.

It is certainly remarkable that in these three chief points of Roman Catholic belief—celibacy, authority, infallibility, which are secured by the supremacy of the Apostle Peter, the testimony of his life seems entirely opposed to the claims made on his behalf. And we can only say that in all these matters dogmatism is out of place.

Yet when we consider the foundations of the Church, and the beginning of our organized faith it remains true that we are bound to focus Simon Peter. Both in the company that went with Jesus and in the community that was founded at Jerusalem he was unquestionably the outstanding figure. And the verse before us is not the least important witness. "Simon, Satan has claimed the right to have you (all), that he may sift you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and do thou when once thou hast turned again (R. V.) establish thy brethren."

It seems to suggest that his importance for the Church consists, not in being celibate or superior, but in having been *sifted* until his strength was left only in his loyalty and faith. In the paraphrase of Papini, "Thou Peter shalt be hard and staunch as a rock, and upon the staunchnes of thy faith in Me is founded the first Christian society. There is a profound Christian lesson in the numerous trials of Simon Peter, whose only strength at last was proved to be his hold on his Saviour and his Saviour's hold on him. That is the thought I would like to dwell upon on this day of his commemoration. He is presented to us as the typical man of the Kingdom in the proved weakness of every power he had but faith.

Peter and Adam.

Once upon a time there was a garden wherein stood a tree that professed to be a tree of life, but proved to be one of death, and beside it we see the typical member of the human race, Adam. But at the turning point of time there was another Garden wherein stood a tree of death, bearing neither leaf nor shoot but only a crucified body. Yet that tree has proved to be the means of new and everlasting life, and beneath that tree in penitence we see Peter. As in Adam we see our weakness mirrored and the story of our fall, so in Simon Peter we recognize our weakness again, but we also see our means of recovery, the faith by which our weakness can be overcome.

Satan desired to sift Simon as he had once sifted Adam, expecting that only the weakness would be displayed. But on this occasion another one had a say—Jesus Christ made Simon a test case, "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." Simon Peter did fall as Satan desired and expected, but his faith did not fail, and in the end the weakness was mastered by the faith. Thus Peter became the foundation member of the Kingdom of Heaven, saved in spite of his faults, saved as we are clearly shown in one scene after another, not by any rock-like quality in himself, for there was never a more inconstant character, but wholly and solely by his faith, and that in order to strengthen his brethren.

The Foundation Member.

How worthy then of study is Simon Peter as the typical convert and how full of encouragement for us. We see one who was not capable of being a statesman, a scholar or even a saint, one who was completely unremarkable. He had no quality or gift that puts him out of reach of any of us. He only came to be Apostle Peter through his hold on Jesus Christ. In a word, whereas Paul shows what Christ can do with a man strength of a man, Peter shows what Christ can do with a man in his weakness. It remains for us to consider what had to be exposed and taken away in Simon by the sifting of his nature—the sifting that Satan desired and that Jesus allowed.

The essential evil was Fear, disguised by a false courage—fear of consequences; and it was shown on at least three occasions:—

(1) He was afraid of Christ's ideal. In the 5th Chapter of Luke we are told that when he realized the uncommon and intimate power of this Man who had come into his life, he cried "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man O Lord." He guessed that the Master's demands would be correspondingly high and he was afraid. We know something of that fear: it is the first hindrance to faith. Most people admire Christ enough to wish to give him something, some tribute of praise, some share of his efforts, a qualified obedience on certain lines in certain things. But what if Christ were to ask too much! That man wants to make money without too much criticism, another wants to have his fill of pleasure without too much censorship. And many admirers, when they find half measures will not do, decide to walk with Him no more. This fear was exposed to Simon Peter, but he had something else as well, a loyalty sufficient to accept Christ even in the matter of his aims and ambitions. "And he left all and followed Him."

Fear of Consequences.

(2) But again his fear possessed him in the matter of consequences. What was he going to get for in return for his discipleship? One day he heard his Master belittling wealth, and he put in an anxious plea, "Lord we have left all and followed thee" (C. 18). For many generations the Churches were easily filled because Christianity was presented and understood as a means of getting something in the way of security and Salvation. The Churches are not filled so easily to-day now that it is not so dogmatically certain what is to be escaped and what is to be gained. The Christian faith is by no means so popular now that it is interpreted more as a matter of giving than of getting, but perhaps the change of view is not altogether spiritual loss.

To begin with and for the moment Christ promised Simon in answer some thing, take the reward of Job—all losses made good with more than he began with. But later on Peter was able to weigh things for himself, learned to say to his soul what Ugo Bassi said to the martyrs of Italian freedom. "Measure thy life by loss instead of gain, Not by the wine drunk but the wine poured forth: For love's strength standeth in Love's sacrifice, And whose suffers most hath most to give" When he found a beggar at the gate of the temple he could say with the confidence of a man who was well off and knew it. "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give thee." The old fear of impoverishment had been cast out by love.

The Empty Sieve.

(3) Once more Peter's fear was exposed beneath all his customary show of courage, when he was challenged in the courtyard of the high priest at the dawn of his bitterest day. That disowning of his Master, thinly covered with bravado seemed irremediable. But Jesus knew the heart of the man with all his faults, and instead of turning his back upon him, he "turned and looked on Peter." And why, but to call out that loyalty that was Peter's only strength? That look of Christ put his own prayer into operation. "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." Even in that bitter moment when fear seemed to have won faith remained in possession of the field, for Peter "went out and wept bitterly."

It is easy to condemn Peter, but have not we often failed to be frankly Christian in unpropitious circumstances? Those who hung about the courtyard and brought Peter to his shame, are with us too in various disguises. It may be a mocking lady in the drawing room with little on her shoulders and nothing much behind her supercilious face, or it may be a big man whose size is magnified in the smoke of a club room. How many have proved their apostolical succession from Simon Peter by flinching in circumstances like his. "We have more to fear from our fears" said John Pulsford "than from all storms and midnights."

There is but one sign that faith is as vivid as fear, that we have grace to weep over our cowardice It is indeed a work of truth and ground of hope to read our case in Simon Peter's.

The Only Strength of Peter.

Drawing our study to a close it is clear from the story of Simon's sifting, that courage is a vain thing compared with fear which is far more fundamental. For every step that Simon's courage urged him forward his fear drew him two steps in retreat. He ventured on the sea but he sank through his fear. He boasted of his loyalty in the evening, but was afraid to stand by his pledge in the grey of the morning. He was bold for the crown but far more afraid of the cross. And so are we all.

But Satan did not prevail for all that sifting. When Simon's native courage slipped through the meshes his personal loyalty was still left. He did hold on to the faith that Jesus was work following for better for worse, through sorrow and through sinning, convinced that life without Him, life in despite of Him, was not worth living, sure also that he had the prayers of One whose forgiveness and help were unfailing. That was the only strength of Peter. After the story of Christ it is the second important thing in the Gospels,—this character of his typical follower. He was no superman of an ecclesiastic, but he was indeed the foundation member of the Christian Church—in that he is shown with all his weakness, exposed in one experience after another, strong only in this one thing—his hold of Christ, and Christ's hold on him. By such loyalty or faith we too may be saved and by that alone. "Jesus, Lover of my Soul let me to thy bosom fly."

READING THE ROYAL ROAD TO REPUBLICAN UNDERSTANDING

The New Movement for the Spread of the Thousand Characters System and How It Is Rescuing China from Illiteracy

BY CHU CHI-FUI (MRS. HSIUNG HSI-LING).

The sole object of this movement is to teach the maximum number of illiterate people to be able to read by the expenditure of the minimum amount of money within the shortest period of time. We strongly believe that the ability to read on the part of the common people is essential to the success of the republican institution of government. Those who can read are in a better position to realize their responsibilities toward their own country, and at the same time to get much useful knowledge concerning their own professions. Many people never think of providing their children with education simply because they do not consider illiteracy as a disadvantage, but the movement for the elimination of illiteracy which is growing daily popular is sure to succeed, as it is but one phase of the movement for universal education.

Owing to the absence of an accurate census we can only take the approximate figure of 400 millions as the population of China. The problem of educating such a large number of people is indeed a difficult one. According to the report of the National Association for the Advancement of Education only 80 millions above the age of 12 are literate. Children under the age of 12 who are entitled to free public education number 120 millions. Leaving these 200 millions of people aside, there are still 200 more million people whom we are trying to teach to read. Our duty towards the country would not be complete if we should fail to give all of these 200 million persons the rudiments of education.

MRS. HSIUNG HSI-LING

History of the Movement.

As early as 20 years ago consideration had already been given to the matter of education for common people. The object of the "Simple Character" movement in the Ching Dynasty was to solve this very question. Unfortunately the movement was not a success The "Phonetic Script" was next employed as a means for promoting popular education, but the work is still in its experimental stage. Since the May-Fourth movement in 1919 the students, prompted by their sense of patriotism, have been devoting themselves to the promotion of social welfare and the education of the masses. They have on their own initiative founded schools for educating common people here and there throughout the whole country. Although these free schools are not without defects, their coming into existence has aroused our interest in the provision of educational facilities accessible to all. This interest found expression in the unique pioneer work done by Mr. James Yen, formerly, of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Yen compiled a text book containing one thousand Chinese characters; he made successful experiments with the giving of free education to the common people in Changsha, Chefoo and Chiahsing by the use of the book, and attained wonderful results with very little time and money spent.

Mention should be made here of the two attempts made prior to this work, namely, Mr. Bi's "From the Simple to the Advanced" and Mr. C. A. Tang's text book containing 600 simple and common characters. Both of these two works attracted the attention of a section of the people, but the experiments did not attain a nation-wide scope. During the past few years the thought that mass education is essential to the Republic has always occupied my mind, and I have been trying to find means to put it into action. Last year, I had the opportunity to meet Messrs. Tao Chih-Hsing and James Yen, and we at once started the organization of what is now called the National Association for the Education of the Common People. Messrs. Tao and Chu King were entrusted with the work of compiling such text books as would suit the existing conditions of this country and meet the primary requirements of the mass; and Mr. S. T. Wang was asked to conduct an experiment on mass education at Nanking. In August 1923 the National Association for the Advancement of Education held its annual conference at the Tsing Hua College. Taking advantage of this opportunity we invited the representatives of the various educational bureaux and associations of the provinces, who were then attending the conference, to a meeting at which we discussed fully the policies and plans that should be adopted for the popular education movement. The Head Office of the National Association for the Education of the Common People was then established. In the following nine months the National Association has successfully extended its activities over 20 provinces. There are at the present more than half a million people who are reading the Thousand Character Text-book compiled by the Association. It is evident that the whole nation has shown much enthusiasm toward, and is taking keen interest in, the movement.

Administrative System.

The Head Office of the National Association for the Education of the Common People is located in Peking. The Administrative power is vested with a Board of Directors of which there are two kinds: the Provincial Directors.—two from each province, and the Executive Directors—nine in number—who are elected from among the resident directors in Peking. Under the direction of the Board of Directors, the General Secretary undertakes the work in connexion with the promotion and extension of the movement. Branch offices in different provinces, important cities and towns, have been organized. For different streets of a town and different villages of a district, there have also been organized Mass Education Committees which are responsible for providing education to the common people residing in these streets and villages. There are at present 20 provinces where Provincial Branch Offices have been established. The number of sub-branch offices that have been founded is not yet ascertained. The Street Committee system is now being tested at the Yang Shih Ta Chieh (street) in Peking and the Fu Tung Ta Chieh (street) in Nanking. Experiments on village works are being carried out at several villages like Lung Fou and Hsi Tsun in Shou-ning Hsien, Anhui Province.

Organization.

Taking into consideration the existing social conditions and the

traditional usages of the public, we have adopted three different forms of organization:

1. PEOPLE'S SCHOOL: The ordinary class system is here adopted. Each larger class admits from 100 to 200 pupils and uses slide lanterns as a means for teaching, while each smaller class is formed of from 60 to 40 pupils and uses hanging charts.

2. PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLES: There are a large number of persons in the society who cannot attend regular class room work on account of their professional duties or other reasons. For this class of people, an alternative has been found in the opening of the People's Reading Circles. Either a family, or a shop, or an organization is taken as a unit and its literate members undertake to teach the illiterate. In case the representative member of the unit should take personal interest in the work and the literate members be permitted to take a course of training once every week, the work of the Circle would be rendered simple and easy. The students of the First Normal College of Shantung are at present doing the Reading Circle work, and over one thousand common people are being given the fundamental education.

3. PEOPLE'S QUESTION STATION: The idea of establishing such stations was initiated by Mr. S. T. Wang, Director in charge of General Affairs of the National Association for the Education of those who cannot attend the people's school and are not fortunate enough to have any literate member in their family to teach them. For this class of people, neither the People School nor the People Reading Circle offer any solution to their educational problem. A majority of this class are persons of wandering callings, such as petty peddlars and rickshaw coolies. Question stations are to be established in shops, families or organizations, members of which are willing to take the trouble of answering questions from the common people on the meaning or the pronunciation of the characters contained in the 1,000 character text book. When such a station should happen to exist nearby a vendor, for instance, could make use of it to acquire for himself the fundamental knowledge contained in the book. A rickshaw coolie while resting himself in the vicinity of a station could also very well avail himself of the opportunity to learn a few characters at a time. This system is now being tried in Nanking.

Materials and Implements.

The text book—Thousand Character Text—is considered to be the most important means for the promotion of popular education. The one thousand characters contained therein were selected from among the characters in Mr. H. C. Chen's "Chinese Words List". The objective of compiling this text is to arouse the spirit of independence; of mutual help; of self-control; and of advancement. The whole text consists of 96 lessons and takes 96 days with one hour every day to finish it. These lessons are so written that they are very interesting and inductive to further reading. With the same object in view, they are being improved from time to time in order to make the whole text most serviceable.

The two important auxiliary implements are:

1. Slide Lantern, which has been used by the Y.M.C.A., which has been trying to better its quality and cut down the cost of production.

2. Hanging charts, the cost of which is less than that of slide lanterns. These charts are used in small sized classes.

Examinations and Rewards.

To go through a course either in the People School or People Reading Circle, four months are generally required. Before graduation, the students have to pass an examination. Those who pass the examination will be given a certificate for Literate Citizenship and those who fail will have to go over the course again if they wish to graduate. The rewards depend upon the number of students who under their instructions have successfully passed the examinations. Those who have successfully taught 30 students will be awarded "The Certificate for Teachers of the Common People." Others who have rendered their services or financial support toward the movement will be accorded proper recognition either by the National Association or by the Government. As most of our workers are not working for rewards, we only give rewards to those valuable services which deserve proper recognition.

The Question of Cost.

The expenses for popular education have been reduced to a minimum. Our "Thousand Character Text Book," with the kind and generous assistance of the Commercial Press which sells it nearly at cost, can be had at 12 cents per set of four books. In the "People's Reading Circle" 20 cents are required for educating one student. In the People's School 50 cents are required for the education of one student if lantern slides are not used and one dollar is required per student when the lantern slides are employed.

It is hoped that expenses for educating the common people will be included in the provincial and district budgets and that the Government will also provide subsidies for the carryinng on of this movement. However, we cannot wait too long for the Government to take action. In order to make the education universal, we hope that the financial burden for such an education shall be universally distributed in due course of time. We are going to try the "Each a Dollar" contribution campaign for raising funds so that the financial responsibility for universal education would not be too heavy when distributed among the greatest number of people. By adopting this method of contribution we would make everyone to feel that he or she is a promoter of the movement. We strongly believe that contributions toward social welfare work are also a valuable means for educating the masses. We want the people to learn "To Give" and not "To Take" nor "To See Others Give." When the "Each a Dollar" campaign has become successful, we believe a small amounnt of additional subsidy would be sufficient to carry the work to a success.

Compulsory Measures Necessary.

In general there are three different classes of people in the society. Those who, out of their own accord, want to learn; those who are willing to learn after having been persuaded to do so; and those who are not willing to learn unless compelled to. From our past experience, we find that three or four out of ten persons need be compelled to learn while two or three more would be willing to learn when they are convinced. In order to make the popular education movement a successful one compulsory measures are absolutely necessary. There are two kinds of compulsory measures: namely, those adopted by the communities and those enforced by the Government. The National Association for the Advancement of Education made it a rule which reads: "Beginning from to-day the service of those who are not willing to learn to read will not be continued; and beginning from January 1, 1925, those who have not a certificate of literate citizenship will not be employed in this office." The Peking Union Medical College of Peking also made a rule for its employees that no promotion will be given to those employees who have not finished the "Thousand Characters Text Book" within a fixed period. These are examples of the first type of compulsory measures. Tao Yin Fang of Wuhu, Tutung Chang of Charhar and Commissioner for Education, Mr. Wang, of Hbnan have adopted the following measures:

1. The results of the popular education movement in the districts or villages shall furnish one of the means of determining the merits of the officials from the magistrate down.

2. Public notice be issued setting a date after which all the citizens shall be required when necessary to offer proof to the police that they have mastered the Thousand Character Textbook; a fine of one copper shall be levied upon those who have failed.

3. After a certain date those who cannot read shall be required to pay an ignorance tax of say ten cents per month, this tax to be partly borne by the "ignorant" and partly by the master of the shop, or head of the family.

4. Masters who in any way interfere with reasonable arrangements made for their employees to study shall be heavily fined.

Back to the Farm.

As China is essentially an agricultural country, 90 per cent. of our people live in the country. The popular education movement is mainly a rural movement and should be carried on with greater stress in the rural districts. By taking advantage of their summer and winter vacations during which they return to their own towns, the students can render the most valuable service to the movement. We want them to work for it by taking home with them the Thousand Character Text-book and to proceed as follows: First, to gather together all those who are literate and give them a short course of training so that upon their graduation they know how to teach the members of their family. Second, to select from among the illiterates the clever ones to form a class in which they will be taught four lessons per day. At the same time these students will be asked to teach one lesson each day to the illiterates of their family so that at the end of one month they will have finished all the four books themselves and one book with the members of his family. Third. to persuade the village tutors to use the "Thousand Character Text" as text book and to teach the villagers at their leisure.

The Hsiangshan Children's Home of the Western Hills, Peking has adopted a plan for educating the common people in the neighbourhood of Western Hills. The plan is to utilize the few primary schools as the centers of education, the neighbouring families being asked to send one student each to the schools and to learn the thousand character text. When the students have finished their course, they will be sent home to teach the other members of their family.

Female Illiteracy.

A large number of the illiterates in this country are women. The fact that most of the students in the people's school are grown-up and have not had previous training, has made it inconvenient to adopt the co-educational system and more difficult to solve the problem of removing among the female sex. Our solution for this problem includes the following: (1) The establishment of People's Schools for the female sex; (2) the establishment of more people's reading circles in the family; (3) During their summer and winter holidays the girl students are asked to teach country women and girls how to read; (4) To promote higher education for girls in order that more leaders may be trained for the promotion of popular education among the female sex.

Continuation of Education.

Although the four months' training in the Thousand Character Text may be of some practical value, yet the accomplishment of the students is negligible indeed. Therefore our work should not stop here. How to utilize the little knowledge which the common people have gained through the reading of the Thousand Character Text so that these characters may not soon be forgotten and may be of practical use is a problem of real importance. Therefore, while we are promoting the popular educational movement on the one hand, we have been on the other hand constantly planning how to do the follow-up work. The following has been suggested:—

1. We will cooperate with one of the most widely-circulated newspapers in this country to insert a section in it, to be called the Common People's Weekly Section. This section is to be circulated together with the paper as well as sold separately to the graduates of the People's School so that they may also enjoy the reading of newspapers, learn the news of the world and be taught the essetials of good citizenship through the papers. For this purpose we have asked Mr. Chu King to be the Editor-in-Chief of this section; he will cooperate with the Shun Pao of Shanghai, and beginning from June 28th, 1924 this section will appear in that paper. It is estimated that about sixty thousand copies will be ciirculated.

LITERATURE FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE:

2. In addition we have requested over forty specially trained persons to compile various literatures on different subjects for the use of the common people. And it is also expected that the National Asociation for Vocational Education will also undertake to compile booklets for the people on vocational subjects. In order to make the circulation of these literatures and the weekly as wide as possible it is our intention to sell them on trains and steamers, as well as in the villages. We have also consulted expert librarians regarding the establishment of the Common People's reading rooms in the centers of the various cities so that the common people may read books and newspapers in those rooms at their leisure.

FURTHER VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

3. There are some students who after four months' work wish to continue in vocational training so as to improve their modes of living. This is to be encouraged. We hope that the National Association of vocational Education would pay special attention to the solution of the problem.

PICKED PUPILS

4. Among the students who enroll in the People's Schools we have already discovered quite a few who are gifted for advanced education. In our opinion, these students should be given further opportunities to pursue higher education. We pay special attention to them and hope to be able to afford them regular school training.

Training Leaders and Teachers.

As the promotion of the education for the common people must necessarily be a movement on a large scale, and as the duties and the responsibilities of those who undertake the work are varied and heavy, we need to train capable men to divide our labour and to cooperate with us. In the first place, we must train capable leaders who can be entrusted by the National Association with the work for the extension of the popular educational system in the various provinces and who can render valuable assistance to the local organizations in training proper men for carrying on the work in their respective localities. In this respect, the National Association should be responsible for the proper training and guidance of the executives in the provincial organizations; the provincial organizations, for those in the district and city organizations; and the district and city organizations, in turn, should be responsible for those in the rural and street organizations.

In the second place we must train teachers. The training of teachers for the Common People's School is done through conferences in which the various aspects of the problem have been fully discussed. The training of assistants follows closely the methods used in the normal schools.

In the third place, as the educational inspectors appointed by the provincial authorities and by the districts are the most important persons through whom the work for the promotion of popular education could be effectively carried out, conferences with them would be called for the purpose of discussing the problems for the extension of popular education. These conferences will be called in the near future.

Authorities and People.

Although the Movement might have aroused the suspicion of a section of the people we are glad to say that it has received the hearty welcome and support of the people in general and the co-operation and assistance of the government authorities as well. The movement is a patriotic one and has neither political nor religious significance. Wherever it is extended to, it has always received the hearty cooperation of the people of different sections.

The enthusiatic support from the educational circles has come up to our expectation. A large number of teachers and students, prompted by their untiring spirit of helping others have been rendering invaluable assistance in teaching, in investigation work and in helping us to extend the movement. For them we have high respect and great admiration.

Prompted by their altrusim the Christians and many Y. M. C. A. workers have been helping in the extension of this nation-wide movement for which we feel very grateful.

There are quite a number of enthusiastic supporters of the movement among the merchants. Upon this class of people depends the success of the movement in the different cities. Among the keenest supporters. we may mention Mr. Chow, the President of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, who has established several People's Schools which are producing good results. We understand that he is contemplating the establishment off 25 more new schools as further experiment. The Hankow merchants in this connection can be taken as the models for all. We have several factory owners who are personally interested in the movement, among whom we may mention Mr. Li Chih-yun of Wuchang. We hope that the factories throughout this country will all further the movement for the benefit of their employees.

Story-Tellers.

In Nanking there are over 50 story-tellers who are interested in the movement. While they are telling stories to their audiences which generally are composed of lower classes of people, they try to make their hearers realize the importance of literature by adding to their stories interesting talks pertaining to it. They also engage themselves in giving street lectures inside and around the city on the 3rd, 6th and 9th days of every 10 days of the Chinese moon. They sing their audiences such folk lore or popular songs as they have purposely composed with the object of arousing the people's interest to study. These story-tellers know the psychology of the common people better than anybody else and therefore they make the best teachers for these people.

Provincial Governors:

General Chi Hsi-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has donated a large fund which makes it possible for the experiment on people's education to begin its work at Nanking. He is the first to welcome the movement, and this generosity and farsightedness has been greatly appreciated and admired. Among other military leaders who have given support to the movement are General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupei; General Tsai Cheng-hsum. Toli of Kiangsi; General Wu Ching-piao, Co-Director of Kiangsi; General Chang Hsi-yuan, Tutung of Charhar. Of late, both General Chi Hsi-yuan and General Chang Tso-lin have given instruction that all the soldiers under their command shall learn the Thousand Character Text. Among the civil governors of the provinces, Mr. Han Chih-shih of Kiangsu and Mr. Lu Tiao-yuan of Anhui, were the first to welcome the movement. The latter has made the body guards of his Yamen read the Thousand Character Text. One class was formed in the Yamen of the Civil Governor of Hupei. This class has graduated and another class is being formed. When Mr. Chang Tan-hou was Chief of the Educational Bureau of Anhui, he compelled all the servants of that bureau to read, this being the first measure of compulsory education. The servants stopped for a time, but they have resumed their study since Mr. Lu Shao-liu assumed the post. The Educational Bureaux of Kiangsi and Hupei are following the example of Anhui. Taoyin Fang of Wuhu and Taoyin Chang of Charhar are particularly interested in the movement. There are also many Hsien Yamens where the movement has been welcomed. The position of police authorities in big cities is just as important as that of merchants with respect to the activities of the work. The efforts made by Police Superintendent Wang Chin-chuan of Nanking and Police Superintendent Tsui of Wuchang in promoting common education should be admired. The Police officers of Nanking are personally teaching common people to read. Policemen are encouraging the people to take up reading. Under the auspices of the Police Administration of Wuchang, there are 20 People Reading Circles. The illiterate members among the policemen and servants are required to study and the cost of disobedience is dismissal. The police authorities of Kiukiang are also promoting the people's education, with much enthusiasm.

Prisons

The convicts in the prisons, besides doing manual work, as required by the regulations, have plenty of time to devote to other good things. There is a good opportunity to teach them to read, and to reform themselves through reading good books. The prisoners in Anking, Nanchang, Nanking, Wuchang, Hankow, etc., are being given lessons on the Thousand Character Text. The literate convicts volunteer to teach their illiterate comrades.

Unification of the Country

Although the country is not yet united, the North and the South are co-operating in the movement. Kuangtung, Yunnan, Hunan, Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Szechuan and other provinces, are making good progress in the work. This shows every-body knows to do what is good. Politically there exists in China what is termed lock of unification. But from the educational point of view, China is everywhere united. We hope "educational, unification" will expedite "political unification."

BEATING THE BOUNDS

By oak and ash and old elm-tree,
With laugh and song and merriment,
To beat the bounds of Charlbury
The children went, the children went.

By many a hawthorn-broidered lane,
With merriment, with laugh and song,
Into the woods and out again,
They danced along, they danced along,

With bluebells and with columbine,
With waterlilies from the pool,
With orchises and eglantine,
Their hands were full, their hands were full.

Through buttercups and meadowsweet,
They made a road, they made a road,
Until their pollen-powdered feet
Came dancing to the Evenlode.

Ah, do you know that silent stream,
The Evenlode, it runs so deep;
The Evenlode, its waters dream,
It seems asleep, it seems asleep.

Of jack and bream the still abode,
Haunt of the glittering dragon-fly,
The willow-bordered Evenlode,
Where kingfishers go flashing by.

The boat was ready on the brink,
They crowded in, they crowded in,
How could so light a cargo sink!
Tears end what laughter doth begin!

Their dance is stopped, their song is sped!
To flow as you have always flowed,
With these three little flounderers dead,
Oh, cruel, cruel Evenlode!

Three lilies thro' its waters trail,
And o'er that darking pool resounds
The moon-impassioned nightingale—
And three small spirits beat the bounds.

I. C.

("Morning Post.")

WHAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE DOING IN ENGLAND

Exploiting the "Minority Movement" in Industrial Disputes

From a Manchester Correspondent.

For the first time it may perhaps be said that the Communists are not entirely negligible in England. It would be easy to exaggerate the importance of their activities and there is even a disadvantage in recording them without bias or exaggeration, for every mention advertises their movement and there is nothing which they so much covet as publicity, nothing that they resent more than obscurity. The disadvantages, however, are more than counterbalanced by the necessity of exposing clearly the campaign on which they have embarked in the hope of gaining control of the Labour movement in England. This campaign has two sides, the one political and the other industrial, and the thing about it which really matters is that it is not haphazard or spasmodic in its intention but is the result of a definite strategy. It is the plan of the Communist General Staff in this country, so far as one exists.

The obstacle that the British Communists have to overcome is not merely the obviously *bourgeois* classes—the political Tories and Liberals—but the Labour party itself. British Labour is, by inclination and policy, anti-Communist. The Labour party has repeatedly rejected the request of the Communist wing for affiliation. Its argument to the Communists has always been this "You seek affiliation in order to work against the Labour movement *from within*. Those are your orders from Moscow. You are like the boll-weevil you would live in and upon the bud until you have destroyed it. We shall not give you the opportunity." Therefore the Communists have to pursue a more insidious policy.

Labour's Three Sections

To the Communists, the British Labour Party is that accursed thing—"middle-class." They would say precisely the same of Labour in the United States.) There are three sections in the Labour Party—all middle-class."

(1) The trade-union element, which for the most part has done or is doing manual labour, and is moderate, law-abiding, conservative in outlook and method, and not at heart "Socialist" at all.

(2) The members of the Independent Labour Party, who are really Socialists. For the most part they are not and never have been manual workers, but are "black-coated" or "middle-class" in origin and habit of mind.

(3) The ex-Liberals who have joined the Labour Party—the so-called "intellectuals," some of them aristocrats and all of them as "middle-class" as they well could be.

Only among the rank and file of the first section can the Communists find the proletarians of their heart's desire. For the leaders of all three sections they express the utmost scorn and hatred. From a collection of speeches and manifestoes by the Communist spokesmen about the present leaders of our Labour movement it emerges that the Communist policy is to enter the Labour party, work against and subvert the present leadership ("treacherous middle-class leadership" it is called) and conduct the rank and file to revolution—if need be to violent revolution. On public platforms nowadays the Communists make no bones about this. "The Labour Party," says one spokesman, "will have to be fought one day." Says another "we understand the Labour pary and all its treacherous motives and possibilities. Our job is to get inside and upset their leadership." If necessary, violence is eventually to be used. One of the leading Communists said recently: "Like the Irishmen who entered the boxing match, we want to put a horseshoe in our boxing-glove just for luck" and the president of our Communist party said openly, "If the working classes were determined to get into the saddle themselves, they must be prepared even for the use of violence."

The Policy Defined.

The plan of the Communists in the field of politics was defined only a few weeks ago at their annual congress:—

"The Communist party considers it its duty to enter into the ranks of the Labour party in order to strengthen the militant and fighting elements of the Labour movement, and to unmask the treacherous elements in the Labour party and free the workers from their influence. The Communist party does not aim at the united front with MacDonald, Snowden, and Thomas, but at the organization of the mass front of the workers. It enters Parliament not in order to delude the workers that they can achieve emancipation by its means, but to use Parliament as a tribune whence to issue rallying calls and watchwords to the masses. The Congress therefore reaffirms the decision of the Communist party to apply for affiliation to the labour party."

Failing to obtain affiliation, the Communists are aiming systematically at putting forward candidates for Parliament and securing for them the sanction of the Labour party. It is parodoxical that the Labour party, which will not accept the Communists as an affiliated body, should accept as Labour candidates individual Communists who make no attempt to conceal their contempt and hatred for the Labour party and its leaders. But so it is; the ordinary rule is that any candidate, Communist or not, who accepts and signs the Labour "Constitution" is accepted as a Labour candidate—and, if he is elected to Parliament, he enters the Labour party and works for its destruction! This ridiculous rule is now likely to be modified, for in a by-election which has just been held at Glasgow the Communist candidate owing to the violence of the propaganda on his behalf found that the Labour party approval which he had at first received was eventually withdrawn. It is indeed an extraordinary anomaly—that Communists whose view is that the Trade Union and Independent Labour leaders, including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and all his Ministry, are "traitors" to the interest of the people, should receive their blessing in order the more easily to carry on their work of mining and sapping the constitutional cause. Such a practice is only conceivable so long as the Communists are a negligible force. If they now begin to grow more powerful in the industrial field, as they show signs of doing, the Labour party will be compelled to fight them in the political arena.

The Minority Movement.

The activity of the English Communists in industrial disputes is the new thing to watch.

They are in favour of local strikes, lightning strikes, any sort of strike or sudden movement that will embarrass the employers or hold up the public in order to obtain what they want, and often, in pursuing these tactics they defy the authority of their own unions and their own officials. This is in general what is called the "minority movement" in the unions, and the new strategy of the Communists may in a word, be said to be the encouragement of the "minority movement" wherever there is discontents afoot in the hope of undermining the trade union authorities and through them of injuring the Parliamentary Labour party and the whole system of orderly, constitutional action. The triumph of Communistic theory would then naturally follow. The programme thus consists of Action first and Theory afterwards. The Communists have themselves set out their strategy quite frankly, as this extract from a recent manifesto shows:—

"Any organization which wishes to rally the working masses around a working-class leadership and programme must begin first and foremost by development their class-consciousness, always taking account of different and varying stages of development.

"This process will involve approaching the trade union rank and file with practical solutions for their own special problems, before they can begin to comprehend the need for attempting the solution of problems lying outside their immediate points of view. If they become convinced in the field of action that such an organization understands their needs, they then will be ready to listen to its theories.

"It may be that this process will necessitate. for the time being. that the organization in question does not insist on pressing its full programme in this sphere of activity. *But this is a price worth paying in return for gaining the ear of the masses.*"

Their Methods in Practice.

We are now obtaining actual evidence that the Communists are putting this insidious policy into operation. When the great trade unions of their own free will make a national settlement with the employers, the Communist organ denounces it as "humiliating" in order to stimulate the discontent of the extremists. When as at Southampton the other day, a minority of the shipyard workers revolt against their own unions and bring about a lockout on a national scale, the Communist leaders hurried down to Southampton to encourage them in their revolt. They denounced the unions as "blatant and cynical" in their betrayal of the workers. One of their organs published a manifesto of the Red International of Labour Unions which abused the English Trade Union officials for "cowardice, vacillation and low intrigue" and went on, "The R.I.L.U. Bureau urges the workers in Southampton to stand firm." Their weekly journal summed the matter up by saying that the Southampton rebels, "know that the Communists have done all that they can to help them." It is undeniable, of course, that the Labour conditions do give the Communists a great opportunity. When the scale of wages is such that a skilled shipyard mechanic only gets £2.7.6 per week, while a dustman gets £2.7.3, a tram-conductor £2.15.0, a docker (unskilled) £3.0.6, and a policeman £3.10.0, it is no wonder that the engineers become impatient and exasperated. That is the Communist's chance. He is out to make the workers despise and reject the trade union leaders who have done so little for them.

The latest strike of "shipmen," in the London tubes and on the Great Western Railway is another instance of Communist activity. The National Union of Railwaymen say flatly that Communist influence has been at the back of this strike, and certainly the Communists would not repudiate the charge. It is an entirely irregular strike, a blow at Trade Union authority by a rebellious minority, and an attempt to hold the public to ransom.

The working men and women in England will not listen in any numbers to Communist theory. They do not understand it, they distrust and fear it, and they have heard of the great Russian example. Therefore the Communist plan is Action First to disgust them with Trade Union caution, to break down the Trade Union organizations, to destroy the Trade Union leaders and the "middle-class" politicians of the Parliamentary Labour Party and then, but only then, to summon the workers to the class-revolution and the proletarian war. The common-sense and shrewdness of British Labout will reject these tactics. Their only chance of even a partial success lies in the low wages that unfortunately so many British workers now receive.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

His Origin and His Powers

By George E. Sokolsky.

Woodrow Wilson, writing on the government of the United States said:—

"The political institutions of the United States are in the main the political institutions of England, transplanted by English colonists to a new soil and worked out through a fresh development to new and characteristic forms."

The President of the United States is one of these new and characteristic forms worked out in the American colonies previous to the American revolution. There were 13 colonies in which lived about 3,000,000 people. Each colony came to be a more or less self-governing commonwealth, with a legislature of its own, passing laws based upon the general legal ideas of English common law. There was no political connexion among these colonies, save in the British crown. As far back as 1696, however, William Penn proposed that all the colonies be united with a chief executive head, to be known as the President.

The colonies all had written constitutions from the very beginning, in that their charters from the Crown were in effect constitutions. They were used to government within the meaning of the words of this legal instrument. These charters were based largely upon the theories of government developed under the British Constitution as up to the time of George III. The British Constitution, not being a written document and changing rather by evolution than by radical legislative action, is very different to-day from what it was in the time of the Mad German. At that time the Crown and its ministers regarded the Executive as being to a large extent independent of the legislative. Ministers did not feel altogether obliged to follow the will of the House of Commons. We need only read of the activities of Pitt, elder and younger, and of Fox, quite to understand the struggle between the legislative branch and the executive under the English Constitution.

In the United States this idea of the independence of the three branches of the government came to mean very much more than in England. It was the premise of the strongest battles in the Constitutional Convention and Alexander Hamilton devotes several articles of the Federalist to a discussion of the necessity for checks and balances. To Hamilton, the President was comparable in many ways to the Governor of a State, as the colonies came to be called. The people quite understood the duties of the Governor. He was the executive officer, but he was also a check on the radicalism of the mob. He had veto power over legislature. He protected minorities in the State.

An Autocrat in Strings.

There was naturally a fear of monarchy during the formative period of American history. But the Americans of those days were weary of irresponsibility which almost lost them their war. They wanted fixed responsibility though limited constitutionally. They gave the President very wide powers, but always effected a control of those powers. For instance, the President may veto any act of Congress, but that veto can be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote. The President may appoint officials, but with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President may make treaties, but also with the advice and consent the Senate. The President may not declare war for that is a duty of Congress, but once war is declared he becomes Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy with exceptionally wide powers amounting almost to a military dictatorship.

The President of the United States is elected for a term of four years. He must be 35 years of age, a native-born citizen and resident within the United States for 14 years immediately prior to election. He is eligible for re-election for as many terms as the American people should care to have him. Washington, however, declined to be President more than two terms and no one has ever succeeded in breaking this precedent.

The President may be impeached should his services be unsatisfactory. The writers of the constitution had the example of Warren Hastings before them and made impeachment a process of further protecting the people against an oppressive President. In case of impeachment, the House of Representative impeaches, the Senate acts as a court with the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court as the Presiding Judge. A two-thirds vote is required to make an impeachment effective. Only one president, Andrew Johnson, was impeached and he was acquitted.

Omnipotent in War.

In time of war, the powers of the President are extraordinarily broad. In his capacity as chief of the army and the navy he can order all measures taken in the national defence. He may subjugate an enemy's country, but he cannot add to the boundaries of the United States without the usual legislative consent. A war President stands out in American history as a greater figure because under such circumstances he had more power; he is less circumscribed by senatorial prerogatives. Nevertheless, all appropriation bills must rise in the House of Representatives and be passed by both Houses of Congress, and since the effective carrying out of any programme is dependent upon the fiscal measures voted by the legislative branch of the government, he is even in this respect controlled. The courts have, however, held that power actually given to the President by the constitution of the United States cannot be controlled or restricted by Congress save as provided by the Constitution.

The Vice-President is a substitute for the President. During the life and activity of the President, the Vice-President has no executive powers. He is President of the Senate and therefore a member of the legislative branch of the government. He is usually an unimportant personality or one, like Roosevelt (Vice-President to McKinley), who is important and politically dangerous, and is therefore given a position of great distinction where political careers are buried.

President's Choice of Cabinet.

The Cabinet is in reality little more than a Board of Secretaries. The Cabinet is responsible to no one but the President. He appoints them with the advice and consent of the Senate, but very seldom has the Senate interfered with such appointments. The Cabinet is not responsible to the legislative arm of the government nor directly to the people. The members are not elected. They may not even be well-known nationally when appointed. The President is responsible for the Cabinet members. The President has no representative in Congress. He sends an annual message or occasionally messages dealing with specific topics. Washington and Wilson appeared in Congress and read their messages. Other presidents have sent them to be printed and read. The political partisans of the President however do his work for him in the Congress.

The President, in addition to being the chief executive officer of the country, also has certain legislative functions. An act of Congress to become a law must have his approval. If he disapproves of a law he vetoes it within ten days, stating his objections. Congress may pass the bill over his head as already indicated.

The President of the United States is in reality the only national officer elected by the people. The Senators represent their respective states. Their states are their first interest. The members of the House of Representatives represent their particular districts and together with the Senators from their states work for particularism. This has been the cause of much of the constitutional difficulties of the United States, sectionalism being the principal cause of the Civil War. The President, in theory and in practice, represents the entire people, the whole nation. He is usually more popular than any individual leader because he does represent the entire people. A strong President, like Roosevelt, when differing with a legislator went into his State and appealed to the people for support.

The Heel of Achilles.

The greatest weakness of the President is that he is the leader of his own political party. This lessens his influence to some extent. For instance, because Wilson was a Democrat a coalition cabinet was impossible during the war. The Republican Party had experienced diplomats in its ranks, such men as Elihu Root or Ex-President Taft; yet Mr. Wilson did not feel free to call on them because it might strengthen an opposing party. However, again strong Presidents have had members of opposing parties in their cabinets and have utilized them in many ways.

The President combines the social and political position of the British crown, the political functions of the Premier and assumes the responsibility of the entire British cabinet. He is thus in many ways the most powerful ruler in the world. Yet that rule is circumscribed by the shortness of tenure of office, the prerogatives of Congress and the force of public opinion as expressed at the ballot box every four years.

FLIRTATION'S END

You're the cherry in my cocktail
And the ice-cream in my dish—
As the coffee to the dinner,
As the dressing to the fish,
As the glow-worm to the evening
And the foam upon the wave:
Like a trimplet in the shadow
Or the talcum on a shave

Close the fan! The pictures vanish
But its breeze is somewhere still—
When the temple bells are silent
Echoes linger on the hill. . . .
Like the Indian Kiss its flavour.
Like the cigarette its puff,
Minutes oft can live for ever
If intangible enough!

Cyclops.

****A "trimplet," of course, is the hole made in a shadow by a sunbeam; and "Indian Kiss" is the popular and partially-adequate term for a Crême de Cacao. Both of which appellations will be readily recognized by the duly initiated.*

COUNTRY OF THE NORSEMEN TO-DAY

A Review of the Industries and Fascinations of Norway: Energy and Prosperity

One remembers reading not so very long ago an article on the changed character of guide-books and nothing could be better illustrative of this than "The Norway Year Book." It is not a guide-book and not a history book, nor yet a trade directory, but it is a combination of all three and is written in such a style that, skipping the statistical tables which are a necessity for many people but a bore to most, the book can be read through and provide more enjoyment than many a modern novel. It offers very interesting reading for anybody who wishes to know something about Norway, its geography, history, administration, finance, etc. It also deals with education, literature, arts, sports, museums, sciences, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, shipping, labour, banks, industries, communications, trade, whaling and other subjects.

"The Norway Year Book" tells one about Norway as a country for tourists, with railways traversing the high mountains and passing through the loveliest scenery, about the facilities for yachting, ski-ing, shooting, fishing and other sports.

Ski-ing, of course, is a national sport, invented in Norway, where everybody, including the Royal Family, enjoy it. The Crown Prince, only 21 years of age, is a very keen skier and has taken part in numerous jumping competitions and won many prizes. The country is wonderfully well adapted for the sport and the most prominent ski-runners in the world are found in Norway. The world records for skating also have been held by Norwegians for many years.

Of the summer sports it is particularly yachting which is popular, and the conditions for yachting in the summer months, when there are almost no nights, are almost ideal. The Royal Norwegian Yacht Club has about 4,000 members, with about 1,000 boats. Norwegian Yachtsmen have distinguished themselves in many international competitions. In 1920, for instance, during the Olympic races at Antwerp, the Norwegian boats obtained 28 points, winning in practically all the classes in which they competed. The Royal Norwegian Yacht Club holds the Coupe de France, the Gold Cup, the Oresund Cup and the Kattegat Cup.

As for angling, no country in Europe offers nearly such good natural conditions as Norway. In most of the rivers the salmon only is able to force its way up comparatively short distances, but these reaches, owing to the formation of the country, are full of pools and rapids. There are excellent opportunities for hiring fishing rights and a number of hotels own fishing rights which are placed at the disposal of guests. There is an abundance of trout—sea trout as well as freshwater trout. For those, who prefer shooting, there are bear, elk, red deer and reindeer. The country, consisting mainly of high and low mountain ranges and big forests, tests the sportsman's skill with the gun and even more, perhaps, his physical endurance, sense of locality and knowledge of the habits of game.

Norway During the War.

From the commencement of the war to its conclusion the object of the Government was to preserve a policy of strict neutrality, but one could not fail to notice that the great majority of the people sympathised with the Allies. The mercantile marine of Norway suffered a relatively greater loss of vessels than that of any other country, 829 ships being lost, with a total capacity of 1.2 million tons, and 1,162 lives were lost through vessels being torpedoed or mined. In addition, 65 vessels, with crews numbering 975 men, disappeared in the war zone from unknown causes.

At the same time, the level of prices rose higher in Norway than in any other country, due, *inter alia*, to the large amount of commodities which had to be imported from overseas countries. Norway itself cannot grow more than half of the grain, etc., consumed in the country. One often hears that Norwegian shipping, trade and industries derived high profits from the war, but the truth is that the country did not get any lasting economic advantages from it. What money was earned went to pay for necessities and to rebuild at fantastic prices in other countries the mercantile marine.

Forestry.

The Government has done a great deal to preserve the forests and has enjoyed the co-operation of various private societies. By law it is prohibited to fell trees of less than certain dimensions and the planting of trees is greatly encouraged. About 35 per cent. of the value of the total exports of the country consists of wood and wood-products, including paper.

Fisheries.

The products of fishing, whaling, etc., constitute 32 per cent. of the exports and the fishing fleet has become very effective since the introduction of motor-fishing boats. The catch is exported as dried fish (mostly cod), salt herring and tinned fish. Salt herring exports have had a tendency lately of being replaced by the export of fresh iced herring. Other fish products are the well known cod liver oil and salted roe. Herring oil and fish meal have also become well known articles of export.

Whaling.

Whaling is an old Norwegian trade previously carried on in northern waters. From 1904, however, operations were extended to the South Seas and the value of the trade grew rapidly. Other countries followed, but Norway's share of the world's whaling is still bigger than all other countries' taken together. The market value of the products of the Norwegian whaling may be estimated at about 40 to 50 million kroner a year.

Shipping.

In proportion to its population, Norway is first among all seafaring nations, and about 17 per cent. of the entire male population take to the sea for their livelihood. About half of the tonnage was lost during the war, but now has been replaced, and for each 1,000 inhabitants of the country there are nearly 1,000 tons Norwegian owned. Most of the Norwegian tonnage was before engaged in the ordinary tramp trade, but during later years the owners have paid greater attention to regular liner-trade.

Norwegian export articles others than those mentioned above include iron ore, aluminium and other metals, carbide of calcium, cement, tinned goods, nitrate of lime, etc. The value of the export of canned goods (mainly sardines) amounts to about 50 million kroner a year. Nitrate of lime (Norway salpetre) and by-products are manufactured in huge works utilizing the Norwegian invention for producing nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen through an electric process. Norway possesses no coal (except at Spitzbergen) but has an abundance of waterfalls from which electric power is generated. This power can be supplied at a very cheap rate and in such large quantities that it is very suitable for power for factories manufacturing on a large scale. Moreover, the supply is generally available in places where there are conveniently situated sites for factories, near good ice-free harbours. According to calculations the available Norwegian water-power should be able to yield 12 million horse-power (at low water). So far, only about 1.2 million is being used.

The First Prohibitionists.

It is impossible to review every subject dealt with in this very interesting book, but it will come as a surprise to many people to learn that Norway was the first prohibitionist country. As long ago as 1827 it was advocated and in 1842 a Parliamentary majority agreed to it, but the decision did not receive the Royal sanction. On the outbreak of the World War total prohibition was enforced, apparently, if an outsider may judge, as much with a view to conserving food supplies as anything. After a few months the order was relaxed, but again it was fully enforced in 1916. In 1919 on a plebiscite there was a majority of roughly 180,000, on a total vote of 800,000, in favour of prohibition, but considerable difficulties arose on account of treaty obligations with wine-producing countries and now there is a law in force that probably only a native of the country can understand. Obviously, however, amongst those who advocate prohibition, Norway is deserving of full credit for being the first in the field.

Other sections of the book deal with literature (Henrik Ibsen was the greatest dramatist of his time): music (Edward Grieg is world famous): painting and sculpture exploration.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

Saving the Costs

By George E. Sokolsky.

In Shansi there is an Association for the Prevention of Law Suits which meets in the shadow of the sacred Wu Tai Shan. Here those who have disagreed meet to talk things over in the presence of the local gentry who charge nothing for listening to tales of woe and who keep out of the trials and tribulations, expensive lawyers and the delay of courts. Shansi seems to be full of novelties and brilliant ideas, of efficient officials and progressive people. But why is there only one Shansi in this great country? Why should there be only one "model province," where everywhere men might labour to make their country a land worthy of her sages?

Tittle-Tattle.

To speak truthfully and frankly, to criticize when a wrong is seen, to call attention to error and to hope for future greatness, is neither indicative of hatred nor snobbishness. Some Chinese, particularly those younger men, foreign educated and labouring for the favour of those who grease the pots, take umbrage at every word of criticism of their country when spoken by a foreigner. They grow irritable when one speaks of Peking or Tuchuns or such as rob the state and ruin the country. They walk the back alleys, make difficulties for foreigners who constantly strive to help China, while these young men, capable and energetic, squeeze gently that they may some day squeeze well. They denounce even those who in moments of stress have sacrificed themselves for China, when they might have thought, as these young men think, only of themselves. Yet in the end the Chinese people will know good from bad. They will know what to do with their own young men who have betrayed them in the sad days of this decade. They will know how to honour the foreigners who have laboured for reconstruction.

Tsai Ao.

They are beginning to honour Tsai Ao. They are beginning to appreciate his merit. On Christmas Day, 1915, this young man in distant Yunnan raised the standard of revolt against Yuan Shih-kai because he would not see his country under a military dictatorship. Per- conversation. Then he spoke. "The

An elderly Chinese listened to much talk on the ills of China. He listened attentively, engrossed in the haps Tsai Ao failed in his ideal, that is, to avoid the monarchy and to see his country a true democracy. Those things come neither in a day nor with one revolution. But his province has never acknowledged the authority of those in Peking, nor has it played much with Canton. Yunnan has developed on its own lines, under very difficult circumstances, for the province is poor and hard to cultivate. Yet, the mines are rich and some day will be worked. Tsai Ao will not be forgotten in the history of China.

Diogenes.

foreigners are no better than we are. They are just as corrupt. Only they distrust each other more. We take a man at his word and, if he fails, we attribute his failure to the general condition of human nature. The foreigners have all kinds of contrivances, mechanical and human, to prevent a man from failing. They watch him closely. They have auditors and accountants. They use cash registers. And then when it is all over, they have large gaols and busy courts. But human nature is the same with them as with us."

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THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

English authors who have made the experiment of "broadcasting" report that, as an immediate result, there has been an increased demand for their books. The curious thing, however, is that this demand only lasts a few days, and the moral, perhaps, which one must draw is either that broadcasters are hard to please with books or that they are not very ardent readers. One or two authors, however, have had fuller results from broadcasting and especially, the writer of a recent book about the "Zoo" found, to his pleasure, the broadcasting some of its contents drove it into several editions.

∴

Last month the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals celebrated its centenary; and Captain Fairholme's record of the work, entitled "A Century of Work for Animals" was published by Mr. Murray on the 16th. The efforts of this greatly beneficent institution can hardly fail to appeal to a large public, for nowadays the lovers of animals are legion. A Foreword from the President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, enhances the value of the book and Thomas Hardy contributes an Ode to "Compassion."

∴

Next to his version of "Omar" the memory of Fitz Gerald is hardly less securely lodged in his letters to his friends. It is difficult to write a private letter which can be read with pleasure a hundred years after its composition, but though Fitz Gerald's letters have not yet attained their century, it is no rash prophecy to say that they have placed their author in the same company with Gray and Cowper, says Augustine Birrell in the "Empire Review."

∴

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is rather hard to approach for literary favours, but when boys or soldiers ask him he is amiability itself. He recently heard that a company of the American Legion had adopted as its motto his lines: "Simple service, simply given, to his own kind in the common need." He wrote out the whole verse and sent it back with his signature, and now that company of the American Legion are proudly showing it at their headquarters, thus:—

> "Not as a leader, from earth to heaven,
> Not as a witness to any creed,
> But simple service, simply given,
> To his own kind in the common need."

∴

"New Friends in Old Chester" is the title of a book by Margaret Deland which Mr. Murray will publish shortly. Here are to be met new and unforgettable personalities portrayed with that warm human insight which has won for the author her high place in the hearts and imaginations of her readers.

∴

A most notable addition to Murray's Two-Shilling Novels is "Her Father's Daughter" which Mr. Murray will publish. Millions of Gene Stratton-Porter's novels have already been sold and this new heroine—a self-reliant, delightful specimen of modern girlhood—will appeal to many hearts.

MERCANTILE PRACTICE

MERCANTILE PRACTICE.—By George Johnson, F.R.S.A., F.L.A.A. Effingham Wilson, 10/ net. Also of Kelly & Walsh, Ld., Shanghai.

A series of brief essays on certain phases of commercial practice, claculations and accounting. Although the book appears to be of particular use to students reading for the commercial and accountancy examinations it will also be found of great utility to those whose business it is to deal with underwriting, interest and investments, annuities, etc. Useful chapters are also included on cost accounts, depreciation, royalties, parities and so on. Apart from its value to students of mercantile practice it should be a work of reference found in every office library.

CHINA YEAR BOOK

The China Year Book for 1924, the largest and most complete compendium of information on China, is a valuable addition to the libraries, not only of sinologues and specialists in China, but of businessmen and others who from time to time may desire accurate details with regard to some question of the day.

For the merchant, there are chapters on trade and commerce, on products, geography, river improvements and habour works. For the industrialist, there is a chapter on labour with many details as to cost of living and wages paid. For the educator, there is a specially written chapter on education, with details as to the principal colleges and universities. The engineer will find a list of factories and industries. The physician will find a survey of the medical world in China. For those who desire to read original documents rather than summaries, there are documented accounts of the principal political and international questions before China during the year, namely the Lincheng Incident and the Sino-Russian Conference. The Washington Conference Agreements are included from the previous issue. Documents with regard to The Negotiations for the Rendition of Weihaiwei, Gold Franc Controversy, Trade Mark Law and the Canton Customs are included.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert of the staff of the "North China Daily News" has written a summary of the political situation in China during the year. Mr. George E. Sokolsky has dealt with the economic questions. Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby has contributed on the fauna of China. Among the other contributors of articles on special subjects are, Mr. H. Von Heidenstamm, Mr. G. Padoux, Mr. D. MacDonald, and various officials of the Chinese government. The Inspectorate-General of the Customs, the posts and the Salt Administration have provided statistical data. Mr. H. H. Fox, H.B.M. Commercial Counsellor and the British consuls in China have assisted in compiling the factory list. There are also several Chinese contributors, among them being Professor Hu Shih of the Peking National University.

It is difficult in reviewing a book as full of information as the China Year Book to hit upon any one chapter as especially interesting. Every chapter has an interest for the particular person. But in view of the current activity with regard to Trade Marks, one naturally turns to page 891 of the Year Book to disover what there is on the subject. First, the various treaty stipulations are given, namely the Mackay Treaty, the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, 1903, the Sino-American Treaty, 1903. Then the Chinese Trade Mark Law, promulgated May 3, 1923, is given in full. After that appears Detailed Regulations of the Trade Mark Law promulgated by Presidential Mandate, May 8, 1923. That is followed by a joint letter addressed to the Consular Body of Shanghai by the various foreign Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. A cable to the London "Times" signed by important British firms in China together with the Note of the Diplomatic Body in Peking to Mr. Wellington Koo completes the chapter. Thus, one has before him a complete *dossier* on the Trade Mark Law.

Each chapter is dealt with in just this manner, documents rather than comment being provided, so that the reader of the leader for instance, on China's armies might turn to page 910 on China's Defences and obtain sufficient data for a fuller appreciation of the problems involved. How often have we discussed the Tuchuns and the Tuchunate? Yet, how many really understand what a Tuchun is, whether he is a military official only or something more. On page 913 of the Year Book, one can discover the full significance of the Tuchun system.

In an article on Labour, appears an analysis of strikes in China and the efforts of various bodies to improve the condition of the labourer. In the same chapter on page 660 one may read a document published by the Communist Party of China which clearly defines what that body of radicals intends for the country. It is as bitter an attack on the foreigners as has perhaps ever been published.

One can go on *ad infinitum* analysing chapters. But it would be much better to buy the book and to use it before jumping to conclusions on things Chinese.

The editor is Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, who is also editor of the "Peking & Tientsin Times."

SHORT STORIES FOR OUR CHINESE READERS

THE WORLD'S BEST SHORT STORIES. Selected and Edited by Henry Huizinga, M.A. PH. D., Commercial Press.

The editor of this collection of short stories had rendered a service to Chinese teachers of English in senior middle schools in China, which will greatly lighten their labours. His selection of stories is notably conservative, since, as he says, "even the writers of the greatest reputation cannot always be safely recommended to the young:" but his claim to have presented the most popular, wholesome and useful stories cannot be disputed.

In addition to the introduction for teachers and suggestions for students, almost every story or poem has notes and questions to aid the teacher in bringing out the best points of the narrative. The author leans to the familiar in his choice, but we must remember that the volume is intended for use in Chinese schools. Even at that, it does make one wince to read in the supplementary lists, "The Chinese student should be encouraged to read the best modern fiction," with a list appended in which Zane Grey, Gene Stratton Porter, Eleanor H. Porter, Ralph Connor, and Harold Bell Wright figure prominently.

HAVE WOMEN MADE PROGRESS?

"ANCILLA'S SHARE: An Indictment of Sex Antagonism." Anonymous. Hutchinson. 18s.

"Ancilla's Share" is a very ably written attempt to prove that, in spite of women's partial enfranchisement, there still exists in men all over the world a latent sex antagonism, founded on contempt and fear, which militates against complete sex equality. The author, who is anonymous—but who, we learn at the last moment, is Miss Elizabeth Robins—does not hesitate to admit that "the ultimate ideal, the goal of human enleavour, is a combination of the educated efforts of women with the educated efforts of men for the creation of a civilised society." But with this admission goes also the belief that only by "the temporary abandonment of the pretence that co-operation is here, abandonment even of trying to convince men that co-operation is 'the better way,'" can the ideal co-operation of both be achieved.

There is in this much to provoke both argument and disagreement. Many will remain unconvinced even by the very exhaustive and brilliantly written indictment of sex antagonism which forms the main purpose of the book. It is just as well that we should be reminded by such books as this that women have not yet won their rightful position in public or private life, but the writer appears to us unduly pessimistic about their present position, and not entirely to have proved either that co-operation with men, especially in political parties, is a failure, or that women can effect a solidarity of womanhood' that will bring peace to a war-ridden world. It is only fair in saying this to pay a high tribute to the writer's own admissions of the disabilities of women, both in working together and as peacemakers.

What appears to us a little illogical is the conclusion drawn that, in spite of their inability to remain solid even in the suffrage movement—an inability slightly exaggerated by the author—and in spite of the active share women took in war work, they can still be mobilized against war. It so happens many of them have to be converted both to solidarity and to peace; would it not be quicker after all to muddle through by a continued co-operation of such men and women as can work together and have a real will to peace? But whether "Ancilla's Share" excites agreement or hostility, it is a remarkable book and one that should not be neglected by those who are thinking along these lines to-day.—"Daily News."

THOMAS BURT

Coalminer and Privy Counsellor

"THOMAS BURT, M.P., D.C.L., PITMAN AND PRIVY COUNCILLORS An Autobiography." T. Fisher Unwin. 15s.

Thomas Burt had a romantic career, but he remained an unromantic man. His spare mouse-like figure astonished people who expected to find in a miners' leader at least a man of bulk. In his youth he had been overgrown, but overwork and lack of food as a growing boy dwarfed his stature, and perhaps may account for the lack of fire with which he described conditions which made Lord Shaftesbury cry to Heaven.

His autobiography stops short with his election for Norpeth as one of the first two working-men's representatives in Parliament. He meant to finish it in a time of leisure which never came, though he lived to be 85. He tells his story with a restraint that is alomst unnatural. The spoonful of egg given him by an aunt and remembered for years, is described with the same detachment as the way in which he was snatched back from being ground to death in the dark by a descending "cage."

It was not until he was 17 that he first began to walk the 18 miles to Newcastle and back to buy cheap classics in order to extend the reading offered by his father's remarkable library of sermons and biblical commentaries. He used to go home too tired to eat, fall asleep on the floor and plead not to be awakened; but when the call came to be secretary of the trade union he had to be forced into the job. It was no sinecure, and the salary was 27s. 6d. a week.

Burt grew up among strikes which proved almost uniformly disastrous to the men, and partly on this account, no doubt, regarded almost with horror the militant policy introduced by Keir Hardie.

An old friend, Mr. Aaron Watson, has supplied chapters dealing with his life as a national figure.

FATIMA AND THE FIRST WIFE

THE SECOND WIFE.—By Lilian Arnold. Thronton Butterworth. London 1924.

There is a mystery in the life of Courtney Blake connected with his first wife, which drives him abroad for 10 years. He returns, as sensitive as ever to the unjustly accusing finger which he sees in everyone he meets; and encounters Alison Seymour in his brother's consulting room. He must be protected, she is of the type of woman that must have some one to protect. And so she becomes "The Second Wife." Naturally she runs up against the mystery, in which an ex-maidservant of the former Mrs. Blake plays a large and villainous part, with the consequent misunderstanding, estrangement and and reconcilliation. The story is a little long drawn out but the lot is well handled and the characterization vigorous. The women are, perhaps naturally, better than the men. Courtney Blake is a little incredible, Allison exceedingly good. Judith strikes one as the sort of woman that some modern women are prone to deify, to whom they would point as the ideal of what self-reliant womanhood should be—a sort of female equivalent of the strong silent man once popular. One wishes she did not find it necessary to her self-reliance to use a certain adjective so freely and vigorously.

MAUPASSANT IN ENGLISH

A LIFE.—Newly translated into English by Marjorie Laurie. T. Werner Lawrie. London 1924.

It is a common-place of book-reviewing that translations are never really successful and that if we want the "right stuff" we must go to the author in his own language. Which, with Miss Laurie's wonderfully fine version of "A Life" before us strikes us as great nonsense. In one sense of course translation is bound to fail. It cannot turrn a French—or, indeed any other foreign, novel into an English one, least of all in the case of so individual and intensely French an author as Guy de Maupassant. And aware of her limitations in this respect, Miss Laurie has done a clever thing: she has kept as near to his style as possible, so that we can taste, even through the medium of another language, his unequalled terseness, his curious austerity and his mastery of description alike of people and places; and at the same time she has written excellent English. Even the best translations are occasionally by sentences which without being a mere construe are none the less un-English. Miss Laurie's book is singularly free from these. The present writer happens not to have read this particular story of de Maupassant's in the original but he has read a great many others and judging by them one would say that the reader of "A Life" in English will lose as little of the original as it would be possible for any translation to lose. Whether he will like the story is nother matter. Like Thomas Hardy, de Maupassant was a relentless writer. He conceives certain men and women and not by one hair's breath would he interfere with their natural development and mutual reaction's to spare the reader's feelings. But after all one does not praise de Maupassant nowadays any more than one does other classics. It is odd to recall the days when he was so little understood in England as to be considered rather a "naughty"

SEVEN QUESTIONS

"SEVEN QUESTIONS IN DISPUTE" By Williams Jennings Bryan, Fleming H. Revell Co.

It will be considerable comfort to those who have felt at times that there might be room for doubt as to the verbal inspiration of the Bible, the degree of deity of Christ, the Virgin Birth, the Blood Atonement, the Bodily Resurrection of Jesus, the Miracles, and the Origin of Man, to have Mr. Bryan settle things for them, as he does in this series of articles reprinted from "The Sunday Times."

In his preface the author writes: "The Bible Union of China has been organized to protect the Bible from the attacks of liberal missionaries. The question of pre-millennialism of post-millennialism does not enter into this discussion. But schools realize that Christ's Second Coming depends upon His First Coming; unless the Bible is inspired, He did not come as a Saviour at all; He was not divine; had no pre-existence; was not God incarnate in the flesh; was not conceived by the Holy Ghost; performed no miracles and never rose from the dead. In like fashion the story of man's creation and origin rest now and always on the authority of the Word of God. . . . All Christians of every sect and denomination should unite in defence of the Bible as the inspired and infallible Word of God and in defence of the Bible's Christ, Saviour as well as Example and Teacher. As modernism attacks all that is vital in the Christian religion, the real issue presented is: Shall Christianity remain Christian?

It will be a surprise to many to think of the Bible as needing defence and protection, but those who feel it is in danger will no doubt welcome Mr. Bryan's vigorous and uncompromising championship, delight which will delight those in agreement with it although it will hardly influence any who do not share the author's adamant conviction.

MISSIONARY MELODRAMA

"JANE IN THE ORIENT."—By Lois Hawka Swinehart. Fleming H. Revell Co.

Some frank observations on missions and missionaries are made by the heroine of this story, told by a missionary herself, stationed in the Southern Presbyterian Mission in Kwanju, Korea. "Jane" comes out to visit her missionary sister and brother-in-law, loathing "church machinery, missionary societies, and Bible classes in particular," and feeling that missionaries have no warrant for coming to a happy people with a new religion. It takes lepers, wife-beating heathen, a desert island, a diving girl, and a wreck, to say nothing of a virile missionary lover, to convert her, but it is accomplished in the last chapter. The heroine writes letters far more voluminous than any we have ever written, or received; but what's that in a lively story, told with humour and sympathy!

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

BALLADE OF ADVENTURESSES

By Elizabeth Pepys.

There were two ladies came over seas,
Eh, but they were clever,
Faring in quest of the Gold Fleece,
Heigh-ho, they faltered never.

To Shanghai's friendly shores they came
(A good field for endeavour)
With tales of money and of fame,
Ah me, but they were clever.

These heiresses were not too proud,
Fancy, did you ever?
To borrow where they were allowed,
But to repay, O never.

One pledged her troth and took a ring,
Heigh-ho, but she was clever,
Two rings indeed, the taking thing,
With no remorse whatever.

Shanghai is sadder since they left—
For best of friends must sever—
Kind friends, hotels and shroffs bereft
And no redress whatever.

Our guilelessness has had a blow,
Alas, we were not clever
With ladies fair we'll now go slow,
Remembering this forever.

BETTY BROWNELL

Charting the Stars.

By Elizabeth Pepys.

The Miss Brownell who appears in the accompanying illustration does not follow our preconceived ideas of astronomers, and in point

Actress and Business Woman.

of fact it is stars of the cinema whose path through the Far East this energetic young advance agent is charting. Miss Brownell is here as representative of "Ruth Roland, Inc.," considering scenarios and locations for the new pictures which Miss Roland proposes to make while on her world tour this autumn.

Miss Roland's picture "A Dollar Down," in which this talented actress plays opposite Henry Walthall, is to be released soon and it is the purpose of its star to accompany it, making a personal appearance. She is the possessor of a charming voice and has appeared with great success on the Orpheum Circuit, so that Shanghai will have the rare pleasure of seeing one of their film favourites appear in person and demonstrate that she is talented in many different directions. The plot of "A Dollar Down" shows up the fallacy of the instalment plan, and the wisdom of paying as you go—a somewhat heretical doctrine for Shanghai.

The plays which Miss Roland proposes to make will be something entirely new in movie production, combining the advantages of the educational film such as shown by Burton Holmes and the thrilling serials in which the lovely heroine is involved in wild adventures, skillfully contrived to set forth the scenic attractions of the port cities. Her idea is to have a connected narrative, but not to allow the interest of the plot to swamp the realism of the pictures, and to make such a series as may be shown to children in connexion with their school work.

The Advance Agent.

Miss Brownell's task is to see that suitable studio facilities are available along the route, to select suitable scenarios (and this is an invitation to submit your pet plots), choose locations, and arrange the hundred and one necessary details. She has been a close friend of Miss Roland's for 14 years, ever since the two girls met in the Balboa Studio and has been associated with her in much of her work.

Miss Brownell herself is a versatile young person, as besides her work in the cinema, she is a keen business woman and critic, and also sings and dances. As "Baby Betty" she achieved much juvenile popularity and later studied at Denishawn, coming out to Shanghai with the first Banvard tour of the Far East after the War, 1919-20, a very successful and delightful experience, during which she met many interesting people, among them the Sultan of Jehore, who entertained the company lavishly and presented Miss Brownell with a riding crop with an American shield in its handle, as a special souvenir. During the War Miss Brownell was one of the girls who entertained the soldiers at the front, and in 1919 she brightened the leisure of troops in Vladivostok, being prevented from going further into Siberia by the fighting up the line.

When Miss Brownell was asked in what plays she most enjoyed playing, she mentioned "The Hard Way," in which she played opposite Jack Pickford, "The Phantom Fortune," "Caleb Conover," in which she played the role of heroine to Tom Sanchi's hero, and other plays in which she appeared with Hobart Henley and George Faucett.

A Risky Business.

The comfortable illusion of "dummies" and doubles cherished by the audience when seeing acts of reckless daring pictured on the screen were rudely shattered when Miss Brownell showed me a scar on her elbow, acquired in making a flying leap from a horse to a motor. This time the jump fell short and she bruised her arm badly, an infection setting in which threatened the loss of the limb, and rendered it useless for a year.

Another harrowing experience occurred when Miss Brownell was playing in Caleb Conover. Her lover, the candidate for Governor, while speaking at a public meeting, is heckled by a gang of toughs who finally resort to violence, and are put out by the police after their attack upon her has roused her lover to a hand-to-hand fight. "It was a real fight, too," smiled Miss Brownell reminiscently, "Tom Sanchi got so excited he actually knocked one man's front tooth out. Nothing faked about that rough and tumble!"

When order has been restored and the audience is leaving, the heroine sees one of the gang who has hidden himself, draw a gun on her lover. She has no time to warn him, but defeats the assassin's purpose by flinging the bunch of flowers she is carrying into his face. The idea of the scenario was that the flowers would spoil the thugs's aim and the bullet would go straight up in the air. Miss Brownell, however, threw with such realism as to disconcert the gun man; his foot slipped, and the charge—only powder and wadding of course—went off right in Miss Brownell's face.

Playing the Game.

"For a time I thought the whole side of my face had been blown off," Miss Brownell said, "The explosion deafened me, the pain was intense, but my one thought was not to ruin the picture. Thinking that my teeth must have been knocked out, and realizing what a sight it would be, I put my hand to my face to hide it. Colin Campbell, who was directing, shouted, "Take your hand down, you're spoiling the picture!" Then the gun man exclaimed. "My God, I've shot Berry!" and Colin called out to the camera man, "Cut!"

"The poor chap who shot me really felt worse about it than I did," continued Miss Brownell, for although I was afraid to look at my face for fear that I should see that one eye was gone, when I realized that it was only a bad powder burn I was too thankful for words. Of course it was frightfully painful and I had to have daily treatments from specialists for four months. Damages? O, there was never any question of that. I figured that when I went into the cinema business I had to expect to take some chances, and it was one of those accidents that couldn't be helped. As long as it didn't wreck the picture it was all right."

"Some sporting spirit!" gasped the reporter. "Nothing out of the ordinary," returned Miss Brownell, "the papers may talk about jealousy in the profession; but I've always found that the bunch will stand by each other, and that they take the rough with the soft side of life. Now Ruth Roland, who never uses a double, when she was supposed to climb from a racing motor boat up a rope ladder to an aeroplane, was pulled into the water by the section of the plane's wings. It couldn't rise at once and she was jerked through the waves at a terrific rate until she was bruised all over. You never do know how you're coming out; but it's not a dull life."

TO CLORINA IN KULING

Shanghai Still Doing Business as Usual

Dear Clorinda: You remember asking me to let you know all the Shanghai foolishnesses while you were away with the family, I startwere away with the family, so I started a special memo pad labelled Folly, but so far no one has had energy enough to be very foolish. It takes pep to be foolish and more oxygen in the air to inspire any real spectacular parties. Don't worry, we'll wait till you get back to show us the way.

The chief activity of the town is going away on holidays, and I sometimes fear my disposition will not withstand the wear and tear of presenting gifts to those who are gallivanting off. 'Twould be far fitter for those departing to leave gifts to cheer up the stay-at-homes. And by that same token let me tell you that we are enjoying hugely the loan of your two electric fans, for to such a pass has the rising temperature brought me that I can scarcely contemplate ringing for the boy to move the fan about from plug to plug. Methinks every room should have three fans or so, which is also the requisite number of fireplaces properly to warm it for the winter.

Distressing Tresses.

Those that remain in town, finding little else to divert them, are shingling their hair. The snip, snip of the shears is heard on every side and I hear there is talk of the hairdressers forming a union to prevent overtime work. Every lady seems to think that nothing in her hair became her like the losing of it. For swimming parties it has many advantages, and as it is Ja cooler fashion there is no restraining the long line gaiting to escape the restrictions of chignons. I cannot being to tell you all your friends whose hair has fallen by the way. The daily papers, during the dull season, are seriously considering having a list of the bobbed and shingled sent in each night for publication, just as now the hotels send in the mames of their guests. Should this be made a feature I'll send you the clippings—the newspaper clippings I mean.

PLEATS IN JABOT AND SKIRIT AND THE TRAILING BOW AT THE SIDE ARE STYLE POINTS.

You know the new-faces-for-old stunt that different beauty aid manufacturers are always featuring? Well, as I have watched the U. S. Consulate-General and the Court House taking on new elegancies I have been reminded of the Institute de Beaute. First the workmen chip off the exterior of the bricks. That would correspond to the "skinning" operation I daresay. Next they whitewash, which might stand for bleaching. Then comes the bright red paint, which of course is rouge, and the new green blinds are doubtless the patent eye-brows and eye-lashes.

A soon as it gets a little cooler and things begin to happen again, expect further bulletins.

Fondly yours,
Elizabeth Pepys

SURFING IN HAWAII

Among the most exhilarating of moments are the flawless fleeting seconds when one triumphantly rides to shore on the crest of a great green wave, feeling oneself a part of the ocean, a partaker of its tremendous power. Floating idly on the lazy swells which ripple a cross the calm harbour inside the coral reef, one suddenly feels the freshening of the breeze, a beach-bound jade-gree wave starts on its journey. Then one must be at attention to catch the wave as it passes, choosing just the right moment to leap on its strong back, and speed on. Behind one the surf pounds like the trampling of galloping horses. The wave curled just behind threatens to fall upon on. But gaily one is swept onward, swift as a bird, spray-flecked, breeze-whipped. Faster and faster, nearer and nearer shore, until, the passion of its mad flight spent the wave slings down its burden on the welcoming shallows of the beach.

E. P.

THE STRAIGHT AND THE BOUFFANT MODE ARE SEEN TOGETHER.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

"Dreams, Books Are Each a World"

In Shanghai that popular fallacy of reading in the long winter evenings" has been completely exploded. We jolly well know that we may jazz, or see the pictures or the A. D. C. Show or a boxing match but, unless we happen to break an arm or leg we probably shall not find more time for literature in winter, no matter how long the evenings may be. But in summer there is a bit of a let-down from our business cares and social pleasures and in the quiet suggested by the heated season we may renew our friendship with books.

There is no particular brand of book for holiday reading, for every person has a special taste in books and probably a number of different tastes for different moods. The additional leisure will give opportunity for tackling a long book, or one whose technical content has demanded a concentration hitherto impossible, while for sheer relaxation lighter stuff will be demanded. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ld. have provided for all members of the reading fraternity and a large invoice of book just received offers a number of excellent suggestions for the book box which should accompany all holiday luggage.

A Solid Foundation.

One of the most readable of modern biographies is the life of Willard Straight by Herbert Croly, a book of special interest for all who have lived in China. The manysided personality of its subject is clearly presented and with a completeness which would not have been possible if Mr. Straight had not kept careful diaries and made full notes. There are eight illustrations in full colour from his own drawings and many other pictures and maps.

"The Bolshevik Persecution of Christianity" by Capt. Francis McCullagh is a volume which has attracted much attention. It is dedicated by the author to Frank Munsey, owner and editor of the New York Herald "who by sending me as his representative to Russia enabled me to obtain the facts set forth in this book." The "Irish Independent" says of it: "Deserves a place in the library of every man concerned for the fate of religion and of democratic institutions."

"Constructive Conscious Control of the Individual," by F. Matthias Alexander with an introduction by Professor John Dewey is a scholarly and scientific treatise yet one bristling with applications which can be grasped by the lay reader. For sleepless nights the author not only gives the remedy, "conscious control of all activities," but shows the insomniac how to get that control. An appreciative reviewer says that the theory should revolutionize education and put humanity on a new basis. Sensory appreciation and its relation to happiness is a valuable section of the work.

A Faery Touch.

"The King of Elfland's Daughter," by Lord Dunsany, is a delightful mélange of fascinating tales, imaginatively and delicately told. The author says in his foreword: "Do not be frightened by the title, for though some of the action takes place in Elfland the scenes are as dear and familiar as your favourite English country." "The Dream," by H. G. Wells, shows modern English life from the standpoint of the Olympians many years later, and is a bright and suggestive satire.

Among the new novels just in is "David of King's," by E. F. Benson, continuing the adventures of David Blaize, with the hero more mature but with the same high spirits and the same engaging frankness which won him such hosts of friends upon his first appearance. The dialogue is said to be as bright and vivacious as that of "Dodo," but perfectly natural. Cambridge men will take especial pleasure in this volume, but every one is bound to enjoy it. "To-morrow and To-morrow," by Stephen McKenna, carries the "Sonia" series on to its natural conclusion. The War comes to an end on its first page and before the last page the Government which undertakes to bring peace back to the survivors has passed away. This phase of history is concluded with this volume which will be found of great interest.

"Wanderlight" by Ernest Raymond is another story of three years in the life of a young man, told with insight and sympathy by the author of "Tell England." "Ocean Tramps," by H. de Vere Stacpoole is a collection of stories of romance and adventure in the south seas by same raconteur who gave "The Blue Lagoon" to an appreciative public. "The Pipers of the Market Place," by Richard Dehan is a briskly moving narrative centering about Malvina, a creation said to be stronger than "Maggie Tulliver" or other outstanding original heroines, a "big, brave, beautiful, natural girl."

Humourous Tales.

"Leave it to Psmith," by Wodehouse, is absolutely guaranteed by William Lyons Phelps, as humour. The man who doesn't find this tale highly amusing is lamentably deficient, he declares, or words to that effect. So if we do not want this Professor of Literature to think us peculiar it would be well to join the eager line of buyers and annex this popular gloom-killer. And while one is about it, why not "Ukridge," by the same author? George Robey's "New Laughter Makers" will release the reader from the ignominy of having no stories to

HOLIDAY VISIONS.

match the others going round, and "Quotable Anecdotes," by D. B. Knox, will be another aid to a jolly evening.

A trio of Chinese stories which will impart local colour and the history of Cathay in a painless and efficient manner is "Yellow Dragon," by Arthur Mills; The "Red Lacquer Case," by Patricia Wentworth; and "Chun Yut," by Cyril Weston. Three more of a kind, and these are especially suggested for thoughtful wives to take along with them to amuse husbands on the first rainy day, are "The Amateur Derby," by Harding Cox; "How to Win at Racing," by Bat Masters; and "Confessions of a Turf Crook," by A. Cathal. To show the range of selection possible at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh we close with the Anniversary Number of "Printer's Pie," contrasting with the "Royal Academy for 1924."

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru July 27
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru.. „ 27
Per P. & O. S. Mantua .... „ 28
Per R.D.S. Pres. Garfield .... „ 28
Per B.F.S. Troilos ..... „ 28

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per B.F.S. Rhexenor .....July 28
Per M.M.S. Amazone ..... „ 31
Per O.S.K.S. Amazon Maru .. „ 31
Per R.D.S. Pres. Garfield .. „ 31

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per A.O.L.S. Pres. McKinley July 28
Per T. K. K. S. Taiyo Maru „ 28
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Aug. 2
Per P.M.S. Pres. Pierce .... „ 3
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jackson .. „ 10
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru .... „ 11
Per R.M.S. Pres. Taft ..... „ 16

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jackson July 26
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru.. „ 27
Per M.M.S. Amazone ..... „ 31
Per R.D.S. Pres. Garfield .. „ 31

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kaiping, July 18. From Chinwangtao. Mr. A. Rose.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 18. From Ningpo. Mr. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish.

Per. R.M.S. Empress of Russia, July 18...From Vanconver. etc. Miss D. E. Grant, Mr. R. D. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Anderson, Miss M. E. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Ball, Mr. A. C. Burn, Miss E. Church, Mrs. T. L. Chand, Mr. L. T. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Douglas, Dr. A. Hardy, Miss B. Hammett, Miss L. K. Ngan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Olund, Mr. L. B. Ramsay, Mr. R. Rose. Mr. B. Rocklin, Dr. L. Tan, Mr. G. F. Guest, Dr. T. C. Joseph. Mr. H. A. Speidel, Mr. H. Ohno, Mr. K. Shah, Mr. M. S. Fei, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheler, Mr S. K. Chen, Miss S. Gornet. Mr. L. Chen. Mr. M. Z. E. Chow, Mr. P. C. Chao, Miss K. Ewald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Howell, Mstr. D. Howell, Mr. S. F. Ho, Mr. W. R. Johnson, Mr. Y. C. Koo, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. C. C. Lam. Rev. I. H. Lee, Mr. J. C. Mayze, Mr. M. K. Moe, Mr. M. H. Ng, Dr. L. K. Sung, Mr. C. C. Wang, Miss M. West, Mr. G. C. Yee, Mr. A. I. Young, Miss E. E. Ranok, Mr. S. Feng.

Per str. Woosung, July 18. From River Ports. Mr. Loveluck. Mr. O. Kabelits, Mr. O. K. Mackenzie, Mr. Kales, Mr. C. W. Glass, Mr. A. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Holwill and child.

Per N. Y. K. S. Kitano, July 18. From Europe and ports. Mr. W. J. Edwards, Mr. S. H. Sorenson, Mrs. M. Bustammante, Mr. J. H. Elias, Mr. C. P. Pintos, Mr. W. L. Wehlgemuth, Mr N. B. Kotwall, Mr. M. Levitsky, and Mr. Paul S. Kwan and son.

Per str. Yingchow, July 19. From Hongkong. Dr. Hdgkin, Mr. P. Chea, Mr. Kroysiki.

Per str. Kutwo, July 19. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. Brun and seven children.

Per str. Kingsing, July 19. From Tientsin. Sgt. J. Brown, Lf Sgt. J. Robinson, Lieut. E. C. Howse, Lieut. R. M. Gidlow Jackson. **From Chefoo.** Miss Harmon, Mr. Pescy Smith. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. G. Foster Kemp.

..Per P. & O. S. Malwa. July 19. From Japan. Maj. R. H. Smith, Mr. A. Taniichi, Ali Nazi, Mr. C. Y. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. A. Curmally, Mr. H. C. Abdoola, Mr. A. Abemayer, Miss G. Fountenoy, Miss G. Gray, Maj. D. E. Randall.

Per str. Wuchang, July 20. From River Ports. Mr. Nil.

Per str. Kiangyu, July 20. From River Ports. Mr. Evans, Dr. W. Honston, Mr. P. Jacobsen.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 20. From Ningpo. Miss Pitterson, Miss Lormer.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, July 20. From Ningpo. Mr. J. Gaek, Mr. H. B. Buff and child.

Per str. Luenho, July 20. From River Ports. Mr. R. Van Lunwan, Mr. King, Mr. A. Meltor.

Per str. Poyang. July 21. From River Ports. Dr. B. Randult Vikers.

Per str. Tungchow, July 21. From Tientsin. Mr. D. W. Lamond, Captain W. Quinlen, Miss Salvesan.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, July 21. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lantz, Mr. F. V. Faulkener, Miss A. Faulkener, Miss I. McCreery, Miss H. T. Argent, Mr. F. C. Berry, Mr. C. H. Buxbaun, Mr. A. Brunn. Captain R. D. Bennet. Mrs. B. M. C. da Cunha. Master E. L. da Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, Mr. A. Frigario, Mr W. L. Gerrard, Mr. G. H. Gibson, Mr. A. Jox, Mr. W. Krieger, Mr. A. Malcolm, Miss M. W. Newsholme Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mons. P. Raphael, Miss V. Thwaites, Mr. H. A. Wiley, Mr. A. Zimmern, Mr. E. Zimmern, Mr. J. A. Chye, Mrs. W. Hall, Miss L. Y. Howe, Mr. A. Bickel. Mr. W. H. Coke. Mr. W. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Huss, Mr. F. Rosenthal, Mr. A. Senn, Miss J. R. Taylor, Mr. H. Crane, Mr. R. Crespo Mr. N. Hartery, Mrs. A. C. Hix, Master R. Hix. Mrs. C. R. Hutchins, Miss M. Hutchins, Mrs. R. Ruthlinn, Mr. J. Veloss, Mrs. M. Villaflor, Mrs. T. A. Broadfoot, Mrs. R. Bolton, Miss R. Craft. Mrs. and Master M. M. Dupre, Mr. T. A. Goldenberg, Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Howe. Master D. Howe, Mrs. R. A. Jaffray, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Kunkle, Miss H. MacPherson, Mr. A. J. May, Miss E. Rea, Miss L. Scarlett, Mrs. A. de Sousa, Dr. Margaret Taylor, Mr. Wills, Miss A. Wills, Mrs. A. L. Zellensky, Mr. A. Gorsky, Mr. S. Santiago, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chetveriokoff. Master D. Chetvehikoff, Comd. and Mrs. M. Koreneff, Master B. Koreneff, Lt.-Comd. and Mrs. V. Boutskoi, Master J. Shishkin, Mrs. A. Shemiot, Mr. and Mrs. and Master M. Nekludoff, Mr. G. Sorokin, Mr. G. Stepanoff, Mr. J. Petoukhoff, Mr. J. Kalouguin, Mr. G. Smoulsky, Mr. M. Nekludoff, Mr. P. Lopareff, Mr. P. Salamanoff, Mr. N. Ragozin, Mr. A. Petrovsky, Mr. B. Zasorin, Mr. P. Ermasheff, Mr. P. Kotoff, Mr. D. Tataouroff, Mr. S. Tarasoff, Mr. A. Gorshenin. Mr. B. Masiaguin, Mr. N. Tarasoff, Mr. G. Timakoff, Mr. P. Savutsky. Mr. A. Tirtoff, Mr. G. Kitaoff, Mr. A. Kouzin, Mr. A. Golonbeft, Mr. S. Verziloff, Mr. A. Hadejdin, Mr. E. Dobrotzvetoff, Mr. N. Vassilieff, Mr. A. Froloff, Mr. D. Timofeff, Mr. A. Khodireff, Mr. V. Karionoff, Mr. D. Cavriloff, Mr. P. Afonicheff, Mr. G. Khiomatoulin, Mr. T. Krasnoff. Mr. L. Kisner, Mr. M. Okamoto, Mr. Y. T. Mayo, Mr. W. Thames, Mr. J. Manuel, Mr. E. Salamance.

Per str. Fausang, July 22. From Tientsin. Mr. Wavell. **From Chefoo.** Miss C. Haas, Miss F. Wilson, Miss Oswald. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. Remington and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 23. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 22. From Ningpo. Miss Megson, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Pethell, Mr. MacDemuth, Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. Grumoor, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond.

Per str. Chungking, July 22. From Swatow. Miss M. V. Rassemovsky.

Per str. Hsinchi, July 23. From Foochow. Mr. H. O. Jaynes.

Per M. M. S. Angkor, July 23. From Marseilles. Mr. Bandoux, Mr. and Mrs. Andrè, Mr. and Mrs. Matcaux, Mr. and Mrs. Smets and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fontenelle and two children, Mr. Woutert, Mr. and Mrs. Woutert and child, Mr. Fitcher, Mr. Papolier, Mrs. Toeche, Mr. Ozieransky, Mr. Ninaud, Mr. Machert, Mr. Auber, Mrs. Polonsky and child. **From Port Said.** Mrs. R. Pfeifer, Mr. T. Vakakis. **From Colombo.** Mr. R. Peignon. **From Singapore.** Mr. M. Hara. **From Saigou.** Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. T. Hase. **From Hongkong.** Mr. Floquet, Rev. and Mrs. S. Addis, Dr. and Mrs. Siddal, Rev. and Mrs. Fitche, Misses E. Horwell, D. Abraham, J. Macpherson, Master P. Fitche.

Per str. Fengtien, July 23. From Tientsin. Dr. Bryson, Messrs R. Hall, Morris and Lewerenz.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 24. From Ningpo. Mrs. Maingon, Mr. Power.

Per str. Sunning, July 24. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mrs. W. R. Bruce, Mrs. J. S. Hay.

Per str. Luenyi. July 24. From River Ports. Messrs. W. Wallace, J. Morevo, A. Palette, Rev. P. de Jonghe.

Per str. Luchow, July 24. From Tsingtao. Mrs. Davisman, Miss Harvey, Dr. Shultze, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Bickerton, Mr. Cowell.

Per str. Kungwo, July 24. From River Ports. Mrs. J. Krijgsman, Mrs. Moore and child, Miss W. C. Causey, Miss Mayhew, Mr. Van Haute, Mr. C. Seinxon, Misses Couert and Bulger, Mr. Arnold.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking. July 18.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Wm. Scott.

Per str. Ngankin, July 18.—For River Ports.—Mr. C. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. N. Richardson and infant.

Per R. D. S. Pres. Adams, July 18.—For Southern Ports Europe and America.—Mr. C. T. Curtis, Mrs. C. T. Curtis and child, Miss Luelle Ernst, Mr. Joseph Hamilton, Mr. V. Melnikoff, Mrs. H. Tchoubareva, Mr. Jilko, Mrs. Jilko and child, Mr. B. A. Proulx, Mr. E. E. O'Connor, Miss M. Griffiths, Mr. J. G. Hammond, Miss Maude Wheeler, Miss Marie Rustin, Miss E. C. Wright, Miss Elizabeth, Eckert, Mr. F. L. Fennell, Mr. J. N. MacGowan, Mr. O. C. Hansen, Mrs. O. C. Hansen, Rev. A. L. Beckendorff, Mrs. A. L. Beckendorff, Dr. J. L. Greene. Mrs. J. L. Greene, Mr. K. Laub, Mr. Henndorff.

Per str. Liangchow, July 19.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. G. L. C. Johnson, Mr. Vallack.

Per str. Luchow, July 19.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peck child and Infant, Mrs. E. C. Stocker and child, Mrs. K. Leonoff and two children, Mr. R. J. Cowell, Mr. Stansfield.

Per str. Woosung, July 19.—For River Ports.—Mr. Krath, Mr. W. J. Mercer, Mr. R. Pote Hunt, Mr. C. V. Syrus, Mr. Posener, Mr. H. Bentley, Miss Paul, Miss Bier. Miss Wilhelmi, Mr. A. M. Buchall, Mr. H. Burn, Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Mrs. Green, Miss Ranck, Mr. Wm. Morris, Mr. C. Dabour, Mr. E. E. Loo.

Per str. Liangchow, July 20.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. G. L. C. Johnson, Mr. Vallack.

Per str. Shuntien, July 20.—For Chefoo.—Mr. B. H. N. Broomhall, Mr. Lack, Mr. Brandtmar, Mr. A. F. Ufford, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wilson and child, Mrs. Brandtmar and two children, Miss Bergstrom, Mrs. V. K. Bayliss, Mrs. V. K. Knipple and child, Mr. P. Taylor, Mrs. Lavadre, Mr. H. H. Nash, Mr. P. McCarthy, Mrs. W. Bluemkranz two children, Mr. P. Fock.—For Weihaiwei. —Miss Bergstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Stapelton Cotton and child, Mr. R. Brown.—**For Tientsin.**—Miss Behena.

Per str. Shengking, July 21.—For River Ports.—Mrs. E. Sowik and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 21.—For Ningpo.—Rev. Father Joseph, Rev. Father Henry, Mr. Handley Derry, Mr. Bate.

Per str. Suiyang, July 21.—For Amoy.—Mr. T. H. Kales.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. W. K. Perrett.

Per str. Kaiping, July 22.—For Chinwangtao. Mrs. Tassel, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Stinerl and two children, Madame Dard de Gannes and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Darré, Mrs. Hawkings and two children, Mrs. E. E. H. Thompson, Mr. R. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Holwill, Miss M. Mulky.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Canada, July 22.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mdme. A. Avicrino, Mr. P. E. Beoston, Major S. Beires, Mrs. H. Burkhardt, Mrs. H. Booth, Dr. A. Bension, Miss T. Bates, Mrs. H. Bar, Master C. Bar, Mr. C. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. P. Crighton, Miss J. P. Crighton, Miss Y. P. Crighton, Mr. R. Chrialersen, Mr. W. E. Calver, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cohen, Miss Denness, Mr. R. De Voe, Mr. P. T. Egbert, Mr. C. B. Fensch, Mr. W. B. Foster, Mr. G. S. Foster-Kemp, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Grant and child, Master Grant, Lieut. J. Gouveia, Mr. E. S. Hine, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Mr. L. Kadoorie, Mr. H. Kadoorie, Mr. R. E. Kadoorie, Mr. S. H. Lawrence, Miss H. MacNaughton, Mrs. O. May, Miss L. Minhinnick, Mr. W. Mahon, Dr. and Mrs. H. Melency, Master H. E. Melency, Master W. Melency, Mr. T. Pearson, Mr. P. Paels, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Miss Pratt, Major B. Paes, Miss L. E. Russell, Dr. F. F. Russell, Mr. L. Smith, Mrs. E. Stout, Miss R. Scheicher, Miss M. Standring, Mr. J. N. Sipser, Mrs. A. M. Spencer, Miss M. C. Sturdy, Mrs. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. T. J. Thesmar, Mrs. P. O. Tilley, Miss L. Tilley, Miss M. Tilley, Mr. O. Wagmen, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. White, Mr. T. H. Walker, Miss D. Arbaugh, Miss E. V. Armstrong, Mr. A. Boese, Miss A. Brown, Mrs. A. P. Barleigh, Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Brown, Master F. Brown, Master G. T. Brown, Mrs. F. H. Crumpacker, Master F. Crumpacker, Master H. Crumpacker, Mr. T. Di Giovanni, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Evans, Miss M. Evans, Miss F. Evans, Captain E. Forayth, Miss H. Harmon, Mr. G. Ingebrightsen, Mrs. E. L. Karr, Miss M. Kirkland, Mr. J. Lincoln, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Martin, Mrs. L. Martin, Mr. I. Moody, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. V. Nordlund, Mr. H. G. Romig, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Snoke, Miss H. Stroh, Mr. R. Schwob, Mr. H. Shefts, Mrs. M. S. Tuttle and child, Master C. Tuttle, Miss E. M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wood.

Per str. Tungchow, July 23.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. A. Herlofsen, Mr. P. H. Matheson, Mr. K. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Greenway and child, Mr. C. R. Farquhar, Mr. J. G. Hunt, Mr. D. C. Kinloch, Mr. B. W. Taylor, Mr. W. C. Bradbury, Mr. D. B. Shaw, Mrs. C. H. Ryde, Mr. E. Hayim, Mr. J. R. Bryans, Mr. T. E. Podger, Mrs. J. H. Richards and two children, Mr. R. H. Stephenson, Mr. P. R. Main, Com. R. H. Whitney.—**For Chefoo.**—Miss Evans, Mrs. R. A. Jaffray, Mrs. M. M. Dupree and child, Mrs. R. Bolton.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. Butchard.

..Per P. & O. S. Malwa, July 22.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Beresniakoff, Miss I. Beresniakoff, Miss T. Beresniakoff, Miss R. Beresniakoff, Mr. A. Beresniakoff, Jr., Mr. E. E. Barnes, Mr. F. Ball, Mr. G. H. Gibson, Mr. G. Horiye, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hathaway, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. L. Plant, Captain W. G. Quinlan, Mrs. A. C. Remington and child, Mr. A. Sander, Mr. T. Standorough, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. B. R. Vickers, Captain de F. de de'Arvieu, Mr. I. Wall, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. H. Wang.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. R. T. G. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lespau, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pratt. Miss I. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Simpson, Miss Simpson.—**For Port Said.**—Mr. W. I. White.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. L. Badoul and child, Master G. Badoul, Mr. R. Warren.—**For London.**—Mr. J. Brown, Mr. H. J. W. Adamston, Master F. Borst-Smith, Mr. T. J. Eldridge, Mr. W. Ellyson, Mr. E. G. Howse, Mr. R. M. G. Jackson, Mrs. C. D. Jackson, Master K. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kernan, Master V. W. Kernan, Mr. E. M. Loveluck, Mr. G. Mellor. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pollock, Miss D. Pollock, Master N. Pollock, Master D. Pollock, Master A. Pollock, Mr. J. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Robertson, Miss M. Robertson, Master J. D. Robertson, Mr. W. N. A. Smalley, Miss L. G. Smith, Rev. P. J. Smith, Miss M. I. Thomas, Mr. J. L. Wilson, Rev. A. Webster, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Hertzberg, Mr. O. Holthe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brun and child, Misses Brun (5), Master J. Brun.

Per str. Linan, July 23.—For River Ports.—Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore, Mr. R. Lang.

Per str. Shantung. July 24.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Souter, Captain Bennett.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. F. W. Fowler, Mr. T. H. Wei, Mr. J. K. Storrs.

Per str. Chungking, July 25.—For Tientsin.—Mr. Buxbaum.

Per str. Tientsin, July 25.—For Dairen.—Mr. Alexander, Mr. T. Vacakis.

BIRTHS

KATZ.—On July 21, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shnaghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Katz, a son.

KENNEDY.—On July 23, 1924, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, a daughter.

MATSON.—On July 24, 1924, at St. Marie's Hospiital, Shanghai, the wife of Frank Matson, a daughter.

ORCHARDSON.—On July 24, 1924, at Vancouver, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Orchardson, 3005 Point Grey Road, Vancouver, B.C. (Mrs. Orchardson née Dora W. M. Hummel), a daughter.

WHITE.—On July 23, 1924, at 123 Route Ferguson, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Aug. V. White, a son.

WRIGHT.—On June 5, 1924, at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Captain and Mrs. Alfred T. Wright (*née* Cantorovich), a daughter, Ileana. (Tientsin papers please copy).

DEATH

TYSON.—On July 21, 1924, at Cardiff, England, John Stafford Tyson, of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, aged 41 years. By cable

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
July 18	29.75	80.9	NE	0	82.6	76.3	93.6	74.7	R. C.
„ 19	29.82	82.4	SSE	3	83.3	78.8	92.9	77.4	C.
„ 20	29.93	83.3	SSE	3	86.7	79.2	83.2	79.2	C.
„ 21	29.89	82.8	SSE	2	86.5	79.9	93.8	78.1	R. C.
„ 22	29.86	83.4	SSE	2	85.8	79.5	94.5	79.0	C.
„ 23	29.88	83.9	SSE	3	86.2	78.4	93.8	77.9	C.
„ 24	29.91	84.2	SSE	2	86.2	79.0	95.4	78.3	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
July 18	76.0	74.8	90.2	83.0	0.02	Nil.
„ 19	79.0	77.2	92.2	90.0	Nil.	0.13
„ 20	80.8	75.0	93.0	81.4	Nil.	0.66
„ 21	80.0	74.4	93.4	90.2	Nil.	Nil.
„ 22	81.0	77.2	92.0	90.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 23	80.0	77.0	93.0	95.8	Nil.	Nil.
„ 24	80.2	81.4	93.2	95.0	Nil.	Nil.

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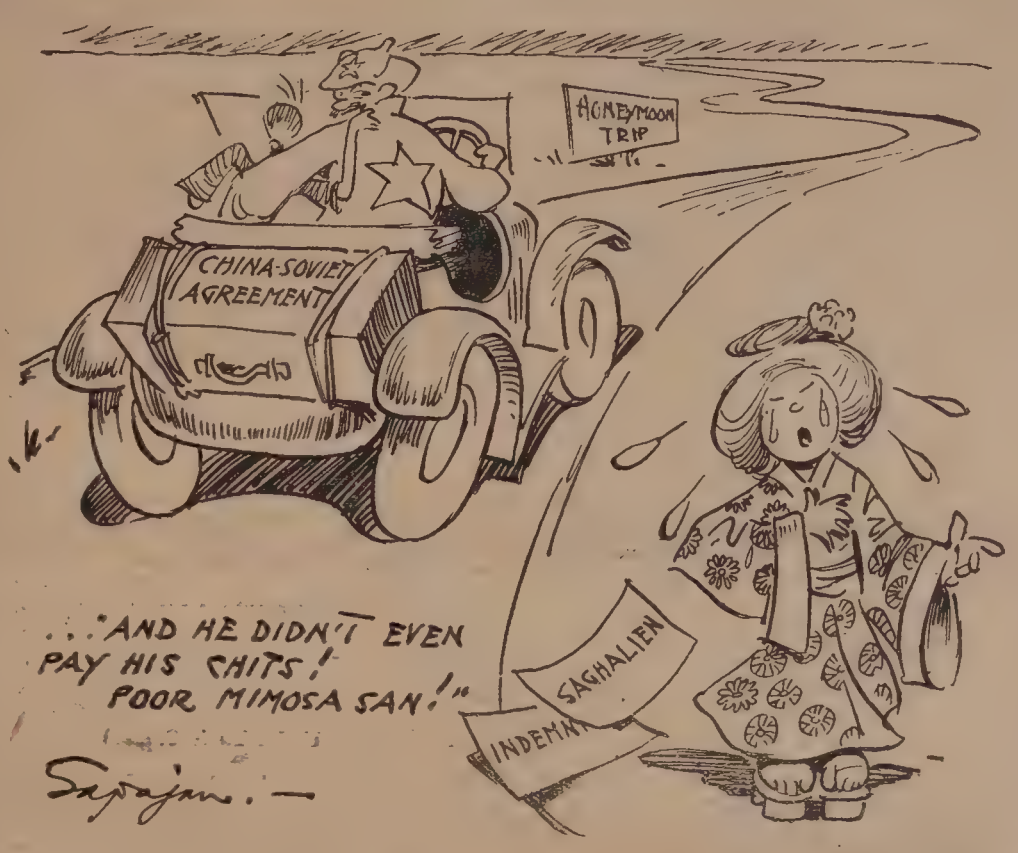

ECHO OF FUKIEN BANDIT OUTRAGE

Mr. Mackay Was Released without Ransom: Eye-witness's Story of How Brigands Were Outwitted by an Old Comrade Turned Soldier

It will be remembered that after news of the bandit attack upon Messrs. Dinsmore and Mackay, of the China Import & Export Lumber Co., in Pichi, Fukien, negotiations for the release of Mr. A. C. Mackay and three Chinese proceeded for some time, a large ransom being demanded. Next came a Reuter telegram saying that the prisoners had been released without ransom. How that release was brought about is now told by Mr. J. J. Carroll, senior forest inspector of the company in that district.

Mr. Carroll was on his way to join Messrs. Dinsmore and Mackay, but when he reached Shahsien he was met with the news that the body of Mr. Jay Dinsmore had just been brought down the river in a Chinese boat. He immediately demanded a military escort in order to set out in search of Mr. Mackay, but was held up there by the local military official who refused to furnish a guard even after the Foochow Governor had wired him to do so. Finally, Mr. Carroll said it was his intention to set out without a guard if such was not forthcoming by noon the next day, but that the General would be held responsible for his safety, and the authorities, albeit grumbling at such undue haste, furnished the escort. The delay was due to political intrigue between the local Fukien men and Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Northern army, each hoping to discredit the other, and using the captured foreigner as a pawn in his own game.

An Ex-bandit to Catch a Bandit.

This case of kidnapping was unusual in that the bandits did not at once send in letters making terms, but had to be hunted up by spies. When their whereabouts were discovered and communication opened through a middleman, the first ransom demanded was $60,000, a sum ridiculous on its face, as so much cash could not have been obtained in the province. While negotiations were going on, Brig-Gen. Goh approached Mr. Carroll, whom he had known before, and said that he had a marvellous plan to secure the release of the prisoners without paying ransom. Gen. Goh had previously been a bandit, but concluding that military life offered large pecuniary rewards to a man of his talents he had accepted an amnesty for himself and his men and the rank of major. Husbanding his resources he had enrolled more soldiers under his standard, until he now holds the rank of Brigadier-General.

He had been made responsible for the safe return of Mr. Mackay by the Tuli and in order to save his position, and at the same time make something for himself on the side, he worked out the following plan. Another band of bandits was on the point of joining his forces, but to carry on the scheme they were to pretend to join the first band of kidnappers, and later, after giving a signal to the General's men, would withdraw, allowing the soldiers to close in upon the bandits, capture them and carry off the prisoners. Cautioned by Mr. Carroll and by the representative of the Tuli as well, that nothing must be done which would jeopardize the safety of Mr. Mackay and the three Chinese, he insisted that there was no doubt of his project succeeding and permission was finally given him to try it, while $5,000 was advanced for the expenses of the expedition.

Robbers Outwitted.

By bribe the repentant bandits were admitted to the hiding place of the bandits, a camp in a mountain gorge. They represented themselves as coming from the company, with the promise of $15,000 for a ransom, and with an advance on account of $200. The bandits, believing that all was over except the final payments proceeded to invest the $200 for food and drink to celebrate a feast day which was imminent, and withdraw their outside guards. This gave the soldiers an opportunity to surround the camp and at the appointed signal they rushed in and put the bandits to flight.

Mr. Mackay was sleeping in a little hut on the side of the mountain a little removed from the camp, with one armed soldier at his feet and another at his side Always alert to the possibility of an attack he had made up his mind what course of action to pursue and the moment he heard the sound of guns (fired by the pseudo-bandits as a signal) he took the knife from the sleeping bandit at his side, tossed his bed-spread over the head of the others, rolled it about him and kicked him down the hill. He then made his escape, and although fired upon managed to hide in a charcoal oven until the bandits beat a retreat. The Chinese prisoners had not been so closely guarded and were also able to get away.

Mr. Mackay's Injuries.

The fortunate coincidence of the feast day, together with the fact that Gen. Goh was commemorating his father's death with funeral ceremonies and feasts, some of which were held in the Import & Export Lumber Co.'s hong, which was interpreted by the bandits as the hong's own celebration and as an indication that they were safe from attack, led to the relaxation of the guard without which the camp could not have been surprised.

Mr. Mackay was in a very bad condition when rescued, as he had been for ten days without shoes and stockings. His broken arm had been improperly set and there were great sores where he had been roughly bound. The night when they were captured he was fired at, but the bullet just grazed his head. The wound bled copiously and the rain which fell washed it clean, so that he escaped from the infection which caused Mr. Dinsmore's sad death.

PEKING, July 28.—On July 25 the Japanese Legation sent a Note to the Waichiaopu reminding the Chinese Government of the promise made by the latter in 1920 to open eight treaty ports along the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMERICAN BOXER INDEMNITY

Remitted Funds to be Devoted to Educational and Cultural Purposes

DEMAND FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

Washington, July 27.

The Chinese Government will devote the funds resulting from remission by the United States of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity to further educational and cultural purposes, paying especial attention to scientific requirements, Minister Sze has informed Secretary Hughes.

The Minister's communication was in reply to one from the Secretary informing him that the President has signed the joint resolution approved at the close of the last session of Congress authorizing the President, in his discretion, to remit to China the balance of the Boxer Indemnity, such remission to begin as from October 1, 1917.

The correspondence was made public to-night, Minister Sze expressing the thanks of his people and Government for this "signal proof of American friendship for China." Recalling that the first remission by the American Government in 1908 enabled the Chinese Government," he added, "to continue payments of the indemnity, thus set free, to educational purposes, he said that the results of the experiment had convinced his Government of the wisdom of the step.

"It is the purpose of the Chinese Government," he added, "to continue the policy with the further payments remitted by the present act of the American Government with modifications as experience and the demands of the times may dictate. As the demand for scientific education has in recent years been increasingly urgent in China, my Government now proposes to devote the funds thus made available by the generosity of the American Government to educational and cultural purposes, paying especial attention to scientific requirements. Moreover, it is the intention of my Government to entrust the administration of the funds to a board which shall be composed of Chinese and American citizens as members and also to avail itself of the services of experts on working out the details along the lines indicated. Upon the formulation of some definite plan, I shall take pleasure in laying it before you for your consideration."—Reuter's American Service.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

Karakhan's Credentials

Peking, July 31.

M. Karakhan presented his credentials as Ambassador to the President this morning. All the Cabinet Ministers attended the ceremony which was slightly more elaborate than in the case of a Minister and included the playing of the Soviet and Chinese national anthems.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EXPORTATION OF SALT FROM TSINGTAO

Peking, July 29.

The Waichiaopu having suggested to the Japanese Legation the reopening of a conference with regard the exportation of Tsingtao salt, the latter has agreed to exchange views informally prior to the holding of a formal conference in this connexion.—Eastern News Agency.

PEKING DAY BY DAY

The Premier: Parliament and Its Perquisites: Soviet Demand for Its Pound of Flesh

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 22.

The House of Representatives has yet to approve or reject the nomination of Dr. Yen as Premier. We are promised a decision daily, but so far the House has been content to express itself in factional bids for privileges and the like. Dr. Yen's non-committal attitude is not helping the House to reveal itself one way or the other. He says in effect, "You have the nomination before you; act on it as you please"—which isn't very satisfying to Parliamentarians who want to be assured of the loaves and fishes before they say Aye or Nay to the candidature of anybody for anything. Dr. Yen is personally very popular in Parliamentarian circles, and that is an added perplexity, although of course personal popularity does not count for much in these hard time. On the gold franc issue, also, he is reputed to have maintained his non-committal attitude. In view of these circumstances it might be taken for granted that Dr. Yen is the busiest man in Peking just now.

A Point of Etiquette.

Parliament, ever a stickler over Constitutional forms, is now trying to prove that Dr. Wellington Koo's appointment as Premier *ad interim* is unconstitutional. It has been asserted that the appointment is not that of Acting Premier but of Officiating Premier; but this argument, I am told, is not in accordance with the Presidential mandate, which quite explicitly expresses Dr. Koo's acting capacity. According to the Constitution, the President may nominate an acting Premier only if the House is not in session; otherwise its approval must be sought. All this may not mean much to the average man, but in China, where there are varying shades of office, it means a great deal, and cannot be dismissed as a Chinese distinction without a difference. An Acting Premier could maintain the Premiership for an indefinite period as incumbent—it has been done on several occasions in the last few years—but an Officiating Premier's position is simply that of chairman of the Cabinet, a position which would inevitably have to be regularized soon after it was created.

Moscow's Awkward Questions

Sometime ago the Rosta News Agency circulated a statement to the effect that the Moscow authorities were beginning to doubt whether the Chinese Government was capable of fulfilling any of the obligations contained in the Sino-Russian agreement. It was a very naïve confession. Did the Moscow authorities really think that China would become unified politically to give effect to the Koo-Karakhan agreement? Surely not; yet such is the only interpretation of the fear that seems to have just dawned on the Soviet. Of course, Moscow cannot learn from the Legations of the other Powers, but if M. Karakhan had kept his Government informed about international developments in Peking since he arrived here, the Soviet would not have been under any misapprehension about a fate that awaits all foreign agreements, whether coloured white, pink, or red, that depend for their enforcement on the acquiescence of the country as a whole. At best they have to be taken as an earnest that when conditions improve they will be put into effect.

The Bolshevik's Brutal Way

Anyway, M. Karakhan is not trusting too much to the future. Already he has ruffled Chinese opinion by inquiring when certain obligations are to be fulfilled; for the main provisions, he is accepting the position in a way that would bring a mountain of abuse on the heads of the other Powers if they acted similarly. He has not only signed the instrument on behalf of Russia, but he is helping to make it effective in China itself. This does not show much respect either for the Central Government or the sovereignty of China. But what cares the Soviet? Deaf to China's request that the Conference should begin as soon as possible, it has transferred the discussion to Mukden, the seat of one of China's independent chieftains. Having gained a very important shadow, it now seeks the substance, which, judging from the scanty news that we get from the Manchurian capital, is even harder to gain. What Marshal Chang Tso-lin wants, and what every Chinese should want, is the return of the Chinese Eastern railway to the Chinese fold; but that is not the plan of the government that seeks nothing unequal, nothing unreciprocal. The Bolsheviks will try to maintain as tight a stranglehold over north Manchuria as their predecessors. The only difference is that they are working openly toward their object whereas the Tsarists had to be content with covert action.

Shanghai Goes to Peking

A growing number of Shanghailanders are choosing Peking as the venue of their annual holiday. Peking people welcome the tendency; it enables them to keep their houses occupied when they, too, are on holiday, for many visitors would rather take one of our Chinese houses than stay at a hotel. I don't know how general the attitude of a Shanghailander I questioned on the subject may be, but I give his point of view for what it is worth. He said: "I have been to Kuling and Mokanshan and Tsingtao many many times, and when I began to get fed-up with seeing the same round of people every year, it occurred to me that I had never seen Peking. I had had a few vagrant wishes before, of course, but it was very difficult to break away from my holiday habits. I came really for duty's sake—that I simply must see Peking. Well, I've been coming every year for the last three years, and every time I find something and somebody new." It should be mentioned, for fear this habit grows, that according to Mr. T. F. Millard, Peking is the only place in China where you can be pessimistic about China!

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN CENTRAL CHINA

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Scheme for the Employment of Provincial Troops

Peking, July 27.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu intends to use many of his troops in the construction of main roads throughout China, according to a report from Hankow. One of the first national enterprises of this nature will be a motor road from Loyang to Chêngtu, *viâ* Nanyangfu, Hsiangyang, Ichang and Chungking, and thence to the Szechuan capital. The troops in each province will be employed in constructing the highway in their own province, the reserve forces being used for the work. In Honan, Gen. Li Chih-yun will be responsible, using the men of the 3rd Division. From Nanyang to Hsiangyang, Gen. Chang Lian-sheng will be in charge, the work being done by the 17th Brigade. The 21st Brigade, under Gen. Wang Tu-ching, will carry out the construction from Hsiangyang to Ichang, while the section from Ichang to Wanhsien will be built by Gen. Lu Chin-shan, and the portion from Wanhsien to Chungking by Gen. Wang Yu-chin, these two Generals using whatever troops are available. From Chungking to Chêngtu will be under the direction of Gen. Yang Sen.

Gen. Yang Sen has telegraphed to the Government, and sent copies of the telegram to the provinces, urging support of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's suggestion to use the remitted Boxer Indemnities for railway construction. It is expected that similar messages will be forwarded in support of the one from Gen. Yang Sen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 28.—According to military circles, General Chang Hung-shen, representing the Yunnanese troops at Canton, has gone to Loyang in order to discuss the question of returning their allegiance to the Central Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

From the preparations that are under way, it would seem that the Panchan Lama himself, now in Lanchow, is soon to start for the Capital. A telegram has been received requesting the Government to instruct the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways to make ready special cars for the transportation of the holy man to Peking.

CANTON AND MUKDEN ON SINO-RUSSIAN PACT

Dr. Sun Expresses Goodwill for Soviets But Attacks Peking for Recognizing Russia

Mr. Yang Ta-shin, who was appointed by Marshal Chang Tso-lin as Delegate to proceed to Kuangtung on a special mission, has returned to Shanghai. According to the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," Mr. Yang gave the following opinions of Canton and Mukden on the recently concluded Sino-Russian Agreement:—

"My present mission was made necessary by the signing of the Sino-Russian Agreement which was brought about, in the opinion of Fengtien, by negotiations not properly conducted, and the terms of which are inimical to the interests of the Three Eastern Provinces. I was instructed to ascertain the views of Kuangtung and Shanghai. I was also instructed to express the thanks of Marshal Chang to the generals and officers in Kuangtung who sent presents on the occasion of his Excellency's last birthday.

"Regarding the Sino-Russian Agreement, all important persons in Shanghai agree that Article 6 in that Agreement is most objectionable, as the stipulation that "all anti-government organizations and their movements shall be strictly suppressed" would be most harmful to both the Independent Government of Kuangtung and the autonomous provinces controlled by Mukden. Besides, there is a matter specially concerning Mukden, which must be carried out in six months' time according to this Agreement. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, using the name of the Peking Government, will try to subjugate and reclaim Outer Mongolia by force; and if Mukden should then show any opposition to Marshal Wu's expedition, Soviet Russia could, by virtue of Clause 6 of this Agreement, send troops to co-operate or interfere, which would entail harmful consequences to China beyond imagination. I have reported these views of Shanghai before I went to Canton.

"The Goverment at Canton also takes exception to the mode of procedure followed in the negotiations for this Agreement; and the Kuomingtang has already declared that although the Chinese people should feel grateful for the goodwill shown them by Soviet Russia, yet there is none the less necessity effectively to destroy and eradicate the Peking Government which forms the stumbling block to the actual execution of the Agreement. Dr. Sun himself has repeated the same sentiment to me."

In short, Mr. Yang says, Fengtien will never recognize the Sino-Russian Agreement in its present form, and there is therefore no need for it to be represented or to make any statement at the forthcoming formal conference. "Fengtien will have to devise means for its own protection, that being the only course it can possibly take," concludes Delegate Yang Ta-shih.

REORGANIZATION LOAN

Denial of Chinese Press Report of Non-Payment of Bonds

Peking, July 28.

The Chinese press states to-day that the banks concerned in London are not paying the drawn bonds and coupons of the Reorganization Loan. This is false, for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank paid promptly every drawn bond and coupon presented and is still paying. The Russo-Asiatic Bank is also paying.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CONCESSION LEASES IN CHINA

British Government's Firm Attitude

London, July 28.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. W. Foot Mitchell (Conservative) regarding the renewal of concession leases in China, Mr. F. W. Jowett, the First Commissioner of Works, said that there was no prospect of a reversal of the decision of the Government.—Reuter.

PEKING WITHOUT A PREMIER

Parliament Blocking Appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen

Peking, July 26.

Four hundred and 26 members of the House of Representatives were present yesterday afternoon when the main question on the agenda was the vote on the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier.

The Opposition insisted on altering the agenda by first taking a vote on the motion to impeach the Cabinet on the ground that the settlement of the Sino-German Agreement was illegal.

No one took the motion seriously beyond seeing in it an attempt to prevent the vote on the nomination of Dr. Yen.

After some discussion the Speaker ordered a vote by standing, regarding the impeachment, which resulted adversely to the Government. The latter's supporters then challenged the count and insisted on a ballot, in which 316 votes were cast, 181 for the motion and 135 against, 110 not voting; but the name-cards did not agree with the votes and the ballot was declared invalid.

The House subsequently adjourned. There was much disorder throughout the proceedings.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION IN PEKING

Soviet in Hopes of Getting It Under Their Control

Peking, July 25.

There seems a likelihood that the Russian Legation question will be settled shortly as negotiations are proceeding between M. Karakhan and Dr. Schurman, the latter being the Senior Protocol Minister at present in Peking in the absence of M. Oudendijk, who has left for Japan. The mediation of the Waichiaopu is responsible for the favourable outlook.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 29.

It has been decided that a meeting of the Diplomatic Body will be held at the American Legation on August 1 at 8 a.m. to decide the attitude of the Diplomatic Body in anticipation of negotiations to be conducted between M. Karakhan and the Diplomatic Body after M. Karakhan's presentation to President Tsao Kun of his credentials on the 31st instant. It is probable that the question of the transfer of the former Russian Legation will be settled amicably.—Eastern News Agency.

U. S. MINISTER IN PEKING GOING ON LEAVE

The Question of Deanship of Diplomatic Body

Peking, July 22.

Dr. Schurman will leave Shanghai on August 16 for the United States on leave. Probably he will not return to Peking before the end of the year. As regards the Deanship the position is that before leaving Peking M. Oudendijk informed Dr. Wellington Koo that he was going to Japan and would be away about four weeks. The Netherlands Minister then suggested that in the event of any important question arising which would require the attenton of the Diplomatic Body Dr. Koo should communicate with the Senior Minister then in Peking. Meanwhile the archives of the Deconate remain at the Netherlands Legation, and routine matters are being attended to by the staff of the Netherlands Legation, who are familiar with the regular routine of the Deanship. Dr. Schurman is now the Senior Minister in Peking. This practical arrangement made by the Netherlands Minister was due to the fact his absence from China would be so short that it was not worth while transferring the Deconate, particularly in view of the absence from Peking of several of the Senior Ministers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE (1913) BONDS

Russian Issue in Awkward Position Caused by Soviet Seizures

A meeting of the holders of Chinese 5 per cent. 1913 Reorganization Bonds (Russian issue), who are unable to get their bonds exchanged for the new green bonds, was held on June 18, at the offices of Messrs. A. Keyser & Co., 31 Throgmorton Street, London when the following consented to serve on a committee with a view to getting the bonds put in order:—Mr. Arthur E. Franklin, of Messrs. A. Keyser & Co.; Mr. G. Abbott, of Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ld.; Mr. R. Sefton Turner, of National Securities Corporation, Ld.; Mr. S. Springer, of Messrs. Simpson, Miller & Springer.

From a statement supplied to the meeting, it appears that out of an issue of about £2,800,000 a vast number of bonds are stated to have been seized by the Soviet Government when they took over the banks in Russia. In 1920 the Soviet Government entered into special arrangements whereby they were permitted to sell certain of these bonds on the market here. The original block was a small one, but it appears to have been followed by sundry other indiscriminate sales, and over a period of years the bonds have so passed from hand to hand that the tracing of ownership has become virtually impossible. The Chinese Government, however, about 18 months ago took steps to replace these bonds (which were yellow in colour), substituting a fresh issue of green bonds, the rights of which they recognized. They called, however, upon all holders of the yellow bonds not merely to exchange into the green bonds but to prove their right to exchange the same by proving where the original bonds were held and by whom previous to December 27, 1917.

Therefore, the position would seem to be that an innocent holder who may have bought bonds of this particular series in good faith, but is obviously unable to furnish the necessary information, is in the position of holding what, unless the Chinese Government takes a different view of the matter, is a worthless piece of paper. The position is, of course, admittedly a difficult one, but assuming the Chinese Government to have received value originally for the bonds, it would certainly seem, in the interests of China as well as of the bondholders, that anything even bearing the resemblance of repudiation should be avoided.

It would appear that the holders of the bonds are having their property taken from them in order to make good the loss caused to the holders of scrip by the action of the Soviet Government in taking possession of the bonds held against the scrip. It is a question whether, first of all, this loss should not fall upon the scrip holders, and, secondly, whether it should not be borne by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, who, by having signed the scrip, rendered themselves responsible for the safe custody of the bonds. And, thirdly, whether the Chinese Government should, by taking the action they did in repudiating the old bonds and substituting new ones, and making good the loss of the bonds taken by the Soviets, be held responsible for the consequences of this action, which consequences might involve recognition, not only of the orignal holders of the bonds bought for value, but also of the scrip holders.

It may also be pointed out that in all probability, in consequence of the disturbances in Russia and the action of the Soviets, or other authorities, in seizing the contents of the banks, many of the bonds may have been destroyed, or may be in the possession of Soviets, or other authorities, who, not having received them for value, may be held not able (now that the Chinese Government has taken action) to give a good title. It has also been discovered that, in the case of many of the bonds, the exchange of which into green bonds has been refused, coupons have been paid prior to December 27, 1917.

His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the Government of the United States, is pressing the Chinese Government to recognize the yellow bonds held by their nationals, and is inviting the Chinese Government, in case it cannot see its way to agree to this, to submit the matter to the Tribunal of The Hague.

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ARMED ROBBER AND STREET UNION

July 28.

THE remarks of the Acting Commissioner of Police on armed robberies, their cause and cure, in the last issue of the Municipal Gazette encourages us to refer once more to this subject. It was on July 8 that Major Hilton-Johnson met the representatives of the Street Unions in conference on the best methods of dealing with a crime that has become a serious menace to the Settlement. Bismarck is reported to have said that London would be a magnificent city to loot. Doubtless, numbers of members of the robber profession, who have made successful hauls in the interior, come to Shanghai to recruit their energies and rest their tired nerves after a long spell of hard work in which they played alternately the rôles of hunters and hunted. On these occasions they probably enjoy the amenities of our city, and admire its many admirable features, with its facilities for pleasure and recreation. But the business man sees Shanghai as a place for doing business in, the sailor as a harbour in which to dock his ship. Every visitor sees those characteristics in which he himself is particularly interested and our friends of the armed robber persuasion see us, first and foremost, as "a magnificent city to loot." Imagination pictures the chief of a robber gang sauntering down the Bund, gazing longingly at the towering bank buildings in which are stored, as he believes, illimitable wealth. The shops with their jewellery, their silks and satins and the numbers of portly gentlemen and fair ladies who, if carried off and held to ransom, would prove very remunerative "cash tickets." All these things must be very tempting to a bold buccaneer even when on pleasure he is bent and, when the possibilities of the situation are envisaged, it must be admitted that a successful raid could be carried out, given the determined leader, the necessary equipment and a grain of luck. It was therefore no merely imaginary peril that Major Hilton Johnson called on the people's representatives to face. Our Luchowfu correspondent told us how thousands of the inhabitants of that city deserted their homes at the mere rumour of the approach of the robbers, numbering only a few hundred men, who had captured Liuan, sixty miles away. Truly, a wealthy city whose inhabitants are sheep must be a terrible temptation to Robin Hood and his merry men.

We were particularly struck with the suggestions made by the Canton Road Street Union. The men who compose that body are, we presume, elected in some fashion by the people of their district. They hold meetings to discuss "sovereign rights" and other important matters and send telegrams broadcast to high military and civil officials urging certain actions which appear to them to be desirable. What plan did these representative men suggest for dealing with the robber menace in the Settlement? They thought that the Council should take a census of all unemployed persons and erect factories in order to give them work. Could anything be more inept and childish? Where is the money to come from? The obsession in the mind of these men was that the Municipal Council had at its disposal an unlimited fund; a lucky bag, into which it need only dip its hand to provide the tens of millions of taels needed to build "factories" to give work to all and sundry who, unless provided with easy and remunerative employment at the public expense, would join the ranks of the armed robbers. But suppose it possible to get over the initial difficulty of finding capital for the factories, what are they going to manufacture once we have them built? Shall they be cotton mills or silk filatures? And what will the people say who have already put their money into enterprises of this kind if we propose to establish semi-philanthropic institutions which will compete with them in the open market? Finally, we doubt whether the material of which the robber bands are composed could be turned into capable workmen by any process which did not involve compulsion. We fear the "factories" would not run a week before the converts to industrialism would "down tools," reach for their automatics and take to the road once more. We certainly do believe in the root principle of the scheme, though. The country needs roads to be built, canals digged, irrigation works made and rivers straightened and confined between their banks. These are remunerative schemes that will not encroach on the individual rights of others, but they cannot be carried out by a Municipal Council, however willing. They are national works and the armies of derelicts who might be employed on their construction would have to be placed under military discipline like a Labour Corps. It would be for China's everlasting good to be so disciplined but, as the Irish vagrant said, "This is a free country and a man can go barefoot in it if he wants to."

Meanwhile, until the Street Unions produce some more practical idea, there is no use in conferences. Major Hilton-Johnson asked for information about the whereabouts of desperadoes and to use their influence in getting the "cat" made available in the Mixed Court. There is little doubt that the average Chinese resident is continually in possession of information about armed robbers which would be invaluable to the police. Yet how very, very seldom is it ever given. As for the "cat," now employed against crimes of violence and white slavery in many highly civilized countries, the only response to Major Hilton-Johnson's representations is that corporal punishment is contrary to the principles of democratic Government. Yet it is notorious that the bamboo is used in every yamên in China. It is this hopeless attitude of make-believe and refusal to face facts which makes one almost weep. The Street Unions have been given a magnificent chance of actually co-operating in the Government of Shanghai for ends of the utmost utility and importance. They appear utterly incapable of rising to the occasion. If this is all they can do in a matter so urgently important to public welfare, how can they expect to be listened to when they speak on other topics?

THE CASE OF MR. SCHERER

July 29.

ALTHOUGH we have already twice referred to the case of Mr. Scherer at Mukden, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of causing the death of a Chinese school boy, our readers will, we hope, forgive our returning to it. The case is undoubtedly one of great importance, certainly for the unfortunate Mr. Scherer, for all foreigners, and for the Chinese, whose chances of getting extraterritorial rights abolished are by no means improved by incidents of this kind. We have received further details from an independent source, which not only confirm the first impression that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice, but also indicate that there was a good deal of propaganda by northern Chinese newspapers which must be corrected. For example, the "North China Star" stated, on the authority of some message from Peking, that the Ministry of Justice

has received the report that the foreigners in Manchuria seem to be well satisfied on the whole with the working of the Manchurian courts .....the District Court at Mukden conducted the entire trial (of Scherer) in the open and to the obvious satisfaction of all the foreign residents in the city, who were interested to see how a foreign national, deprived of the consular jurisdiction, would be treated in a Chinese court.

In passing, we can see no possible reason why the Mukden Court should not have "conducted the entire trial in public": the suggestion of the quoted statement that the Court acquired merit by doing so is absurd. But the mischievous statement is that foreigners in Mukden (though it is admitted that they thought the verdict too severe) were well satisfied with the working of the Court. They certainly were not and we do not see how they could have been.

To recall the case in broad outline, Mr. Scherer, who has been an employee of the Mukden arsenal for some time and speaks Chinese fluently, lost his temper with a small boy who called insulting names after him, jumped out of his ricsha and ran after the boy with the intention of hitting him with the stick he carried. There is no trustworthy evidence that Mr. Scherer ever actually touched the boy. The latter fell into a ditch in his flight and struck his head. This was on May 19 and on May 28 the boy died. We understand that Mr. Scherer maintains that, shortly after the boy was hurt, he paid the family $600, and we have not seen this statement denied; and his case is that the boy died of blood-poisoning due to the cut in his forehead having been washed with dirty water and rags. The coroner's report was against accused, who was sentenced as stated above.

So far from foreigners being satisfied with the conduct of the trial, one writer has not hesitated to describe it as a travesty of justice. In the first place no doctor was ever called to give evidence either at the inquest or at the trial, as having attended the child, although it is a fact that on the sixth day after his injury he was taken to the Japanese Red Cross Hospital by his relations, treated by a Japanese doctor and taken away again immediately. There was only one witness at the trial against Scherer, namely, an aunt of the deceased, who swore that she saw the assault. Scherer on the other hand declared that no one was present but his ricsha coolie and a waterman, who both corroborated this statement. Scherer, however, admitted under cross-examination that he had been informed by the German consular authorities that there was a witness for the prosecution. This statement is, of course, valueless unless the German Consul were called to prove it, which does not seem to have been done. But the Court immediately argued with great perspicuity that "as it was admitted that there was a witness and as the woman was the only one who had come forward as such, she must be the witness admitted by Scherer." The stick with which the assault is alleged to have been committed was never produced in court. But great emphasis was laid on a ruling in an ancient Chinese law book dating from about 1200 A. D., to the effect that anyone who has been assaulted by another and who subsequently dies within reasonable time, no matter for what cause, may justly claim to have been murdered by the person who committed the assault. This ruling, says our correspondent, appears to have been the principal basis on which the unfortunate Mr. Scherer is to be sent to prison with hard labour for seven years, unless a new trial can be obtained. It may be added that Mr. Scherer has the reputation of being a humane man, kind to children, and that the occasion when he ran after the boy was by no means the first on which the latter had insulted him.

It has been suggested that German merchants, if not officials, are to blame for trying to curry favour with the Chinese and to get business by too openly declaring that they are quite satisfied to come under Chinese law, as it is from China that they get their bread. But this has nothing whatever to do with the case. Whether true or not, the Germans could not help themselves. The treaties with Chile in 1915 and with Switzerland in 1918 are the last that contain extraterritorial rights and it is unlikely that these will ever be granted again. But the fact that China has got jurisdiction over Germans, Austrians and Russians, and is most anxious to get it over others still outside her courts, should make her doubly careful how her judges proceed towards foreigners who come before them. She is on her trial in such instances at least as much as they. The facts as related above in Mr. Scherer's case have reached us from a source we believe to be absolutely trustworthy; and if, as we are sure they may be, those facts can be believed, they set up an irresistible case for a new trial. Incidentally, Marshal Chang Tso-lin is undoubtedly anxious to govern, and does in many ways that contrast strongly with other parts of China govern Manchuria well. Will he be satisfied that the court in his own capital city of Mukden should remain under the slur of having allowed such a miscarriage of justice?

EMIGRATION OF SKILLED LABOUR

July 29.

TRADES-UNIONISM in Great Britain is a power which has come to stay and increase, and there is no reason why the trades unions, if wisely guided and directed and working in a spirit of understanding with the employers—which is the ideal of trades-unionism and not the antithesis as some of the extremists would have us believe—should not permanently constitute a means of co-operative protection so far as the workers themselves are concerned, and a channel of mutual confidence and assistance between employer and man. Although it cannot be denied that there is an unreasonable and unreasoning extremist element in some of the trades unions at Home, it is equally certain that the majority of our present-day trades-union leaders take a serious view of their positions and their responsibilities, not only to those they directly represent, but also to the community generally. Such a one would appear to be Mr. F. E. Watts who, in his recent presidential address to the National Foremen's Association, made a thoughtful and serious reference to the matter of the emigration of skilled workers to America, South Africa and Australia. Mr. Watts went so far as to say that if the country knew, and if the higher management of the engineering firms fully realized, what this emigration of highly skilled mechanics meant, the present uneasiness as to the future would be intensified. He very appositely remarked that the very qualities of initiative and enterprise which marked these men from their fellows were the urging forces which sent them overseas, and asserted that the standard and quality of general engineering work done in Great Britain would suffer in consequence.

While it is much to be regretted that some of Britain's best craftsmen are leaving the country, the situation would not seem to be so gloomy as Mr. Watts would appear to imagine. Skilled workers have been emigrating from Great Britain for more than forty years, but others, equally skilled, have always arisen to take their places. It is natural evolution brought about by the apprenticeship system at Home, and there is no reason to believe that the present-day apprentice is any less intelligent or less adaptable than his predecessors who are now leaving in large numbers for abroad—the British colonies themselves taking a large proportion. As a matter of fact, the present emigration may prove to be something of an advantage. Many of the men who have gone and are going abroad were specially skilled in armament work, which will never again reach its former dimensions (at least so we hope), and for the performance of which there are ample trained men left behind in the United Kingdom. Since the armistice thousands of apprentices have been trained in British industrial works, and when economic conditions improve and there is full scope for them all to be employed, it is extremely improbable that they will fail to justify their training or to uphold the reputation of the British mechanic for quality and reliability.

THE JESSFIELD ZOO

July 30.

SEVERAL years ago the present writer concocted an article in favour of putting a "zoo" in Jessfield Park, then not long acquired by the Council from the late Mr. Jenner Hogg and still regarded by quite a number of people as too far out to be ever useful as a popular resort. He even made an alleged joke on the obvious usefulness of the proximity of a well known semi-missionary establishment as a means of providing the cassowaries with their conventional food and he enlarged appropriately or inappropriately on the educational benefits of zoological gardens for the young. As to the latter, he has since developed misgivings. Nature study strikes one rather like Latin verses, which those who can write need

no teaching and those who cannot will never learn to write. The boy or girl with a wild-beast-y instinct will gratify it in one way or another; while those without it would never really develop it even if they passed half their time in a zoo. They are like the lady who remarked that "she liked flowers: she always thought that flowers were such pretty things." They are conscious that, let us say, a caracal is more charming than a cayman; but five minutes after leaving the zoo they have forgotten which is which. The other boy wants a specimen of each to go to bed with him.

These rather personal reflexions, it is hoped the kind reader will forgive, as a preliminary to a confession: that whatever the writer said in favour of a zoo before there was one at Jessfield, he now most heartily repents and recants. This humble frame of mind is brought about partly by Mr. Sowerby's appealing letter in yesterday's paper, partly by observation. Mr. Sowerby says that the monkeys appear happy enough, perhaps because they were mostly born in captivity. Well, that is an improvement on what was recorded a year or two ago by one lady who commented strongly on the unsuitability, or at any rate the monotony of the monkeys' food, the want of anything for them to play with, and their generally bored and melancholy mien. But what about the rabbits of which Mr. Sowerby writes:—

> There are at least five times more animals in the enclosure they occupy than is consistent with their well-being. The result is that the whole colony is a mangy-looking skinny bunch of ragamuffins. Rabbits like lots of green grass to feed on and run on. These poor creatures have nothing but a bare brown bank to burrow in.

This is no exaggeration. The other day some children were seen picking handfuls of grass for the rabbits, which literally fought for it. Rabbits are not indigenous to China, we believe, and, with the example of Australia, one would not advocate turning loose creatures which multiply so rapidly. But if it is necessary to keep rabbits for educational purposes, why not enable those purposes to radiate in an ever widening circle by giving away the surplus offspring or the unnecessary parent and let the remainder live in comfort? As for the raccoon-dog "with his aristocratic title" and "his three sound legs and one gamey one,"

> forced to trot and trot and trot round his little paddock, looking longingly out into the open spaces from which he is barred,

—surely there is only one thing to do with such a beast, and that is to send him back where he belongs and turn him loose. There are creatures which appear to live happily enough in a cage. The smaller monkeys in the Zoological Gardens in London are a merry-looking crowd, though one feels sad for the large apes. But assuredly raccoon-dogs and wolves and the big birds of prey can never be more than life-long captives, as wretched as those words suggest.

Mr. Sowerby thinks that the cages "might be judiciously scattered throughout the Park, and no animal that could not be adequately caged according to his life habits and natural environment should be kept." But the sequel shows that he fears expense will bar the way. We would go farther and urge that the whole zoo be given up. What, after all, is really the value educational or otherwise of keeping animals in cages? If it is their natural habits we wish to study, we may be sure we shall get little chance of seeing those in captivity. If it is only the appearance of the beasts, there are not only innumerable books splendidly illustrated, but the cinematograph now takes us straight to the haunts of the beasts even in the very heart of Africa. Nothing could exceed the interest of the wild animal pictures which we had in Shanghai a year ago, when we saw them as they are in their natural state. But however much we may try to gild the cage with artificial rocks and hidden barriers, we can never make it less than a prison; we can never give to a wild beast as much space as Nature meant him to have; he can never be aught but a convict for whom there is no ticket of leave. Better a thousand times that he run the risk of being killed off in his natural state than be forced to drag out a weary life through cruel kindness.

ROADS AND WATER-WAYS

July 31.

It is interesting to see that Field-Marshal Wu Pei-fu is arranging to use his spare troops for the construction of roads, principally a grand trunk from Loyang to Chêngtu by way of Ichang and Chungking. Different districts are assigned to different generals, and they certainly do not lack troops for the work. We wish the project better luck than the last one for opening land communication between Ichang and Chungking. That was the famous Szechuan railways scheme of 1910-11—a counterblast to the old Four Power central China railway proposals—on which something like $15,000,000 principally raised by forced contributions from the merchants, was frittered away with nothing to show for it but some six or seven miles of very badly laid track and a few cars. Among the items of expenditure disclosed when all the money was gone, we remember an amount of over $200,000 for "student expenses." It was a gorgeous fiasco. Of course the country from Ichang to Chungking presents difficulties which it would need the most expert railway engineers to overcome. Since the advent of steamers in the Gorges, of which we do not think there was one actually plying in 1910—though the late Mr. Archibald Little had built the old Kinsha for the purpose several years earlier, and the Shutung must have come very soon after—less has been said of the possibilities of a railway from Chungking to Ichang. An ordinary road, however, should be fairly practicable. Meanwhile, it appears that Marshal Wu sticks strongly to his argument that the remitted Boxer indemnity should be used for railway-building. Canton naturally opposes him: "Chinese education is hanging on a thread and is almost on the point of extinction," says a Kuomintang manifesto. To which the obvious answer is that if Chinese revenues were properly used and not misappropriated by the bureaucrats and squandered on futile civil wars there would be ample money for education. There appears no reason why the indemnity money should not build railways and the railways provide money for schools. The disposal of the British Boxer indemnity is now in the hands of an advisory committee, but discretion is given to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to its ultimate use. One hopes that Marshal Wu will stick to his advocacy and that the Secretary of State will give it fair consideration.

More than one military man is building roads at present. General Lu Yung-hsiang projected a great trunk road all through Chêkiang from Hangchow to the Fukien border and, using his soldiers for the work, had done a good deal, we believe, when the threat of invasion compelled him to take off the soldiers to guard his frontiers. In the north of this province, General Bei Bao-san is said to have made quite an extensive network of excellent roads, largely with a view to facilitating the operations against robbers. And we must not forget the Good Roads Movement, which, no doubt, means well. Assuredly all this road-making is not to be undervalued. But one would ask to be allowed to voice a strong wish that China will not forget the roads she already has and will do something for them. By roads, we mean waterways. It is a commonplace that China is the best watered country in the world and, it must be added, the most reckless and careless of her heritage. In addition to the great rivers that all the world knows—the Yellow, the Yangtze and the triple streams that find the sea through the Canton delta—are other rivers bigger than any but the very biggest in Europe; and these again are connected and interlaced by creeks so wide and long that the thickest black line would be needed, if they existed on a map of England, to give their true proportion. Were all these watercourses kept in proper condition, they would provide for the movement of cargo as efficaciously and quickly as China is likely to need it moved for many years to come. To say this, is in no sense whatever to argue against railways. They and the canals should mutually assist each other, as is done most notably, perhaps, in France and Germany. But it must be a work of many years and millions of money to provide China with all the railways she wants and meanwhile she actually has the rivers and canals which, with an expenditure that would be comparatively little felt—for every village could be made to supply a certain amount of labour for the dredging and bunding in the time-honoured Chinese way—might serve her ten times as well as they do at present.

While we are speaking of waterways, may we put in a word for early attention to the Soochow Creek? The Whangpoo Conservancy's offer to dredge it for nothing has, as everybody knows, been rejected and we have been told that the Chinese authorities along the creek see their way to raising money for the work, partly by voluntary contributions. Also in yesterday's paper, quoted from the Chinese press, was a statement that the Anhui Rice Association were about to subscribe $10,000, levying a tax therefor on their rice boats. Meanwhile, valuable time is slipping away and there is no sign of anything being done. When November comes round, the time when water is lowest, we are assured by people whose opinion may be taken, that the shallowness of the creek and consequent congestion of traffic is likely far to exceed anything seen last year. The prospects for the mills along the creek and for the Shanghai districts food supply are really most serious, and no one will be more affected than the Chinese themselves. If, as they assure us, the authorities have, or can get, the requisite money, they are most earnestly to be urged to set to on the dredging before the summer is any older.

Tokyo, July 29.—Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to China, will leave for Peking this evening by the overland route.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 28.—According to military circles, General Chang Hungshen, representing the Yunnanese troops at Canton, has gone to Loyang in order to discuss the question of returning their allegiance to the Central Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ON "EXTRALITY"

Aug. 1.

It is hard to convince some idealists that, human nature being what it is, all national progress if it is to be enduring must necessarily be slow. It is a mistake to think a nation can change its ways of thinking, its customs and manners, and clothe itself with the civilization of another country as easily as a man changes his garments. Particularly is this true of law and its administration. At the present time the laws and system of legal procedure of China are being revised so as to bring them into greater harmony with those of other countries. But it is vain to expect that the great mass of the Chinese people, accustomed to primitive laws and punishments primarily enacted to maintain authority rather than to ensure justice between man and man, will be able without a long period of gradual education and general enlightenment, to understand and observe new laws derived from the West, which are based on abstract principles of justice and the progressive experience of centuries of Western civilization. As Mr. David Landale said recently at the annual meeting of the China Association in London, "if China wishes to modify her present international status, her first duty is to put her house in order and then undergo a long course of preparation not merely in remodelling her legislation, but also in training officials who can be trusted to have it honestly enforced." The latter task alone is most difficult and will take a very long time to accomplish, unless there is a sudden and astonishing change of heart and moral reformation among the official classes. But unpractical political idealists wish to thrust legal reforms suddenly on a people which is not ready for them, and to entrust power over foreigners to officials who care far more for personal gain than for law and justice.

Various articles on this subject, more or less idealistic, have appeared in the "Chinese Recorder," which usually advocates the abolition of extraterritoriality—a word which the editor and some of the contributors so detest that they have shortened it to the graceful form, "extrality," an extraordinary (or shall we say "extranary"?) proceeding. It is therefore most refreshing to come across an article in the July issue, which takes the other side. It is written by an experienced missionary who knows the Chinese well, admires them for their good qualities, but has no illusions concerning recent political changes. Indeed, after many years of visitation of Chinese prisons he has come to the serious conclusion that there are more innocent men in Chinese prisons to-day than there used to be in Manchu days, and that, in the matter of torture, while there has been some improvement, it still exists and there is need of further improvement. He opposes the abolition of extraterritoriality on three grounds: (1) the abandonment of it at present would inflict a wrong on those who now possess the privilege; (2) the retention of extraterritoriality for the time being is no wrong to China as a republic or to any individual Chinese; (3) the retention of extraterritoriality is the best lever there is at present for raising the Chinese people to a higher level; its abandonment is more likely than any other movement to confirm the Chinese on their present level. He contends that "extraterritoriality is concerned only with a man's status in matters of law and legal administration. It is intended to mark the country on which it is imposed as one which has not attained to the standard of jurisprudence which the country imposing it has established. It is not so much an infringement of "sovereign rights" as a denial that the country on which it is imposed possesses a particular sovereign right which is attached to a just law and a just administration (the two clauses must both be used.)"

Probably most of our readers will agree with this argument. It seems strange that moral reformers, influenced by war-time propaganda, should apparently lay such slight weight on the moral power and educational value of laws administered with equity, justice and mercy. A foreign missionary was asked to settle a dispute between Chinese Christians. He had lived long and intimately with the Chinese which was not without its effect upon his own character. He proceeded to settle the affair in Chinese fashion by compromise and "saving the face" of all concerned. But the Chinese protested, saying they could easily settle the matter in this way themselves; what they wanted was the strict impartial justice of the foreigner. So they went to another foreigner. The Chinese may not admire foreigners for the manner, somewhat lacking in repose, with which they meet the provocations and mishaps of daily life; but in their hearts they do admire them for their justice, their fair-play, their respect for law and order. Why should such a moral lever as extraterritoriality with its moral and legal object lessons to the Chinese be prematurely surrendered? The concluding words of the "Recorder" article are those of a true and wise friend of China: "To abolish extraterritoriality now would be to pull us down to the Chinese level. Would that my Chinese brethren would raise the cry, 'Abolish extraterritoriality, *but never till we have just laws and a just administration.*'"

THE FLOOD DRAGON

Aug 2.

Floods in China are caused by a Dragon. This is one of the things that everybody knows. The Dragon hibernates during the winter; his long body spread under the earth and the veins under his scales are the currents of *fengshui* which it is deadly to disturb. But the Dragon was the symbol of monarchy in the old days and the Dragon flag was to the Chinese soldier as sacred as the Roman Eagle to Caesar's legions. Is there some occult connexion between the dethroned Dragon and the misfortunes of the Republic? Dragons are an ancient as well as a royal race and, presumably, view the phenomenon of a mushroom Republic with badly concealed antipathy. However that may be, it is certain that in recent years China has been afflicted by floods to an abnormal extent. Our correspondents tell us that all central Hunan—in the days of the monarchy one of China's richest provinces and, in times of famine, a granary of rice for the rest of the Empire—is one vast lake. In Hankow the water mark has reached 48 ft., the highest point for thirty-five years. Kiukiang is under water and travellers to Kuling sail part of the way by sampan and in their progress pass over bridges which in normal times they sail under. Tientsin is threatened by flood and the people there are clamouring for the authorities to adopt the desperate remedy of cutting the dykes which would mean flooding the fields of many small farmers to preserve the great city from disaster. High officials are proving their patriotism by heading subscription lists with thousands of taels which they,

doubtless, can ill spare and there is talk of a tax to be levied on various commodities to provide funds for famine relief.

In the old days there was a Taotai in charge of the Yellow River and he was considered unfortunate if a breach in the banks did not occur during his tenure of office. In that case he retired to his home when his term was fulfilled a poor, but honest, man. If, through calamity sent down from heaven, the bank gave way, then large sums were remitted from the Imperial treasury, contractors were hired, coolies were pressed into the service and the Taotai wore himself out in heroic efforts to undo the damage caused by nature's ravages. Such patriotic services did not fail of reward and it was noticed that, while the district over which he ruled was appreciably the poorer on account of the catastrophe, the Taotai himself retired, when his work was done, in fairly affluent circumstances. Thus was demonstrated the truth of the well known proverb, "Good has a good reward and evil an evil reward." The Taotai had been doing good in striving to build up the banks destroyed by the unruly Dragon and, naturally, the good reward followed. These were the bad old days. We now live in an enlightened age when such actions are discouraged. But there are those who whisper that an excuse for the imposition of a surtax, the proceeds of which can be known only to the tax-gatherer, is not viewed with serious disfavour by some of the successors of the unenlightened Taotais of days that are gone. It may, indeed, be that the sudden blaze of zeal on the part of the Chapei authorities for imposing licences on cafés and restaurants outside Settlement limits is meant as a measure of famine relief. In that case those who will pay more for their refreshment in days to come will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are making a contribution to the welfare of the land we live in and may look on the extra charge with equanimity if not with pleasure.

But we must be fair even to the Dragon. Possibly he is, after all, the benevolent beast that Chinese legends always depict him. It is just possible that the floods that are causing such widespread misery are not at all due to any choler on the Dragon's part. Rivers have a habit of silting up in the course of hundreds of years. They carry, we do not know how many million cubic feet of silt down to the sea, annually, and the silt, very inconsiderately, precipitates itself right in the channel at the river's mouth. The consequence is that the outlet is blocked, the waters are dammed back, and floods follow as a matter of course. The silting up of a river is a slow and relentless process and it is the bad fortune of our generation that it seems to have come to a head now. It is also the bad fortune of those who are governing the Republic that this should have happened just at a time when they wanted nothing but to be left alone to put in the few years of office which are a necessary preliminary to retiring on a modest competency to enjoy the fruits of a strenuous life spent in their country's service. But such is the situation. Floods widespread over the land; vast quantities of grain destroyed; multitudes of people ruined and the treasury empty. To grapple successfully with the problem one would need to be an expert at making bricks without straw and Chinese rulers are not good at making bricks even when straw is plentiful.

THE Moscow Government proposes to change the name of Sunday into Lenin-day and to replace all the names of days in the week by prominent Communistic names.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Smuggled Arms

The answer to the letter published to-day in our correspondence column from the Messageries Maritimes with regard to the recent seizure of arms and ammunitions on board their ships, is that we shall give exactly the same pulicity, and have done so in the past, to any other ship on which similar discoveries are made. It ought to be unnecessary to say that we are in no way actuated by animus against any particular line. The matter is far too important for anything but the fullest publicity to be given. No one fails to appreciate the assistance given by the authorities of the Messageries Maritimes to the River police in their searches, but the trouble does not lie here. It lies at the port where the weapons were put on board. It may be at Marseilles, at Kobe, at San Francisco, at Hamburg, we cannot tell where. But the strictness or otherwise of regulations governing the ordinary purchase of pistols and ammunition must have a big influence in the matter. What these regulations may be in other countries we do not know, but in Great Britain it is a matter of extreme difficulty to purchase a revolver or other pistol; the gunsmith will not sell it without being sure that his customer has a licence to carry weapons, and that licence has to be obtained from the police who do not issue it without being absolutely satisfied as to its being justifiable. The responsibility in Shanghai remains always the same: that responsibility consists in getting far more drastic punishments inflicted on arms smugglers than are actually available. But at the same time we are justified, by the very large consignments of smuggled arms and ammunition which are undoubtedly finding their way into Shanghai, in thinking that inadequate means are taken at the other end, in whatever port it may be, to prevent the consignments from going on board. Nobody can be more interested than the shipping companies in seeing that preventive measures at Home are tightened up, as it is naturally most displeasing to them to have the names of their ships continually dragged into publicity as having been found with smuggled arms on board.

Under the Red Robe

We commend to the attention of "Shanghailander," the sane and temperate interview with a "Lover of Russia" which appears in another column of this issue. While the proscriptions of the earlier years of Red rule have apparently subsided, it does not appear that Russia is a very safe place to live in for those associated with White sympathies, nor very comfortable for anybody. Furthermore, it seems clear from many sources that the situation is as a "Lover of Russia" describes it, namely that Bolshevism is a government by a tiny minority, who were clever enough to push themselves to the top in abnormal times of revolution and keep themselves there by ruthlessness. Why the Russian people have endured them so long is one of the mysteries of Russian nature. But it does not follow that other peoples need be so subservient. A few Powers have recognized the Soviet government, but there has come no satisfaction from doing so. British and Russian delegates have been sitting in conference for weeks and the silence surrounding their doings and the evasive replies made to questions thereon in the House show how little has been done. Italy has recognized the Soviet, and if she had got anything by doing so we should certainly have been told by Signor Mussolini's well-trained Press Bureau. China has recognized the Soviet and got nothing but bullying, harassing and rudeness ever since. Whether "Shanghailander" really loves his brother Bolshevik as much as his letter suggests or whether, like the baby in "Alice in Wonderland,"

> He only does it to annoy
> Because he knows it teases—

we do not know. But we see little prospect of material advantage in having any dealings with the mad dogs of moscow and certainly no credit.

Letters to the Editor

Contributors to our correspondence columns certainly deserve our gratitude for the diversity and quantity of good reading material they provide us with, especially in times when the grasshopper becomes a burden and it is very, very difficult to find interesting news. (Some day, perhaps, a psychologist will trace the connexion between Parliament being "up" and the diminution in crime: We do not pretend to explain it, we merely note the fact.) But there is one more kindness that writers of "letters to the editor" might do us, and that is to leave more space between the lines when they type. The other day we received a long letter typed with an old machine which blotted all the o's and e's, typed single spacing and full of corrections and interlinings by pen only just possible to make out. Of course such a letter is usually retyped, but there is not always time for that. To read such typescript is bad for a foreigner; for a Chinese who has to set it up, it means about twice as long over the job as it should. Some of our outport correspondents might kindly take heed of this note. Single-space typing is hard to read and almost impossible to edit.

Better Than Langkats

Memories of three great men—Palmerston, Disraeli and de Lesseps—must have been recalled in the House of Commons on June 19 when, in reply to a question by Sir John Marriott, who sought information regarding the value of the Britsh Government's holdings of Suez Canal shares, and what return the latest dividend represented on the original purchase price, Mr. Snowden stated that the estimated value of the shares on June 10 was £25,672,951; that the sterling value of the interest and dividends for the year ended March 31 last was £878,202, and that this represented a return of 21¾ per cent. on the orignal purchase price. Those who have not forgotten all their history may remember that the original scheme for the construction of the Canal was strongly opposed by Palmerston who, probably the greatest imperialist that Britain ever had, was apprehensive that the presence of a powerful French organization in Egypt would involve Britain in grave political troubles and possibly would result in a war with France. With these considerations solely in mind, he apparently lost sight of the strategical importance and huge commercial significance of the project. This, however, proved to be one of the few matters in which Palmerston was overruled, as, although he was openly hostile, the scheme was approved by an international commission and the work started in 1860. De Lesseps' masterpiece cost originally about £20,000,000, another £4,000,000 being spent on it in the years 1886-9. In the early 'seventies Disraeli realized the great future of the Canal, and it was on his advice and urging that in 1875 the British Government paid to the Khedive of Egypt the sum of £4,000,000 for his holding of 176,602 shares. Disraeli did many great things for the Empire, but none of greater service than this, whether viewed economically or commercially.

Chinese Lotteries

The time should arrive soon when the word "Gilbertian" as illustrative of something supremely whimsical will pass out of use, to be supplanted by "Chinese," for the most amazing things happen in this strange country. It is curious, too, that the Chinese, who, when he has money is a royal spender, even to the point of such reckless extravagance as to suggest that he has no knowledge of its value, passes the whole of his life in a tremendous struggle to make money, and most of the particularly ridiculous happenings centre round the money-making issue. We quote from a Government publication, the "Chinese Economic Monthly":—

> Kiangsu officials are levying a duty on lottery tickets. Arrangements have been made with the companies issuing lottery tickets for a payment of a yearly royalty of $250,000 to the Kiangsu authorities, who will also establish a special office in Shanghai to collect stamp duty. Ten cents has to be paid on each ticket issued. It is estimated that several thousand dollars a month will be realized from this source in addition to the yearly royalty.

All gambling is by the strict letter of the law illegal in China and in no place has a more strenuous endeavour been made to suppress it than in Shanghai. It is a matter of local history that a "wheel" was run for several years in North Honan Road, in Chinese territory. Periodically, Chinese police were marched in and closed the place, but always it was reopened, until a wonderful gambling palace was erected to replace it and that the Defence Commissioner absolutely refused to allow to open. Yet it is fairly common knowledge that another "wheel" recently has been started at Minghong, also by foreigners, and the story runs that it remains in practice because it is backed by a high Chinese official who has been taking a leading part in the suppression of gambling! Now we go a step farther and find that lottery gambling in this province actually is to receive official sanction and the authorities will open a special office in Shanghai—presumably the Native City—for the collection of their squeeze. Our police have had trouble sufficient in trying to prevent the public sale of lottery tickets in the Settlement, but now, of course, where there was one saiesman before there will be ten, for the percentage will have to be made up and with money coming in the authorities will not worry if there are fifty lotteries a day.

"Calling the Police"

With reference to complaints of dilatoriness on the part of police in the French Concession, it may be fair to remember that mistakes will occur in the best regulated families. No public organization is immune from slips such as those mentioned by our correspondent, and very properly brought to the notice of the authorities, we may hope with satisfactory results so far as the complainant is concerned and the public generally. At the same time, we should not allow criticism to outweigh the great amount of excellent work the police are doing, and particularly at the present time when their duties are carried out in circumstances of some danger. It may be pointed out that residents in the French Concession who may have occasion to summon the police will facilitate matters and ensure proper attention by telephoning to the Intelligence Department (Central 6675), where there is a foreigner on duty day and night, and with a motor car at his disposal, and this should be done in preference to ringing up the nearest *Poste*. This latter course, we understand, was taken in the Père Robert case mentioned by our correspondent, and some confusion occurred. Upon inquiry being made next day, two officers were found to have been at fault and were punished.

Finger Prints by Cable

Tuesday's telegram from New York announcing a successful experiment in the telegraphic transmission of finger prints left the reader in some doubt as to whether or not there was actual photographic transmission. We know that pictures have been transmitted in this way, and the presumption is that the police have made use of this wonderful invention. On the other hand, it is possible that some means other than pictorial telegraphy was used; and, if this were so, it may be pointed out that four years ago a system of sending finger prints by cable was introduced at New Scotland Yard, London. "A telegraphic code for finger print formulæ" was invented by Mr. Charles Stockley Collins, for many years in charge of the Yard's finger print bureau, and it has been used with success. Without attempting any description of this highly technical "formulæ," it may be stated that code letters and numbers are provided for all finger print characteristics, and the message is decoded by placing a finger print of the individual concerned under a specially constructed reading glass, marked with a number of fine parallel lines which define special areas of the print to be examined. A typical finger print code reads:

D7D12D19C8C9E9G6ES8L.

The expert decoding this message would know that "D7" indicated "Right thumb: Ulnar loop with 7 counts; D12, Right fore finger: Ulnar loop with 12 counts," and so on; and he would examine the finger print of the man under arrest to see if its markings were similar. It has been recognized of course that identification by this method can never be relied upon absolutely, and must be subject to subsequent confirmation by comparison of the actual finger impressions. But with finger prints strongly individualized as they are, this ingenious system makes identification or otherwise tolerably certain.

The Cassowary's Taste

A distinguished correspondent takes us to task for a phrase used in our leading article on the Jessfield "zoo" in connexion with the cassowary's well known preference in food. He writes:—

> If you mean St. John's University by "semi-missionary institution" in your editorial of this morning, it is a very unfortunate slip even in this hot weather. There is nothing "semi" here either in education or religion.

We do not print the writer's name, because we are not sure whether he is really annoyed by the phrase or whether his letter is meant for "a goak." If the former, we can only express our regrets. Surely the meaning of the phrase is clear. Jessfield University could not be called a missionary establishment in the ordinary sense, nor, we think, does it exclude students because they are non-Christians. On the other hand we believe it desires to make its students Christians, and to this extent is missionary. We trust that we have not misunderstood or misrepresented its position. Meanwhile, if the letter was meant as a joke, then another apology is due for the hot weather dullness that has not seen it.

Famine Surtax

A correspondent has raised a protest against the imposition of surtaxes on railway tickets, posts and telegraphs, as indicated from Peking. It is an extremely ungracious measure to object to any method which is designed to provide money for the unhappy victims of the flooded areas. But none the less we join strongly in the objection raised by our correspondent, for the very simple reason that there is absolutely no guarantee that the money thus raised would get anywhere near the famine areas and a great deal of natural suspicion that it would go into the pockets of the collectors. These surtaxes were first introduced, if we remember rightly, in the summer of 1922, for the same purpose as they are now suggested. No accounts of any kind were ever published as to the money collected or what it was used for. Furthermore, the collection continued to be levied for months and months after all reason for the collection had disappeared. Peking was continually called upon to produce accounts, which it never did, and it was only under the strongest pressure of public opinion that the imposition was eventually lifted. We suggest that that public opinion be exerted before and not after the levy is instituted. As regards the surtax on the Customs we do not suppose for a moment that merchants will object: in that case there is no difficulty in knowing what money is collected or how it is used. But surtaxes on railway tickets and so forth are simply a pretext for filling official pockets, against which the Chinese public should lose no time in protesting.

PEKING, July 27.—After reporting that the peace discussions at Chuanchow between Generals Shen Hung-ying and Lu Yung-ting, mediation, had reached a stage removing all danger of further conflict, General Ma Chi has asked the Government for permission to return to Hengchow, Hunan, and establish his headquarters there.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AN account of another big arms deal appears in the Chinese press. A large consignment of arms and ammunition, reported to have been purchased by Marshal Wu Pei-fu from Germany and shipped to Shanghai by the O. S. K. S. Altai Maru (says the Chinese reporter) transhipped to Tientsin by the Choshu Maru which left port on Thursday. The consignment consisted of over 500 cases of arms, over 300 being for Wu Pei-fu and the balance "for another Militarist in the North."

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE FLOOD DISASTER IN ALL PROVINCES

Chihli, Kiangsi, Hunan, Fukien and Kuangtung All Severely Hit: Tientsin's Fate Uncertain: International Commission's Projects

Peking, July 25.

The number of urgency appeals which the China International Famine Relief Commission has received from both Chinese and foreign sources indicates that the present flood emergency is of such proportions that early and decisive steps must be taken if adequate relief is to be provided and further loss of life averted.

In Chihli, Kiangsi, Hunan, Fukien and Kuangtung catastrophes have occurred, and it is not yet certain whether the city of Tientsin will be saved, while Hankow is under water in some sections.

At an emergency meeting of the Commission yesterday afternoon plans were made for a national relief campaign and appropriations made for emergency relief in Hunan and Kalgan.

The Commission, believing that public subscriptions will be inadequate to meet the situation, has adopted the following resolution, which is addressed to the Chinese Government and the Diplomatic Body in Peking:—

The Customs Invoked.

"The Commission, through whose constituent committees the previous Maritime Customs famine relief surtax was administered, views with grave apprehension the conditions in several provinces of China brought about by severe floods. To provide funds to relieve the extreme suffering which is an inevitable aftermath of such a calamity, it is organizing a national flood relief campaign, but it further feels that Government funds should be made available, as heretofore, if the emergency is to be met in a comprehensive way. To this end the Commission has resolved: (1) that the Chinese Government and the Diplomatic Body shall be approached with the proposal that a surtax be placed on the Maritime Customs to provide funds to meet this emergency; (2) that the proceeds of the surtax be paid into a fund under the custody of the Commission; (3) that the allocation of the fund shall be made by a joint committee on which the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Body and the Commission shall be equally represented; (4) that the actual administration of the relief be conducted by the Commission through its regular organization, thereby assuring international supervision of the funds; (5) that the established principles of labour relief which have been adopted by the Commission shall be followed; and (6) that as far as possible the funds shall be expended on a loan basis in order that those who shall be benefited will make a return, thereby establishing a revolving fund: in the interim between distress this fund to be devoted to enterprises such as river conservancy, irrigation and other purposes which would improve the economic status of the people and make future emergencies less likely or less severe."

A Revolving Fund

The provision that as far as possible the funds shall not be given away, but used on a loan basis will provide relief not only in this emergency, but establish a revolving fund which may be devoted to flood and famine prevention enterprises when the present emergency is past.

The Head Office of the Commission is in Peking. It has eight committees which are organized to cover 10 provinces.

In Peking, Shanghai, Hankow and Kaifeng offices are maintained and the personnel and the resources of the Commission are being mobilized to meet the distress which occurs as an aftermath of floods.

The officers of the Commission are: Mr. M. T. Liang, Chairman; Dr. G. D. Gray, Vice-Chairman; Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Mr. J. E. Baker, Treasurers; Mr. W. H. Mallory, Executive Secretary; Mr. Y. S. Djang, Associate Executive Secretary; Dr. W. W. Yen, Bishop White, Mr. Tseng Wu-chi, the Rev. J. C. Harlow, Dr. S. H. Chuan, Mr. W. E. Southcott and Dr. E. L. Hall, members of the Executive Committee.

The above information is derived from the Commission.

The Old Imposition Once More.

A Cabinet meeting this morning resolved in favour of imposing for six months railway, telegraphs, postal and navigation surtaxes to aid sufferers from the floods, following the lines of the famine surtax of 1920. The question of the navigation surtax has been referred to the Shuiwuchu for consideration. It is understood that the Diplomatic Corps will be approached regarding a Customs surtax, which the Government also intends to impose.

Following instructions from President Tsao Kun for all high officials in Peking to contribute personally to flood relief, a special Chinese flood Relief Committee for the Metropolitan Area and certain other parts of Chihli province has been formed. Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Director of the Shuiwuchu, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee and Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, Vice-Chairman. Messrs Chang Yao-kuei, President of the National Conservancy Bureau, Chang Ting-ao, Salt Commissioner at Hotung, and several other Government officials are members of the Committee.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 28.

The Chinese press states that a conference of officials of the Ministry of Communications yesterday resolved to recommend flood surtaxes as follows:—

Railways.—Twenty cents on each first-class ticket, 20 cents on each second-class ticket and 5 cents on each third-class ticket, all regardless of distance, and also 5 per cent. on freight charges.

Posts.—Five per cent. on parcels charges and nothing on ordinary mail.

Telegraphs.—Twenty cents. on each telegram.

These surtaxes to be effective from August 15.

These recommendations will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, July 29.

A meeting of the Cabinet, at which Dr. Wellington Koo presided, this morning approved the Finance Ministry's proposal to exempt from taxation for a period of four months all articles of clothing, foodstuffs and shelter materials intended for the relief of the flood sufferers. The Cabinet decided to make this applicable to all the provinces.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Appalling Distress in Hunan: Sufferings of Kalgan

The China International Famine Relief Commission at a special meeting last week voted $5,000 for emergency relief at Kalgan. The U. S. Consul at that place will be invited to assist in organizing an international committee to supervise the relief. Grain is being shipped by the Commission from Peking due to the shortage of supplies in Kalgan.

Latest telegraphic advices from foreign sources in Hunan report 1,000,000 flood victims. Thirty per cent. of the entire provincial rice crop is estimated to be destroyed and since there is a total destruction of the crops in the flooded areas the suffering will be acute in areas along the river.

It is stated by the Hunan Branch of the China International Famine Relief Commission that the worst distress will occur within the next two months, but that in the worst places help will be needed by the population for a whole year. The Executive Committee of the Commission has voted an initial sum of $40,000 to be used on a loan basis for rehabilitating the population and providing seed rice. These loans will be repayable within one year.

Flood Conditions in Chihli.

Reports received on July 24 reveal that on the south side of the Yungtingho, Section 2, there were two breaks in the dyke with a combined width of 4,000 feet. Among the five affected villages, the following three suffered more seriously: Paohochuang, Niukiachuang, and Chukiakang. Over 2,000 people are taking refuge on the south dyke.

In Section 3, on the same side, a break of over 3,000 feet has occurred. Among the six inundated villages, Siakiachuang, Mankun, and Fotsun were more seriously affected. More than 200 villagers have flocked to the top of the dyke for safety. Relief is being given by the Peking Welfare Association.

At Paoti the suburbs were inflowed, causing a break of 289 feet through the dyke. More than 40 villages were flooded, and about 400 houses destroyed. Hundreds of people are exposed to the weather. The number of suffering families is about 5,000, at a low estimate. Only a little grain is in stock.

At Paoti the suburbs were inundated. Seven breaks were made through the different dykes.

Reports which had been received by the Head Office of the China International Famine Relief Commission up to July 24 state that the flooding of 727 villages in Chihli Province in addition to Kalgan, Paotingfu, Chochow and the low lying districts of Hsushin and Hsihli hsiens. The floods are due to breaks in the dykes or the overflow of the Yungtingho, Pei Yun Ho, Ching Ho and the Sha Ho as well as many mountain streams. The reports are incomplete and are still coming in.

At Kalgan the flood passed through the west suburb to the river. The rapidity of the flow washed out part of the bridge over the river, the water being six feet higher than the bridge. The houses along both sides of the river were all destroyed, and a great many people made homeless. The number of casualties was over 3,000. Distribution of bread is being made by the Methodist Mission and the Salvation Army. The China International Famine Relief Commission the local officials and the police together with the Red Cross and the Salvation Army are devising relief schemes.

Dykes Breaking Along the Yutingho: More Torrential Rains

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 25.

Still more towns and districts along the Yutingho River have been affected by the floods in the North, according to the latest report of the China International Famine Relief Commission, dated July 25. Tree-retards have been used with success in some localities.

Mr. Yang sent by the Commission to investigate the flood conditions in this area states that the excessive rainfall caused too rapid a rise of the river on July 13, it burst through its south dyke in Sections 3 and 2, on the 14th. On the night of the 14th, another break was made not far away. The width of the break in Section 3 was about 300 feet.

All the villages in the vicinity of the broken dykes were inundated, the flood sufferers taking refuge on the dyke or in the temple near by.

In Section 2, on the south side of the river, of all the affected villages, Paohochung, Niukiachang and Chukiakang suffered most severely, as they are only about four li from the break. There was great damage to houses and property.

In Section 3, the following six villages are most seriously affected: —Siakiachung, Tutsun, Mantsun, Chaoohung, Sichangtsun, Kungyichuang.

Of these villages, Siakiachang suffered most. It is no longer a village but a little mound submerged in the water. The flood sufferers are taking refuge on the dyke, living on the bread given by the Peking Welfare Association.

Futsun and Mantsun are only half a li apart; both are situated in the southwest about two li from the break. In the southwestern section of Futsun, more than 10 houses with over 60 rooms were swept away. The total loss is estimated at about $200,000. The flood sufferers are taking refuge in the temples.

In the northwestern section of Mantsun, all the houses were destroyed; some damage was also done in the northern section. Every place is covered with mud. The condition is worse than that in Kungyichung.

According to the statement of the villagers, the tress they anchored along the dyke kept Futsun and Mantsun from total destruction, otherwise the two villages would have been washed out like Siakiachang.

Mud Three Feet Deep.

Kungyichang is about 3 li from the break. More than 100 rooms were either destroyed or washed out. The streets are covered with mud about three feet deep.

The conditions in Chaichuang and Sichangtsun are reported as not so serious though many houses were destroyed and streets buried in mud.

More towns and districts are reported to have been affected, the following being a summary of the reports: Towtienchen — Torrential rain made Huenho burst through its dyke. All the villages in the south-eastern vicinity were inundated. There was a considerable loss of life. Relief is being gven by the Metropolitan authorities.

Yungching.—Incessant rainfall inundated all those villages lying in the low area. The water pouring from the break in the south dyke of the Yungtingho, made the Chungtingho rise so rapidly that it burst through its dyke at Hsinanchen. Over 20 villages south of Tsinanchen are seriously affected. There was a considerable loss of houses, cattle and property.

Hsinpaoan.—Excessive rains inundated the low-lying area of the district. The over-flow of the Tungfanho caused the Yangho in the south of the city to rise so rapidly that the reclaimed land along both sides of the latter river was washed out. So far 100 casualties were buried by the Red Cross Society of Kalgan.

Lihsien.—Torrential rainfall caused nine breaks in the dykes at Siwufu, Chungwufu, and Tachuti along the Chulungho, and at Koolingshan, Pehchung, Pehpuwan, and Tsaiwhangchuang along the Tangho. The widths of the breaks vary from 20 feet to over 100 feet. Many houses were destroyed and cattle and property washed away. Crops were inundated. The number of casualties is under investigation.

Canton in Serious Danger of Inundation: Relief Work by Volunteer Corps

Canton, July 22.

Reports from the flood area the last few days indicate that the Shek-kok Dyke, by which Canton and the vicinity are protected from water, is in danger. Should it break, Canton would suffer another inundation similar to that of 1915, when the whole western suburb was 7 or 8 feet under water. The police and the merchant volunteer corps are taking precautions and preparing for emergency calls to special service if this misfortune should occur. Reports from Wuchow, Shiuhing, Samshui, Sainam, Siutong, Fatshan, Szewui, Kohming and other places in the Canton Delta are pessimistic, all showing that the water is still rising. Communication by train between Shekwaitong and the Fatshan station of the Canton-Samshui Railway had to be suspended on July 17 on account of damage to the track by water.

Flood relief, as far as immediate aid in the way of supplying food and medicine to the needy is concerned, is being undertaken by the Canton Volunteers. The Volunteers are going out on their third relief mission, while charitable organizations and the Government are endeavouring to raise funds. The merchants have a ready command of food supplies and materials for repairing dykes, and can call on the Volunteer Corps, which is nearly 13,000 strong, it an emergency should arise.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

River Falling at Hankow: Last Year's Record Beaten

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, July 24.

In Hankow, the river seems to have reached its highest level and has begun to abate. The water rose a few inches over the edge of the bund front, sufficient to cover the footpath and encroach on the grass-border, but not enough to reach the road itself. This was the case from the British Concession right down as far as the S. A. D.

In the Japanese Concession, special measures were taken to prevent the water flowing over the edge of the bund, in the form of a small temporary embankment.

In the native city, the Han has risen over its bank and covered the river-street to a depth of six or seven inches.

This rise of the river has just beaten last year's record, which was the highest since 1870.

Tientsin Flood Situation: River Like A Rapid Near the Viceroy's Bridge.

Tientsin, July 28.

The outlook, so far as the floods are concerned, is steadily getting worse (says the "Peking & Tientsin Times"). The Hsi Ho at Ti Liu Pu has risen, since Friday, from 7.74 metres to 7.83 metres. Considerable anxiety is now felt in regard to the Red Bridge. The water at this point is like a veritable mill-race, its speed being not less than 15 ft. per second, and the scour threatens to cause the collapse of the bridge which would probably have serious consequences for the Hailo. At the Viceroy's Bridge the river was above the top of the piers yesterday, and was like a rapid between the steel bridge and the bridge of boats a little further down. Some of the boats were removed from the middle of the latter during the day.

As a practical measure the dyke inspection which took place yesterday was sheer camouflage. The only really illuminating part of the trip was the visit—across country—to the Hsi Ho, near Yang Liu Ching. Here the top of the dyke has been raised several feet since the waters began to rise, but the water level is now only a foot or a foot and a half from the top of the improvised dyke, which has been constructed on top of the regular embankment. If the water continues to rise this new and flimsy superstructure must go. In the meantime it is heading up the water, the very thing which the technical members of the Chihli River Commission deprecate.

The sole hope of any improvement in the situation may be said to consist in a prolonged period of dry weather here, in Peking, and in the mountains whence the Chihli rivers spring.

Hunan City's Fate: Appalling Flood Disasters in Centre of Province

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, July 21.

As news comes in from the more distant parts of Hunan province, the recent flood disasters become more and more appalling.

Paoking, right in the centre of the province sends one of the worst accounts. Hitherto the water has occasionally entered the city gates, which stand on quite a high bluff and are not level with the ordinary banks. At first those who knew the city thought there was some mistake in the absurd story of boats sailing over the city wall But, there was no mistake. Four out of five of the city gates were utterly full of water. Hundreds of houses have collapsed.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson have lost thousands of taels' worth of sugar. The new hospital of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission was considered to be so far above any possibility of flood that the lower storey was built of sun-burnt bricks. When the plot was purchased, the oldest inhabitant of the neighbourhood pointed out a temple, considerably lower than the lowest point in the new compound where the water had once touched. This time, it was 10 feet deep in the compound. A strip of the boundary wall, the gatekeeper's house, sundry old buildings which seem to have been standing on the plot for a century, the new waiting room, and the walls (but not the framework) of the hospital have all collapsed.

Damage to Rice Crops

In Yuankiang, one of the counties bordering on the south of the Tungting Lake, 37 out of 38 "enclosures" into which the whole county is

divided, have given way and all crops are lost. Very little, if any of this land will be available for a second planting. No one really knows the percentage of the rice land of the province that has been affected—nor is it likely that anything more than guesses will be available in the near future.

The Floods in Hupeh and Hunan

Peking, July 27.

General Fu Liang-tso, Anfu Vice-Minister of War, and Mr. Tsao Yu-lin, Anfu Minister of Communications, have sent a joint telegram to the provinces announcing that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has donated $5,000 to flood relief and asking the provincial authorities to invite public subscriptions for relief in Hunan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, July 29.

In view of the fact that reports concerning floods are reaching here from various parts in Hupeh province, Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan, Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan, yesterday invited leading civil and military officers of the province to discuss with him measures for the prevention of floods as well as relief measures. As a result of this meeting, it has been decided to provide the sum of $10,000 as relief funds.—Eastern News Agency.

Hankow, July 30.

The level of the river has now reached 48 ft., the highest point for 35 years. Continuous pumping of the drains has kept the concession from flooding, but if the river rises much further, a flood cannot be prevented.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Conditions Worse Along Upper Chumaho: River Risen 200 Feet

The following report on the floods in Chihli and the Metropolitan area was issued by the China International Famine Relief Commission on July 26.

Ninotsing.—The incessant rains have resulted in the inundation of crops in the neighbourhood of the river, but so far only slight damage has been done.

Tanghsien.—Excessive rainfall from July 8 to 15 flooded the low-lying area of the river, and destroyed a small portion of the crops in the neighburhood of the district. Conditions on the whole are not yet very serious.

Anhsin.—Continuous rainfall at the beginning of July and the big storm on the 10th ultimo caused the river to rise to a height of over 10 feet. On the night of the 17th, the south dyke and several places in the dyke at Santaitsun collapsed, but the dykes were immediately repaired.

Chinhsien.—Owing to the continuous rainfall in the beginning of the month and the downpour on the 13th, the river rose suddenly. The dyke at Changlitsun broke along a width of over 100 feet, and the dyke at Fengtsun was also breached by over 200 feet. The neighbouring villages, such as Yukie-chuang, Shanli, and Tahsha, were flooded. Countless number houses and culitvated areas were either swept over or destroyed by the flood. The breaks are now repaired. Food supplies running short but immediate relief is expected.

Yungcheng.— Owing to the wind storms and torrential rains from July 10 to 12, the upper Chumaho has suddenly risen to a height of over 200 feet, inundating the north-western villages. Four breaks have been made in the dykes at the lower Tashingho, Wanghsiangwu, and Shupekow; each break is about 80 feet wide. All the neighbouring villages have been inundated, and over 1500 houses destroyed. Grain in storage and property have mostly been washed away. Conditions are very serious.

The storms on the 15th and the 20th caused both the Nanchuho and the Pingpacho to burst their dykes, and also made worse the break in the dyke at the Tachingho. The villages in the vicinity of these rivers have been seriously affected, as well as an additional 49 in the same area. Immediate relief is needed. The local Magistrate has appealed to the Civil Governor for relief funds.

Chinghwayuan.—The incessant rains during the first half of the month have caused the river to rise to a height of over 10 feet—about three feet higher than the ground level.

The water remains high, and is expected to go down in about a week's time. Many houses have been destroyed.

Siyuan.—Some water has accumulated in the low-lying area due to the continuous rain, but there is no flood.

Shansan.—Incessant rains have flooded the place; the water is about two feet above the ground, but it is going down. Lots of houses have been destroyed. The natives are poor, and the flood has made the their condition worse.

Unfavourable weather has delayed the departure of a party which was to have taken pictures of the flooded area from an aeroplane.

USE OF WIRELESS ON JAPANESE SHIPS

Now To Be Made Compulsory as Result of Recent Disasters at Sea

Tokio, July 24.

The recent tragedy to the steamer Matsuyama Maru, which sank with all hands but one, off the Goto Islands, has impressed the authorities with the necessity of a combulsory wireless outfit on all Japanese vessels.

A set of regulations is now being prepared by the Department of Communications, and will be promulgated next month to take effect from the beginning of 1925.

The proposed regulations will also insist on the employment of radio operators on board all vessels.

At present very few ships with a tonnage of less than 5,000 tons are equipped with wireless, and while many of them carry wireless, there are no operators on board to work it—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SOVIET EXECUTIONS

Amnesty or Not Numbers Put to Death for White Sympathies or Economic "Crime"

A correspondent writes from up country:

In view of your translation of the Soviet amnesty to Whites, as advertised in the columns of the "North-China Daily News," it would but seem fair that the following should be given all the publicity possible. It is from the "Times" Riga correspondent writing on June 14:—

Executions in Soviet Russia continue unceasingly. Many are for recently committed "economic offences," but many former adherents of Admiral Koltchak and Generals Denikin and Wrangel and former members of the Tsarist police, whose offences belong to the prerevolutionary period, are still being put to death.

The Soviet Press reports only a small proportion of these executions, but during the last few days the lists of victims published have included Captain Rosselevitch, for serving under Savinoff; M. Vulkoff, a former officer of the Tsarist police; Colonel Yudin, for communicating with the British cruiser Kent at Vladivostok in 1919; a man named Yefimoff, for smuggling; MM. Kalasnikoff, Yevlakhin, Mahly, and Kravtsoff, for adherence to Petlura; and Dr. Poliansky. The death sentences passed on the following persons have been confirmed:—Two directors, Antonoff and Grossman, for economic offenecs; Ossipoff, Sorokin, Kultianka, Naidonova, Kniazkoff, Maritsary, Kovaleff, Kamaroff, for alleged espionage; Ozol, for formerly serving in the Secret Police. Ozol, after his sentence had been confirmed, overpowered his warders and escaped, but he was tracked by police dogs, recaptured while boarding a train for Finland, and shot.

FIRE ON MOTOR-SHIP IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, July 30.

Sixty persons are missing from the motor-ship Agusan, which is on fire off Misamis, Mindanao. Sixty of the complement were rescued by the steamer Antonio Cosim yesterday, according to Constabulary reports. The Agusan plies between Cebu and Mindanao. The passengers are mostly native. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

TENSION IN TSINGTAO WITH THE NAVY

Admiral Wen's Demand for Funds: Governor's Threat to Resign

Tsingtao, July 27.

Although on the surface things here have appeared [illegible] peaceful, there has recently been a certain tenseness in the situation at the back of the scenes. Reuter's correspondent learns on very good authority that both Governor Kao En-hung and Mr. Shao Heng-chun, the Managing Director of the Kiao-Tsi Railway, were seriously considering resignation. Admiral Wen [illegible]-teh's squadron is said to be at the bottom of the trouble, their upkeep forming a considerable item of expenditure. In theory this expense should be borne by Peking, but actually the Kiaochou Territory has to meet it. The sums already transferred to the squadron and the prospect of having to disburse very heavy amounts in the near future for the overhaul of the ships have not tended to cement closer relations between the civil and naval authorities. Just when Tsingtao is struggling to rehabilitate itself financially, calls are being made upon it for sums which can ill be spared.

The tension has, however, been temporarily relieved by promises made by representatives of Marshal Wu Pei-fu that he will smooth over all difficulties. This is interpreted as meaning that the Loyang War Lord has given assurances that he will obtain funds elsewhere to defray the naval expenses. With what success his endeavours will be attended is yet to be seen.

Tsingtao University.

The endowment fund for the Tsingtao University is progressing favourably. The Governor has donated $10,000 and Mr. Liu Tsi-shan, a wealthy business man, has doubled the Tupan's gift. An exhibition and sale of rare curios, some dating back more than 2,000 years, is being held to raise further funds. The principal exhibit, a porcelain bowl of the Sung Dynasty in perfect condition, is valued at $100,000. The Administration has donated a large piece of property at Iltis Hook, upon which a marine biological laboratory will be built. The foundation of this institution was suggested by Professor Arthur Jacot of the Shantung Christian College. The building will include an aquarium.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHANGSHA'S TRIBUTE TO MR. GILES

Presentation by British Colony to H. M. Consul on His Approaching Transfer

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Changsha, July 21.

On the occasion of the approaching transfer of Mr. L. Giles, H. M. Consul, to another port after 25 years' in the Consular Service, a third of which period has been spent in Changsha, British residents on Saturday evening assembled at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards to offer Mr. Giles their congratulations. As a token of the appreciation in which Mr. and Mrs. Giles are held in the port, it was announced that a committee which had collected subcriptions from British residents had been able to send home an order to Messrs. Mappin & Webb for a solid silver tea service for presentation to Mr. Giles. The service is to be inscribed: "Presented to Lancelot Giles, Esquire, H.B.M. Consul, Changsha, by his British friends in the port, on his completion of 25 years in the Consular Service, of which a little less than one-third has been spent in Changsha." The subscription was not only limited to British subjects, but in their case to a comparative few, who immediately responded most cordially.

There was a goodly muster of British residents, eight of whom were ladies, at Mrs. Edwards's house. Flood damage to cables had recently interfered with electric lighting installations at most houses here, but happily as Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's bungalow has a Delco lighting plant, the dinner was partaken of amid the usual comforts of European houses in the hot weather.

Mr. Giles, who was received with "He's a jolly good fellow," responded most cordially, and afterwards Mrs. Giles said how cheered they had been after the prospect of removal from Changsha had come upon them with the kindness which they were experiencing from the British community.

TO MOKANSHAN IN SIX HOURS

Chance for Good Roads Movement: Only Short Extension of Present Motor Road Needed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, July 29.

If the Hangchow-Yuhang motor-road were extended to Vukang, Mokanshan could be reached in six hours, instead of 12 as at present despite the excellent transport facilities offered, for from Vukang to the top of the mountain is but a short journey.

One wonders why this extension cannot be carried out, for the popularity of Mokanshan is such that in many cases, holiday-makers visit the resort but once or twice and the house-building fever gets hold of them.

Fires are still a daily occurrence in Hangchow. Insurance companies, both Chinese and foreign, are said to be suffering great losses.

The meeting of the Exhibition Committee has been postponed until August 2, as the Provincial Good Roads movement meets on the 1st.

Students of the First Normal School are indignant over the replacement of their principal, Mr. Chin, by Mr. Sen, from Peking.

TROUBLE MONGERS AND WU PEI-FU

Loyang Chieftain's Bitter Comment on Those Who Embroil Him with Nanking

In a telegram to the Peking Government, Marshal Wu Pei-fu vehemently denies several press reports which, he says, were evidently purposely published by trouble mongers with a view to causing ill-feeling between himself and the other governors. He declares that the reports of his advocating the replacing of the present Tuli of Anhui by General Yen Chih-tang, and the despatch of a joint expedition by four provinces against Generals Chuang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao in Chèkiang, are not based on facts. As affairs in Anhui have always been directed by Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, how can Loyang interfere? Although he, Wu, earnestly hopes to see the troops of Chuang and Yang in Chèkiang disbanded and sent home, as their prolonged stay in Chèkiang cannot be of any earthly use to Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, while they may well be used as a catspaw by the radical party, he has advocated no such extreme measures to be taken. He would be pleased if the gentry of Chèkiang, Anhui and Fukien would adopt peaceful means for the sake of their provinces to have them paid and repatriated; or perhaps the fund should be furnished by the Central Government. The Press report about the Nanking ruler refusing to approve of Loyang's advocacy to use force against Chuang's men in Chèkiang, is a pure lie, since Marshal Chi is not a man that would care to make any such frank avowal. Marshal Wu bitterly complains of the ceaseless intriguing going on to cause misunderstanding between Loyang and Nanking.

RUSSIAN INSTRUCTORS IN DR. SUN'S ARMY

Peking, July 24.

It is reported that a number of Russian tutors have been sent to assist in the operations on the East River and that an order has been issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Headquarters prohibiting publication of information about their movements. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE HOSPITAL IN WUCHANG

Adjunct to Medical College: Scheme Long Needed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, July 24.

It is proposed now to erect a Chinese hospital in Wuchang, in connexion with the Medical College. The Tuchun himself has opened the subscription list by promising $10,000 from his own yamên, and all the leading officials, merchants and citizens will be asked to support the scheme. In order to arouse interest in the project, a big dinner was given last Saturday at the Medical College, to which 500 guests were invited. The Tuchun being unable to leave his affairs, sent his *aide-de-camp* Mr. Hsiung Shih-yu as his representative. Among others present were the heads of the education, judicial, finance and police departments, and many of the leading magistrates and business men of Wuchang beside members of the Provincial Assembly. Mr. Hsiung, in his speech referred to the double need for a hospital, as an adjunct to the Medical College, and, as a means of giving help to the sick. He made an interesting reference to the big hospital in Berlin, which was founded by the Emperor William.

It is certainly time that the Chinese bestirred themselves to some effort of this kind. Apart from the hospital of the Benevolent Association on the Maloo in Hankow, the only medical work carried out on Western lines in the whole Province of Hupeh is being done by missionaries. The Wuchang Medical College, although founded several years ago has had no institution in which its students may gain practical experience.

AVIATION IN JAPAN

General Interest Aroused by Visits of Foreign World-Fliers

Tokio, July 23.

The recent visits of world-fliers, American, French, and British, have given a fillip to aviation in this country and aroused considerable interest among the general public, who are realizing how far Japan is behind the rest of the world in aeronautics, both commercial and as a means of national defence.

Mention has already been made of the voluntary offerings of contributions on the part of all classes of Japanese towards the bolstering up of the study and practice of aviation here. These former contributions have all been dwarfed by the offer of one hundred thousand yen to the Army Aviation Bureau by an Osaka banker, who requests that the money be spent on some aspect of national air defence.

At the present time one of Japan's foremost civilian fliers, Yukichi Goto, is planning a round-Japan flight, the route he is to follow taking in Osaka, Kakoshima, Kukuoka, Fusan, Seoul, Dairen, Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Muroran, Kasumigaura, Tokorozawa, Kagamigahara, and back to Osaka.

The expansion of the military and naval air arms is engaging the attention of the departments concerned, while forecasts of their plans find prominence in the press from time to time. Both the Navy and the War departments are convinced of the imperative need of enlarging the number of aviation corps, provided the necessary funds can be found, and, according to announcements, are plannint to curtail in one direction in order to expand in that.

According to reports the War Office intends to add within the next three years five aviation corps to the present six at an additional cost of from Y. 25,000,000 to Y. 30,000,000, while the Navy plans during 1925 to complete the air equipment at Kasumigaura, and embark on additional air-crops at Kure, Sasebo, and Omura.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE SERVANTS' STRIKE AT SHAMEEN

Strikers Obviously in the Hands of Agitators Now Demanding Absurd Terms: Shameen Picketed by Lawless Elements: The Question of Passports

It is clear that the strike of servants at Shameen, the foreign settlement of Canton has reached a very unpleasant stage. The latest reported demands of the strikers—that the policing of the island must be handed over to the Chinese, and that the British Consul-General must be withdrawn—are absurd enough no doubt. But they illustrate the mood of the strikers, or rather of the agitators who are leading, and are a fair example of the habit of such disputes to swell beyond all relation to the original point of difference and beyond all bounds of reason. Nothing now but the most resolute firmness on the part of the Shameen authorities will serve to meet the case, or another fiasco like the end of the Hongkong strike will be the inevitable reward.

Intimidation Plain.

This belief is strengthened by the obvious fact that a screen of professional agitators, such as made themselves conspicuous in the Hongkong strike, has interposed itself between the servants of Shameen and their masters. It is impossible to believe that it is boys, cooks and house coolies who are picketing the gates of Shameen and beating up any Chinese caught smuggling food into the island. When we get the full reports of the strike, we shall probably find that intimidation played a considerable part in the starting of it, and there cannot be a shadow of doubt that intimidation has kept it going.

Looking back over the events of the past few weeks, it is to be inferred that the bomb outrage during the banquet to M. Merlin at the Hotel Victoria shook the nerves of Shameen very badly. It could hardly not do so. Not otherwise would the Consular Body have sent to the Canton Government its rather unwise note about the freedom given to malefactors, laying itself open to the obvious retort that if Shameen chose to do its own policing it must take the responsibility for its own protection.

The Passport Regulations.

Following on this we have been told, via Peking, that regulations were drawn up and approved at a general meeting of the foreign residents of Shameen, by which all Chinese servants were, after August 1, to carry passports, each one bearing its owner's portrait and that no Chinese would be admitted into Shameen after 9 p.m. without such a passport.

Now one is bound to say that these regulations do not appear to have been very wisely conceived. When we remember that even in Shanghai, where we have to deal with a much less proud and touchy people than Cantonese are, the invariable objection made to the intermittently proposed registration of Chinese servants is the indignity that they would feel in having to be registered with the police, it is easy to understand that the Cantonese servants lost no time in kicking against the proposed regulations. They objected especially to the apparent discrimination. They did not, we were told, mind having to show passports if others had to do the like. But they strongly resented having to prove their own *bona fides* when, apparently, Indians, Japanese and Annamites could come and go unquestioned.

We assume that it was only Chinese who were to carry passports, because there has never been any indication to the contrary. In any case the regulation strikes one as futile. A man who wanted to commit a bomb outrage could get in before 9 p.m. and conceal himself even in Shameen, while there is nothing to prevent anyone from landing by sampan at any point of the Bund he wished. Your real malefactor does not lack ingenuity and little enough of it is necessary in order to enter Shameen at any hour and almost at any point.

The servants went on strike on the evening of July 15, first only those of French and British, then of all, residents. The police stayed on duty until the 18th and then they went out, and at the same time a sympathetic strike of sampan men and women began. This fact alone would suggest that the strike movement had been taken charge of by the professional agitator class and all further news tends to confirm that inference. We hear of the approaches to the Shameen being strictly watched by strikers, of food smugglers being violently handled and of the preposterous terms mentioned in yesterday's telegram. This is not the work of boys and amahs.

Canton Government's Duty.

And it is here that we think the authorities of Shameen are justly entitled to demand that the Canton Government shall intervene. We venture to think that it would have no great difficulty in eliminating the agitators and middlemen if it wished to do so, and we think that it should. The damage to trade, in which Canton merchants are vitally affected, cannot be small and movements of this kind have an ugly knack of developing into public disorder in which the first people to get hurt are the innocent. There is certainly inconvenience, but no impossibility for the residents of Shameen to carry on the fight. It is a matter of sending women and children to Hongkong and of provisioning by means of foreign gunboats. And that, we take it, Shameen will certainly do rather than give way to intimidation. We doubt if the masters have ever yet seen their servants in negotiation. That should be the very first step and it is the duty of the Canton Government, in the general interests of law and order and for the sake of its own good name as the guardian of such, to see that agitators are eliminated and the parties directly concerned are brought directly face to face.

Women and Children Sent Away to Hongkong: No Progress Towards Settlement

Peking, July 24.

News, which reached Peking this morning through the medium of official telegrams, revealed that little, if any, progress has been made towards bring about a settlement of the Shameen strike. Steps have indeed been taken to send away the women and children from the Concession to Hongkong and elsewhere, and plans are being made to meet possible emergencies.

A meeting between the strikers and the Shameen authorities had been arranged for 6 p.m. on July 21, but the former failed to turn up. However, they sent along a series of demands, one being the unconditional reinstatement of the Shameen police who have joined in the strike. This seems to be one of the thorniest questions standing in the way of a settlement of the dispute.

Yesterday, it is reported, the British and French authorities put into force, as a temporary measure, the restrictions upon Chinese entering the Concession after nightfall which were the immediate cause of the trouble. In addition to a public announcement in regard to the measures necessary to be taken in case of an attack upon Shameen, the British Consul-General, at the request of the municipal authorities, forwarded to the Consular Body a suggestion that all women and children should be evacuated and this is now being done.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS ON TRIAL

Manila, P. I., July 29.

The court-martial of the 209 Philippine scouts at Fort McKinley opened to-day, with Brigadier-General Douglas MacArthur presiding. The defence attempted to show that the scout privates were victimized by non-commissioned officers and other organizers. Five of the officers on the court were challenged by the defence.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BRIGAND HUNTING IN HUPEH

Province Mapped in Districts Each Under Special Command: "Big Swords" from Anhui

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, July 24.

Gvernor Hsiao is still determined to rid Hupeh of the brigands. Former plans, says the native press, have been handicapped owing to the large drafts of soldiers required for operations in Szechuan and Hunan. Now that these two provinces are more or less peaceful, it is possible to carry out the plans which have already been drafted for exterminating the bandit pest in Hupeh. The whole province is now to be divided in to 10 districts, in each of which a brigade-commander (lu-chang) is made responsible. When robbers are reported in any part, the officers in command of the adjoining districts will be able to cooperate and surround them.

An opportunity has immediately occurred of testing the efficiency of the above plan. The band of robbers which recently looted Luan in Anhui has crossed the border and entered Hupeh Province in the region of Lotien and Macheng. Their numbers are said to have increased from a mere 90 odd to 4 or 5,000 men. They are mostly deserted soldiers, who have joined the "Big Sword" Brigands. In order to deal with these invaders, two detachments of soldiers have been sent up, the one from Huangchow with Lotien as its objective, and the other from Wu-shenkuan to Huangan. The two detachments are to join forces and surround the robbers.

For the second time within 12 months, Hankow has a new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Some six months ago, Mr. Cheng Kiai was replaced by Mr. Shen Tzu-liang. Now the latter has been transferred to Hsinti, and his place is taken by Mr. Wu Yeh-chen. Mr. Wu is a graduate of Peking University, and has held the office of trade inspector in the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Hunan. He recently paid a visit to Hankow acting as interpreter to Senn Fen-lin.

MISSION PREMISES AS OFFICES

Canton Govt.'s Allegation That Mission Property Is Used for Commercial Purposes

From a Correspondent.

Hongkong, July 25.

The right of a missionary society to construct buildings which they will let on lands leased from the Chinese Government for religious and educational purposes is now questioned in Canton.

One Soo Yat-ming, a citizen of Canton, has called the attention of the authorities to the large number of office buildings just erected on lands in front of the Roman Catholic Church at Yi Tak Maloo. It is alleged that the French Catholic Mission in Canton is violating the terms of the lease granted it by the Chinese Government when it began in the last year or two to erect a series of buildings for business and office use and charge rent like any other real estate agencies. In the last 50 years or more the Mission at various times succeeded in getting from the Chinese Government concessions of lands for conducting its work, including the building of orphanages, hospitals, schools, dormitories for the missionaries and the like, and these grants had amounted to more than 60 mow of land, according to Chinese measurement. The Mission was to pay a nominal rent, in one instance two and a half cents for every 10 Chinese squares annually, for the use of the lands set aside for this service.

In Canton these days, not only the French Catholic Mission but also other missions are letting buildings for other educational purposes than strictly religous; but in practically every case, the proceeds are considered interest from endowment funds invested in office buildings for the support of the mission concerned.

A VISIT TO THE PANCHAN LAMA

Second Greatest Dignitary in Tibet: Seated in Room Hung with Green Sateen: He Hears of Wembley and World Flights

By Our Siningfu Correspondent

Lanchow, July 9.

Through the courtesy of a kind friend I was privileged to join their party in a visit to his holiness the Panchan Lama, the second Lama of importance in Tibet, who acted as Regent during the flight of the Dalai Lama 1904-1907 and during that period visited India. The hour of appointment was 9 a.m. There were four in the party representing four countries.

The Lama has taken up his residence in a temple beautifully situated on the hill side on the west side of the city. Within the Temple walls there is a large courtyard in which there is a lovely avenue of trees leading up to the rooms where the Lama has his residence. At night time Chinese lanterns hanging from these trees make it look like a fairy land. We were ushered into his presence by the Chinese official in charge of arrangements. We approached him one by one, handing over to him in Tibetan fashion, the "Scarf of blessing" which he received most graciously. We were then all invited to take our seats and tea and refreshments were handed round.

The Lama's own room has its walls covered with a light green sateen and carpets on the floor. The Lama was seated on the kang, gold brocaded satin covered the wall just behind him. There was nothing very elaborate about the room. He received us sitting, as becoming his position as a Living Buddha. In features he resembles the Mongolian rather than the Tibetan. Has a very amiable kindly face and a very pleasant smile. As the Chinese official was present all the time it was not opportune to find out why he had fled from Shigatse. He had avoided the main routes north and passed through very barren uninhabited country heading on the west of the Tsaidam, finally reaching Shachow six days west of Anhsichow where he first came in contact with the Chinese who were on the look-out for him.

We gave him information about the Mt. Everest Expedition, aeroplane flights round the world, Wembley exhibition, etc. He was in no hurry for us to go and seemed yearning to get information about the outside world. On leaving he presented us each with a "Scarf of Blessing" and as I accepted mine he took my hand and pressed it between his hands and smiled most benignly. Certainly he is far more attractive than the Dalai Lama was, on his visit here. One of the party took his photograph in the room but it was not a success so a better one was taken in front of the house among the trees.

He is staying here till the hot weather is over ere he proceeds to Peking and Wu-Tai Shan.

He desired to visit Labrang and Kumbum Lamaseries, but it appears Peking is not willing for him to go.

Reason of His Flight.

He fled, that is true, but the real reason is difficult to find out. A reason given me the other day was that the Panchan Lama had been putting up some new buildings in his Lamasery that are higher than the Potala, the Palace of the Dalai Lama, and he had not mentioned it to the Dalai Lama and the latter is angry, for he fears it may spoil his "*Fengshui*," or his luck. This, I am afraid, is too clearly a Chinese story. There is one thing evident and that it has to do with Britain in some way or another, for Britain always comes in part of the stories told. It is thought that the Dalai Lama is trying to throw in his lot with Britain and was making out a treaty of some kind to offer to Tibet and that the Panchan Lama has been approached with the hope of getting him to join and sign the Treaty. He on the other hand feels that Tibet being shut in on three sides by the Chinese Empire, it is more important that they should remain under Chinese rule and rather than sign the Treaty he fled north.

He on his part is not anti-British but is pro-Chinese. That the people of Lhasa are anti-Chinese has been a well known fact for many years.

It is practically certain that the Dalai Lama is at the root of the present trouble and the cause of the flight. That Great Britain has ever entertained any thoughts of rule in Tibet can easily be refuted. But for the help Great Britain has rendered China in Tibet, China's rule in Tibet to-day would have been almost nil.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MANILA

Measures Taken to Prepare Country Against Earthquake Calamities

Manila, July 16.

A geological survey of the city of Manila and its immediate vicinity has been started by the division of mines of the Bureau of Science for the purpose of obtaining data by the aid of which the Board of Earthquakes hopes to map the earthquake lines immediately east and northeast of Manila and to recommend practicable means of preparedness or precautionary measures against any possible catastrophe.

The Board on Earthquake was created several months ago by an executive order, issued by the Governor-General, for the purpose of making a scientific study of the conditions existing in the Philippines, with a view to preparing the country against any calamity such as the earthquake in Japan last September, and of recommending precautionary measures.

Speaking of the importance of the geological work, Dr. R. E. Dickerson, member of the earthquake board said:—

"The recognition of recent earthquake lines of the Philippines, which is essentially geological, is of particular importance in the construction of dwelling houses, business buildings, water supply, cables and power transmission schemes. It is of particularly great importance to recognize these lines in advance of destructive earthquakes along them, in order that certain precautions can be taken in engineering structures.

"Manila is built upon the delta of the Pasig river and its soil is very unconsolidated. That such loosely filled areas suffer far more severely than bed-rock localities is evidenced by all large earthquakes. On this account Manila's higher buildings should be built upon a pile constructed foundation and preferably of reinforced concrete or steel frame construction, very strongly tied."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE CIVIC SPIRIT IN PEKING

Vigorous Opposition to Police Tax Which Would Never Go to the Police

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 23.

Civic spirit in Peking is growing rapidly. It was vigorously encouraged by Sung Hung-yi when he was in the capital recently, and now it is expressing itself in opposition to the tax imposed on Peking residents by the police authorities, with the sanction of the Cabinet, for the payment of wages long overdue to the policemen. Various sections of the city have already been mulcted in this new levy, and I have heard of several foreigners who have paid it. But now, owing to the action of the Chinese residents, the Courts have ordered the suspension of the tax pending satisfactory argument on its admissibility; and the police authorities have issued the necessary order to the collectors.

OPIUM-GROWING IN JEHOL AREA

People Now Told to Pull Up Poppy After Having to Grow It and Pay a Tax

Peking, July 24.

The following has been issued by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking:—

"One of the foreign Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association, who has recently made the trip by road from Peking to Jehol, sends the following report on the opium conditions which the party saw on the journey. The report is evidence of two important facts, firstly, that the Tartar General's knowledge of the export of Indian opium is very ancient, for not a pound of Indian opium has been sent to China since 1914, and, secondly, that some attempt has been made to uproot the opium which the Jehol Inspector General in Peking informed the Waichiaopu had not been planted, he (the General) having enforced measures of total suppression in 1923. The report states:—

Every Farm Its Patch.

Peking, July 22, 1924.

To the Hon. Secretary International Anti-Opium Association Peking.

June 22.—After leaving Chihli province and entering the jurisdiction of Jehol, there beside the river at Pei Ying Fang we saw the first field of poppy just coming into bloom. From that point we went by pack animal trails over a pass into the valley of the Pei Ho, White River, and every farm, almost, had its patch of poppy, from a few plants in the garden to a half mow and up to three mow in a plot, all the way to Jehol. The crop was being harvested and in the most advanced fields the flowers had about all dropped their petals and the men said the harvest would be over in 10 days. It was difficult to tell what proportion of the cultivated land was occupied by the poppy but I should now place it at more than a twentieth. Wherever there was fertile soil the brilliant bloom of the poppy was in evidence. Close beside one military station at the town of Hsin Chien, about 80 *li* from Jehol, there were several mow of the plant.

Parties who went by the main travelled road through Hupeik'ou to Jehol told me that they did not notice any poppy, but it was impossible to travel through these more remote districts without seeing it constantly.

Ordered to Plant.

Men working in the fields said that they heard that inspectors were coming through and that an order had come to pull it all up. They said that near Jehol it had been pulled up already and our observation confirmed it. They also declared that they had been ordered to plant and that they had to pay $7 per mow at the time of planting. Since then they had paid several assessments that went to subordinates. They understand that the first tax went to the Tartar General. Up to that time they had paid about $40 per mow and were liable to have to pay at least once again in harvest time. Still they expected to make a small profit if they were only allowed to harvest the entire crop. They accepted the order and its enforcement as a fate against which it was useless to resist but which they considered most unjust.

And Now to Pull up.

In conversation with my friend the Tartar General, he made no disguise of the fact that he had encouraged the planting. His excuse was that after China had stopped the planting in 1917 India sent in millions of the stuff and the country might better raise it herself. He thought the British effort to get China to stop planting was purely in the interest of her own opium trade. However, he said that the orders to pull it up would have to be obeyed and he had sent them out, but it was very hard on the poor people who had paid their tax on planting the crop. It looked to me as though the orders would not be pressed seriously until the crop was practically all harvested.

Many of the farmers declared that they did not smoke, that they sold it all, but in the city it was evident that it was smoked everywhere and many said that everyone smoked."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GOVERNOR KAO EN-HUNG AND RACING

Speech at Opening of International Recreation's First Meeting at Tsingtao

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, July 20.

Although the weather did its best to spoil the opening races at the first meeting of the International Recreation Club on Friday afternoon, more than 1,000 persons turned out to witness the revival of pony-racing, and hundreds more were doubtless kept away by the eccentricities of the weather. They filled the grand stand and bleachers and overflowed along the rails. A most cosmopolitan gathering it was and in both Governor Kao En-hung's dedicatory speech and Mr. Paul Jernigan's speech of inroduction allusion was made to the fact.

Mr. Jernigan, in officially opening the course, spoke of the enthuasiam which had greeted the formation of the club. He remarked that the Club would be of great assistance in promoting international friendship and co-operation. He also alluded to the Governor's lively interest in the club.

The Governor said he considered it an honour to speak on such an occasion. He called it a most auspicious opening, with a truly cosmopolitan gathering.

"I want to congratulate you," he said, "for having so successfully started such a club for I am sure it will contribute toward the promotion of international friendship and co-operation which, as you all know, is indispencable for a cosmopolitan city like Tsingtao."

"From the constitution of your Club I notice that you will have organized competition in athletics, pony-racing and all forms of recreation and outdoor sports and that they are planning to give an opportunity to the community to appreciate the value of physical education and develop the spirit of sportsmanship." The Governor endorsed such objects and wished the club long life and success.

The Governor and Admiral Wen were then presented with handsome ponies.

A POLICE TAX AT MOKANSHAN

Consular Sanction to Be Given to Scheme and Accounts Rendered through Board

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, July 23.

Officials have been engaged in amicable negotiations with the Board of Management concerning the levying, of an annual tax for police, road making, repairs and other public services at the popular holiday resort. I understand that Consular sanction is to be given to the scheme, and accounts rendered through the Board.

I have to report another big fire. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

The heat still continues and no rain falls. Rice is scarce, but Tupan Lu Yung-hsiang has relieved anxiety by making arrangements for bringing rice from other provinces before its price goes up very much in Hangchow.

We are informed that what promises to develop into a very important action has been filed at Hongkong, the plaintiff being a master mariner and the defendants one of the big local shipping companies. It is stated that the plaintiff was dismissed on account of alleged defective eyesight, after examination by one of the company's doctors, and that other medical men who examined him are not in agreement with the verdict of the first doctor. Very important issues are stated to be involved in the case, which it is understood will come up for hearing some time in October.

THE BODY OF KARL MARX

Russian Proposal to Remove to Moscow Strongly Resisted by Communist's Grandson

M. Jean Longuet, the senior descendant of Karl Marx, the apostle of Communism, has addressed the following letter to the British Prime Minister:—

My dear MacDonald,—I have learned by the Press that the Soviet Government delegation now staying in London had approached the British Home Minister with a proposal of the Russian Government to transfer to Moscow the remains of my grandfather, Karl Marx, buried since 37 years in the Hampstead Cemetery.

In the name of my brothers and sisters, as well as for my own sake, as only heirs of Karl Marx, I want to raise the most definite and energetic objection to any proposal of the kind.

Karl Marx has rested since 1883 in London, near his beloved wife Jenny, near his life companion and friend Hélène Demuth, near my youngest brother Harry Longuet, in the British soil, according to his most positive wishes. When, after the great defeat of the working class all over Europe in 1848, he came to the British shores as a political refugee, he found a safe asylum in this "mother of exiles—London." For more than 40 years he had lived in close contact with the British working class, and found in this country the scientific basis of his great book, "Capital."

His fundamental conception was that Socialist civilization could only grow in the more economically and industrially developed countries of Occident. I am sure that he would at the present time have followed with the deepest sympathy the efforts and realizations of the first great Labour Government that the world has seen and which you preside over with so much loyalty, devotion, and skill. I do not think that Marx would have accepted, whatever may have been his general sympathy for the great revolutionary upheaval of the Russian people, that his remains, his memory, should be monopolized by the present Russian type of Communism.

All his writings are indeed imbued with a deep mistrust of Russian methods, of the Russia of the Tsar and also of the Russia of Bakounine.

That he would have admired the marvellous fighting qualities of Lenin and his great devotion to the cause of world's revolution I do not doubt for a moment; but nobody has the right to say that he would have admitted that his achievements were inspired by the Marxian philosophy.

The most positive desire and will of all the heirs of Karl Marx is that his remains should not be removed from Hampstead, but that they should remain in the noble soil of the great English Labour democracy.—Believe me, my dear MacDonald, most fraternally yours,

Jean Longuet.

LIUANCHOW AFFAIR

Big Sword Society Bandits in Anhui Not So Black As Painted

From Our Own Correspondent.

Anking, An., July 21.

The authorities here have been kept busy by the activites of the Big Sword Society at Liuanchow, where reports credit their their numbers at 4,000 to 5,000. It is believed, however, that the number is greatly exaggerated and that 1,000 is more nearly accurate.

The fact that the Governor is disturbed over the situation, therefore, is not because of the large number of bandits, but because of their declared political motives. It appears, as the Reuter's telegrams from Peking indicate, that the objective of these bandits, who make themselves "invulnerable" by drinking the Taoist charm "dope" called *fu*, is not to riot, rape and rob defenceless towns and villages, but to overthrow the established officials and bring about their own ideas of justice and government.

The recent reports from eye-witnesses of the Liuanchow affair assert that little injury was done to private individuals—and their businesses—nor was the Post Office molested: and that the carrying off of foreigners, a Father and a Brother of the Catholic Church in that city, was not for ransom but with the idea of securing some protection from Tuli Ma's troops.

Flood Reports Exaggerated.

The floods reported recently as being general throughout the Yangtze provinces have not done much damage as yet in Anhui. In fact practically no rain has fallen so far this month. Though the river is very high and people in low-lying villages do their washing from their own door-steps there has been no serious appeal for flood relief from any section of the province.

An effort is being made to reorganize the International Famine Relief Committee in accordance with the plan of the general committee in Peking as carried out in other provinces. It is proposed to have six or eight members here, four at Wuhu and two at Pengpu—an equal number of Chinese and foreigners—which should constitute the permanent provincial committee.

NO SERIOUS FIGHTING IN KUANGTUNG

Gen. Chen "Standing Pat" and Dr. Sun in Need of Funds for Troops

Canton, July 22.

Neither Dr. Sun Yat-sen's nor Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's followers have been able to make any headway against one another during the last two months. Gen. Chen appears to be satisfied with the territory he now holds, while Dr. Sun is unable to make any further advance owing to lack of financial support. The abler and more influential commanders on both sides are helping themselves to the strips of land they are supposed to be defending, and the fighting in Kuangtung latterly has been between these bandit-troops and the local inhabitants, who are resisting further illegal military taxes. There have also been quarrels amongst rivals in Dr. Sun's army, who are scrambling for larger spheres of influence or more lucrative offices. Kuangtung's sufferings are not only those caused by the floods, but also by the disorganized, undisciplined, greedy and unfed troops, whom their Commander-in-Chief has not been able to support since July 7.

Dr. Sun, however, has the advantage of Gen. Chen in possessing Canton and some 19 districts around the city, which the Cantonese army under one of Sun's loyal commanders claims to hold. Land in Canton is worth more than that at Waichow and other cities, occupied by Gen. Chen. Dr. Sun is considering the sale of the last piece of large Government property, but it is doubtful whether he will receive a good price for it. He is offering for sale the compound of the Judicial Department, which contains the supreme, high and district courts of Canton, and also the garden and buildings now used as the Kuangtung Library. He calculates that he will get $500,000 for the first and $300,000 for the second sale.

East and South-Western Kuangtung is still under the control of General Chen's followers. He has established judicial courts within his sphere of influence and is assuming every function of government, not neglecting, of course, the duty of taxation. The Yunnanese mercenaries, nominally under Dr. Sun, have established themselves in Canton and the vicinity, along the North River and in cities around Sheklung, near the mouth of the East River. The Hunanese mercenaries and others are located around Sheklung and Poklo, east of Canton.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A report printed in the "Seoul Press" states that Mr. Richardson, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. in Seoul, has been fined approximately Y.4,000 for smuggling tobacco into Japan. Kozo Saigo, a Japanese clerk of the company, it was reported, was fined about Y.600 for complicity, Kaniehi Kubo of the company's branch at Heijo, Y.1,500 for being in the plot, and another fine of nearly Y.1,000 for a similar offence was inflicted upon Kaoru Fukuma of the Shin Gishu branch. Mr. Richardson and Saigo are said to have paid their fines.

JAPAN'S EYES ON SAGHALIEN

Mr. Yoshizawa's Recent Trip: Conflict of Japanese Civil and Military Policy

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 23.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has returned from Saghalien, and is expected in Peking in a few days' time. He may then be able to tell us what in the world took him up there, for as yet no reasonable explanation has been given. One can only speculate that Japan, in her negotiations with the Soviet, is merely playing for time. By sending the Japanese Minister to Peking on a tour of investigation, the Government gave the impression that the status of Saghalien was still the subject of discussion in Tokyo and maintained the atmosphere, as it were, of Russo-Japanese conversations.

The more one studies the problem, the more one is impressed with the difficulty with which Japan is faced. The General Staff in Tokyo are not in need of Mr. Yoshizawa's report on the situation in the first stepping-off stone from the Siberian coast-line to Japan's breakwater of islands. They know the territory much better than he does. They also appreciate its peculiar importance.

On no other subject, it may be hazarded, is the attitude of the Japanese militarists so adamant and it now rests with them to win over the new Government and public opinion. Viscount Kato is already pledged to unconditional evacuation, but a man in opposition is not the same man in office, as Britons well know. Public opinion, however, is not subject to the such sudden fluctuation, and one hears that Kato's stand when he was out of office is meeting with growing support. Be that as it may, Japan was forced out of Siberia as much by the pressure of her own people as by the opinion of the outside world, and the situation in Northern Saghalien is an expression of the same policy that animated the militarists at the time of the allied intervention. The stress placed on the Nikolaievsk massacre in relation to Northern Saghalien is apparently not shared in foreign countries, for the Hughes Note at the time of the Washington Conference stated baldly that America expected Japan to evacuate the occupied territory and ignored the main event leading up to the occupation.

Several conferences with Russia have already been broken up by Japanese reluctance to part with occupied territory; it remains to be seen whether the old policy still prevails. The Nippon Dempo picturesquely applies the saying "To go for wool and return shorn" to Mr. Yoshizawa's visit to Tokyo; which argues that the militarists have given the cold shoulder to his liberalizing tendencies.

JAPANESE STEAMER SUNK OFF NORTH COAST

138 Passengers and 54 of Crew Reported Drowned

Otaru, July 28.

The North Japan Steamship Company's str. Tairei Maru, from Otomari to Otaru, is reported to have been lost off Cape Notoro on the evening of July 27. One hundred and 38 of the passengers and 54 of the crew are reported to have been drowned. Eighteen passengers and five of the crew landed in lifeboats at Notoro Village.

The cause of the disaster is variously reported as the vessel having struck rocks or collided with another vessel.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, July 29.

The accident to the Tairei Maru was caused by collision with the Shimpo Maru of the Kishimoto Steamship Company in a dense fog. The Tairei Maru sank in 20 minutes. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

MACLAREN'S FLIGHT

Tokio, July 25.

Squadron Leader MacLaren arrived at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, last evening at 7.30 o'clock.—Eastern News Agency.

TWELVE YEARS FOR SIKH POLICEMAN

For Attempted Murder in Hankow: Sergeant's Terrible Injuries

After an absence of 15 minutes the jury at H. M. Court, Hankow, on Thursday of last week brought in a verdict of guilty against Bishin Singh, an Indian police constable indicted for the attempted murder of the No. 1 Sergeant in the British Municipal Police. On the following day, his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner sentenced accused to 12 years imprisonment with hard labour. Addressing the prisoner, his Lordship said he had given a lot of thought to the case. Accused had a good record. For some reason or other not ascertained he had attempted to murder Kishin Singh with a knife and it was only by the mercy of God that he had not killed him.

The Crown Advocate (Mr. H. P. Wilkinson) prosecuted and Mr. R. A. Frost defended.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The case for the Crown was that on June 10 at about 3.30 in the morning several Sikh constables in the police barracks were awakened by hearing cries of murder, coming from the No. 1's quarters at the top of the building. The first arrivals on the scene found the No. 1 grappling with the accused Bishin Singh on his verandah. By that time the No. 1 had been badly sliced with a meat chopper sustaining wounds on the jaw, side, shoulders, and leg. He was taken to the Roman Catholic Hospital where he was attended to by Dr. Lyon Brown, who found him in a collapsed condition through loss of blood.

Evidence was given by police constables that they had been awakened by cries of "murder" coming from the Sergeant's quarters, their sleeping quarters being on the floor below. Those who appeared there first had seen the sergeant and accused struggling while those who arrived later found the sergeant seated on a chair with blood pouring from his wounds. When Inspector Harper arrived he had the injured man taken to the hospital for treatment.

Victim's Ghastly Injuries.

Dr. Lyon said that on his arrival at the Roman Catholic Hospital at 3.40 a.m. he found the sergeant in a collapsed condition and bleeding profusely from the head, body and legs. Witness recognized him as the No. 1 Sergeant and asked him what had happened, but he was unable to answer. Witness then put him on the operating table and proceeded, assisted by Mr. Joseph Wong, to make a thorough examination. As the hemorrhage was profuse and he was suffering a great deal of pain, he was chloroformed. He had one wound, four inches in length on the head, which had fractured the jaw bone. Two wounds were inflicted on his left leg.

A 10-inch gash was ripped across his chest, four inches of it being to the depth of his ribs, the remaining six inches being only skin deep. His shoulders and back bore nine wounds and 12 scratches. Both hands were cut.

The sergeant was in a very weak state after the operation, and it was feared that there might be a permanent paralysis of the muscles that were severed in the jaw. The bone was wired and the result is satisfactory. Two large blood vessels had been cut in the four major wounds.

The Defence.

Mr. R. A. Frost stated that the case was peculiar in that he had only one witness, the accused, whom he wished placed in the witness box.

Accused, in evidence, stated that he was awakened by cries of "Murder" on the early morning of the June 10 and proceeded to the sergeant's room where the cries came from. He was accompanied by Constables 19 and 8. There he found the sergeant bleeding from several wounds, and he took him by the arm and led him to a chair. He said there was no enmity between him and the sergeant, only that the sergeant had reprimanded him a few days previously for not handling traffic properly when he was on point duty. The blood on his clothes must have come from the sergeant when he was leading him to a chair.

When questioned as to some of his statements in the lower court about the sergeant telling the other constables to bring accused to him so that he could rub some of his blood on his clothes, and that the Sergeant wished to lay a false accusation against him he replied that this was a mistake. Accused made the same reply when it was pointed out to him that in the lower court he said that he saw the Sergeant sitting in a chair in a wounded condition, and that now he said he found him standing and helped him to a chair.

In his closing address, the Crown Advocate said there seemed little doubt but that this attack must have been made from the inside, as witnesses had pointed out there was a man constantly on duty at the entrance gate and other two in the charge room. It was unlikely that an outsider could pass these three without detection. Further there was no way in by the back and this was the only route an assailant could enter by. They had the direct evidence of several constables that they saw the No. 1 Sergeant grappling with the accused when they first entered the Sergeant's quarters. The injured man himself recognized his assailant. It was extraordinary if this charge had been a put up job, as the accused had hinted, as none of the police in the force had backed up the accused in this. In view of all this counsel for the prosecution advised that the charge of "intent to murder" be brought in rather than the lighter offence of "doing bodily harm."

Lack of Motive.

Mr. R. A. Frost, for the accused, said he agreed that this was a case which did not call for long arguments. One or two points had struck him in the evidence given. At the time of the attack the only light coming into the Sergeant's room was from a street lamp, and it was after the attack that the lights in the room were switched on. It was possible that the Sergeant asleep with his bed partly on the verandah and partly in the room might have mistaken his assailant. It was a case of a number of witnesses swearing that the accused was the assailant and the other swearing that he was not. The first question is did the assailant intend to kill, if so why did he use a light food chopper? If he had gone just to do some bodily harm to the Sergeant then he could see the force of the weapon he used. The question of motive had not been brought up in the trial.

His Lordship, after pointing out to the jury the difference between the two charges, called upon them to retire to consider the verdict. After a retirement of a quarter of an hour the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty with intent to murder.

His Lordship then adjourned the proceedings until the following day, when prisoner would be brought up for sentence.

Twelve Years.

July 25.

Upon being placed in the dock Bishin Singh was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Not the faintest sign of emotion crossed the countenance of the convicted Sikh. To the Judge's question, he replied: "Nothing."

Passing sentence, his Lordship said: "Bishin Singh, I have given a lot of thought to this. I have been endeavouring to find something in your favour. You are a young man with a good record. For some reason or other which we have not ascertained you attempted to murder Bishin Singh with a knife, and it is only by the mercy of God you did not kill him. As it is, the jury from the clearest of evidence have found you guilty of a very serious offence, after everything that could be said for you had been said. I have the power to send you to prison for life. I am not going to do that. I am giving you a sentence which will be a lesson for you and others. I imprison you for 12 years with hard labour. You will be sent to Shanghai and afterwards complete your sentence in India."

JAPAN'S LUXURY TARIFF

Tokyo, July 31.

The Luxuries Tariff was promulgated this morning and takes effect immediately.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BISHIN SINGH'S BID FOR FREEDOM

Escape from Gaolers at Hankow on Eve of Undergoing 12 Years' Imprisonment

Bishin Singh, the Sikh policeman who was sentenced at H.M. Court, Hankow, last week to 12 years' imprisonment for attempted murder, tried to commit suicide in his cell early on Saturday morning following an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his guard before being transferred on board the str. Woosung, which was to bring him to Shanghai.

According to the "Central China Post" the convicted man was to leave on Saturday at 3 a.m. for imprisonment at Shanghai. About 12.30 he asked that a box of his private effects might be brought to him as he had I. O. U.'s to the value of $8,000 which he wanted. When in the police force, Bishin said he acted as a kind of banker for the other Sikhs. After going through his box he asked a Sikh to take it back to his old quarters. This the Sikh did. As soon as he was gone the prisoner felled the Chinese guard with a blow and made a bolt for it. The Chinese went pluckily after him, however, blowing his constable's whistle.

The chase continued till about opposite Molchanoff's Godowns where a Chinese plain clothes constable happened to be passing. Seeing what had occurred he tackled the prisoner, tripped him up and effected his capture.

After being put in the cells again the constable in charge said that he heard a queer noise issuing from the prisoner's cell. On investigation the prisoner was found with his throat cut. A small Chinese razor was found beside him. Medical assistance was immediately summoned and the prisoner removed to the Catholic Hospital.

The wound is not considered dangerous.

STORMY WEATHER AT CHEFOO

Small Craft Washed Away: New Road to Fusanhsien: Fire Brigade Reorganized

Chefoo, July 23.

Chefoo has had its share of the storms which prevailed throughout North China last week. The rain, though not heavy, is persistent and is still continuing. The new concrete bund has stood up well and shows no damage from the storm. Most of the small craft and bathing rafts along the sea front were washed away and few have been recovered.

The American Asiatic Squadron have now nearly all left for Tsingtao, where they will remain for a few days. They are expected to return to Chefoo again on July 25, after which a short manœuvre will be made along the coast. The U. S. naval transport Argonne is due on July 24 bringing new officers to relieve those returning home.

A new road from Chefoo to Fusanhsien has been opened under Chinese management as an extension of the Chefoo-Weihsien motor road. A regular carriage service has been organized.

The hair net and lace industries continue at low ebb. Many Chinese firms unable to stand the strain have been forced into liquidation. A slight demand for pongees had arisen for autumn shipment, but the market in this is again quiet.

The volunteer fire brigade has recently been reorganized and is now composed of five companies, each with three foreigners and seven or eight Chinese firemen. Chemical engines have been purchased and the brigade is well equipped in every way.

Mr. Sun Tan-lin, the former Minister of the Interior, has arrived in Chefoo to transact business in connexion with the new Five Provinces Bank to be organized under the auspices of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

I.-C. S. FAUSANG AGROUND IN TIENTSIN RIVER

Tientsin, July 28.

The I.-C. S. Fausang ran ashore at Tomb's Bend on the Haiho, yesterday evening and is holding up Tientsin traffic.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LIVING BUDDHA'S SOCIABILITY

Welcomes Visits of Europeans at Lanchow: Cossack Gen. Annenkoff Freed

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lanchow, Kan., June 19.

Among the little foreign community in this city, perhaps the three most interesting events during the past month have been the arrival of the great Living Buddha, the Panchan Lama, the visit of Gen. Annenkoff, the Cossack commander from Siberia, and an exhibition held in the Mission Hospital, at which the Governor, the officials, and many gentry and merchants were present.

The Panchan Lama, second in all Tibet, is still with us. He seems to welcome the visits of Europeans, and is a quiet man, keenly interested in modern things, with an engaging air and almost seraphic smile.

To the many thousands of Tibetans who have come down to see him he is a god. It is pathetic to see these poor travel-stained pilgrims, trailing over the mountains with their loads on their backs, often barefoot, and sometimes footsore. Some of the Tibetan women are carrying their babies too, in this hot weather, from their homes 10 or 20 days' journey away, to Lanchow to see this man, and then back again.

Arrival of Gen. Annenkoff

Gen. Annenkoff is alert, lean, capable. He was kept as a hostage in Tihuafu for four years, till his troops had all been removed from the district, but the stories of his being manacled, etc., I learnt from his own lips were false. He brought some beautiful horses to Lanchow, one from the German Imperial stable, one an Arab, and others to the number of 20 or 30. Some have been sold here. The party now numbers only 13, and they hope to go to India through Szechuan if they are allowed to. The bizarre effect of their attire, cap on one side, a front lock and side lock of hair alone allowed to grow, their smart blue uniforms, with striped scarlet trousers, was very noticeable, when they first came. They are to be congratulated on preserving so much of their soldierly bearing and appearance, after all they have undergone.

Our genial Postmaster, Mr. N. B. Doodba, suggested the invitation of the officials and on a later date, of the gentry to inspect the mission hospital. Exhibits were prepared in the various departments, and the guests were able to observe the circulation of the blood through a tadpole's tail, or watch operations in the theatre, or the washing out of a dilated stomach, or surgical dressings or dispensing, at their pleasure. They got a glimpse into the inner working of an inland hospital that was an eye opener to many of them. As a result, some handsome donations have been promised.

Governor's Prayer for Rain Answered

City roads are being made up, macadamized is perhaps too strong a word, and the result looks good. The question is, will it last? There is no steamroller to compress the rubble, and North China cart-wheels have cogs like iron edges to spoil anything that can be spoiled.

Rains have now fallen in abundance and the dread of a drought has passed. Rain processions were frequent a few days ago, even the Governor himself went on foot at the head of his troops to pray for rain.

JAPAN AND SOVIET

Concessions in Saghalien

Moscow, July 30.

The "*Izvestia*" says that the Union of Soviet Republics is ready to grant concessions for the exploitation of naphta wells in Saghalien by mixed companies with Soviet, Japanese and American capital, as the best way out of the difficulty. It resents Japan's point of view that compensation should be paid for evacuation, and declares that Japan's rights were only acquired through military occupation. The article does not mention the outstanding British claims in the island.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SHANGHAI MOTOR-BUSES AT LAST

Service Due to Start in August: Russians to Drive and Classes for Conductors: Unusual Colour Design: Company's Slogan "Every Passenger a Seat"

Shanghai is to be served by a fleet of motor omnibuses at last. The China General Omnibus Company intends to put out the first part of its fleet before the end of August, and as the months go on and they gain experience from the working of the first batch of 'buses, other routes will be decided on, and by November it is hoped to have a fleet of 40, at least six of which will be double-deckers, on the roads.

The company will commence operations on what is known as Route IX, that is from the Bund to Avenue Haig, with six buses and a six minute service which will be either accelerated or slowed down as the circumstances seem to require; but always the convenience of the public will be studied.

Unusual Features.

There are many unusual features in the way in which the company intends to work, from a Shanghai point of view, not the least of which is their main slogan, "For every passenger a seat." The 'buses are large and roomy, and absolutely no standing will be allowed. If it is found that at first people have to wait for 'buses as a result, then more machines will be put into service until there is room for all. Another excellent feature, particularly in Shanghai with its money difficulties, is that no coppers will be given or accepted. If a passenger tenders a 20 cent piece for, say, a 15 cent fare, he will receive in exchange a metal token worth five cents. This he can use to pay his fare on the company's 'buses at some other time, or, if he wishes, he can exchange it for cash at the company's offices in Arnhold Buildings.

A "North-China Daily News" representative spent a fascinating afternoon on Monday being conducted over the temporary works at Yangtszepoo, and seeing the 'buses in their various stages of construction.

An Experiment in Conductors.

Before going down to the works, however, our reporter was taken into a classroom where a number of Chinese were being trained as conductors. These men have been especially chosen for the work, and they are of a much more intelligent type than the men used for the same work on the tramways. This is an experiment on the company's part whereby they hope to get men able to converse intelligently with their passengers on such subjects as fares and routes, and who will, in addition, prove courteous. Because the company's officers believe that a tired employee is seldom a courteous employee, they are working their men in shifts of from four to five hours only.

The drivers will be Russians, and these men are also being trained carefully in their work. They are proving apt pupils and can be trusted confidently on the roads.

The machines the company are using are Tilling-Stevens 28-seater omnibuses. These are the famous 'buses used by the London General Omnibus Company; they are also used in many other large towns in England and extensively in Australia, Canada and India. One of their principal beauties from the Shanghai passengers' point of view will be that there is no suggestion of stooping or crouching for any man less than 5 ft. 6in. in height, while a 6ft. 3in. passenger will be able to stand perfectly upright even with a topee on.

No Crushes.

The terrible crushes to which we are subjected on the tramcars here will be conspicuous by their entire absence. The steps, by an ingenious piece of mechanism worked out by a local official of the company, will be raised by a lever before stopping or starting the 'bus, and as soon as a 'bus is full, the steps will be raised back, so that it will be impossible to mount or dismount. There are two doors to each 'bus, one at each end, and one will be used as an exit whilst the other is used as the entrance. This, again, will obviate the unseemly struggles between mounting and dismounting passengers. Neither will there be any distinct classes on each 'bus. The fare will be the same for all passengers, but it will be regulated in such a way that there will be no fear of foreigners and respectable Chinese being crowded out by sweating coolies. Up to date the fares have not been definitely decided upon as far as the smaller sections of the journey are concerned, but from the Bund to Avenue Haig, and *vice versa*, 20 cents will be charged. The minimum will be five cents. Another innovation the company intends to introduce is books of tickets, which will be sold at a reduction.

The Type of 'Bus.

The type of 'bus the company are using is ideal for Shanghai roads. The engines of the Tilling-Stevens are what is known as "petrol-electric. The petrol engine is, mechanically, absolutely isolated from the differential gear, doing away with gear-box and clutch. This means that no road shocks can possibly be transmitted direct to the engine and those unpleasant jerks and screechings which follow the faulty slipping of gears, etc., are thus done away with. The principle of the petrol-electric engine is very

simple. The fly wheel of the petrol engine is connected up with a dynamo, which drives an electric motor, which, in turn, is connected up with the back wheels. Simplicity is the keynote of the control. All speeds are achieved by the resistance lever on the steering column, and consequently the driver can concentrate entirely on his steering; the value of this in Shanghai is very easily realized. The bodies of the cars are built of ash and oak, with polished mahogany inside. The colour design will be rather unusual, being rich blue lined with red. The company's monogram will be in silver framed with red, whilst the Chinese characters will also be in silver. The wheels, also, will be painted to blend with the rest of the car. Inside, the roofs will be painted white, giving a bright and cheery effect to the whole. The windows will be of the frameless variety, sliding up and down as in a London taxi, the only difference between the two being that London taxi windows never do.

Good Progress.

Ten chassis and sets of body works have arrived up to date, and these are being put together with all speed, consistent with thoroughness. The fitting together of a number has already been completed and the work of painting begun. The seats are extremely comfortable, and are covered with the best English leather.

Another great thing about these omnibuses is that the driver is placed alongside and parallel to his motor, instead of behind it. This results in a great saving of space, and in the opinion of many greater accuracy of judgment on the part of the driver.

The company's new garage is situated at the far end of Connaught Road, and is rapidly nearing completion. When finished it should be able to hold a fleet of 50 'buses, and it is hoped to extend it later on as needs require. The company does not, of course, limit itself to 40 machines. If more are necessary they will be brought out here. Quarters are also being built for the drivers and at a later date permanent office buildings will be added.

The Old Bell Punch.

What will strike the local man as being very homely will be the method adopted by the conductors in punching tickets. They will use the old familiar bell punch in vogue on nearly every tram and 'bus in Great Britain. The tickets will be marked in sections, and punched at that section to which the passenger is travelling. Each bus will also contain a map of the route situated in a prominent position and clearly marked with all the roads which branch from it, and with the sections; very similar, in fact, to the maps provided on the underground railways in London.

Whether the fleet will comprise more double-deckers than single-deckers when it is completed will depend on which is found the more convenient.

Following are the routes on which the company hopes to operate as time goes on:—

Route 1.—1st class only.—Szechuen Road and Extension, Dixwell Road for nearly one mile, and back.

Route II.—1st class only.—Szechuen Road, North Szechuen Road and Extension, Dixwell Road for nearly one half mile and back.

Route III.—1st class only—Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Dixwell Road to a point on the Kiangwan Road about a quarter of a mile beyond Hongkew Park and back.

Route IV.—1st and 2nd class.—Bund, Broadway and Muirhead Road, and back by East Seward Road to the Bund.

Route V.—1st and 2nd class.—Honan Road, North Honan Road, Boundary Road, North Shanse, Road, Elgin Road, North Honan and Honan Roads.

Route VI—1st and 2nd class.—New Engineering Works, along Yangtszepoo Road, Broadway, Chaufoong Road, East Yuhang-Tungchow Road, East Yalu-Urga Road, Dixwell Road to meet cars of Route 11 and back.

Route VII.—1st and 2nd class.—Foochow Road, Thibet Road, Peking Road and Bund, and *vice versa*.

Route VIII.—1st and 2nd class.—Peking Road, Thibet Road, Avenue Road (when widened) or Burkill Road to Carter and Bubbling Well Roads.

Route IX.—1st class.—Avenue Edward VII, Avenue Foch to Avenue Haig.

It should be understood that the 'buses themselves will be first and second class 'buses, and there will be no distinct classes on each 'bus.

A PICTURESQUE LOTTERY SCHEME

Shanghai Merchant's Offer to Peking

A scheme which will commend itself to those interested in the ingenious and picturesque was reported on Monday in the "*Shunpao*." This journal published a telegram purporting to have come from Peking, to the effect that a Jewish merchant of Shanghai has gone to Peking with an offer to loan the Government $2,000,000. The conditions of the loan are to be that the syndicate be permitted to organize and conduct a lottery in Shanghai, "ostensibly," (we quote the report) "for famine and flood relief." Further, they ask to be allowed to transport to Shanghai curios from the Palace of the ex-Emperor, these to be distributed by way of lottery prizes.

Such a cool proposal is doubly acceptable in these excessively warm days.

S. V. C. AND POLICE RAID FOR ARMED ROBBERS

Corps Mobilized and Notorious Foochow Road District Combed Out

The members of the S.V.C. last Friday evening added to their many activities a distinctly novel duty and one which, even though it did not achieve the full results hoped for, was not without its effects. In brief, they were mobilized to assist the Municipal Police in an attempt to comb one of the worst rookeries in the Settlement, known to the police to be the headquarters and hiding place of a very big and well-organized gang of armed robbers, arms and opium smugglers and miscellaneous miscreants. Its evil reputation is completed by the fact that within its area more than one shooting affray has occurred, in which policemen have been shot. The quarter is behind Thibet Road, off Foochow Road.

One Good Result

The Volunteers received what appeals to one now as rather too long a warning for mobilization and though the men were not made fully acquainted with the plan of action, the idea leaked out and it was fairly common knowledge amongst the foreign population that a raid in conjunction with the police was intended. If the information got as far as that it cannot be doubted that it also passed to the knowledge of the gang whose capture was sought and in such circumstances it is not surprising that the raid had very small results. Yet it can be imagined that one good purpose has been served. The police are well acquainted with the men they were after and had full details of their hiding places, but in such a warren it is practically impossible for a few score men to make any considerable capture. At the first alarm the gang naturally scatters and, with scores of exits to choose from, the majority must escape. After the happenings of last night, it is a certainty that fresh headquarters will be sought and men on the run or in unfamiliar places are by no means the danger they would be in familiar surroundings.

Drawing the Net.

All arms of the S.V.C. were warned for the parade and mustered on the Recreation Ground shortly after 9 p.m., in marching order and with ball ammunition. It is to the credit of the Corps that it was a very good parade, probably at least 70 per cent., if not more, being in attendance. The circumstances of the mobilization were briefly explained by the officers, after which the troops formed column and marched to Thibet Road, from where each unit dispersed to its appointed station.

The whole of the block was enclosed with a ring of bayonets, patrols traversed each street, double sentries guarded the mouth of each alleyway or outlet and mounted pickets of the Light Horse and Mounted Troop patrolled the vicinity of parts where a rush might be made and where they easily could cut down any fugitives. In addition the Engineers wired the ends of many of the streets, whilst the armoured cars and machine-guns were stationed where their devastating fire would have had the most effect.

The Search Begun

Many of the police already were on hand when the Volunteers took position and practically simultaneously with the arrivals of the troops, motor-cars and lorries drove up with strong detachments of the regular and reserve police. Certain of these were left at street corners outside the cordon, with handcuffs swinging ready at their belts, so that any fugitive who had the wonderful luck to escape all the police and Volunteers inside, but who would be certain to be captured on the outskirts, could be dealt with immediately.

No time was wasted and at 10 o'clock, by which hour all details were ordered to be in position, the police and reserves commenced their search. The orders to the cordon were to allow anyone who had the nerve to pass within the ring of bayonets, but on no account was anyone to be allowed to come out. The Volunteers interpreted their instructions very literally and doddering old men and women were turned back the same as healthy young men, silks equally with rags. At first some of the Chinese showed a measure of resentment, but it was useless to argue with such a show of force and after very few minutes they accepted the inevitable. No great attention was paid to the traffic on the outskirts, but every few minutes two or three specials would hold up a motor-car, carriage or riesha on chance and gave good examples of the thoroughness with which they conduct a search.

Up Go the Shutters

The area searched was that part enclosed by Pakhoi Road, Yunnan Road, Hoihow Road, Kwangse Road, Canton Road, Foochow Road, and Chêkiang Road. There was a complete cessation of anything sensational, the only excitement being in the teahouses and shops in the district, the staffs of which, immediately they saw what was happening, scampered about in a fever heat to run up their shutters and gates, from behind which they peered first with anxious but later with smiling faces. As previously indicated, the search was not productive of very much. Such a raid could not occur without the police getting something out of it and they secured much information which probably will prove valuable and they renewed acquaintance with many people who would have preferred to pass unnoticed, but the main object was not achieved.

The Community's Thanks

All units of the S.V.C. were mobilized except the Field Artillery, the Maritime, Chinese, Portuguese and Italian Companies (who all would have done as much and as willingly had it been considered necessary to call upon them) and the thanks of the community are due to all on parade for their public-spirited behaviour. The search was called off about 11 p.m.

IRREGULARITIES OF POST OFFICE

Newspapers Sent to Peitaiho Not One of Which Ever Reached the Reader

The irregularities of the Chinese Post Office have long become one of those irritating facts accepted with as much resignation as possible by the Shanghai business community. On the 11th ultimo one of our readers came to this office, and said he was taking a short holiday to Peitaiho; he was starting out the same day; therefore, would we please send on to him his usual copy of the "North-China Daily News." He left as arranged that same day and arrived at Peitaiho on the 15th ultimo, and left again on the 19th. His papers were despatched to him from this office daily from the 11th and the first copy should have been received on the 15th at the latest. From then onwards a steady service of papers should have been received by him until he left. Instead of that, however, he failed to receive a single copy.

In bandit-infested provinces in the interior, where everything is uncertain, such lapses are to a large extent excusable. But we fail to see the slightest excuse for mails going astray up and down the coast. There are steamers and there are reasonably good railways with which no-one interferes. This service should be as regular as any in the world. Yet mail still goes astray and it is possible to despatch at least four newspapers on succeeding days without one arriving at its destination. How many of the others went astray it is not possible to say, inasmuch as Mr. Morriss left the port on the fourth day. For some reason or other newspaper mail suffers worse in this way than letter mail. Letters seem to arrive at their destinations fairly regularly. But newspapers would seem to be a sort of nobody's child.

SUB-INSP. C. Powell, of the Traffic Branch of the Municipal Police, was presented with a handsome leather suit-case by his associates at Central Station, on the occasion of his departure within a few days on Home leave. Chief Insp. Young made the presentation at the Sub-Inspectors' Mess at tiffin on Saturday. Mr. Powell will leave for England, *viâ* Canada and the Unites States, by the str. Empress of Russia to-day.

THE MUNICIPAL STORY TELLER

Picturesque Figure of the Tea Houses Employed by Traffic Department to Train Chinese in the Difficult Art of Not Walking on the Road Way

Such is the text of the Municipal Story Teller, him of the mellifluous Soochow accents, the scholar's grave look, the dignified mien, and, yes, the spectacles of wisdom. Mounting a table in the largest of the Foochow Road tea-houses, he looks around the room which opens on balconies in front and is lined with mirrors at either end. He notes the elegant ladies, gay in their summer jackets of embroidered gauze, their more plainly dressed sisters in blue or white, the men of varied walks of life.

The Story Teller shakes out his black fan and begins: "This person is by profession a relater of imagined tales, whose feeble efforts having come to the attention of the Guardians of the Settlement and specially the Preservers of Safety upon the thoroughfares of this City above the Sea, he has been detailed to uplift his voice wherever men congregate in tea-houses, outside the doors of busy factories, or fair or temple, telling them of the perils which lurk by the roadside for the unwary and counselling all of the proper use of the highway to the end that these who open their ears to the wisdom of the Municipal Fathers may be ensured against the dangers of the road and the woes which descend upon the careless traveller. For it has been truly spoken that he who jostles not the motor-car is better advised than he who trieth conclusions with the horseless wagon whose food and drink is the ill-smelling gasoline and whose voice is as the sounding of a hundred trumpets."

Haec Fabula Docet.

By this time even the aristocratic patrons lolling in the reclining chairs set against the walls are listening and the scholar continues: "This teller of tales will now proceed to recount one of the histories of the Tang Dynasty of General Sih, well-known to the well-informed audience which I behold." Then in well-turned phrases and in flowery images the story-teller recounts one of the classic tales of General Sih, the only son of his parents, who was possessed of so prodigious an appetite that in one day he ate five catties of rice. He did not speak until he was 15 years old, nor did he work at any profession, amusing himself with the practice of the military arts. His parents died early and soon the estate left him was exhausted because of the demands of his gigantic appetite, so that he finally tried to commit suicide by hanging. He was, however, cut down by a man named Wong, who took him home and employed him as farmer and hunter, making him work very hard. While in this pitiful condition he chanced one day to see a military official being chased by a tiger and perceivng the official to be in danger he caught hold of the tiger and beat it to death.

The grateful official made him an officer in the army and he afterwards became of royal rank, and his fame exists to this day. "Now the swift motor-car and the clanging tram are just like tigers, and if you do not take care to watch the constable at the corners and obey his signals you will not live to grow old and acquire many sons, but will be killed and your sons too, so that your ancestral tablets will go untended. 'The Road is like a Tiger's Mouth; From its centre keep away.'"

A Look in Time Saves Nine.

"The honourable audience will agree that it is better to attend, give heed to the traffic regulations than to have one's substance depleted by funeral processions which afford but scant pleasure to the person riding in the coffin, and that it is more profitable to linger on the foot-path till the right of way is given than to while away a weary month in the hospital. Moreover has not a generous Council provided us with foot-paths, and how should we then act like the country fellow who wandereth in the middle of the road?

"Do not be puffed up with pride because you are being conveyed in carriages or richas or even barrows, for of a surety the duty of causing the same to conform to the traffic regulations is incumbent upon you. And when business calls you to the other side of the road, gaze sharply to the left and to the right and, seeing no motors approaching, traverse the space directly and speedily, not as one who strolleth in the moonlight with the Keeper of his Affections but more in the manner of him who hasteth home to a feast."

In some such fashion the scholar pointed out that most of the traffic accidents were avoidable and explaining the reasons for the rules of the road, also exhibiting the illustrated posters which the Traffic Department has had prepared to illustrate the dangers to which careless pedestrians expose themselves, the folly of jumping from moving trams, overloading richas, rushing through traffic to catch trams, and the like. The audience was asked not to shout for richas unless the way was clear, because the coolies in their anxiety to secure a fare took terrible chances, and the speaker closed with an appeal to his hearers to pass on this advice to their friends and relatives.

Practical Instruction.

The Traffic section of the Municipal Police Force adopted this means of instructing the Chinese public in the traffic regulations in June, 1923, and the letters received from factory owners and tea-house proprietors indicate warm appreciation of the service rendered. The actual good accomplished cannot be checked, but it is believed that this graphic instruction, given in the manner which most appeals to the Chinese hearer is lessening preventible accidents. To see the expression on the face of the story teller as he points his moral and adorns his tale or indulges in some witty quip is as good as going to a pantomime. And the audience itself! How it hangs on the speaker's words! How quick it is to see a point! How stirred by the suggestion of tragedy!

Those who feel with "Ulysses" who wrote in the Correspondence Column of July 24, that "nothing is done to train the natives to keep off the roadway," should follow the course of this tale-teller, as he plies his trade busily every day, taking the different police-stations a month at a time. And this is by no means the only attempt to preserve life and limb, for posters, giving warnings by pictures, simple explanations of rulings or aphoristic sayings are posted all about town, and especially where the juncture of streets gives opportunity for accidents. Every time a new regulation is made a new poster announces it and notifications affecting ricsha coolies are printed by the thousand for distribution. Mr. Matheson receives a consignment of these slips and the regulations are explained at all the Ricsha Mission meetings. Every accident is recorded on a chart and should any locality seem particularly dangerous, steps are taken to to safeguard it, so that however risky getting about Shanghai may appear at times, it is certain that the safety of the residents, native and foreign, is the outsanding concern of an alert Traffic Department.

CAFES AT JESSFIELD CLOSED

All My Pretty Chickens At One Fell Swoop: How Much for a Chapei Licence?

On Monday afternoon an Inspector of the Chinese police called at Bubbling Well police station and requested assistance in closing the cafes at Jessfield. Accompanied by two foreign officers, he visited these various establishments and formally closed them, the Welcome Café, Western Café, Jessfield Inn and Jessfield Restaurant coming under the official ban.

The proprietors were informed that they will be allowed to reopen their establishments as soon as licenees have been obtained from the Chapei authorities. Is it to be inferred that official anxiety in the matter was purely a question of revenue?

Lt.-Cdr. G. S. Hole, R.N., Hongkong's new harbour master, arrived in the Colony by the P. & O. S. Mantua on July 24. He was due to take up his duties immediately.

WEDDINGS

Westbrook-Ellyson

The Rose Gardens, Shanghai College, which have been developed by the President, Dr. White, looked as though they had been created for the wedding of Dr. Charles Hart Westbrook and Miss Louise Coby Ellyson. Service was solemnized by Rev E. M. Poteat and a reception was given immediately after the wedding to a few friends. Dr. and Mrs. Westbrook left on a honeymoon that same night. They went north intending to end up at Peitaiho. Dr. Westbrook first came to Shanghai College in 1912. His home is at Griffin, Georgia, and he is a Ph. D. of Harvard. He is at the present time Dean of Shanghai College. Miss Ellyson and her mother came to China about a year ago to visit Mrs. Wiley. Mrs. Wiley is a sister of Miss Ellyson. Mr. Wiley is professor of Sociology at the College also the popular athletic director; his best form is seen at baseball. Mrs. Ellyson and daughter are from Richmond, Virginia of an old Richmond family. The family were founders and owners of the "Richmond Dispatch." Mr. Ellyson was always prominent in mission circles. At the time of his death he was President of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The announcement of this wedding will be a surprise to all except the closest friends, as the party at which it was announced preceded the wedding by only a week. This party was given by Mrs. Gordon Poteat at the College. Dr. and Mrs. Wesbrook will be at home to their friends at Shanghai College after September 1.

Sullivan-Lipscomb

A very pretty wedding took place at St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Thursday when Miss Bess Lipscomb, daughter of Mrs. B. W. Lipscomb, of Nashville (Tennessee) was married to Mr. Philip Beach Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Peyton Sullivan, of Detroit (Michigan), the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves performing the ceremony. The church was artistically decorated with white flowers and foliage, and looked delightfully cool and summerlike. Mrs. L. W. Fawcett presided at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Sidney R. Anderson, wore a charming gown of Spanish lace, draped over ivory crêpe satin, and her long veil of ivory tulle was caught up with orange blossoms. Miss Frances Sullivan, sister of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaid, wearing a brocaded georgette crêpe of a delicate shade of pink. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Robert Pollard as best man and Messrs. Maurice Votaw and Donald Roberts acted as ushers.

Immediately after the ceremony an informal reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Porterfield, of St. John's University, where many friends gathered to congratulate the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left for their honeymoon trip to Hankow and Kuling last evening, and will be at home to their friends after September 1 at St. John's. Mrs. Sullivan has been connected with the Margaret Williamson Hospital for Chinese Women, and Mr. Sullivan is the acting head of the department of Economics at St. John's University.

Residents along the Rubicon Road report that the local Chinese, alarmed at the long drought which is seriously affecting their crops, are taking drastic measures to bring the Rain God to a realization of his duties. The burning of incense and the usual beating of gongs having failed to produce results, the God of Rain has now been taken from his niche in the temples, given a fresh coat of red paint to simulate sunburn and carried in long procession through the fields so that he may see for himself how the beans are dying, and also realize how uncomfortable the burning sun makes his injured votaries. To propitiate the gods, who do not believe in killing animals, especially pigs, the edict has gone forth that no meat is to be killed or eaten and the farmers are now living on fish, obtained in great part by scooping the water out of the drying ponds. One procession is reported to have taken an hour in passing a given point—of course there were gaps in the line, but only one procession—and there were 30 great blue and white dragons carried by the participants.

A PICTURE OF COMMUNISM AS PRACTISED IN RUSSIA TO-DAY

"Lover of Russia" Describes Conditions as They Are and Why She Does Not Advise Russian Repatriation: Promises with Conditions Explained Later

The earnest tone of one letter published in our correspondence columns to-day, over the signature "A Lover of Russia," led a representative of the "North-China Daily News" to visit its writer to ascertain the circumstances which led to her writing with so much feeling. The lady in question was only too glad to tell of her experiences in Russia and to explain the reason for the stand taken in her letter in the hope that it might correct what she believes to be some current misapprehensions.

Born in Russia, of Danish parents, she spent her youth near Moscow and in the Caucasus district, receiving the usual Gymnasium training and completing the Eighth Class, which implies the Latin training necessary for a girl to enter the Russian Universities. Next she was sent by her parents to a Convent school in England in order to gain a knowledge of that tongue, which she now speaks fluently, and after a year in England she studied for some two years in Denmark. Returning to Russia she taught for some time in Riga, then married a Russian. After the Revolution she came with many other refugees to Tomsk, in Siberia, where she taught for some time in the large Polytechnic School there, but when the Soviet took charge of education and she had to apply to them for permission to teach, she refused to continue and with her husband and others started an agricultural colony 35 versts from Tomsk, where they soon had 220 acres of land under cultivation. In May, 1918, the counter-attack upon the Bolsheviks occurred. Her husband volunteered and was killed in one of the first battles, others were mobilized, and soon only a few women were left in the colony, which had to be abandoned.

Returning to Tomsk after teaching for a time near Irkutsk, she worked with the American Red Cross until the advance of the Red Army caused that work to be given up and she was evacuated with other Red Cross workers to Vladivostok, early in 1920, where she remained working with the Danish Mission till it closed and then giving private lessons until she came to Shanghai in February, 1924.

"Personally Conducted Soviet Tours."

With regard to the situation in Siberia and Russia, the writer is frankly pessimistic. "As for such books as "Through Bolshevik Russia" by Mrs. Philip Snowden, or Arthur Ransome's book, they have seen only what the Bolsheviks want them to see," she declares. "They are true in part, but there is much, much, that they do not know. The Reds can make good promises. In 1918 it was 'Peace and Bread,' but did we get it? Lenin looked upon Russia as a laboratory for his communistic experiments, and its people as rabbits for vivisection. When he failed he said, 'We could not help it, as naively as a child who has made a mistake. But that did not give life to the dead or food to the hungry.

"When I first came to Vladivostok in 1920 it was not so bad. It was not Soviet rule but the Far Eastern Republic and then the Whites took it again until October 28, 1922. Vladivostok was not really Red until after that time, but in all the territory around they were saying 'Wait till the Reds are really in Vladivostok. Then you shall see.' But they were moderate at first. Perhaps they were afraid of the Japanese, perhaps because there were so many foreigners there. They sent word in advance; 'Do not leave. We shall not do anything to our adversaries. We are all Russians and we want all Russians to remain.'

"Communistic Peonage."

"But soon long lists were made up. The Reds said they would send the refugees home, but it was not out of consideration for them, but to prevent a strong White unit in Vladivostok. They arbitrarily sent men back to the place where they were born, although their families might not have lived there for 30 years. Some of them were stopped at the coal mines and forced to work there. Others were given those who had been forced by the Whites to help load the Volunteer ships when they sailed for Shanghai were charged with treason.

"About living conditions in Vladivostok? Food can be had but as soon as the Reds came it began to disappear, and prices rose at once. They discourage private trade and have one big Soviet shop for a large district so that poor people have to wait in line hours for their bread. What they call luxuries, coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa, are very heavily taxed. They expect us to drink water and eat bread, but even bread was expensive and cost 18 cents a pound before I left. Meat was dear, but it could be obtained in abundance because farmers had no grain to feed their stock and had to sell them.

Economic Problems.

"Then too, salaries were very low. A typist would get gold Roubles 30 a month, and the rouble is about equal to a Mexican dollar or a little over a yen. From this she must give taxes to the Trade Union, to the Invalids' Association, to many different things, until she will have only 22 roubles left. One typist got only eight roubles but received supplies. An engineer or specialist received only 42 roubles. They call this democratic, but all those in Government offices received better wages. One typist in the Soviet Foreign Bureau got 90 roubles. They do not want any private firms, and no one can conduct foreign trade without permission from the Bureau of Foreign Trade. Foreigners, it is true, can live well, because they can get their money from their home firms; but how long will it last? I think all outside firms will be forced out soon.

"When travellers write about the good schools in Siberia, I wonder if it is not because the old *régime* schools are being continued, not because the Reds have improved conditions. At any rate in Vladivostok, the Commercial High School was in the charge of a very capable man. He loved his school and fought to keep it in good condition. Last summer he arranged an excursion of his pupils to Moscow to see the Exhibition, and while he was there he did good work for the school, seeing the officials and getting their permission to continue the school as he wished. So when he returned and the communists said to him 'You must do so and so' he could say, 'No, I have permission from Moscow to do my way.'"

The Woosung and Shanghai Tenants' United Associations have published the text of a strangely worded oath taken by members following the election of a committee to arrange a demonstration. The oath may be translated thus:—As house rents in Woosung and Shanghai are increasing every day, the tenants find it hard to live. As they are really unequal to bearing the burden, associations have been formed to represent them in making appeals to local authorities for some relief. We hereby swear that we shall indomitably follow our course, and never desist even if we should meet a hundred obstacles, until we have gained our object. We swear by our honour as men. May we become the enemy of all if we act otherwise.

A Chinese found suffering from a bullet wound during a police raid on 1118 Manila Road recently, was charged at the Mixed Court on Saturday with being a member of an armed gang of robbers. Application was made that he be handed over to the French police. Det.-Sub.-Insp. Quayle told the Court that when the premises were searched a revolver and 294 rounds of ammunition were found concealed under a bed. He understood that the accused was implicated with six men arrested by the French Police as armed robbers. It was believed there had been shooting over the division of the spoils, and another man who was also shot at the same time had since died in hospital. An order was made for the accused to be handed over to the French Police.

SNAKES IN THE C.M.S. KIANGFU

Miraculous Monsters Which Devoured Three of the Crew by Chinese Belief

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A foreign officer and two sailors killed and eaten by a large snake on a river steamer is a story which is being told by the wharf coolies and sailors of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

"Tall" snake stories have been told by both foreign and Chinese regarding the snakes of Shanghai and Ningpo, but certainly the chief prize of the Annanias club belongs to the party who started the following snake story. The wharf coolies believe it, so it must be true.

According to the story, it seems that two snakes, a male and female, have made the chain locker of the s.s. Kiangfu their home for the past few years and the master of the steamer has always ordered the boatswain to detail two sailors to feed the snakes with the choicest and daintiest parts of the foreign and Chinese mess. These snakes according to the story were able to change themselves from very large to so small that they were invisible to human eye, they were in fact "Joss" snakes.

The First Real Meal.

About six months ago the female either died or at any rate disappeared and the male has been getting more cross and angry to those that fed him and when fed he would sometimes assume a large shape and hiss at the sailors and his breath would cause them to become sick for hours. On the last trip from Hankow the snake became so angry-looking that the sailors have been afraid to go near him and the two delegated to feed him failed to do so. After the vessel had left Hankow the two sailors turned in. In the morning as the vessel was about to reach Kiukiang the sailors were missing and the boatswain notified one of the officers who, after the steamer had left Kiukiang, made an investigation. All that was found was blood all over the clothes and matting of the bunk where the two sailors slept. The officer consulted with the Captain and it was decided to kill the snake as there was no doubt but that he had killed and eaten the two, even to the bones. The officer took his gun and went into the chain locker where he found the snake very much enlarged and heavy with sleep. He fired two shots from the gun into the body, the snake awakened and then made himself so small that he could not be seen. It was thought that he might have escaped to another part of the vessel and a close watch was kept, but he could not be found.

That Was the End of Him.

That night the officer went to his room just after midnight, he had a watch on deck until twelve. In the morning the quartermaster went to call him at 5.30 and saw his head resting on the pillow, but there was no body. The bed clothes were not disturbed and there were no signs of disturbance and no blood. This scared the crew as they knew that the snake was angry and might kill all the crew, so they made "joss" to the "God of the Reptiles" during the rest of the passage. When the vessel arrived in Shanghai they placed the flag at half mast and when the vessel was tied up the whole crew left and would not return any more, neither could the company obtain another crew, so to get rid of the evil spirit of the snake they sold the steamer but only on condition that she should be destroyed and never again be permitted to sail. They knew that, if she was permitted again to sail, all on board would have been destroyed.

The wharf coolies declare that they have seen the snake several times since, always at night and winding himself around the chain with his head out of the hawsepipe apparently looking for more victims. He is still there, they say, and will be until the whole vessel is destroyed and the chain burnt as, if the chain is ever sold to another vessel, the snake will follow with it.

Wharf coolies and sailors who live in Wuchow Road, Hongkew every night beat cymbals and burn "joss sticks" to keep out the spirit of the snake from their houses.

Belong Ploper Talk.

The writer's "boy" told the story as it was told him by one of the sailors and when the writer pointed out the improbability of such a thing the boy said:—

"This b'long ploper talk Master, what for China Merchants sell Kiangfu? What for no can run no more? Plenty Chinese have tell me have got snake on ship, you come long me I take you to plenty Chinaman tell you belong true."

The old Kiangfu is the oldest steamer on the river and came here from the State of Maine, U. S. A., in a sailing vessel over 50 years ago. She has always been considered the "joss" of the China Merchants fleet and the company thought so much of her that when it was decided that her days of usefulness were over as a steamer they would not permit her to be sold other than to be broken up. The flying eagle that was a prominent figure on her mast has been presented to the U. S. Consul-General Mr. E. S. Cunningham.

There may have been snakes aboard at one time or another, but they were of the kind that are only seen in dreams.

AT MINGHONG WHEEL HE IS SMITTEN WITH THE CHARMS OF AH-KEE AND REFLECTS IT IS HIGH TIME HE HAD A NEW WIFE
PERSISTENTLY UNLUCKY AT THE TABLES HE TRIES TO REPAIR HIS FORTUNES IN THE LANGKATS MARKET, WITH FATAL RESULTS
DESPERATE CASES NEED DESPERATE REMEDIES
AND RELYING ON PAOSHAN'S FIREMEN BEING ENGAGED ELSEWHERE
$5000
A-A-A-
O-O-O
E-E-E
U-U-U
AND THE AMAZING HONESTY OF FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE FIRMS, HE REALIZES A HANDSOME SUM
WHICH COMPLETELY CONQUERS THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BELOVED OBJECT
Sapajou.

The Ways of Love and Finance

CHARGES OF ARMS SMUGGLING

Three Foreigners Arrested in Sampan Coming From an Italian Steamer

ANOTHER large haul of arms was made during the latter part of last week, when a Customs searching party visited the M. M. S. Angkor, finding a plentiful supply of contraband munitions of war in nearly every portion of the vessel—53 pistols and much ammunition in the carpenter's quarters, automatics and clips, some filled with shells in cabins, and in sections devoted to the crew. At the bottom of the ventilators, five bags of guns and supplies were unearthed, members of the party being let down with ropes from the deck and in turn hoisting the weapons to the remainder above. No less than 150 guns and 20,000 rounds were confiscated. We have been informed that the carpenter, who has nearly 30 years of service with the company, was taken to the French gunboat in port and an inquiry instituted.

Three foreigners, alleged to have participated in arms running, were arrested on Monday evening by a Customs party under the command of Boat Officer Fleming near the Chaoufoong Road Jetty—an Italian, a Rumanian and an Afghan. The patrol, cruising along the western bank of the Huangpu, noticed a sampan leave the Italian str. Rosandra, and as it was manœuvred in a peculiar manner, the order was given to overtake it. Fleming commanded it to stop. Coming alongside he noticed that one man, it was found later to be Adriana Cabou, (Italian) was throwing something overboard. To stop this procedure the officer leaped aboard and found that Cabou, his clothes all undone, was frantically attempting to rid himself of two Mauser automatic pistols and 265 rounds of ammunition. The guns had been strapped to the waist beneath the trousers and the shells were in packets, all of which were then seized, while scattered over the bottom of the sampan the party found 50 cartridges.

Cabou was taken to the Italian Consulate on Tuesday and remanded in custody until August 1, and, although a search warrant was issued and his home thoroughly gone over, nothing could be found, police officers believing they arrived too late.

Jules Cottarau, of supposed Rumanian citizenship, but who claimed French protection, was denied this privilege at the French Consulate-General and handed to the City authorities, where he is being held in custody until a date for hearing is set. Accused showed the River Police a permit, which he alleged had been granted him by the French authorities, allowing him to carry one weapon and 40 cartridges.

The Afghan said that he had gone ashore to purchase cigarettes, which statement was borne out by his superiors on the vessel, where he is employed as a watchman.

It will be recalled that Cabou was arrested on May 22, in company with four Frenchmen on charges of smuggling arms, but no case could be made. Cottarau, it is alleged, was connected with the alleged piracy, as reported in these columns, at Chefoo.

On Tuesday morning Superintendent Woodfield appeared at the Japanese Consular Court and gave evidence against a fireman employed on the str. Nagasaki Maru, who it is alleged had attempted to smuggle four pistols ashore —remanded to the higher court.

The Customs searching parties, and the River Police under Superintendent Woodfield, are to be highly commended for their diligence, and for the success that their endeavours have gained them.

THE BUBBLING WELL MAN HUNT

Ricsha Coolie Who Helped to Bring Down Armed Rubber Rewarded with $100

Some few weeks ago a Chinese lady who materially assisted the police in arresting people concerned in a brutal crime received the thanks of the Municipal Police and a scroll of honour, to mark appreciation of services such as are too seldom rendered by Chinese in police matters. Another such presentation has taken place, and it is to be hoped that the two examples will encourage other Chinese to give what help they can in the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals.

In the exciting chase of armed robbers which occurred on the afternoon of Sunday, June 15, beginning near the Burlington Hotel, and ending in the French Concession, a ricsha coolie was directly instrumental in arresting the only uninjured robber of the three who were caught, the others being brought down by revolver fire. This coolie, Chang Ts-ching, was called to police headquarters on Monday and, in the presence of members of the C. I. D. and a number of Chinese detectives, was presented with the sum of $100, together with the thanks of the police for the brave and successful manner in which he tackled the runaway robber.

STRIKES AND HIGH PRICES

The Inkmakers' Dispute Ended: Demonstration Against High Rents in Shanghai

After a tough struggle lasting over 50 days, the Chinese inkmakers of the Wuyuan District in Anhui serving in Shanghai resumed work on Friday. That the men are apparently well satisfied may be judged by the grateful thanks expressed in their letter addressed to the Committee of the Anhui Guild both for free accommodation during their strike and for their kind intervention, although the Chinese Press has made no mention of the terms of settlement.

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An increase of wages having been granted to the Chinese shoemakers who had been on strike for three weeks or so, work was resumed on Friday morning.

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The Union of Tenants' Associations is planning a great demonstration against the abnormal increase of rents in the Settlement during the last two or three years. A meeting of delegates from all such associations was to be held at the Ningpo Association's Hall on Sunday afternoon to discuss methods of holding this demonstration.

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Lengthy correspondence has been exchanged between the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Sino-Japanese Industrial Association through the Shanghai Japanese Merchants' Guild, on the subject of Japan's expulsion of Chinese workmen and hawkers. The Chinese complain that while Japanese hawkers of medicine and toilet articles are freely admitted into China without any restriction whatever, Chinese of even a better class are finding obstacles in landing in Japan.

CHINESE PRESS AND ROBBER SCOURGE

Deprecate the "Cat" But Want Punishment of Death for Arms Smugglers!

The Chinese press continues to devote ample space to discussion of ways and means of wiping out the armed robber. The "*Siuwanpao*" considers that of all the suggestions made, that of the "*Echo de Chine*" advocating the death penalty for armed robbery and trafficking in arms is the most sound.

A good deal of space is taken up with the matter of forming Chinese patrols, consisting of merchants who would act in the capacity of Special Constables. One report states that a request has been addressed to the Acting Commissioner of Police asking permission for 100 Chinese to patrol North Szechuen Road and South Chêkiang Road.

It is noted that in cases which have hitherto come before the Japanese Consular Court, the maximum penalty has been only 29 days' imprisonment, owing to the offence being treated as a civil one. Now, says the Chinese press, it has been decided by the Japanese that these cases are to come under the criminal code, in which case an offender will be liable to pay a fine of $1,000 or go to prison for two years.

A Cantonese named Tsang Lau, charged at the Mixed Court with being in unlawful possession of two Mauser pistol holsters and 90 rounds of ammunition, has been sent to prison for 12 months.

On Monday afternoon a party of foreign and Japanese police officers raided a Japanese drug store in Baikal Road and, in their search over the premises, discovered 20 automatic pistols and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. The proprietor of the store, and his assistant, have been placed under arrest.

THE "San Francisco Chronicle" of a recent date reproduced in its photogravure section a picture of Mrs. Arnold Ellsworth True, wife of Lieut.-Com. True, U. S. N. The title beneath proclaims the original to have "walked away with the prize as the most beautiful girl in the Far East." Mrs. True is well known in Shanghai and was in the port three months during the spring, before, during and after the visit of the American Naval Flotilla.

CIGARETTE-SELLING IN INTERIOR

Foreign Agents Accused of Illegal Acts to Be Arrested and Punished

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has received a despatch from the Civil Governor, No. 7160, to the following effect:—

"The Finance Commissioner has submitted to me a memorial from the Director of the Shanghai-Paoshan Cigarette Tax Office, as follows:—

"'Since the imposition of this tax, there have frequently been agents of a certain company selling unstamped cigarettes in the interior, obstructing inspection and prejudicing the tax receipts. In spite of using peaceful persuasive means to get them to withdraw, they soon returned. They are still coming and going at will, and persuasive means can have very little effect. This Office has no power to take strong measures, for fear of creating diplomatic complications, as already reported before.

"'Lately, the said company has sent agents to the interior, selling cigarettes at Nantao and Chapei in front of cigarette shops, as if they were bent upon causing confusion to tax collection. This Office again tried to persuade them to withdraw from Chinese territory, in order to avoid unpleasant incidents. As they refused to obey, this Office ordered the detention of their cigarettes and expulsion of the agents; but the latter firmly maintained that their goods should not part company from them, and that they were quite ready to follow their goods and submit to arrest and fine. As these men are not amenable to reason, this nuisance cannot be radically dealt with unless severe penalties are inflicted (upon them).

"'In future, may this Office detain the cigarettes and fine the culprits, when such cases occur; and if they do not submit, may this Office send them to the Constabulary Court for punishment; and also summon the Police at any time to prevent these men from interfering with its duties? If approved, kindly instruct the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu and the Constabulary Bureau of Woosung and Shanghai to take note and act accordingly.

"'I find that it has been repeatedly ordered that foreign merchants must not employ agents to sell cigarettes in the interior, as on record; and that, having rescripted this memorial accordingly, I beg to submit it for your instruction.'

"Having received the above and having ordered the Finance Commissioner to instruct Director Chang Ching-tsen that in cases of such agents selling cigarettes in the interior, and refusing to desist when ordered, he may in future send them to the Constabulary for punishment and to be fined; the said Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is hereby ordered to obey this rescript and negotiate according to treaty for the suppression of such cases."

THE BRITISH LEGION ALBUM

Wonderful Memorial of the War Contributed to By World's Most Illustrious

The British Legion Album recently published, and now on sale at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's, comes to us with singular appropriateness in view of the approaching tenth anniversy of the outbreak of the great war. It is a beautifully produced volume containing autographs of many of the most eminent men and women of our country and of our valiant allies. "This volume," says Earl Haig, "represents something much more than an assemblage of famous signatures. It stands for the personal tribute of the greatest in place and genius of many nations to the greatness of soul of those learned and unlearned millions who knew and dared enough to strike a blow for right and justice upon earth."

The album contains fascimile engravings of many signatures and quotations of war writings, by the authors themselves. Statesmen, musicians artists, and illustrious names in every walk of life are to be found. Most worthy of note is the Heroes Page containing the names of Lieut. Commander Norman D. Holbrook, V.C., R.N., Private R. E. Cruickshank, V.C., and others distinguished in war service.

There are the fine words of the Liverpool University war menorial written by Lascelles Abercrombie.

"Those who desired to live, went out to death:
Dark under ground their golden youth is lying
We live and there is brightness in our breath
They would not know—the splendour of their dying."

"Courage is the thing" writes J. M. Barrie under which are the words of Rudyard Kipling:—

"Send us the men who do their work
For which they draw no wage:"

Rider Haggard writes from "Ayesha."

"Of the bread of bitterness we shall not always eat, of the water of tears we shall not always drink. Beyond the night the royal suns ride on; ever the rainbow shines around the rain."

The album contains several coloured plates by leading artists of the day and also a number of etchings and cartoons on various subjects. There are many fragments of music by well known singers and composers of the day. M. Paderewski is among them, giving a few bars of his Military March for the Polish Army in France.

The foreword records the purpose of this book, namely, to aid the British Legion which exists for the help of ex-service men and to stand as a worthy token of respect and gratitude towards our fallen comrades, "those gallant lads who fell on the threshold of life."

This book is not only a most interesting collection of the signatures, writings and thoughts of so many of the world's most illustrious names, names which have a world-wide familarity, but is also a worthy memorial to the deeds of those dark days through which we passed but a few years ago.

MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH CIGARETTE TAX

Chinese Merchants Petitioning Peking: A Burden that Is Ruining Them

The Chinese press says that in view of the adverse effect of the cigarette tax on their business, the Shanghai Cigarette Merchants' Association has decided to circulate a letter, requesting cigarette merchants and agents in all parts of the country to co-operate in devising a way to relieve themselves of this burdensome levy.

The letter states, in effect, that since the imposition of the cigarette tax, troublesome formalities have to be observed and, as a result, the consumption of cigarettes has decreased by about 30 per cent. Repeated petitions for the abolition of this tax have failed to move the authorities. "Therefore we send you a leaflet upon which please ask all the merchants and dealers at your place to affix their chops and which please return at your earliest convenience to the Shanghai Association, so that a direct petition may be submitted to the Central Government for the cancellation of this special tax."

Extortions of Tax Bureau.

Apropos the above subject, a complaint has been made by the Shanghai-Paoshan Cigarette Business Association of the harsh treatment their members have received at the hands of tax collectors. They have consented to pay 43 per cent. of the value of revenue stamps in deference to advices from mediators and in consideration of the fact that an educational fund is being built up, in spite of their difficult position caused by the proximity of their business to the foreign in the settlements. The least offence on the part of their members is magnified and severely dealt with, while the Tax Office pretend not see to foreign agents selling cigarettes everywhere in the interior, even in front of the Tax Office itself. They ask how can they avoid being ultimately ruined if they continue to do business under these conditions? After describing how extravagant and wasteful have been the expenses of the Tax Office, and how burdensome has the tax proved to the cigarette merchants, the Association points out that during nearly six months since the tax was introduced, the Government Treasury has benefited only to the extent of several thousand dollars, while the merchants have suffered painful hardships.

The Association would, therefore, suggest that members of local gentry should support them in demanding the withdrawal of the Tax Office from this district and offering a lump sum on behalf of the merchants in lieu thereof, thus sweeping away many abuses and saving a great deal of what usually goes into the middleman's pocket.

This letter was at first submitted to the Union of District Assemblies of Kiangsu, but as the Union refused to accept it on the ground that the question concerned the Educational Association, it was sent to the Chinese Press for publication.

NUISANCES IN THE BUND GARDENS

Rowdies and Unfortunates: State of Affairs That Calls for Stricter Supervision

Is it possible to clean up the Bund Gardens? The question has been asked in many quarters this summer, and it must be confessed that the solution is not an easy one to find. That there is a solution, however, is undoubted. Given to the public originally as an open space for public recreation, somewhere for the children to romp in and tired grown-ups to enjoy the keen fresh air which is always moving there, the gardens have degenerated into a parade for loose women and a cheap and airy doss house for beachcombers. The ordinary citizen thinks seriously before taking his wife or daughters there for a stroll after 9 or 10 o'clock at night. He has misgivings as to what they will see, and the insults to which it is not impossible they may be subjected. Several complaints have been made to us during the past six weeks by people who have been dragged into unseemly brawls through the misbehaviour of others in the gardens. In one of the most flagrant cases a lady was forcibly kissed by a half drunken foreigner, who paid for the insult with a blackened eye. In another case drunken marines were the offenders, breaking up a peaceful and harmless party of Russian ladies and gentlemen, of whose respectability there is absolutely no doubt, by insulting the women and assaulting the men. In this case, the police interfered and inadequate fines were meted out the next day in the Consular Court. The Chinese and Sikh police are always loath to interfere in such cases, and seem quite out of their element when having to deal only with foreigners.

Beachcombers on the Seats.

Another irritation to which users of the park are subjected lies in the abuse of seats. When nearly every seat is packed with people, many having to stand up, men of the beachcomber type are to be found stretched out fast asleep on the remaining seats, painful to the eye and the feelings alike. Nothing is ever said to them by the police or by park attendants, if there are any. We are asked in a rather hopeless fashion *what* can the police do. To this, the obvious reply is that if the authorities elsewhere can deal with the problem, it should not be impossible to do so here. The old excuse of peculiar conditions is surely becoming threadbare. Unfortunately far too much lenience is extended to drunkenness in this town. Here, men are allowed to rant and roar through the streets at night, shouting out doubtful songs, holding heated arguments with unfortunate ricsha coolies, and generally making themselves a nuisance. In any other country in the world, Great Britain particularly, people like this would very soon find themselves provided with a cheap night's lodging, to be brought to Court the next day on the familiar charge of "drunk and disorderly."

No one for a moment underestimates the work that the police do, work generally of a far more dangerous character than is done by police at Home. But after all, the Public Gardens are meant for decent folk, not for soliciting and rowdyism and stricter supervision in this respect would be welcome.

Various labour organizations in Shanghai have sent telegrams to Canton expressing appreciation of the action of the Shameen strikers and urging them to maintain a firm attitude in their "protest against the introduction of severe restrictive measures."

THE CONGESTED STATE OF THE HUANGPU

Some Answer to Recent Complaints: Not So Bad as It Is Painted: A Comparison with Other Harbours: Tribulations Which No Port Can Avoid

(Contributed.)

There have been quite a number of criticisms in our correspondence columns recently on the regulation of traffic in the Huangpu. A good deal of this, our readers will be comforted to know, is quite unjustified. The Huangpu is regulated as well as it is humanly possible to regulate it considering all the circumstances. One gentleman defied the world to show him that laodahs in the river ever received any examination in their duties, or that they were ever made to produce proof of their ability to operate launches. We take it on ourselves, therefore, to inform him that every laodah on launches and steamers owned by Chinese and properly registered is examined by the Harbour Office, and before they are allowed to take up the duties of laodah they have to prove themselves moderately intelligent and to show they have a knowledge of the river. Not only is this done, but records of each man's past and present career are kept on file, with a clear photograph of himself. If ever he changes his job, then he notifies the authorities. Over the laodahs of foreign-owned launches it is true the authorities have no control. The question of extraterritoriality comes in here and accounts for this rather remarkable state of affairs, but the local authorities are helpless. Doubtless, however, control over these men will come in due course as China slowly and tortuously draws her way up to the level of other nations.

Another correspondent, a stranger to the town, appears to have been most unhappy during trips up and down the river late at night. His complaints are many. He first of all states that junks loomed up on the party suddenly and showing no lights. It is to be feared he exaggerated in this latter respect. Surely this could only have happened in the case of one junk per trip, at most, for nearly every craft in this river carries lights, junks no less than others. It is very difficult indeed for the layman to realize the difficulties which beset the authorities when it comes to dealing with native craft. The Chinese Government for a long time refused to adopt the Rules for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, and when they did do so, they confined the observation of those rules to foreign style ships, still leaving native craft to go their own sweet way. This same correspondent remarked that the launch on which their party travelled narrowly missed hitting an unlighted buoy. The answer to that is that this was an example of the inefficiency of the laodah, not of the inefficiency of the authorities. A man whose sole duties consist of navigating a launch in our crowded waters is expected to know where those buoys are. It is one of the things he is paid for. The buoys are fixtures, and one strongly doubts whether there is any port in the world where they are lighted. The correspondent makes further complaints regarding the crowding of launches against the jetties at night, necessitating passengers on other launches stepping over them. This is a particularly unfair thing to blame the authorities for. In every port in the world, more especially river ports, there is congestion at the jetties. In London one has nearly always to step over barges to get to land; in Hongkong you have launches, and, what one does not get in Shanghai, junks. In every harbour there is bound to be a certain amount of dead traffic and this dead traffic is bound to cause inconvenience. As to the complaints regarding the unhappy ladies who walked into the feet of sleeping Chinese, *Que voulez vous*? Must our authorities, then, legislate against Chinese feet? Even if they did, we doubt what would be the success of their efforts. Until this model Settlement of ours is allowed to grow so that all the water traffic is not congested on one particular stretch of the water front, this sort of thing cannot be helped. As it is, present regulations are excellent as far as they go.

DEATH OF MR. CECIL HOLLIDAY

An Old Resident's Worthy Record of 47 Years Spent in the East

It was with feelings of very deep regret that all his friends in Shanghai, and there are very many, heard on Thursday afternoon of the death of Mr. Cecil Holliday, Governing-Director of the firm of Cecil Holliday & Co., Ld., which occurred, somewhat unexpectedly, at St. Marie's Hospital about 2.45 p.m. Mr. Holliday, although well in appearance, had been an invalid for some time, and three months ago was compelled to relinquish business engagements and to go into hospital.

Few old residents of Shanghai have played, in an unassuming way, a more prominent part in the administration of affairs of the International Settlement than the late Mr. Cecil Holliday, and none was more interested in its welfare.

Mr. Holliday was born at Kersemoor, Manchester, 67 years ago, being the youngest son of the late Mr. John Holliday, and after education in England, arrived in Shanghai in 1877 to join the firm of Holliday, Wise & Co., whose business had been first established in the Far East, at Canton, in 1835, and then extended to Hongkong and Shanghai. On his arrival here, Mr. Holliday combined keen attention to business with active participation in sport, and was particularly prominent in riding, running, rowing and boxing. Always a keen member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, he earned his rank to every grade, and was eventually appointed commandant of the corps, a position to which he was twice re-appointed. In municipal affairs he always took a keen interest, and though generally critical of the Council's methods of administration, was elected Chairman of the Council in 1906. He was at one time chairman of the Shanghai Club, and latterly of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Mr. Holliday was a man of sterling integrity, respected by all, a man of the kindest heart, beloved by many friends.

He leaves a son in India, Lieut.-Col. Grant Holliday, to mourn his loss, as well as his brother-in-law, Mr. R. C. Phillippo, who is resident in Shanghai.

SOLDIERS' BONUS

Instructions to American Ex-Service Men How to Get Benefit of New Law

For the purpose of speedy and wide dissemination of application blanks to assist American veterans of the World War to obtain their adjusted compensation under the Act of Congress, passed on May 19, 1924, the American Red Cross has been requested by the U. S. War Department to aid in the distribution of the bonus forms.

The China General Committee, American Red Cross, is in receipt of instructions from National Headquarters, American Red Cross to ascertain the number of American men who saw service in the World War, overseas of home service. It is requested that all ex-service men will send in their name and address to the China Central Committee, American Red Cross, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 211, Shanghai. An approximate estimate has been sent to Washington as to the number of ex-service men in China, and applications blanks are expected within a short time. Upon receipt of the bonus forms they will be mailed out accordingly with detailed instructions to the various persons who have submitted their names.

The War Department are emphasizing the importance of observing the foregoing instructions with respect to getting in touch with the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross, as they do not desire any applicants to write to the Department in Washington as this will only create confusion and delay.

CORRESPONDENCE

SIMON PETER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR—In this morning's issue of your paper a correspondent who signs himself "Paul" takes Mr. Rowland to task for his sermon on "Simon Peter". I heard Mr. Rowland deliver that sermon and afterwards, read it in your columns. The only part of it with which I disagree is the assertion (which is the only thing in it "Paul" finds to commend) that "it is surprising, indeed, how much may be said in support of the primacy of Peter". How anyone familiar with the New Testament could make a statement of that kind passes my comprehension.

The first and only occasion on which Peter seems to have assumed a primacy is recorded in the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, Peter then suggested that as Judas had fallen away from the Apostleship it was necessary that some one should be appointed to take his place. The other assented. Lots were cast "and the lot fell upon Matthias" whose name appears here for the first and last time. Subsequent events showed that the man who was to take the place, vacant by the defection of Judas, was already chosen by a higher tribunal. He proved to be "not a whit behind the very chiefest Apostles"; a very different person from the nonentity that Peter's precipitate action dragged into prominence. Thus, on the only occasion mentioned in the New Testament on which Peter presided at a council and made an *ex cathedrâ* pronouncement he was far from being infallible.

The next important gathering of the early church was that held at Jerusalem to consider the status of Gentile converts to the faith. The proceedings are recorded in the 15th chapter of the book of the Acts. On that occasion Peter made an opening statement and was followed by Paul and Barnabas when "all the multitude kept silence and gave audience." The decision of the council was pronounced by James who began by saying "Wherefore, my sentence is;—" It is plain that at this—the most important Council of the Church held in New Testament times—the Primate was not Peter but James.

In this connexion, too, there is the notable incident recorded in the second chapter of the epistle to the Galatians where Paul says, "When Peter came to Antioch I withstood him to the face beause he was to be blamed." I maintain that, in the face of these passages from the New Testament, the only authority on the subject, it requires considerable hardihood to claim that Peter was recognized as the leader of the Apostles in the days of the early church.

Commenting on Mr. Rowland's reference to the well known passage "Thou are Peter and on this rock I will build my church, "Paul" asks "why it should not be taken literally"? i.e. as though it referred to Peter, the man, and not to the truth he had just enunciated "'Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God," which Protestant commentators usually hold to be the sense of the passage. I would answer because, first, it was not meant to be taken literally and, second, it was not understood literally by Peter himself. For he says in the second chapter of his first Epistle, "It is contained in scripture. Behold, I lay in Sion a chief corner stone elect, precious. To whom coming as unto a living stone, ye also as living stones are built up a spiritual house." These words agree absolutely with the teaching of another Apostle. Paul, writing to the Ephesians says, "Ye are built on the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone". And to the Corinthians "For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid which is Jesus Christ."

I am, etc.,

JOHN

Shanghai, July 24, 1924.

SIR:—One might expect that a man who writes to the public press under the name "Paul", and for the purpose of elucidating serious, sacred issues would instinctively avoid discourteous innuendoes and vulgar metaphors. But this idea seems not to be verified in the instance of your correspondent of yesterday.

One might also expect that when "Paul" declares his point of view to be clearly indicated in Scripture, he would furnish at least one indubitable citation. Here again your correspondent fails to fulfil expectations.

The Rev. Mr. Rowland's sermon published in your Monday's issue needs no defence against such an antagonist. The present letter is simply written to ask "Paul" to substantiate his statements in regard to Scripture.

1. "That for a priest a life of celibacy is a more ideal one than one in matrimony is clearly indicated in Scripture."

To avoid useless altercation let me emphasize that "Paul" does not say "may be inferred or implied from Scripture" but is *clearly indicated;* moreover, clearly indicated *for the priesthood.* I ask for a clear citation from Scripture confirming "Paul's" statement in regard to the priesthood and celibacy.

2. In regard to "Papal Infallibility,"—after stating specifically the teaching of the Catholic Church upon the subject. "Paul" declares this to be "neither more nor less than the literal fulfilment of Christ's promise to his Church." Let "Paul" give us his reference, that placing it side by side with the Papal claim to infallibility (even as explained and limited by "Paul") the general reader may be able to estimate its legitimacy,

I am, etc.,

BARNABAS.

Shanghai, July 24, 1924

"PRIMACY OF PETER"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondents "John" and "Barnabas" ask for quotations from Scripture in support of the undermentioned, to them objectionable points:—

(1) "It is surprising indeed how much may be said in support of the Primacy of Peter."

(2) That for a Priest a life in celibacy is a more ideal one that one in matrimony is clearly indicated in Scripture.

(3 The Papal claim to Infallibility (even as explained and limited by "Paul").

It is impossible here, to give more than a few of the most important texts, especially so because some of them must, for the sake of clarity, be given in full.

(1)—(a) Math. XVI 18-19 "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build My Church. And the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. And whatsoever Thou shallt bind upon earth it shall be bound in Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall also be loosed in Heaven."

Note: "Peter" means "Rock" and "The gates of hell"—error; the meaning of the "keys" and of the power to "bind" and to "loose" is too obvious to need explanation here.

(b) John XXI 15 "Simon son of John, lovest Thou me more than these? (With "these" Christ refers to the other Apostles and disciples then present) He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him "Feed my lambs" and verse 16 "Feed my lambs" and verse 17 "Feed My sheep."

(c) Luke XXII 31-32 "And the Lord said: Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for Thee that Thy faith fail not: and Thou, being once converted, confirm Thy brethren." Note: Christ's prayers were, of course always heard.

These are probably the three most important texts giving the Supremacy to Peter and they do not seem to be wanting in lucidity. Furthermore, all through the Gospels and the Acts Peter is generally the Spokesman for the Apostles or is named apart from them or his name is mentioned first. It is only by twisting desperately and turning certain texts out of their contexts and reasonable meaning that anything may be made to fit into a denial of Christ's above mentioned words. The extraordinary things is that some who consider themselves as Christians should be so anxious to find contradictions where none are; for God the Eternal Truth does not contradict Himself. The gates of hell do no more prevail against Him than they prevail against His Church.

(2)—(a) Math. XIX 10 . . 12 "His disciples say unto Him: If the case of a man with his wife be so, it is not expedient to marry. Who said to them: all men take not this word but they to whom it is given. For there are eunuchs . . . who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of Heaven. He that can take let him take it."

I Corinthians all VII; particularly 1 and 7, 8 v. and 32,33 v.

(b) "It is good for a man not to touch a woman." . . .

"I would that all men were even as myself. . . ."

"But I say to the unmarried and to the widows: It is good for them so to continue even as I."

(c) But I would have you to be without solicitude. He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord: how he may please God. But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world : how he may please his wife. And he is divided."

This seems to be a clear indication that for the Priesthood the state of celibacy is a more ideal one than matrimony.

(3) See all quotations and remarks under paragraph (1). and further:

(a) Luke X 16 "He that heareth you heareth me; and he who despiseth you despiseth Me; and he that despiseth me despiseth Him that sent Me."

(b) Mark XVI 15 16 "And He said to them: Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be condemned"

(c) Matt. XXVIII 20 "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And behold I am with you all days even to the end of the world".

All these texts pre-suppose infallibility; that is to say, that the Church which Christ built on Peter and perpetuated through Peter's successors must be guarded by Him against teaching erroneous doctrine otherwise it could not be His Church and He could not have commanded every creature (all men) under the penalty of damnation to believe its teachings. For nineteen hundreds years the storms and waves have ceaselessly beaten against the house built on the Rock (Peter) but in vain and in vain will the storms and waves continue their beating against this house until the end of the world. Many houses have during these centuries been built and will in future be built on other less enduring foundations. They have been or will be swept by the storms and waves. Matt. VII 24 27

I am, etc.,

PAUL.

Shanghai, July 28, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Paul" has courteously responded to my request for definite citations from Scripture to support his assertions, (1), "that for a priest a life of celibacy is a more ideal one than one in matrimony is clearly indicated in Scripture," (2), that Papal Infallibility "is neither more nor less than the literal fulfilment of Christ's promise to the church."

In regard to the passages cited under (1), it seems necessary to point out that Our Lord's statement in Matthew XIX 10-12 has no special reference to the priesthood, and that St. Paul's words "I would that all men were even as myself" were addressed to the rank and file of Christians in Corinth, ("all men" certainly precludes their application or limitation to the priesthood.) If celibacy is to be advocated or enjoined upon the authority of these passages it must be for Christians in general, not for the priesthood only.

(2). The simple significance of Christ's promises cited in support of Papal Infallibility is so far removed from the conceptions expressed in that doctrine of the Roman Church that I venture no one not wearing deeply coloured ecclesiastical spectacles could possibly find any confirmation or suggestion of such doctrine therein.

I am, etc.,

BARNABAS.

Shanghai, July 30, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—While not wishing to prolong a theological discussion in your columns I would like to crave space for one reply to "Paul's" scriptural proofs of the Primacy of Peter amongst the Apostles.

"Paul" chooses as his fundamental text Matthew XVI. 18-19 where Christ says to Peter, "I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven" and the power to bind and loose on earth and in heaven. Thus claiming for Peter alone the power of opening and shutting the door of the Kingdom. In reply to this I would say that exactly the same power is given to the disciples collectively in Matthew XVIII, 18. Where Christ says, "Verily I say unto you, whatsoever things ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, etc. "Quite evidently Peter received no power that was not equally bestowed on the others.

The claim that Peter was the "rock" on which the Church is built is definitely refuted by scripture in the plainest terms, "For other foundation can no man lay than is laid which is Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. III,II. Only by doing distinct violence to these plain words can Rome claim primacy for Peter. The protestant Church proclaims this truth in the triumphant hymn "The Church's one foundation is Jesus Christ her Lord."

Again, look for a moment at "Paul's" standard passage on which he relies to prove his thesis. Matthew XVI. In verses 18-19, quoted by "Paul," Peter is highly commended because he was the first of the Apostles to grasp the truth which is the rock foundation of our faith. "Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God." On that truth "Paul's" church, as well as mine, is founded. But read the 23rd verse, "But he (Jesus) turned and said unto Peter. Get thee behind me Satan; thou art an offence unto me; for thou savourest not the things that be of God but those that be of men." Was any other Apostle ever snubbed like this? Was this language that would be adddressed to one who had just been endowed with the primacy over his brethren? It certainly does not look like it.

"Paul's" second proof text tells even more against his argument than the first one. He takes it from John XXI, 15 where Jesus after his resurrection says to Peter, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" "Paul" means us to infer that the answer to that question was "Yes Lord, certainly I do," and as a reward for this "love more than these" Peter was entrusted with the feeding of the sheep. As a matter of fact the exact opposite is the sense of the passage. The last time Peter had spoken with his Master he had heard Him say that all his disciples would that night forsake Him. Peter, with his usual impetuosity, declared that though all should forsake him yet would not he. Jesus predicted that before the cock crowed Peter would deny him thrice. Peter asserted that he was willing to go to prison and to judgment but would in no wise deny his Master. Nevertheless he did it and now was come his bad half hour. The great physician probed the wound, "Simon son of Jonas" not even vouchsafing to him, what we might call, his Christian name, Peter? "lovest thou me more than these?" Three times the question was asked recalling the three denials and "Peter was grieved because he asked him the third time," Lovest thou me? "Overcome with shame and remorse he cast himself on his Master's mercy, "Lord thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee,' and so there came the gracious threefold command, 'Feed my sheep.'" It was a token that the penitent Peter was not rejected but to take it as a proof that he was elected to a primacy above his brethren is to misunderstand it utterly.

I am, etc.,

JOHN.

Shanghai, July 30, 1924.

MIRACULOUS OMEN OF EMPIRE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reference to your article of the "Miraculous Omen of Empire" I would state that I had intended to write and give you almost identical particulars, as we were one of the very, very few foreigners who saw this vegetable (pumpkin) the head of which had grown into the shape of a dragon's head just as one sees it depicted on various Chinese vases, etc.

We could not mistake it, but the length of the vegetable we would state was probably under five feet, but of this we are not quite certain as owing to the crowds it was very difficult to ascertain the length. However, the likeness was almost perfect as far as the head was concerned and for the first two days the farmer allowed the public to view free, and without exaggeration, as people had to pass our house to go and see it, we consider the continual stream of people from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. must have easily reached not less than 20,000 for the day.

My wife and I think that the wear and tear on the farmer's property was so much and the cost of keeping about ten men to guard the vegetable patch from being trampled upon was telling upon the farmer's nerves and they decided on the third day to charge two coppers.

Still the crowd came and the price went up to five coppers until a Chinese policeman, presumably jealous, cut the head and took it away. We were sorry because we wanted to have another look at it to see what difference a day's growth would have made to it.

To say the least it was a marvellous likeness and after seeing it we understood the great interest which the Chinese, rich and poor, took in it.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

T. M.

Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

SMUGGLED ARMS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your article in yesterday's issue re the seizure of arms and ammunitions on board our vessel Angkor, I beg to point out that unhappily for the Shanghai community, the smuggling of such articles is not a monopoly of our vessels though the publicity given by you each time a seizure occurs on one of them could lead the public to believe that it is so.

It is, however, well known to all people and administrations who have had to inquire in those matters that the greatest part of this smuggling is imported (too often with success) by vessels of a few other nationalities.

The fact that most of the seized arms are of Spanish, American or German manufacture implies that the bulk of the smuggling does not come from France.

In my opinion it would lead to a better result for the public welfare if, instead of drawing the attention upon the seizures made lately quasi regularly on our steamers, you directed your activity against those that could be made, not so easily probably, on other ships frequenting this harbour. The very fact that the Customs searches obtain a result on our steamers certainly proves that all assistance is given to this administration by our staff and that the smugglers knowing that our officers are on the lookout cannot dispose of their cargo as on some other ships. One may consider that the attempts of smuggling arms by our vessels are nearly always checked and will be the more so, we hope, until we succeed in suppressing it totally. However, a great deal of this traffic on other lines than ours escapes the vigilance of the Customs and this for the good reason that they are delivered overside in the river before the ships are berthed.

Of course it is in no way my intention to try and defend the members of our crew dealing with that illicit business, I only wish to point out that I consider it as unfair towards my Company to present her to your readers as the main if not the only line by which smuggled arms are imported into China, while in fact I am convinced that if the same assistance was given by all owners to the authorities as our officers and ourselves do, practically no such smuggling could pass through.

I am, etc.,

AGENT GENERAL.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

GEN. GLEBOFF'S MEN.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In to-day's "North-China Daily News" I read an article with the title: "General Gleboff's men."

In this article is stated that my men received of local Chinese officials as a charity Mex. $1,000.

Several times through your respectable paper I stated that my men don't want any charity or contribution from Chinese or any other benevolent society and in this case I did not receive any charity from the Chinese officials.

My group received from Mr. Chen $1,000 as a loan on account of those moneys which my troops will receive after the liquidation of the property which belongs to us. As a proof of this is enclosed herewith the copy of the receipt which was given by my representative Col. Ivanoff to Mr. Chen where you can clearly see that that was not a charity help, but only a loan against our property and I hope that Mr. Chen would not refuse to show you the original of the receipt.

And also I beg to state that is absolutely a lie that 60 of my men went to Mr. Chen and asked his permission to collect some contribution between the local charity associations and residents.

It was truth that the group had the idea of sending 60 delegates to the local foreign community with the intention of showing the foreigners to what exent they have been deceived and how they been threatened.

It is also not right that my men applied to Mr. Chen with the request to weaken the regime and increase the number of passes. My men demanded from Mr Chen connexion by land and agreed with him when he gave 24 passes, but with the terms that in case, it was wanted, the number of passes must be increased.

In closing my letter I beg to state that when Chinese officials try to give the impression to the foreign community that my men and ships are under some arrest, it is not truth. In reality my men and ships are absolutely free and never classified them as prisoners.

Translations of the receipt given by Col. Ivanoff representing the Gen. Gleboff's group to Mr. Chen.

Receipt.

This receipt is given to the Assistant Comissioner for Foreign Affairs Mr. Chen that I received 1,000.00 mex. dollars to supply provisions for the Far Eastern cossack group until the final decision with the reference to the ships which are the property of the troops with Chinese official.

Colonel Ivanoff.

I am, etc.,
Lieutenant-General Gleboff.
Shanghai, July 24, 1924.

REFUGEE RELIEF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A letter in your Friday issue has done us a service in at least one respect, it has reminded us that we owe thanks to many for help in our attempt to do something to relieve the position of the refugees in Shanghai.

Among those we have reason to be especially grateful to are:—Mr. Elleder and his staff for rendering us every assistance in the repatriation of the many unfortunates who want to go back to their homes; to Mr. and Madame Grosse and those associated with them for innumerable services given us irrespective of the creed or politics of the people for whom their help was invoked; to the Chinese Bureau of Russian Affairs for help in issuing visas; to the Japanese Consulate in giving group visas, the South Manchuria Railway for reducing their rates for our groups of refugees, and to the Chinese Eastern Railway for the same kindness.

To the Shanghai Race Club and its members we are greatly indebted for most generously supporting our work with funds, and to you, Sir, and your fellow journalists in Shanghai, we are under deep obligation for making known refugee needs whenever publicity has been required.

There is also one other direction in which we particularly wish our thanks to go. That is to Mr. and Mrs. Rangel, of Scott Road, not only for the splendid service they have rendered in placing premises at our disposal entirely free in which to feed some 700 of the destitute daily for many months, but also for their own personal ungrudging help at all times in the work of running the Soup Kitchen.

This sympathetic co-operation of all the above, and of other friends too numerous to name, has been of the utmost value to us and to the people we have tried to succour, the more so as it has been given in the same strictly *non-political and non-partisan* spirit as that in which we and our colleagues have always administered refugee relief.

We are, etc.,
Gilbert E. Peet,
Chairman,
Reparation Sub-Committee.
S. W. Wolfe,
Chairman,
Refugee Relief Advisory Committee.
Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Shanghailander must either have a very vague idea of conditions in U.S.S.R. or he himself must belong to the "benefactors" of this unfortunate country.

He believes the Soviet Delegation now in London to be the representatives of the Russian people. First of all he ought not to use the word "Russia" as it does not officially exist. He knows, I believe, very well that what was once Russia is now a country called U.S.S.R. terrorized by the communist party counting about 600,000 members of whom many are communists only by name. There are not many real Russians among them, at least among those who occupy positions of trust. Of course many of them have Russian names, but what is a name to a communist? He can change it as often as he likes.

It is well known that these 600,000 communists act according to instructions of quite a small number of their members and so it happens that a people of more than hundred millions are ruled by a little group of chiefly strangers. How it has happened I am not going to discuss, but it is a fact that in Russia there is no liberty at all and consequently we cannot speak of representatives of its people.

I am glad to hear the Delegation has visited Buckingham Palace. I can imagine the feelings of his Majesty receiving the murderers of his cousin.

I am also very glad to hear that somebody has arrived safely in London viâ Russia or U.S.S.R. I suppose he did not show too much interest in the affairs of this country. I have even heard of cases where human beings were not attacked by wild beasts if they paid no attention to them and the beasts were not too hungry. What happens to foreigners who feel inclined to peep a little behind the scene I will rather not tell here.

Most of all delighted me the news that the life in U.S.S.R. is "normal and usual." For people of Shanghailander's kind it must be not only normal and usual, but very pleasant. The Bolsheviks know how to pay for appreciation. And still. . . ; in spite of all the privileges of being a communist it sometimes must be rather trying always to be spied upon by one's own colleagues.

One advice I can give to Shanghailanders and that is to go to U.S.S.R. and become an angel of the "Soviet Paradise" as it is called by the real Russians.

Thanking you for the space in your paper,

I am, etc.,
A Lover of Russia.
Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir.—As one who has had a little experience in this world and particularly in the matter of substituting "New Views for Old" may I draw your correspondent "Shanghailander's" attention to the enclosed cutting taken from the "Sunday Chronicle," a Manchester, England, publication, issue dated June 8, 1924.

Personally I do not see the relationship between a British gentleman travelling across Russia and the Russian refugee problem in Shanghai.

Surely if the statement in the cutting regarding Mr. MacDonald's intimation is authentic, and there should be no reason for doubt, it is quite plain that the Russian refugees themselves know how to deal with the situation with such guidance as is being freely given by local gentlemen of experience and proven good faith.

I am, etc.,
Betterment.
Shanghai, July 26, 1924.

Anglo-Russian Farce.

There is no doubt that the tedious farce of the Anglo-Russian Conference is nearing its end at length.

Mr. MacDonald looked to it to effect a general settlement of all outstanding questions between the two countries.

∴

"Money, or No Settlement."

The Soviet delegates came with one single object—to get a loan of £60,000,000.

The City has turned them down. The Government cannot help them to a shilling.

"Money!—or no settlement." That is the Bolshevik position in four words, and it is not to be money.

∴

Bad Faith Expected.

Did Mr. MacDonald, when blackmailed with the threat of failure for his darling project of a Russian settlement, feel very much surprise?

I doubt it, for I am one of those who can remember how, at a certain Berlin conference famous in the European Socialist movement, he "walked into" the Bolshevik delegates there in pretty trenchant style.

Even the brazen Radek looked uncomfortable when Mr. MacDonald intimated that no one expected anything but bad faith from the Bolsheviks in any conference.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A most contentious letter of which during a considerable period the Shanghai public has had a plethora. Whether the U.S.S.R. means the "Usual Silly Swine of Russia" (this since it is nowadays only applied to new Russia) or "Useless Soviets Spoil Russia" or a hopeless cry "Unless Someone Succours Russia," it is beyond me to fathom.

Before the Great War, knowing nothing of the country, I had an idea that Russia was a great power in the world.

During the Great War I gained the impression that Russia was a "puppet."

Since the war I have thought that perhaps Russia is merely a giant lunatic.

But I remember the French Revolution and live in hopes that Russia will (when the orgie of "sansculottism" is passed) evolve a Republic as respectable and as respected as our Gallic neighbours!

These things take time and like convulsions of nature those of nations cause terrible sufferings to that portion of humanity which is within the range of their activities.

This convulsion has been very severe and has even caused considerable agitation, I have heard, to the Legations in Peking, whose permanent motto "Give us Peace in our time, we beseech thee, Oh Lord," has apparently not found a favourable answer.

Still, having regard to the general history of mankind, need "A Lover of Russia" be so absolutely pessimistic? Is it not possible that the Soviet, commencing its career with a "bloody Lenin" and his associates may develop into an ordered Republic as France did after a spell of the "Commune" when "bloody" Robespierre and his companions had—"shot their bolt."

One can sympathize with these oppressed people, but courage and a firm "upper lip" will gain more sympathy than the whining cringing attitude of the professional seeker for charity.

The majority, I fully believe, are playing the game, but their honourable efforts are in my opinion being seriously damaged by certain loafers who wander about and solicit alms (not work) on the Bund and Nanking Road and even more frequently in the Hongkew district.

Now if these are the people who are to replace the U.S.S.R. Heaven help Russia! But if they represent "A friend of Russia's" confrères, Heaven help him, because few decent humans will.

I do not believe this to be the case, but surely the decent Russians in Shanghai can do something, knowing their own people, to put these "potential thugs" under such control that they will be powerless to frighten women and children in the streets or in public places in Shanghai.

"A Lover of Russia" may say that this is a job for the Municipal Police, but besides the fact that the police force was not organized to deal with a sudden influx of persons of this sort, the methods adopted are not such as they could very well cope with without a very much enlarged force.

Finally, "A Lover of Russia," it is very much a matter of Russians in Shanghai controlling their own nationals which will produce the continued sympathy with your nation which I think Shanghai has not been backward in displaying. Whatever may be the criticisms on Shanghai there is not the slightest question but that she is (and always has been) a charitable city, but her charity is dispensed with caution, freely to the deserving, but with right of reservation in case of doubt.

Russia's internal troubles do not enter into this matter for Shanghai charity like the rain from heaven falls alike on the (politically) just or unjust.

I am, etc.,
Lux.
Shanghai, July 28, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—We have with great interest read "Shanghailander's" and "a Lover of Russia's" letters, and we deem it our duty to explain to your readers what "Shanghailander" calls "normal and usual" life in Russia.

We first wish to state that we speak from actual experience — we have lived and worked in various parts of Russia as well before as also during the Soviet *régime* and have only recently recently returned from there.

It is quite correct when "Lover of Russia" says that there is no "Russia," but only a country called "U.S.S.R." (United Soviet Socialistic Republics) and we may add that the name of "Russia" and "Russian" is distasteful to all Communists.

The life in "U.S.S.R." to-day is void of anything that has an inkling of liberty. As "a lover of Russia" has stated U.S.S.R. is at present ruled by a small body of Non-Russian Communists and there is no elected representation of the people. There are no newspapers nor any other printed periodicals except the Communist press, which is read by very few people outside the Communist party. In order to ensure that there should not appear non-political or even purely commercial editions, the Soviet Government has given out a law prohibiting advertising in any printed matters except the communistic press.

Private liberty is restricted in such a manner that the population of the "U.S.S.R." is practically enslaved. There is such a lot of restrictions and prohibitions that nobody knows what is allowed and what is tabu. Imagine that one cannot even take one's own brother into one's employ in any capacity whatsoever. If anybody needs an employee in whatsoever capacity, be it accountant, private secretary, cashier, skilled or unskilled workmen, domestic servants etc., etc., he must apply to the office for registration of unemployed and take whoever they send along. The only thing that can be done, if one dares to, is to report that the person sent is absolutely unfit for the work, and then they may or may not send another.—But think of it. —Nobody can get employment, even from his own family, but through the communist officials, and if you do not want to starve, you have got to do the communist biddings.

Another instance of the restriction of personal liberty is the housing question. Also here you are not allowed to take what quarters you like, but have to apply to a Housing Committee to get a permit to rent the quarters you desire, and generally they do not permit you to get what you like. Furthermore if you have quarters, you are liable to get orders to evacuate the premises you occupy with a few days notice, or, in other instances, you will get an order to give up some of your rooms to somebody else. The writer of this got an order to clear out of the house he occupied in 24 hours, the only reason being that he had spent a considerable sum of money to get it fixed up and then a certain communist decided it suited his fancy.

We have always wondered when people write about good schools in U.S.S.R. Perhaps in a few places the old Tsarist teachers are in office, but where the Communist teachers are in power, and that is in the overwhelming part of the schools, the unhappy rising generation is only taught communistic idiosyncrasies, blasphemy and unchastity.

We do not want to go further into the privations of the poor peoples of U.S.S.R., they are so numerous and countless, that the readers would get tired of hearing about them, but we would only add a few lines about the economical position from a business point of view.

The New Economical Politic, "N.E.P." is a complete fiasco. It was a concession to private enterprise, as the Communists found out that they could not run the country themselves. But instead of giving a straight and honest opportunity for private enterprises, the Communists permitted them to exist but put so many obstacles in their way, that the only ones who benefited from them were the Communist speculators themselves, who made huge fortunes by selling goods from one communist institution to another. But the proper merchant could not exist on account of all the restrictions put in his way, one of them being the question of employees mentioned above, another the unwarranted high taxes, which often exceeded the profit derived. Only the small merchants, a one man business, could exist on account of the hopeless inability of the Communist-Enterprises.

Any attempt to start a business on a large scale or any kind of industry will, under the present condition, inevitably meet with complete failure, for the following reasons. Firstly the trade would be strictly confined to internal trade, as all foreign trade is monoplized by the Government. Furthermore all the manufactured goods are produced by the government, and sold to their own institutions on preferred conditions. Secondly the Government institutions would also have the advantage in transportation facilities. To this add all kinds of petty restrictions, limited banking facilities, restrictions for employees, a worthless staff, and taxes which would eat up all profit there still might have been.

Still worse is the condition for any eventual industrial enterprises, which solely depends upon the workmen. The rules for keeping workmen in U.S.S.R. are of such a nature as to render it practically impossible for any would-be manufacturer to run his plants. In addition to this he would be pestered by the factory inspection by ridiculous demands. Those demands are made only in order to get bribes, but giving bribes in U.S.S.R. is at present a very unhealthy pursuit, especially for foreigners, as there is capital punishment for that. One of the writers of this letter managed a factory in U.S.S.R., until it had to be closed, and during this time a demand was made to enlarge the windows in the factory building. Shortly after this was done a new demand was made to make the windows small again, as the delicate health of the workmen might be endangered by draught. The workmen themselves will continuously make ridiculous demands upon the manufacturer, will strike at the slightest provocations, as they know that they have the trade-unions, which are a second Government, behind them.

The poor enslaved people of U.S.S.R. are taxed beyong imagination, so that the Communists may live in comfort and luxury and have money for foreign propaganda. Worst taxed are the poor peasants, from whom most of the harvest is taken by the government, and this is the only and real reason for the continuous famine in U.S.S.R.

This is the "normal and usual" life in U.S.S.R. which Shanghailander evidently pictures to himself as a paradise and may he go there and be blessed.

We are, etc.,
Two Neutral Friends of Russia
Shanghai, July 29, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have read with the greatest interest the interview with "A Lover of Russia" to which you commend my attention this morning.

I have also read with still greater interest your editorial comment on the same subject entitled—"Under the Red Robe"—and am astounded at the appalling state of affairs depicted by the interviewed and the interviewer at the recent sane and temperate *tête-à-tête*, the results of which you publish. It is terrible, too terrible for words.

By the early post, however, I have received a letter from a dear friend of mine who lives in Scotland and is indeed "A Lover of Scotland" much as your corres-

pondent is a Lover of Russia, I surmise.

This dear and valued friend and his family has been settled in Scotland for some hundreds of years and true to his upbringing, family associations, and sympathies is a staunch adherent of the royal line of Kings and Queens who ruled in Scotland in the good old days. He wears the Royal Stuart tartan, and by profession is a schoolmaster.

I cannot give the whole of his letter to me, it is too harrowing to the feelings and there are some things too sacred to be published in cold print. Dealing with the political situation and the changes that have taken place in his beloved land, these are his exact words:—

"UNDER THE CORDUROY BREECHES."

The Workmen's Government under which we are compelled to live in these awful days taxes us terribly. Out of every 240 pence that we earn the brutal Tax Collector takes 55½ pence. That is almost a quarter of our meagre earnings. If we refuse to pay, or if we cannot pay we are thrown into prison and lie there in durance vile until we do pay.

You know, dear Shanghailander, how we Scottish—especially we of the true breed of Scots like myself and my family—hate parting with our money, and I have often told you during the long evenings we spent together at my ancestral home during your last trip from the Far East how my ancestors were able to avoid paying any taxes at all in the good old days when Mary, our beloved and sainted Mary—Mary Queen of Scots—to give her her full and proud title, used to hold sway and reign in Holyrood Palace. You remember how even I, a strong man, could scarce command my emotion when speaking of our beloved martyred Queen, basely and brutally done to death by the Southrons over the Tweed.

Speaking of our martyred and sainted Ruler recalls to my mind the latest grotesque antics of the minority of workmen who have seized power in the land to-day and hold us in their own grip, backed up by policemen's batons and soldiers bayonets, if need be.

At the Supreme Council of the Soviets held in Edinburgh some months ago they elected a workman as the Chief Commissar for our ancient Kingdom.

He was of the peasant class, a coal miner by occupation, and lived in a little cottage a few miles from the city bordering on the domain of one of our proudest noblemen. In fact, I believe though am not quite certain, the nobleman is graciously pleased to permit this common person to pay him the weekly rent for the cottage that he allows him to inhabit.

The man's name is Brown,—James Brown—to give him his full name. (In passing I would remind you how I have always objected to the peasants and workmen being allowed to use the name of even Kings to distinguish one of their brats from t'other; it is shameful, indeed, that the workman, James Brown should strut it at Holyrood Palace where our own King James—but hoots, hoots I go too quickly!

When the day came for Brown, now the supreme Commissar for Scotland, to take possession of Holyrood Palace he drove up in a carriage with outriders strongly guarded by hundreds of policemen and troops with fixed bayonets. The workmen know only too well how we hate their tyranny but overawe us by the display of brutal force on all such occasions as this.

Brown, dressed in a uniform of scarlet and gold which on his common body looks too utterly grotesque for words—but which on *our* bodies sets *US* off to such advantage,—Brown got out of the carriage the very door handle of which was held by a Marquiss, one of our proudest nobility, who had been shamefully forced by the Supreme Soviet to act as lackey to the ridiculous Brown. The man's wife, a homely body, (in their own home he calls her "Mother," so you can imagine the sort of creatures they are, dear Shanghailander!) this homely body got out of the carriage and was attended by a Marchioness and a couple of Countesses who had been forced, like the brave young Marquiss already mentioned, to wait upon this peasant of the female species. We could all of us see the emotion which the aristocrats were labouring under throughout this trying ordeal, but their lips were tight and they held their heads proudly under the public gaze.

I could see they were suffering keenly and took a secret opportunity of telling the Marchioness how my heart bled for her under this supreme indignity, and how I felt sure my own great-great-great grandmother would have admired and revered her for such a display of splendid womanly courage.

Her Lordship was very rude to me, however, and said in effect—(though these are not her exact words—they were stronger than I care to repeat.)—"What on earth are you talking about, Sir, how dare you speak to me of Mrs. Brown in such a manner? How dare you have the impudence to speak to me, her Lady in Waiting, in such a manner! Mrs. Brown, if you desire to know, is a dear old thing and she is coming to my evening party the day after to-morrow if she isn't too tired after all her public duties have been got through. I have a great respect for Mrs. Brown and would have you know, Sir, that I will not allow even a school master, "*Lover of Scotland*" though he be, to speak in such terms of the wife of the Lord High Commissioner for Scotland."

I was flabbergasted at her Ladyship's wild words and put it down to the strain she must have laboured under and the indignities put upon her by the Soviets and their creatures. That *must* have been the explanation, and this is confirmed by a paragraph in the paper announcing that her Ladyship has gone away for a rest cure after the festivities were finished—so it is obvious the strain of the times we are groaning under has affected her reason—and that accounts for her rudeness to me, so I don't take her wild words seriously.)

I have said enough to enable you to gain a tolerably correct idea of the conditions here in "bonny Scotland" as you and I used to call it in the old days.

One more word about the wages paid under this Workmen's *régime*.

A typist gets about £5 a month, and this is about equal to Mex. $43 in your money. From this she must pay her dues to the Typists Association and the National Health Insurance, and several other things she is interested in until she will have only about $34 left. One typist got only 25 shillings a month, but everything was found for her—her board and lodging and washing—she was a beginner and lived in.

An engineer or specialist receives only £10 a month—say about $85.

They call this democratic, but all those in Government offices receive better wages. One typist in the Labour Bureau for Foreign Affairs got £15 a month, say $130.

So you will see things here are fast becoming much the same as they are in Russia where I am told in the newspaper that:—

"In Vladivostok salaries are very low. A typist would get Gold Roubles 30 a month, and the rouble is about equal to a Mexican Dollar or a little over a yen. From this she must give taxes to the Trade Union, to the Invalids Association, to many different things, until she will have only 22 roubles left. One typist got only eight roubles but received supplies. An engineer, or specialist received only 42 roubles. They call this democratic, but all those in Government offices received better wages. One typist in the Soviet Foreign Bureau got 90 roubles."

I am sure you will be sorry to hear the awful state of affairs now prevailing in dear bonny Scotland, my old friend.

Such is life "Under the Corduroy Breeches."

I see little prospect of material advantage in having any dealings with the sad dogs of Westminster and certainly no credit. There is no gold to be seen in the country, all the money is a depreciated silver and bronze currency and millions of paper notes issued by the Government.

We read that their Majesties, the King and Queen, were forced to receive the Delegates of the Soviet—U.S.S.R. *not* Russia—at Buckingham Palace the other day. I can imagine the feelings of his Majesty receiving the murderers of his cousin. Their Majesties always wear the Royal Stuart tartan when they come to Braemar for the shooting every year, and I always reflect how painful it must be as they proceed along Whitehall for the State Opening of Parliament to pass the spot where the infamous Oliver Cromwell caused the head of Good King Charles to be cut off in public some years ago. King Charles was their revered and royal ancestor, as you know. And then, as they pass the House of Commons and Westminster Hall they are compelled to gaze upon the statute of that murderous Oliver Cromwell standing by itself, a commanding and sinister reminder, in the lawn of the very Parliament House itself! Poor, poor King George and brave, brave Queen Mary!"

That, Mr. Editor, is some of the letter of my dear Scottish friend which I have received this very morning and, believe me, I have *not* quoted it like the baby in "Alice in Wonderland":—

"He only does it to annoy
Because he knows it teases—"

but because it is *one* account of the state of affairs in Scotland today written by a respectable person. Whether it conveys a true impression of life and habits in Scotland I don't know! Perhaps one of your Scots readers will interpret it for us—I trust so. It sounds perfectly appalling and for my part I feel so distressed that I shall not have any more time to write letters to you about Russian Refugees as it seems likely, very likely indeed, that we shall soon have a tremendous influx of Scottish refugees pouring into Shanghai to escape the tyranny of the Labour Government in Great Britain—and you know only too well how Scotland always *has* groaned under the tyranny of the Southron, don't you?

In the meanwhile, I hope you will *not* commission your excellent fellow "Sapajou" to cartoon me as an Octopus devouring sweet girl typists in consequence of what I have written. I have already been depicted as a Gorilla drowning juvenile Russian cadets with blobs of ink—and if you show me up—as I so richly deserve, I daresay,—as that Octopus devouring the sweet girl typists of bonny Scotland I fear every Scottish member of the Moral Welfare League will at once get on my track and beat me to death with a stale haggis tied up in a dish-cloth, one of the national weapons when the Scots are very much enraged!

But, please, please do not omit to pen one of your illuminating 'Notes and Comments,' or even write a leader on the unpatriotic and vile insinuations of your literary bugbear,

I am, etc.,
"SHANGHAILANDER."

Shanghai, July 28, 1924.

P.S. Pray excuse the length of this letter but the earnest tone of my schoolmaster friend's letter, and I am sure you will agree he writes with much feeling, gives us "A Picture of Labourism as practised in Scotland to-day," not at all dissimilar to that of your lady correspondent, 'Lover of Russia,' whose views you published under the title, "A Picture of Communism as practised in Russia to-day," which gained your sympathy and caused you to send post haste to interview her.

I beg, however, that you will refrain from despatching one of your smart lads to interview me. The President of St Andrews Society is a more suitable person.—"S"

"SAVIOURS" OF RUSSIA.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to set forth still another Russian point of view concerning certain military refugees, to enable the foreign public to judge the matter from both aspects?

A sensational article appeared in your paper of July 23 under the headlines:—

"STILL THEY COME: RUSSIAN REFUGEE POPULATION INCREASING:" "SOVIET PROMISE OF 'SUDDEN DEATH' FOR ADM. GLEBOFF'S MEN." "BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT."

I suggest that the present situation regarding General (*not* "Admiral") Gleboff's party at Woosung would never have reached its present impasse if the Chinese authorities had, in the first instance, taken the necessary measures against usurpers of Russian State property, which 'patriotic saviours' of Russia, such as Messrs. Stark, Lebedeff, Gleboff & Co., have responsibility for bringing about, and for keeping in being.

What has been, and still is, one of the main causes for a portion of the Russian Refugee problem?

Surely the answer is not difficult for fair-minded observers?

Why, the trade or occupation of being a Refugee!

Is not the condition of these professional refugees directly traceable to the desire of a few "patriots" to stick to their self-imposed task of "saving Russia" just as long as they can? It is the only job they can think of. Having dismally failed *in their own country* and *on Russian soil* either to stem or stop the tremendous changes of social and political thought which have taken place amongst the millions and millions of Russians; having retreated ingloriously against the tide of changed ideas defended by Russian bayonets in preference to dying gloriously for what they tell you, non-Russians is such a "sacred and glorious Cause"—these men of narrow outlook lead their deluded followers to foreign shores and, from that vantage point of personal safety, breathe out vain vapourings against their country and their countryman—and, in sorry groups scattered along the China coast make a nuisance of themselves by staging this ever sorrier farce of "saving Russia!"

And, apart from the principals in this serio-comic affair—for what reasons do your readers think that several hundreds of refugees sailed in Admiral Stark's abducted ships for Manila, while two other groups remained with Generals Lebedeff and Gleboff?

Was it really in order to preserve "the remnants of the Imperial Army," and were they indeed the few remaining petals of the fast fading flower of Russian chivalry and military renown?

Were weighty political reasons involved in such strategy for the rank and file?

Nonsense. The plain un-romantic fact simply is they went as a flock of sheep, as a group of people who had been retreating for five or six years before the Russian Regular troops, as people accustomed to the habit of retreat, as men who had become demoralized through their habit of doing nothing *except* retreat and draw their daily rations.

What military, political, or any other significance would Admiral Stark possess apart from his band of demoralized men? Nothing.

And the same thing equally applies to Generals Gleboff and Lebedeff.

And, yet another thought for practical people's consideration:—What military significance, may I ask, can six, seven, or eight hundred ever retreating and thoroughly demoralized man possibly possess in comparison with the Russian Regular Red Army?

The idea is ludicrous. It is the phantom, the dim ghost of a nightmare which these deluded people persist in cultivating rather than arise from their disordered couches and, after a good shower bath of cold water, brace themselves to the task of facing a New Day!

It is merely typical of a few individuals who refuse to face the stern facts of their own failure, of the great facts of change, and of time, and of circumstance—which is our "New Russa!"

As for the leaders, these leaders of lost legions who refuse to retire gracefully into private life as many another self-constituted "saviour of his country" has had the good sense to do—do these men indeed possess much care for the "supers" of their stage army—their dupes? If so, why do they not urge them to begin to think of learning how to work, how to become useful Russians *in* Russia, on the soil of their Motherland, instead of restraining them by methods of terror and making of them useless vagrants in foreign countries?

I will not weary your readers further, but for the sake of common sense and the facts of the case I will tell your readers that General Gleboff's men have nothing to fear from the Soviet government provided they are willing to work and to earn their livings in Russia as other men are doing. These headlines of "SUDDEN DEATH" which create much prejudice against our institutions and ourselves are entirely un-necessary and entirely misleading. We of New Russia are bent on work, and do work, and we are determined that Russians in Russia shall learn to work and be made of usefulness and service in building up the future. We would have our critics know, however, that even Russians cannot put their house in order in a year—the affairs of a vast country take time to get into running order after all we have gone through these past 10 years—if no further back that 1914.

I hope you will excuse the length of this letter, there is much more to be said, but I prefer to leave the matter with the few suggestions I have put forward. Thanking you for publication.

I am, etc.,
B. PERLIN.

Shanghai, July 27, 1924.

***We publish the above in accordance with the principle of allowing all ideas to be heard, but we wish to disassociate ourselves from the views and statements that the letter contains.—Ed.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Recent prognostications to the effect that the experiments conducted by the Endocrine Laboratories, New York, will result in prolonging life indefinitely would appear to be somewhat belated as the secret was known in China long ago.

The following advertisement appeared in your issue of the 24th instant:—

Educated Cantonese *youth* aged 32, with nine years' experience in book-keeping, accounting, banking, shipping, import and export business, seeks immediate employment. A.1. references. Moderate salary. Willing to furnish a security. Address Box 311.

I am, etc.,
METHUSELAH.

Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

CHINESE NAMES MISTAKEN.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I notice in the article on the floods in the north, which appears in this morning's issue, that mention is made of the "Haikwanssu" dyke at Tientsin. This name has nothing to do with "Haikwan," or Maritime Customs; the characters are 海光 *Hai-kuang*, meaning, "Light of the Sea," which is the name of a famous temple on the site of what was once known as the West Arsenal. It was there that the Treaty of 1858 was signed.

Here in Shanghai foreigners make a similar mistake. We speak of Yangtszepoo, for instanee, and imagine that the name has some connexion with the "Long" River; while, as a matter of fact, the characters are 楊樹浦, *Yang-shu-p'u*, meaning simply "Bank of Poplars;" the bank being that particular district on the Huangpu known by that name.

There are many such mistakes; but they are excusable in foreigners. After all, what odds!

I am, etc.,
ZADOC.

Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

P.S.—The Chinese never speak of the Yangtze as the "Great" River—It is always 長江, *Ch'ang-chiang*.

Z.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES DISPUTE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I notice in your to-day's issue a Reuter's telegram from London beginning "The opinions of British athletes voiced in British newspapers strongly oppose the movement that Britain should withdraw from future Olympiads because of the demonstrations of Latin temperament in minor events...." alluding to certain incidents that happened in the Colombes Stadium.

Why should the ill behaviour of a crowd near Paris be labelled "demonstration of Latin temperament?" What have the Latins got to do with it? If it were absolutely necessary to classify the incident by nationality it might have been called "Outburst of Gallic intolerance".

Personally I do not see any necessity for nationalizing the incident as if it were characteristic of a certain race or the result of a certain culture.

I do not see why the French shou'd be supposed to have a Latin temperament. Are they not original enough to have developed a temperament of their own?

The rowdyism of crowds attending football games in England is well known. The frequent brutal behaviour of crowds at baseball games and boxing matches are equally well known in the States. The beating up of negroes by crowds of whites in the U. S. A. in retaliation of the knockout inflicted by Jack Johnson to the white champion has been duly chronicled. To what "temperament" is all this attributable?

The Olympic games were instituted to promote friendliness amongst nations and the Colombes incident should certainly be deplored, although it should be remembered that it was occasioned by a relatively small group of irresponsibles under the stress of intense excitement. The broadcasting of an implied insult to a people who were not concerned in the incident by such a responsible and authoritative agency as Reuters is to say the least in very bad taste and is equally to be deplored.

I am, etc.,
IMPARTIAL.

Shanghai, July 25, 1924.

FAMINE SURTAXES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—According to this morning's telegrams, the Chinese are planning a new surtax to be used in famine relief. What became of the last surtax, and the one before that? Why should China be taxed for a relief fund that never relieves anyone. Dear Sir, I ask you? Let us try to find out.

I am, etc.,
SYMPATICO.

Shanghai, July 30, 1924.

REPATRIATION LOTTERY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We have had three at least, maybe more, lotteries to repatriate the Russians in Shanghai. What has become of the money? The lotteries are operated in Frenchtown and are a good thing—for the agents. But how many Russians have the lottery sent back to their native "borsch," or heath if such they have in Russia? It is a fine pretext for a lottery, but why cast the lots when every train brings more of the Russians into Shanghai. Why not run a lottery every week and apply the funds at Nanking or further up the line? That might lessen the influx even if it did not speed up the outgo.

I am, etc.,
PRO AND CON (mostly the latter)

Shanghai, July 30, 1924.

THE JESSFIELD ZOO

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The question as to whether wild animals should or should not be kept in captivity is one that vexes the soul of many animal lovers. On the one hand you have the cruelty—more or less pronounced according to the species of animal in question—of robbing the poor creature of its freedom and keeping it couped up in a cage that can never really approach its natural environment, while on the other you have the fact that few city children would ever see a wild animal, or learn anything of what wild life means if we did not have our "Zoos." I am not writing for the purpose of opening this question. What I *do* want to say is that if we *must* have "Zoos," then let us see to it that the occupants get as square a deal as possible.

Now take the case of the small collection of animals at Jessfield Park, which constitutes Shanghai's "Zoo." With all due respect for those responsible for this collection of animals, and giving them full credit for the cleanliness of the cages, as compared with those of many "Zoos" one has seen, I should like to point out that none of the animals have adequate space allotted to them for their comfort.

The most flagrant case is that of the rabbits, where there are at least five times more animals in the enclosure they occupy than is consistent with their well-being. The result is that the whole colony is a mangy-looking skinny bunch of ragamuffins. Rabbits like lots of green grass to feed on and run on. These poor creatures have nothing but a bare brown bank to burrow in.

I never saw a more unhappy looking creature than the eagle that used to be on exhibition in the "Zoo." When one considers what an eagle's life is, the keeping in captivity of that poor bird in the small cage given it, where it could hardly stretch its wings to their full extent, let alone fly, was little short of a crime.

The only really happy inmates of the Shanghai Zoo appear to be some of the monkeys, and one wonders whether this is not because they were mostly born in captivity and never knew the freedom of the jungle.

Take the space allowed to the raccoon-dog. An animal that ranges daily, or nightly, for many miles in search of his food, the raccoon-dog needs lots of space. Our specimen is forced to run aimlessly round and round his cage, where he has worn a path with his three sound legs and one gamey one.

With the whole of Jessfield Park at the disposal of the authorities, it is ridiculous to confine these animals to the small cages now in use.

By all means let us have wild animals safely caged for the amusement and instruction of the children; but let us see to it that those animals are made as happy and comfortable as possible—which is most emphatically not the case now.

The cages might be judiciously scattered throughout the Park, and the ugly bars and masonry hidden as much as possible by trees and shrubs; and no animal that could not be adequately caged according to his life habits and natural environment should be kept.

I trust those in charge of the "Zoo" will not mind my writing this letter. I do not doubt for a single moment that they are doing all in their power and knowledge to make things as comfortable as possible for the animals; but Shanghai is governed by a hard-headed group of city fathers who do not always smile upon suggestions that mean an increase of expenditure. They, in their turn, are often frowned upon by irate ratepayers—and so poor old raccoon-dog, with his aristoratic title, *Nyctereutes procyonides*, is forced to trot and trot and trot round his little paddock, looking longingly out into the open spaces from which he is barred.

Let us be humane. Either give the animals their liberty—or provide adequate quarters for them.

I am, etc.,
Arthur de C. Sowerby.

Shanghai, July 27, 1924.

PROHIBITION IN WORKING

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. G. P. Bostick, asks us to read some extracts from the American press bearing on prohibition. May I in turn ask him to cast his eye over the article headed "Cross-Country Crime" which appeared in the "Ladies Home Journal" of June 1924? The following brief extracts will show that there is not yet much to boast of in the condition of post-prohibition America.

> "Why are murder, theft, arson and all the other crimes five or 10 times as frequent in the United States as in any other country in the world—and that in proportion to the population?
>
> "The Americans and the Canadians have the same traditions and much the same institutions. Why should we be 30 times as murderous?
>
> "In New York City, with about six million people, there are 12 times as many murders as in London, with a not much larger population; far more murders in New York City annually than in all the British isles. It is not the foreign-born population that does the evil, but the pure-blooded, honest, old one hundred per cent. American stock.
>
> "It is stated that last year in the United States the thefts totaled $3,000,000,000. A congressman announced that 'the nation's Capital is 2,000 per cent. more murderous than London and 300 per cent. more drunken than Paris; and while Washington has increased in population 32 per cent. in the last 10 years, murder has increased 271 per cent., manslaughter 250 per cent., murderous assault 307 per cent., illegal liquor possession 700 per cent., liquor transportation 4,504 per cent. And this in the city built especially to house our legislative, executive and judicial machinery!'
>
> "From high to low the shame prevails. The worst of it is the war over causes, reponsibilities and cures. One judge blames the Federal officers. Another blames the local police. Another blames the judges; another, the juries that do not convict, though the gaols are so full that the prisoners can hardly be housed."

I would especially draw Mr. Bostick's attention to the last paragraph in view of the claim of one of his extracts that the criminal population shows a decrease of six per cent.

I might add too that the death-rate in "wet" England is lower than that in "dry" America. This proves nothing, except perhaps that the English climate is the better, but meanwhile we apparently have not much need to worry ourselves over the blessings of prohibition.

I am, etc.,
Xox.

July 23, 1924.

WHEN TO VACCINATE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A while ago I read—I believe it was in your paper—that vaccination done abroad, in Europe or America for example, has but little efficacy in China, and that to ensure real protection against smallpox the vaccination should take place immediately on arrival in this country.

As father of a small family due to arrive in Shanghai a few months hence, I am particularly concerned in this question, the more so as my wife has written asking me whether she should have the children vaccinated before their sailing date or wait until they get here

It seems to me that the question is one likely to be of personal interest to many others besides myself, hence my idea of broadcasting it (with your kind permission, Sir) through the medium of the "North-China Daily News."

Perhaps one, or more, of your medical readers will be so kind as to supply the desired information.

Thanking you in anticipation for the space,

I am, etc.,
Pater Familias.

Shanghai, July 27, 1924.

"CALLING THE POLICE"

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Permit me to thank you for your very interesting but nevertheless true to the letter article in this morning's paper commenting on the apparent true disregard by the French Police Stations and officials of any requests for assistance or service.

You refer to a robbery which took place on Pere Robert, which happens to be in the neighbourhood of my residence, you then make reference to the dilatoriness of the police answering a call from a lady living quite close to a French Police Station, etc.

You will, therefore, not be surprised to hear of a similar complaint from my quarter some five weeks ago between the hour of 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. when my garage was broken in to and the servants' quarters were thoroughly rifled practically taking all the clothes, trunks, etc., together with money belonging to the servants residing in that room.

We attempted to acquaint the Police Station of this occurrence, asking them to send a detective at once, the only response we could get was "No English spoken." It was necessary for me to communicate with a friend of mine in the International Settlement who could speak French and it was necessary for him to call the French Police and even after all this difficulty it was a question of an hour before a representative of the police arrived and when he did arrive it was found that the detective was Chinese. We communicated the word to him, through one of our servants, that we wished to talk to a foreign constable and it was only the next morning, about 11 o'clock, that the case was investigated. Since that time we have heard nothing.

In addition to this we have had on one or two other occasions to call upon the police and in each and every instance we have not only met with the difficulty of not being understood at the Station but rather an indifference for the reasons that we have called upon them.

At the same time perhaps you will be interested in learning some of the "efficiencies" of the French Police. A very respectable Russian who occupies a responsible position upon returning from his work the other night heard the band playing in the French Park. He ventured in, wheeling his bicycle beside him, and was in the midst of enjoying one of the band selections when he was accosted by a French foreign constable who was not content to tell him that he was not allowed inside the Park gates with a bicycle, neither was he willing to accept his explanation that this was unknown to him and that he would see that it did not happen again. Consequently he was hurried off to the Police Station, detained three hours, and fined $5.

The old adage occurs to me "Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

In closing, please accept the writer's appreciation which will, no doubt, be appreciated by other foreign residents of the French Concession for your candid expressions upon a matter which is of grave importance to all foreign residents in the French Concession.

I am, etc.,
Ratepayer.

Shanghai, July 26, 1924.

***This is referred to in Notes and Comments—Ed.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE CHINESE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Nearing its conclusion is a course of lectures of unusual interest which has formed part of the curriculum of a "Summer School" held throughout July both for foreigners and Chinese at St. John's University at Jessfield. The lecturer on anthropology has been Professor Shirokogoroff, Ph.D., and his class has been composed of one Chinese, four or five Americans, a German and a Briton—a deplorably small audience (albeit keen as possible)for so distinguished a scientist as the Anthropologist to the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Russian Academy of Sciences at Petrograd.

In explanation of the small attendance (as apart from the inconvenient hour of 3 p.m.) there had apparently been some anticipation that the Professor's command, or rather pronunciation of English might hardly be equal to the occasion. These fears, however, were groundless and after the first lecture which familiarized everyone with certain slight variations in the pronunciation of technical terms, no one had any difficulty in this respect in following the lectures and demonstrations. Indeed, as far as that goes, there were among the four nationalities present four distinct variations in pronouncing many of the terms employed in the lectures. In so cosmopolitan a group it was inevitable and will be until Latin and Greek are standardized.

But to return to my subject. Inquiries crop up from time to time in connexion with this or that feature or characteristic of the race in whose midst we are living, shewing that there are a number of people who would like, if the way were smoothed out, to add to their knowledge under these peculiarly favourable conditions for observation at first hand. It is possible, I undersand, that Professor Shirokogoroff's work may keep him in Shanghai during the forthcoming autumn and winter and it seems therefore a thousand pities if advantage cannot be taken of this admirable opportunity.

The object of my letter is to ascertain whether, if Professor Shirokogoroff were willing to undertake a course of instruction or a series of lectures—say one or two a week at 5.30 at some central place, there would be an adequate attendance of people really interested. The R. A. S. has recently published the results of Professor Shirokogoroff's researches on "Anthropology of Northern Chinese" ($3) and this would certainly form an invaluable background to such a course of lectures as is suggested, although to the relatively uninitiated it may be said to contain some pretty stiff fences to negotiate before rambling along the fairway.

There is so very little opportunity for this sort of thing in Shanghai, that I make no apology for calling attention to the present possibilities through the courtesy of your columns.

I am, etc.,
V. Keen.

Shanghai, July 30, 1924.

MOTOR-BUSES *v.* TRAMS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The advent of the motor-buses will no doubt be hailed with delight by those who have for years reluctantly tolerated the tram cars and the Tramway Company's disregard for the convenience and comfort of its patrons and its camouflaged attempts to please and at the same time to humiliate the Council and the Shanghai public.

To say that the trams and their working system are scandalous is only expressing it mildly. The newly installed gates are a pure sham and the number of by-laws that are being deliberately ignored by the Company and its employees amount almost to a crime.

Now that the motor-buses will soon be at the disposal and choice of the public, let us support them to the extent that sooner or later the Tramway Company will be compelled to "sit up and take notice" There is nothing like competition to stimulate profiteers who sit still and enjoy huge profits at the expense of the suffering public.

I appeal to the people in Shanghai to support the motor-buses as a protest to the disgraceful conditions, etc., of the trams as operated by the Shanghai Tramway Company.

I am, etc.,
Joe Aga.

P. S. I am not a shareholder of the Motor Bus Company, nor am I connected with the organization in any respect.

J. A.

Shanghai, July 29, 1924.

Another victim to the typhoid epidemic at Hongkong, Mr. Jens Christian Christensen, passed away at St. Paul's Hospital last week. Mr. Christensen lived at the same address in Kowloon as Mr. T. C. Jensen, who died a few days ago. Both were employed at the Green Island Cement Works, where Mr. Christensen was a burner, and both were stricken with illness about the same time. Mr. Christensen who was a native of Denmark, had been in the employ of the Cement Co. since March 1922. He was a married man, his wife being at home.

SKIN DISEASE
Begins In The Little Itchy Spot or Rash

BEWARE ECZEMA, ULCERS, VELD SORES, BLOOD-POISON, ETC.

All the more stubborn and disfiguring skin affections start off in simple rashes and eruptions. Every cut, abrasion, burn, etc., is liable to become infected with the germs of ulceration or blood-poison.

Guard your skin against disease by resorting to Zam-Buk at the least sign of trouble. Don't run the risk of using little-known ointments and dressings containing pore-clogging animal fats and mineral drugs.

Owing to its perfect refinement and rare herbal character, Zam-Buk penetrates to the root of skin trouble. Sinking naturally into the pores, it has a soothing, purifying and curative influence on the whole of the underlying tissue.

All sore, eruptive and inflamed conditions are readily overcome by Zam-Buk. It swiftly kills the germs of eczema, itch, psoriasis, ringworm, etc., and frees the skin of poison and disease. Be sure and keep a box of this famous herbal balm always handy and wash with Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap.

SOOTHING - HEALING - ANTISEPTIC

Zam-Buk

Successful for over a Generation!

Zam-Buk is proved absolutely reliable. Whether it be a cut, burn or scald, a festered inflamed or poisoned wound, eczema, itch, ringworm, veld sores, ulcers, piles, abscesses, sore hands, etc., Zam-Buk may be applied with every assurance of speedy benefit and cure.

Medicine dealers and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk

FREE For Sample Box of Zam-Buk send name and address and 6 cents stamp (for return postage) to agents: Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Mention this paper

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 5/16 = Tls. 6.07 at 70.50 = $8.61	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 72 3/8 = Tls. 137.46 at 70.50 = $194.98	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	70.725
Native Interest	16
Copper Cash	273,500
Bar Silver	34 1/2
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 88.45
New York on London	G.4.40 9/16

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
Demand	3/3 9/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	72 1/2
Demand	72 3/8
PARIS—	
Demand	1433
INDIA—	
Demand	225 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73 1/2
JAPAN—	
Demand	57
BATAVIA—	
Demand	194 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71 1/2

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/4
4 m/s. credits	3/4 3/8
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4 7/16
6 m/s. credits	3/5 1/8
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5 1/4
NEW YORK—	
Demand	73 1/4
4 m/s. Credits	75
4 m/s. Docs.	75 1/2
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1500
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3 1/2
New York T.T.	72 1/2

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUG.

Hk. Tls. 5.48 at 3/3 5/16	£1
„ 1 at 1408	Frs. 15.69
„ 1.25 at 71 7/8	Gold $1
„ 1 at 58 3/8	Yen 1.91
„ 1 at 227 3/8	Rupees 2.53
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.50	It. Lire 18.38
Marks and Roubles	no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

Aug. 1.

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$195.71
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.63
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.98
Yen. 100.00	= S'hai.	$80.74

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$192.61
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.48
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.71
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$78.87

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for August 1:—

It. Lire 16.70	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.90	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.45	Yen. 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates August 1. Nominal:—

Tl. I.: Norw. Kr.:	5,22
Tl. I.: Swed. Kr.:	2,63
Tl. I.: Dan. Kr.:	4,37

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 2.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,082,000 and $42,850,000. These figures include Tls. 4,720,000 and $20,750,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—

80 bars from America
85 „ „ London

145 bars

Shipments were:—

56 bars to Bombay

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—

Tls. 420,000 Mex. Dollars melted
350,000 Small coins melted

Tls. 770,000

Shipments were:—

Tls. 500,000 to Canton
180,000 „ Bombay
130,000 „ Foochow

TTls. 810,000

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—

$660,000 from River Ports
300,000 „ Hankow
130,000 „ Hangchow
100,000 „ Tientsin
100,000 „ Soochow

$1,290,000

Shipments were:—

$600,000 to be melted

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34 1/2d. ready and 34 1/16d. forward, against 34 7/16d. ready and 34 5/16d. forward a week ago, showing rises of 1/16d. and 1/8d. on the respective prices. During the week the price went as high as 34 3/8d. ready and 34 5/8d. forward. China is reported as having sold and the Continent was a buyer, but apparently not to the same extent as during the previous week. India was also reported as a buyer.

Bars in stock 2,622, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 391 lakhs and $428 1/2 lakhs, against Tls. 390 1/2 lakhs and $420 1/2 lakhs last week, and Tls. 231 lakhs and $289 lakhs on July 31, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3 1/4d. On Saturday it opened at T.T. 3/3 1/4d., where it still remains. Yesterday morning the market opened uncertain, with doubtful sellers at 3/3 5/16d. for August, 3/3 5/8d. September and 3/3 11/16d. October, but shortly after the opening, on the price of gold bars going down, the sterling market steadied up a little. The market closed for the tiffin interval still with doubtful sellers at T.T. 3/3 5/16d. for August, but forward rates are steadier, with sellers T.T. 3/3 11/16d. September and 3/3 3/4d. October. Sellers of Gold $ T.T. 72 1/2 August, 72 5/8 September, 72 3/4 October not much doing. Speculators are estimated to be oversold Y.8,00,000 and £500,000.

THE SILVER MARKET

Profit-Taking Caused by Increased Stocks in Shanghai

Reporting from London on June 25, on the silver market, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

Prices have been disposed to sag, owing chiefly to the reluctance of buyers rather than pressure to sell. There has, in fact, been a slight decline each day since the 18th instant, the fall amounting to 1/16d. The news of the considerable increase in the Shanghai stock caused some profit-taking on the part of local bull operators and this accentuated the easiness which was apparent. Indian bazaar rates are well below parity and business in that quarter is not active just now, although the monsoon appears to be pursuing a favourable course. America has been usually a seller. Continental inquiry is still fitful.

"The Times" Vienna correspondent states that "the Austrian new schilling, of the nominal value of 10,000 kroner and a silver value of 8,000 kroner, or, roughly 6 1/2d., which is being issued to the public over the counters of the Austrian National Bank since Monday last, is, according to the *'Neue Freie Presse,'* being stored away, or passed on at a premium of as much as 75 per cent., with the same avidity as that with which the silver kroner was hoarded by the masses during the war." The above news reveals that the putting of new coins composed of precious metal into circulation is a delicate operation after a period of currency reconstruction. Any novel coinage evokes a special demand in normal conditions; how much more so when paper and other almost valueless material for currency is being superseded by metal possessing intrinsic worth. As the time chosen for such new emissions as the above is when the authorities are desirous of creating confidence in a new currency system, obviously the issue of the coins must continue until a reasonable quantity remains in circulation at their nominal value. Hence it is not unreasonable to deduce that those Continental countries which have embarked upon a policy of minting silver coins must continue to do so even though many are at first hoarded, or lose the advantage of the preliminary step they have taken.

The "Wall Street Journal," under date of the 4th instant, stated that when the German Government inaugurated its recent coinage policy, to mint 600,000,000 marks in silver coins, Reichsbank silver stocks were sufficient to meet the needs of the first emission of 300,000,000, but that the metal for the second 300,000,000 will have to be purchased in the open market.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/16d. and 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on June 25, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 18th instant, amounted to £126,406,390, as compared with £126,383,985 on the previous Wednesday. A fair proportion of the moderate amount of gold on offer this week has been taken for India.

The discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India was reduced on the 19th instant from 7 to 6 per cent.

The National City Bank of New York Bulletin thus refers to the gold embarrassment of the United States:—

"The movement of gold is proof in itself in our relations with the rest of the world that the balance of current payments is running to the United States. The record of merchandise trade shows an excess of exports over imports of $692,860,593 in the ten months from July 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924. Great Britain has made payments on her debt in the last twelve months aggregating $161,000,000. The other factors doubtless yield a balance against us, but not large enough to keep gold from coming. That this unbalanced situation, with gold flowing from where it is needed to where it is not needed, will continue indefinitely nobody believes, but it can be stopped only by a change in relative price levels, which will turn the merchandise balance against us or by greatly increased purchases of foreign securities in the United States."

It will be noted that the Bulletin is of the opinion that international loans by the United States would be, as we have pointed out in former letters, the readiest solution of the impasse. As regards the other alternative, we fear that, even if the level of prices in the United States rose, the existence of so strong a tariff wall might check that freedom of imports which otherwise would tend to reverse the balance of trade and stop the influx of gold.

We append figures relating to Indian trade (private account) for May (in lakhs of rupees):—

	Exports	Imports
Merchandise	2905	2060
Gold	2	295
Silver	34	242
	Net Exports	Net Imports
Merchandise	845	—
Gold	—	293
Silver	—	208
	Total Net Exports	344

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Cotton Slack, but a Revival in Yarn: A Busy Week in Piece Goods

Aug. 2.

Cotton has not produced any excitement locally during the past week, but yarn was a little more interesting. The produce market once more has fallen absolutely flat. The only section reporting really good news was piece goods, there being distinct revival both in the indent houses and the auction rooms, the interior demand being particularly noticeable.

Piece Goods.

Tientsin, of course, still is exercising a considerable measure of caution, in view of the threatening inundation, but there has been a greatly improved demand from all other districts, especially from Szechuan and the lower Yangtze ports, whilst Tsingtao has shown a liking for speculation. The result has been overlooked, either as regards private sales or auction business, that the speculative element has been largely responsible for the improved values, the general rise of the past four weeks to a great extent being the result of the steady strengthening of cotton, an increase of 530 points on the New York quotations being reflected in a proportionate rise in local quotations. In the last few days there has again been a big drop in New York, so it is quite to be expected that we shall see a reaction next week. On the other hand, all the markets except those affected by the floods are buying freely and stocks remain small.

Cotton. Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—Very little business has been done during the week, beyond some speculation in futures based on the American quotations. There were no official quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday, but Shensi is put nominally at Tls. 47 to Tls. 48. Up to the present the conditions for the growing crop have been almost ideal, but just now rain is badly needed in many districts.

Yarn.—There was a welcome revival of interest during the week and quite fair quantities were sold, notably to Szechuan. There were no official quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday.

American Cotton.—There is still considerable variation in reports as to the crops. One reliable private estimate puts the condition at 69 per cent. of normal and the total crop at 12,250,000 bales, the same firm's previous estimate having been 68 per cent. and 11,200,000 bales. Another firm drops the estimate to 63.3 per cent. Heavy rains are reported from Texas. There is a growing tendency for demands for spot cotton. In the early part of the week New York quotations continued to rise, but in the last few days there has been a sudden and heavy fall, only partly offset by a slight rise induced by unfavourable crop reports, though the latest figures still are higher than last week's. The market closed firm on Thursday at the following quotations:—October, 28.87; December, 28.17; January, 27.97; March, 28.30; May, 28.40; spot, 32.40. Highest October, 28.93; lowest, 27.57. On the same day the Liverpool market was easier, at the following quotations:—Fully middling, spot, 18.59; October, 16.18; January, 15.78.

Egyptian Cotton.—Sakellarides, November, 43.52.

Sampin.—The closing prices on the Osaka Exchange yesterday afternoon were:—August, Y. 321.60; September, Y. 317; October, Y. 313.80; November, Y. 311.10; December, Y. 309; January, Y. 307; February, Y. 306.80.

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, in their weekly report, issued yesterday, state:

China Cotton.—Fluctuations during the past week have again been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been upward and the net result of the week has been a moderate advance. As to the future outlook, the course of the market will be dependent on weather conditions, especially during the critical months of August and September, and it would be useless to express any decided opinion. The trade's attention from now on to picking time will be centred not only on weather conditions but also on possible damage from insects, bollweevil, etc. While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations, the progress of the crops in the American, Indian and China cotton belts will continue to be the chief basis for important prices.

EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Tungchow, July 27.—The weather has continued clear and warm and the crop is generally clean. What is needed within the next few days is good heavy showers in order to improve general conditions.

Shanghai and districts, July 28.—In these sections the wheather has been too hot and dry, and complaints are general of too much sunshire; it is of utmost importance that we have rain without further delay.

Chêkiang Province, July 27.—The weather throughout this province at present is entirely too hot and dry for the condition of the plant. What is essentially needed in the near future is good heavy showers in order to put new life in the plants.

Yangtze Valley, July 26.—Weather fine. Crop reports are favourable; the last rainfall was very benefical to the crop.

Honan, Hupeh and Hunan Provinces, July 25.—It is reported that about 400 li of cotton fields has been flooded. Crop accounts less favourable.

Shantung and Chihli Provinces, July 26.—On account of the continued heavy rains and rapid rise of the river around Paotingfu and Chêkiachwang districts the new crop has already been damaged about 10 per cent. Dry, hot weather is badly needed, otherwise the outlook will be serious.

Yarn.—As was to be expected, we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week. Prices advanced from two to three taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. In all some 9,000 to 10,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been booked for export to Szechuan, Canton, Swatow, Newchwang, Wuhu, Fukien, Ningpo, Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangse and northern ports, and over 4,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded, this being the first real demand in our market for some time past. In summing up the situation, therefore, we are still of the opinion that we look for better markets in the future.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., in their weekly report, issued yesterday, state:—

China Cotton.—While the quantities of spot cotton absorbed by spinners during the past week may be considered negligible, prices, however, ruled higher and continue to be firm at the close, being buoyed up in trend by the advancing tendency in the values of the local staple for distant deliveries and the absence for the time being of any opportunity to draw on foreign supplies at more reasonable or even at the same rates as those ruling on the domestic growth. Weather conditions from later reports to hand, while not altogether as would be desired, may on the whole be considered as having been so far favourable and if similar conditions were to prevail, without any untoward circumtances intervening, a fair average yield of good quality cotton may be expected during the coming season. As to the future trend of prices, which is at all times dependent on many factors, it would be ridiculous to attempt any prognostication at this time, having regard to the hazard and vicissitudes the plant is exposed to during the month of August, which is its most critical period of existence, and we would therefore advise greater vigilance from day to day in deciding for supplies for future deliveries. Tone of the market, firm.

Produce.

All the produce markets during the past week have been lifeless. The only inquiries reported have been for groundnuts, but, by reason of the lack of supplies, business has been impossible.

RAILWAY REVENUES

The "Chinese Economic Bulletin" gives the following statement of the operating revenue of Chinese Government Railways during March:—

	Revenue	Compared with March, 1923 Increase	Decrease
Peking-Hankow	$3,088,449	$1,014,866	
Peking-Mukden	1,732,697	183,592	
Tientsin-Pukou	1,878,846	274,229	
Peking-Suiyuan	924,727	243,824	
Shanghai-Nanking	782,792	58,235	
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	377,087		$ 18,637
Chengting-Taiyuan	593,855	173,889	
Canton-Kowloon	8,950		112,395
Kirin-Changchun	333,018	42,733	
Taokow-Chinghua	125,373	11,642	
Lungchow-Haichow	345,582	100,801	
Kaifeng-Honan	272,886	18,023	
Hupeh-Hunan	175,765		1,254
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	54,963	66,897	
Changchow-Amoy	197		14,357
Szepingkai-Taonan	280,740	182,057	
Kiaochow-Tsinan	947,556	125,452	
Total	12,023,483	2,436,420	136,634
Net increase		2,299,777	

SHANHGAI TUG & LIGHTER

The Directors of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. inform us that at a meeting of their Board held on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to recommend an interim dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. (Tls. 1.75) on 10,000 Preference Shares and Tls. 3 per share on 20,000 Ordinary Shares.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 19, amounted to 87,074 tons and the sales during the same period, to 75,324 tons.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—A General Meeting will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, will be payable on August 11, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 28 to August 9, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd.—The Final General Meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.45 p.m.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 per minim

100,000 Shares of £1 each allotable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C., on or before July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.—An Interim Dividend has been declared for the year ending December 31, 1924, and will be payable on Monday, August 18, 1924, at 20 cents per share on the Old Shares and 15 cents per share on New Shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 11 to 16, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. An Interim Dividend of Taels 1.50 per share for the half year ended June 30, 1924, of 3½% (Tls. 1.75) on Preference shares and Tls. 3.—per share on Ordinary shares. Payable on and after August 19, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 9 to 18, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim of Tls. 3 per share will be paid to shareholders on the Register of the Company on August 21, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending August 1, 1924.

No. 24/30

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Reuter's Complete Phrase Code.
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Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building

Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

Business on the local Stock Exchange has been quiet during the week, but generally have been steady. "Rubbers" have improved [illegible] will be seen of raw rubber last quoted on the London and Singapore markets [illegible] respectively, and sellers of "Rubbers" are scarce at present quotations.

London quotations indicate a little firmer market [illegible] us by cable :—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£	72. 10. 0	(Middle Price)
" " " " " " " F.I.		70. 10. 0	" ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " "		[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " " " " " "		[illegible]	[illegible]
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		1. 15. 0	(Middle Price)
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co., Ltd. (Daily)		1. 9. 6	" "
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"		2. 16. 6	" "
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"		4. 3. 3	" "
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"		5. 8. 9	" "
P. & O. Banking Corporation		11. 7. 6	(Sellers)
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ltd.		6. 9. 3	"
" " 5% Debns.		31. 0. 0	"
Chinese Government 5% Loan [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London today is 3 31/32.

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JULY		26th		28th		29th		30th		31st		1st	
		Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS													
S'hai Kedah Plant., Ltd.	Tls.	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padang Rub. Est., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karan Rub. Est. Co., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungei Rub. Est., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kota Bahree R. E., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	0.55	..	0.57½	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.35	..	..	..	..	..
Ulangtee Rub. Co., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	..
Batu Anam R. E., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS													
Chinese 5% Reorg. Loan B.I.	£	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank	$	1120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanekats (combined)	Tls.	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co., Ltd.	"	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell Transport Trdg. Co., "B"	£	..	..	..	84/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chin. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913 F.I.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71½	..	..	..	..
S'hai Loan & Invest. Co., Ltd.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	..
Chinese Eng. & Mng. Co., "B"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21½	..
COTTONS													
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Ld. (New)	Tls.	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES													
F. M. C. 8% 1921 Debs.	.. Tls.	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 7% 1919	"	103½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Race Club 6½%, Debs.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 1, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Date of Div.
BANKS.										
London	£	132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1200			61	400,000	H $125			
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£	19 3/16		£20		600,000	£5			
								Dec.	Interim £2 less I/T, 1924	11-2-24
								Dec.	Final £1 less I/T (mkg. £1 0s. 6d. Total for the Year £3)	30-4-24
INSURANCE.										
[illegible]		[illegible]			5	200,000	£10			
								Dec.	Interim £2 less I/T, 1924	24-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T	136				10,000	£15			
								Dec.	Final 20s. (mkgs. 36s.) ex 1923 Work a/c. and	30-4-24
[illegible] Insurance Agencies, Ltd.		[illegible]			20	250,000	$10			
								Dec.	5% [illegible]	[illegible]
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.		22			10	50,000	T20			
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H $	575	675			10,000	$ H $200	Dec.	Final H $222 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work a/c.	
									Interim H $75 ex 1923 Work a/c.	24-7-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H $	600	625			2,000	$ H $200	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H $	150	150			20,000	A H $100	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500				14,000	F500			
								Dec.	F101, [illegible]	[illegible]
								Dec.	$3,764,130	None. Floated 1912
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd. (6% cum. pref.	H $	38	37½		2)	120,000	$5			
	H $	140				100,000	$5			
[illegible] Transport & Trading Co. (7% cum.						[illegible]	$1			
					21	[illegible]	$10			
					57	10,000	$1			
							T5	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (7% pref.	T	51½				10,000	T50			
								Dec.	Final Ord. T1.50 (mkgs. T3, 1923)	11-2-24
								Dec.	Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3, 1923)	11-2-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T	91			47)	56,700	T75			
							T98,857	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
							T2,000,000			
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	H $	151		150	$	80,000	H $50	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							H $419,750			
							H $4,081,698			
New Engg. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.	T	6½			42)	500,000	T5			
(8% pref.	T	5½			65)	500,000	T5			
								Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
							T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24
							T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T	198½			$31)	40,000	T100			
							T3,480			
							T200,000			
							T1,035,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H $	200	202½			30,000	H $50			
							H $290,815			
							H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
							H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	£	12/-	11/3	14/6	24)	500,000	G $10			
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer).	T	21½	21¼	£3:14:9	††64)	2,000,000	$1			
London	£		£3:11:9					June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	H $	5		5		200,000	£1	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon No 24)	1-5-24
							£23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
							£4,873			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T	115	115½		‡)	78,000	T50			
							T34,410			
							T275,000			
							T2,289,317	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. (New Reg.)	H $	115	114		‡68)	400,000	H $25			
							H $157,887			
							H $250,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares (mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	28-1-24
							H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H $	22½		22½		150,000	H $10			
							H $158,229			
							H $450,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6				3,674	T20			
							H $21,488	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							T2,946			
							T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T	115	110		‡23)	18,000	T100			
							T9,269			
							T20,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
			17½ old				T375,000			
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	H $	17 new	17		33)	500,000	H $10			
							H $85,238	Dec.	Final H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000 shares (mkg. H $2 (old)	24-3-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53		50	14)	400,000	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			‡18)	10,000	G $100	Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
									1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc. (ord.	G $	10				††100,000	G $10			
(pref.	G $	10					G $10		Ord. Pref. 1st gr; 1923, 12%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	5½	4½			70,000	$1 at T9			
							T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10								
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	2.30			‡62)	500,000	T1	Oct.		
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5.35	5.20		12)	400,000	10s.			
							T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
					4)	500,000	10s.			
							T12,442			
							T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	21								
							T16,223			
					27)	30,000	T10			
							T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg; T2½), 1922-23	28-12-23
							T69,960			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T	0.65				400,000	T1			
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.87½								
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50	0.45		69)	500,000	T1	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.87½			28)	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
						400,000	T0.90	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
							T3,505	Dec.		
							T17,973	Dec.		
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld.	T	4½					T12,000			
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			39)	35,000	£1		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld.	T	2				675,000	T1	$ (Loss)	T13,436	Oct.
					25)	500,000	2s.—T0.75		2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
							T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½					T16,988	Dec.		
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	8½	8½		19)	350,000	T1			
					†48)	750,000	T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	9-4-24
							T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	8½	8½						2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in $ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Kali Gludik Coffee Estate, Ld.	T	5½	5½		8)	85,000	21 at 2/3½			
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	2.40				70,000	T5			
					35)	15,000	T10			
							T17,215			
							T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)	18-4-24
									Incorporated 1923	
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	4	4			25,000	T10		(T0.50, 1922	19-4-23
							T6,077			
							T4,023	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	17-7-23
Kota Bahree Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T	0.87½	0.92½				T7,766			
Kuantan Rubber Plantations, Ld.	T	10	10½			200,000	T1	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	
					38)	70,000	T30,000	June		1-6-23
							T2,333,333			

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, July 31, 1924.

Spot	... ...	42⅞ cents
Aug./Sept.	... ...	43⅜ ,,
Oct./Dec.	... ...	44 ,,

Market steady.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int. %	Payable
(1905	5 to 20	3-4-24	T97	d 820,000	6 June-Dec.
1907	do.	19-2-24	T97	562,500	6 do.
1908	do.	..	..	375,000	6 do.
1909	do.	15-3-24	T98	300,000	6 do.
1910	do.	1-4-24	T98	450,000	6 do.
1911	10 to 30	3-5-24	T97	2,000,000	6 do.
1912	do.	3-5-24	T97	2,000,000	6 do.
1913	10 to 30	19-2-24	T97	600,000	6 do.
S'hai Municipal 1914	10 to 30	19-2-24	T97	600,000	6 do.
Council 1919	do.	19-2-24	T97	600,000	6 do.
1920	do.	..	..	6,000,000	6 do.
1921	do.	1-2-24	T98	2,000,000	6 do.
1922	do.	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
1923	do.	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
1924	do.	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
1911	do.	4-2-24	T98	500,000	6 Mar.-Sept.
1912	do.	12-2-24	T98	500,000	6 do.
French Municipal 1916	10	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
Council 1921	do.	26-2-24	T98	2,000,000	6 do.
1924	do.	17-10-23	T95	T500,000	7 Feb.-Aug.
1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8 June-Dec.
S'hai Water 1922	do.	6-6-22	T103	£ T500,000	8 do.
works Co., Ltd. 1922	do.	2-10-23	T105	T1,000,000	7 do.
1903	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	£ 800,000	6 do.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int. %	Payable
(1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6 June-Dec.
1911	do.	..	..	..	6 do.
1913	do.	..	..	..	6 do.
1914	do.	..	..	..	6 do.
1919	do.	..	..	..	6 do.
1920	do.	..	..	..	6 do.
1921	do.	11-7-24	T98	250,000	6 do.
1922	do.	..	..	250,000	6 do.
1923	do.	..	..	250,000	6 do.
1924	do.	..	..	250,000	6 do.
1914	5 to 20	22-4-24	T98	2,000,000	6 Mar.-Sept.
1919	do.	9-4-24	T98	2,000,000	6 do.
1920	do.	1-4-24	T98	2,000,000	6 do.
1921	do.	1-4-24	T98	2,000,000	6 do.
1922	do.	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
1923	do.	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
1924	do.	..	..	2,000,000	6 do.
1914	5 to 20	7-8-23	T98	500,000	6 June-Dec.
1923	do.	..	..	1,000,000	6 do.
1924	do.	..	..	1,000,000	6 do.
1915	1	..	..	50,000	7 Feb.-Aug.
1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k T230,000	7 Jan.-July
1922	5 to 20	..	..	l T500,000	7 Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls.65,100; c—Tls 51,100; d—Tls.34,100; e—Tls.68,500; f—Tls.262,400; g—Tls.189,800; h—Tls.92,300; i—$18,90
—Tls. 500,000; j—Tls. 18,900; k—Tls. 468,000; m—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	1924: June	Total output this fin'yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	190,000
Amherst (New)..	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.83d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	353,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	1,005,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	86,800
Bukit Tob Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	83,800
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,856	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	71,500
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	287,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	122,400
Chempedak	£35,000	Oct.	145,769	163,003	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	91,500
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	151,923	145,828	..	11.09d.	134,014	11,400	13,000	11,400	169,814
Consolidated (1914)... ..	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	291,473
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	148,023
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0¼d.	232,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	487,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	401,900
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†20.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	43,719
Karah	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	78,576	84,000	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	21,390
Kota Bahroe (1921).. ..	,, 300,000	June	138,330	339,970	..	..	236,203	19,640	22,670	27,575	306,288
Kroewoek	£70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	340,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gls.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	622,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	25,000
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	6,405	6,204	8,370	20,979	
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	37,535	5,956	7,523	51,014	
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	83,700
Samangga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)..	,, 100,000	June	179,665	142,000	115,183	11.37d.	150,509	8,200	..	3,100	161,809
Semambu	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	18,000	82,300
Senawang (1921)	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*17.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	93,700
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	23,535	196,392
S'hai-Kiebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.33d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,100	34,400
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	60, 10	7,983	20,331	24,716	113,570
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	209,881	188,016	..	..	146,726	11,400	14,200	15,000	187,326
S'hai Seremben	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	115,112	..	9½d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	61,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,839	679,710	650,000	Gls.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	415,546
Sua-Manggis	,, 230,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	17.20	..	8,922	8,828	8,202	25,952
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	308,073	296,568	229,000	11.61d.	182,427	10,769	18,512	17,583	229,291
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	*430	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,813	42,045
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	395,900	303,700	..	7.52d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	79,000
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	193,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,000	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	355,600

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense. † Straits $ cents.

Soo Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T	0.85	0.55			500,000	T1											
Semambu Rubber Este., Ltd.	T	0.85	0.85			500,000	T1											
Senawang Rubber Este.(ord. Co. (1921), Ltd. (12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.75				700,000	T1											
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T					500,000	T1											
S'hai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.85				300,000	T1											
S'hai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. ord	T	0.50			63	400,000	T1											
,, 8% cum. part. pref.	T	3			67	100,000	T1											
	T	7½			34	400,000	T1											
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.75			13	315,000	T1											
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.30	0.30			30,000	T10											
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T	105	102½		22)	30,000	T10											
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	2.65	11			200,000	T1											
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.70				325,000	T1											
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	6	6½		7)	30,000	T20											
Sungei Mentjirim (1913), Ltd.	T	0.50																
Taiping Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.52	0.55		30	66,000	T1											
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.80	0.85			100,000	T1											
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	2.40	2.20		154)	750,000	T1											
					32)	300,000	10s.											

COTTONS, ETC.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T	12	13		15)	1,50,000	T1											
,, (8% cum. pref.	T	10			42)	70,000	T1											
Soochow Textile Mills, Ltd.																		
Textile Mills, Ltd. ord.						80,000	T10											
Pref.	T				50)	200,000	T1											
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shang-					30	150,000	T10											
hai Textile Mills)																		

INDUSTRIAL.

British-American Tobacco (N.S.																		
Co. Ltd.																		
,, 5% cum. pref.																		
Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.																		
Chee Hsin Saw & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.																		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.																		
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.																		
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.																		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	H$	6	6½		22½ old	600,000	H$7.50											
Kiangsu Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd.																		
Kiangsu Textile Mills, Ltd.																		
Kung Yik Cotton Mill, Ltd.																		
Lee Hsing Co., Ltd.																		
Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd.																		
Ningpo Electric Light, Power & Water Co., Ltd.																		
Ningpo Textile Mills, Ltd.																		
Ocean Island Garment Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Electric Power Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Power Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Woollen Mills, Ltd.																		
Shanghai Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.																		
Shanghai Yarn & Cotton Mill, Ltd.																		
Shanghai Yu Yuen Cotton Mill, Ltd.																		
Shanghai Yu Yuen Textile Mill, Ltd.																		
Shanghai Yu Yuen Weaving Co., Ltd.																		
Shanghai Yu Yuen Yarn Mill, Ltd.																		
Soochow Textile Mills, Ltd.																		
Textile Mills, Ltd.																		
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shang-																		
hai Textile Mills)																		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	T	4	4		4)	200,000	T1											
Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO.

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld., was held at the company's offices, 150 Broadway, on Monday. Mr. John Prentice the Chairman, presided, and was supported by Messrs. P. L. Knight, A Brooke Smith and H. M. Tibbey (directors); there were 6,443 shares represented.

The Chairman said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days with your permission we will take them as read. The serious depression in shipping, shipbuilding, etc., continued during the whole year and up to the present there are still no strong signs of improvement. Considering the conditions ruling, the result of the year's working may be considered satisfactory. The net profit for the year including the amount brought forward from last years accounts, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities to Tls. 647,456.84. This amount your directors recommend to be dealt with as following, viz:—

	Taels.
Pay a Dividend of Tls. 9.00 per share (12 per cent) absorbing	496,800.00
Add to Depreciation account (Bringing it up to Tls. 750,000.-)	52,000.00
And carry to new account	98,656.84
Taels.	647,456.84

We trust these recommendations will meet with your approval. We did not think it necessary to add anything to the special reserve fund which now stands at Tls 1,250,-000. Maintenance has in all departments as usual, been charged to working account. The alterations to the Cosmopolitan Dock were still suspended during the year but as the conditions which caused the suspension are improving, the work will be resumed shortly. Before moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, I will be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. A. Brooke Smith seconded:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to April 30, 1924, as printed and circulated, be adopted and passed, and that the directors be authorized to pay a dividend for the year of Tls. 9 per share to shareholders on the register at date." Carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also carried:—

"That Mr. John Prentice and Mr. H. W. Lester be re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke; seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the current year. —Proposed by H. V. Wilkinson; second by Mr. I. Mason.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke and seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox.

THE Japan Seamen's Union has long been agitating for a law requiring the installation of wireless on all ocean-going vessels. The Matsuyama Maru disaster will strengthen this plea for the additional security that radio can give to seafaring men.

WEST END ESTATES, LD.

Capital to be Increased to Tls. 1,000,000

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the West End Estates, Ld., was held at the company's head office, 38 Kiangse Road, on Wednesday, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting on June 28, 1924, as a special resolution.

Mr. H. M. Cumine (chairman) presided, supported by Mr. P. L. Bojesen and Mr. C. K. Graves (directors). The attendance represented 9,759 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The purpose of this meeting is well known to you, as I explained it to you when we last met. We are here to-day merely to conform to the requirements of the Companies' Ordinances, which make it necessary for us to submit to you the resolution already passed by you at the last extraordinary meeting for confirmation as a special resolution. I shall therefore not take up your time more than necessary. I will now propose the resolution for confirmation as a special resolution:—

That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 1,000,-000 by the creation of 90,000 shares of Tls. 10 each, ranking in dividend and in all respects *pari passu* with the existing shares of the company.

Mr. P. L. Bojesen seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. This was all the business of the meeting.

THE Hangchow Telegraph Office has decided to establish a long-distance telephone service between Hangchow and Shaohsing.

THE Commission on Means of Communications at Mukden has decided to inaugurate a University of Communications for the Three Eastern Provinces. There will be six courses at the University—devoted to Aeronautics, Railways, Telegraphs, Electrictly Telephones and Wireless.

NEW York is to have next year the "largest building in the world devoted exclusively to amusement," to take the place of the historic Madison Square Garden, which will be pulled down in August, 1925, to make room for an office building. According to Mr. "Tex" Rickard, the sports promoter, who is behind the enterprise, the new structure will be situated on the site of the old tramway sheds in Eighth Avenue, between 49th and 50th Streets, a property which Mr. Rickard and his associates recently bought for $2,000,000 (£400,000). The new building will cost $3,000,000 (£600,000). Work upon it will be begun immediately, in the hope of having it completed by October, 1925. There will be an arena 400ft. long and 200ft. wide, with a seating capacity of 25,000, or nearly twice that of the Madison Square Garden, which was 14,000. The equipment will include a very large swimming pool, which in winter will be used for hockey contests. It is expected that the building will also be used for circuses, boxing carnivals, the horse show, six-day bicycle races, industrial exhibitions, and political conventions.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

SELECT LIST OF STORY BOOKS AND FICTION FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION

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Grizzly King	James Oliver Curwood	Long Chance	Peter B. Kyne
Guinea Girl	Norman Davey	Long Shadow	B. M. Bower
Gunlight	William Macleod Raine	Lookout Man	B. M. Bower
Harvester	Gene Stratton-Porter	Madeline of the Desert	Arthur Weigall
Jerry, Junior	Jean Webster	Main Street	Sinclair Lewis
Joseph Vance	Wm. de Morgan	Man from Glengarry	Ralph Connor
Jungle Tales of Tarzan	Edgar Rice Burroughs	Man in Lower Ten	Mary Roberts Rinehart
Just David	Eleanor H. Porter	Man of the Forest	Zane Grey
Just Patty	Jean Webster	Martie, the Unconquered	Kathleen Norris
Katharine Lauderdale	F. Marion Crawford	Masters of Men	Morgan Robertson
Kazan	James Oliver Curwood	Michael, Brother of Jerry	Jack London
Key Note	Clara Louise Burnham	Michael O'Halloran (photo-play edition)	Gene Stratton-Porter
Kindred of the Dust	Peter B. Kyne	Mistress of Shenstone (photo-play edition)	Florence L. Barclay
Laddie	Gene Stratton-Porter	Monsieur Beaucaire	Booth Tarkington
Lamp in the Desert	Ethel M. Dell	Mother Carey's Chickens	Kate Douglas Wiggin
Last of the Great Scouts	H. C. Wetmore and Zane Grey	Mountebank	William J. Locke
Last of the Plainsmen	Zane Grey	Much Ado about Peter	Jean Webster
Lavender and Old Lace	Myrtle Reed	Mysterious Rider	Zane Grey
Light of Western Stars	Zane Grey	Mystery Mind	Arthur B. Reeve
Little Lady of the Big House	Jack London	New Chronicles of Rebecca	Kate Douglas Wiggin
Little Minister	James M. Barrie	Nomads of the North	James Oliver Curwood
Little Old New York	Rida Johnson Young	Octopus	Frank Norris
Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come	John Fox, Jr.	Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END CRICKET

Decisive Victories for Race Club and Parsee Teams: H. B. Ollerdessen's Century

Shanghai Cricket Club *v.* Shanghai Race Club.

This game, played on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground on Saturday afternoon, provided cricket of so one-sided a nature as to take away much of the interest that this annual match usually provides.

If the Cricket Club team was weak in batting—having only five men with any pretensions to run-getting, it was weaker still in bowling, and with the Race Club putting in the field a good all-round 11, it was not surprising that the S.C.C. was badly beaten.

Scores and analyses:—

S. C. C.

A. J. W. Evans, c. Muriel, b. Leach	7
H. H. Morris, c. Baker, b. Leach	27
D. Burn, b. Leach	0
W. C. G. Clifford, b. O'Hara	0
E. R. Duckitt, c. and b. Leach	5
G. C. Beaumont, b. O'Hara	8
D. R. Mackintosh, run out	7
A. H. Leslie, run out	4
H. C. B. Peck, not out	6
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Bichard, b. O'Hara	0
E. G. Barnes, Bichard, b. Leach	5
Extras	5
Total	73

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
W. E. O'Hara	12	1	33	3
D. W. Leach	11	0	35	5

Shanghai Race Club

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Rawsthorne	111
G. F. H. Bichard, c. and b. Beaumont	12
D. W. Leach, st. Barnes, b. Morris	70
H. E. Muriel, not out	59
E. C. Baker, not out	22
Extras	12
C. Knight, J. R. Harder, T.A.T. Begg, L. Goldman, and Dr. W. E. O'Hara did not bat	
Total (for 3)	286

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
T. L. Rawsthorne	13	0	62	1
G. C. Beaumont	12	1	45	1
H. C. B. Peck	7	0	64	0
W. C. G. Clifford	5	0	27	0
D. Burn	3	0	19	0
H. H. Morris	6	1	19	1
E. R. Duckitt	5	0	38	0

Parsee C. C. *v.* Shanghai Recreation Club

Further indication of the comparative innocuousness of the attack of the Shanghai Recreation Club at present was furnished in this match on Saturday, when the Recs' bowling was at times made to appear very cheap indeed. The Parsees batted first and Divecha and J. H. Bhoora went for the bowling to great effect, Divecha compiling an attractive 96 and then being run out, and Bhoora getting a bright 62. With the score at 219 for seven, the Parsees declared.

The Recs, on going to the wicket, could do comparatively little against the bowling of the brothers Shroff and were all out for 106, which included 17 extras.

Scores and analyses:—

Parsees.

M. B. Divecha, run out	96
S. F. Shroff, b. Jensen	8
J. H. Bhoora, c. Brandt, b. Jensen	62
C. H. Bhoora, c. T. Madar, b. Quayle	22
R. F. Shroff, c. T. Madar, b. Quayle	11
V. F. Viccajee, run out	0
E. D. Dami, c. Brandt, b. Ollerdessen	4
N. S. Karanjia, not out	3
Extras	13
J. D. Noria, B. S. Khambaka and P. D. Tata did not bat.	
Total (for 7)	219

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
J. A. Quayle	15	4	42	2
C. E. Ollerdessen	23.5	2	100	1
G. V. Jensen	11	0	40	2
W. T. Manley	3	0	24	0

S. R. C.

G. Madar, b. S. F. Shroff	4
R. J. S. Brandt, c. Kranjia, S. F. Shroff	31
V. Evans, l.b.w., R. F. Shroff	15
J. A. Quayle, b. S. F. Shroff	4
T. Madar, c. S. F. Shroff, R. F. Shroff	0
A. J. Willis, c. C. Bhoora, S. F. Shroff	23
W. T. Manley, b. S. F. Shroff	6
C. E. Ollerdessen, b. S. F. Shroff	4
T. V. Tensen, b. S. F. Shroff	0
L. P. Quincey, b. R. F. Shroff	1
J. R. Johanssen, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	106

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W
C. H. Bhoora	7	0	36	0
S. F. Shroff	15	1	41	7
R. F. Shroff	7	4	12	3

LAWN TENNIS

The Davis Cup Competition: France's Decisive Victory Against Britain

London, July 26.

At Eastbourne to-day in the semi-final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition, Cochet (France) beat Kingscote (Britain) 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. Lacoste (France) beat Gilbert (Britain) 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

Borotra was unable to play and Cochet replaced him. Kingscote was shaky at the start, but quickly adapted himself to the difficult, soft court. Cochet in the second set found his stride. He played a much more severe game and was excellent overhead. Kingscote lost many aces in the net, driving with a downward-sweeping racquet. Cochet was very steady and magnificent volleying won him the final set. Kingscote was hitting wildly in this set.

Gilbert was better than the score indicates. The Frenchman had several lucky shots which hit the net-cord, though he cross-volleyed beautifully. Gilbert frequently found the net and Lacoste gradually asserted his superiority.

A team of Yale and Harvard students to-day defeated a northern lawn tennis team at Manchester by 8 matches to 7. The northerners won 4 matches out of 6 in the singles and the Americans captured 6 out of 9 in the doubles.—Reuter.

London, July 29.

At Eastbourne to-day, France earned the right to meet Czecho-Slovakia in the European zone final of the Davis Cup Competition, having defeated Britain by securing the first three matches.

In the doubles Borotra and Brugnon beat Woosnam and Godfree 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Later.

Gilbert (Britain) beat Cochet (France) 5-7, 1-6, 9-7, 8-6, 6-2. Lacoste (France) beat Kingscote (Britain) 8-6, 3-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

France thus won by 4 matches to 1.

France won the first set of the doubles owing to Woosnam's baseline weakness. The Englishmen volleyed well, but the French tactics did not allow them to go up to the net. Woosnam and Godfree's enterprising play won them the second set, but after that the dexterous and volatile Borotra asserted himself and almost played the Englishmen himself. His magnificent net-play won all Brugnon's service games throughout the match.

Gilbert made a great uphill fight after Cochet was at match-point to love for a straight-set victory. Gilbert repreatedly passed the Frenchman, who took liberties in coming up to the net.

Kingscote's steadiness led to a terrific struggle, Lacoste's brilliance finally established his superiority.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, July 26.

In the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition, Czecho-Slovakia defeated Denmark by 3 matches to 2.—Reuter.

Ottawa, July 26.

Canada defeated Cuba by 3 matches to one in the Davis Cup competition. One singles match remains to be played. Canada meets Japan on August 7 at Montreal.—Reuter.

New York, July 26.

The Australian, Mr. Patterson, defeated the Californian, Mr. Snodgrass, in the final of the Metropolitan Turf Court Singles Championship.—Reuter's American Service.

Australian Davis Cup Team in America to Meet China at Brooklyn

New York, July 28.

The first section of the Australian Davis Cup team arrived yesterday to tune up for the opening match against China in the American Zone play. Pat O'Hara Wood and Francis Kalm were the arrivals, Gerald L. Patterson, captain of the Antipodes team, and William Schlesinger, other members of the team, stopping over in Indianapolis, Ind., to compete in the Western championships.

The Davis Cup match against China is scheduled for the Crescent Athletic courts at Brooklyn, July 31, August 1 and 2.

U. S. Metropolitan Tournament.

July 27.

The Australians, Patterson and O'Hara Wood defeated the Kinsey brothers in the final of the doubles in the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Championships.—Reuter's American Service.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Fourth Test Match Abandoned: County Matches Unfinished Owing to Rain

Manchester, July 26.

The Fourth Test Match opened at Manchester to-day in dull weather before a small attendance. The South Africans won the toss and went in to bat on a soft wicket after overnight rain. Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas was the English skipper, vice Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan.

Commaille and Ward opened the innings slowly. After 40 minutes, when the score was 29 for a wicket, there was a 20 minutes' interruption for rain. Commaille was L. B. W. to Tate's bowling when he had reached 8, and Susskind suffered a similar fate to Tyldesley's bowling. The score at the lunch interval was 61 for 2 wickets, Ward and Nourse being in partnership with 31 and 13 respectively.

After lunch the crowd increased to 5,000. There were frequent interruptions for rain during the day, which limited the day's play to three hours. There was no play after 4.15. The umpires inspected the pitch at 5.30, but decided that it was unfit for play. The crowd made a demonstration in front of the pavilion, shouting for a resumption, but there was no play and stumps were drawn at 6.15. Ward played a very sound and patient innings, without giving a chance. He was bowled by Tate just as he reached his half century. Taylor and Catterall were in partnership at the close with 18 and 6. The South Africans scored 116 for 4 wickets.

Scores:—

South Africans.

1st Innings

Commaille, l.b.w., b. Tate	8
Ward, b. Tate	50
Susskind, l.b.w., b., R. Tyldesley	5
Nourse, b. Tate	18
Taylor, not out	18
Catterall, not out	6
Extras	11
Total for 4 wickets	116

Manchester, July 28.

All hopes of resuming play in the Test Match between England and the South African cricketers were abandoned at 1.50 to-day owing to the incessant rain last night and this morning.—Reuter.

Manchester, July 29.

The bowling analysis in the South Africans' first innings was as follows:—

Tate 3 wickets for 34; Douglas 0 wicket for 20; Geary 0 wicket for 21; R. Tyldesley 1 wicket for 11; —Reuter.

Army *v.* Navy Drawn.

London, July 26.

At Lord's the match between the Navy and the Army was drawn. The Navy made 119 and 61 for 3 wickets. The Army made 533 for 7 wickets, declared, (G. Bryan 71, Rogers 154, P. Williams 123, Burrows 49 not out). Rain marred the match.—Reuter.

London, July 25.

England's cricket captain, Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, announced to-day that under doctors' orders he would not play in to-morrow's Test Match against the South Africans.

Mr. Gilligan is suffering from a severe blow over the heart sustained in the Gentlemen *v.* Players match early this month.

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas of Essex will captain England in the fourth Test Match against the South Africans to-morrow.

County Matches.

At Brighton Warwickshire beat Sussex by 5 wickets. Sussex made 199 and 215 (Wilson 108 not out), Warwick made 264 (Calthorpe 108 not out) and 151 for 5 wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare Middlesex beat Somerest by an innings and 27 runs. Somerest made 82 (Allen 7 wickets for 32) and 208. Middlesex made 317.

At Derby Gloucestershire beat Derbyshire by 9 runs. Gloucester made 92 (Cadman taking 4 wickets for 15) and 161 (Cadman taking 4 wickets for 36). Derby made 87 (Parker taking 8 wickets for 35) and 157 (Parker taking 7 wickets for 74).

At Bradford Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 26 runs. Glamorgan made 116 and 106. Yorkshire made 248 for 3 wickets, declared, (Homes 118 not out).

At Leicester Kent beat Leicestershire by 298 runs. Kent made 222 (Skelding taking 7 wickets for 57) and 285 for 9 wickets, declared, (Woolley 141). Leiceste made 141 (Freeman taking 6 wickets for 52) and 68 (Freemen 4 wickets for 28).

At Bournemouth Lancashire beat Hampshire on the 1st innings. Hampshire made 173 and 178 (R. Tyldesley taking 5 wickets for 37). Lancashire made 199 and 89 for 1 wicket.

London, July 29.

Rain greatly restricted play in cricket matches throughout the country.

At Northampton, Essex beat Northamptonshire on the 1st innings. Northants made 213 (Jupp 74) and 25 for 3 wickets. Essex made 313 (Morris 77, Russell 64, Perrin 72).

At Leicester, Glamorgan beat Leicestershire on the 1st innings. Leicester made 91 (Mercer taking 5 for 30 and Ryan 4 for 37). Glamorgan made 107 for 8 wickets (Bates 53).

All the remaining matches were drawn.

At the Oval, Kent made 182 for 2 against Surrey (Seymour 80 not out). Surrey did not bat.

At Bournemouth, Hampshire made 266 (Aird 69), Warwick made 10 for 1 wicket.

At Stourbridge, Lanchashire made 54 for 0 wicket against Worcestershire. Worcester did not bat.

At Leeds, Yorkshire made 137 for 2 against Gloucestershire (Oldroyd 58 not out). Gloucester did not bat. —Reuter.

South Africans *v.* Sussex: Selection of English Team to Visit Australia

Brighton, July 30.

The match between the South Africans and Sussex opened here to-day in fine weather before a large crowd. The wicket was easy.

The South Africans batted first and were all out for 337. Nourse made 73 and Hands 58 not out.

London, July 30.

The English cricket team, which will leave for the Australian tour in the autumn, has been selected as follows:—

Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (Sussex), Captain, Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex), Mr. J. Bryan (Gloucestershire), Mr. A. P. F. Chapman (Cambridge and Berkshire), Mr. C. H. Gibson (Sussex), A. Sandham (Surrey), H. Strudwick (Surrey), R. Tyldesley (Lancashire), M. W. Tate (Sussex), E. Hendren (Middlesex), H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), A. P. Freeman (Kent), Roy Kilner (Yorkshire), J. W. Hearne (Middlesex) and F. E. Woolley (Kent).

With the exception of another wicket-keeper, the team is complete.—Reuter.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

United States Well Ahead in General Classification

Paris, July 28.

Twenty-six nations scored points in the National Classification in the Olympic Games. This system of classification was drawn up by the French Olympic Committee.

The award of medals is entirely distinct from the gainipg of points. Twenty-seven nations received medals. The United States received 45 firsts, 26 seconds and 27 thirds; Finland, 14 firsts, 13 seconds, and 10 thirds; France, 11 firsts, 15 seconds; and 10 thirds; Great Britain, 9 firsts, 11 seconds, 11 thirds; Australia, 3 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds; South Africa 1 first, 1 second and 1 third; Canada, 4 seconds and 1 third; Ireland, 1 first; Japan, 1 third and New Zealand 1 third.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes

London, July 24.

The following is the result of the Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes (5 furlongs), run at Liverpool to-day:—

Estelle	1
Flying Spear	2
Sky Signal	3

There were nine starters. Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Betting:—100 to 8 against Estelle; 11 to 8 Flying Spear; 6 to 1 Sky Signal.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Liverpool Cup

London, July 25.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Cup (1m. 3f.), run at Liverpool to-day:—

Pharos	1
Baton Rouge	2
Cockpit	3

There were 12 starters. Won by six lengths; half a length between second and third.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Pharos; 100 to 9 Baton Rouge; 11 to 2 Cockpit.

The Mersey Stakes

The following is the result of the Mersey Stakes (5½ furlongs):—

Poor Scats	1
Sir Kenneth	2
Phaethon	3

There were six starters. Won by three quarters of a length; half a length between second and third.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Poor Scats; 11 to 8 Sir Kenneth; 10 to 1 Phaethon.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Stewards' Cup

London, July 29.

The Stewards' Cup (six furlongs), run at Goodwood to-day, resulted as follows:—

Compiler	1
Rath Duth	2
Pondoland	3

Twenty-four ran. Won by a neck; half a length separating second and and third.

Betting:—9 to 1 aganst Compiler; 100 to 8 Rath Duth; 9 to 1 Pondoland.—Reuter.

King George Stakes

London, July 30.

The following is the result of the King George Stakes (6 furlongs), run at Goodwood to-day:—

Mumtaz Mahal	1
Equator	2
Topgallant	3

There were four starters. Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

Betting:—21 to 20 on Mumtaz Mahal; 100 to 30 against Equator; 9 to 2 Topgallant.

The Lavant Stakes

The Lavant Stakes (5 furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Saucy Sue	1
Jovial Monk	2
Iron Mask	3

There were eight starters. Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Saucy Sue; 100 to 7 Jovial Monk; 6 to 1 Iron Mask.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

BOXING IN AMERICA

Carpentier Defeated by Tunney

New York, July 24.

In a 15-round boxing contest here to-night Gene Tunney, the American cruiser weight champion, defeated Georges Carpentier in the 15th round on a technical knock-out. —Reuter's American Service.

THE Earl of Derby has granted an extra week's wages to the employees on his estate at Knowsley, so that they may, if they wish, buy a souvenir of Sansovino's victory at Epsom.

MR. Gordon Morriss, who has recently returned from a holiday at Peitaiho, remarks with surprise at the deserted appearance of that resort. In view of the earthquake in Japan and the consequent damage to her pleasure resorts, he had expected to see Peitaiho flourishing. Instead, however, there were any amount of bungalows to be let.

LAW REPORTS

HONGKEW SHOOTING: FIVE YEARS FOR LESTER

Judge's Abhorrence at the Appalling Use of Firearms in Shanghai and Frequency of Such Cases: Merciful Providence Saved Victim from Death

At H.M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, William Nathaniel Lester, indicted for wounding John Welsh with intent to do him grievous bodily harm in the Wayport Rooms on June 23, was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Sir Skinner Turner to five years' imprisonment. In his summing-up, his Lordship commented gravely upon the "appalling levity with which people use firearms out here" and the frequency with which such cases came before him. Lester was described as having been engaged for several years as a structural engineer and subsequently as being a broker. His story, said the Judge, was a typical and sad one of a man's downfall through drink.

Counsel in the case were: Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) and Mr. E. T. Maitland for the prosecution; Mr. M. Reader Harris for the defence.

Lester pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wilkinson described the nature of the charge to the jury, and briefly outlined the affair. He explained that Lester went into the Wayport Rooms at about 4.15 p.m. on June 13, accused Welsh of stealing certain clothing, and then shot him from the hip, wounding him in the groin. Counsel went on to say that a possible line of defence would be that Lester was drunk at the time he fired the shot, did not know what he was doing, and could not therefore be proved to have had any intent. Evidence would be brought to show, however, that whilst he certainly had been drinking, he was not by any means drunk and he had control over his voice and actions.

Friends for Three Months.

Welsh, a short stockily built man with a small black moustache, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He stated that he had known Lester for three or four months and had always been friendly with him. He met the prisoner in the Wayport Rooms on the day in question, and held a brief conversation with him. Lester went out and returned shortly afterwards. Witness at that time was leaning up against a billiard table. "Welsh," said Lester to witness, "where are my clothes?" Witness asked what clothes he meant, and added that if he referred to a pongee silk suit he had given him a few days before he could have it back later, when it came back from the laundry. To this Lester made answer, "Well it is my gear" and he then put his hand to his hip pocket and pulled out a gun. Seeing this witness cried out to him, "What are you going to do man, you must be crazy, what is the matter with you?" All Lester said in reply to this was "You'll see," and with that he shot witness, hitting him in the groin. He fell to the ground between the table and a chair, and Lester came over to him and kicked him a number of times, passing the remark that next time he ought to shoot him through the head. Witness repeated that he must be crazy, and then Lester walked out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, Welsh agreed that Lester used to buy him food, he being out of a job.

Drunk on Chinese Wine.

Asked whether Lester did not supply him with a tiffin on June 10, witness said this was true. He met Lester in the market and he asked witness to have a drink of Chinese wine. Witness said he would rather have a cup of coffee first, and did so. Then he had the wine, and as Lester pressed him he had a plate of steak. But when it came to paying the Chinese who sold them the steak, Lester had no money, which made things awkward. He tried to pay for the food with some jade, but the Chinese refused to accept and eventually allowed them to go on their way, promising to pay later. That afternoon witness saw Lester at his house. Lester then had three bottles of Chinese wine, and asked witness to go and fetch three more. Seeing the state the man was already in, with drink, he did not like doing so, but agreed to please him. Lester then tried to get him to stop at the house, and pulled out a lot of dirty linen for him to use as bedding. His talk was wild and he made several references to some female who had stolen his clothes, and whom he intended to shoot. He also said he intended to shoot some man. Then he drank the three new bottles of wine, turned over on his side and went to sleep, and witness seized the opportunity to get away.

The Judge—Was he drunk?—Yes sir.

Welsh's Sober Day.

Was this one of your sober days?—Yes sir. Why, I had been sober for the past two days.

Sigurd Schack, manager of the Wayport Rooms, said he saw Lester in the bar on day in question, and he ordered a gin and bitters. Witness asked him whether he had taken to drinking again, and he said he wanted one to strengthen his nerves. Welsh was in the bar, and Lester called out to him and asked him what he had done with his clothes. Welsh replied, "What clothes?" and Lester said, "You'll see" and then shot him. He would not describe Lester as drunk.

Dr. N. Hay Bolton described Welsh's injuries to the Court, and stated that they were not now serious, though they might have been at one time. No permanent disability would result.

Hughie Dennis Macauley, an American mercantile marine deck engineer, who also witnessed the shooting, gave similar evidence to that of the manager.

Nicholas Rusesky, manager of the Astor Bar, told the Court that Lester came to his bar at about 4.30 p.m. on the day of the shooting. He seemed highly nervous, and borrowed some paper from witness with which he made up a parcel of something. Witness asked him what was wrong, and he replied, "I've shot a fellow in the Wayport Rooms." Rusesky took no notice of this, since Lester had made foolish remarks of a similar nature before. He asked witness to look after the parcel for him, and witness agreed. Police came to the bar later on to make inquiries, and then witness opened the parcel and found it to contain a revolver with a live bullet in the magazine.

Chief-Det.-Insp. Cruickshank gave evidence of arresting Lester in the Continental Bar at about five oclock on the day of the shooting.

"REVOLVER WENT OFF ACCIDENTALLY"

Accused's Story

Lester was the only witness for the defence. He said he had been in Shanghai about three and a half years, working as a structural engineer in various cotton mills. He had helped in the erection of the Kiangwan Race Course, assisted in road surveying with the Red Cross during the floods in Shantung; he had also been in partnership with a broker, but they had been ruined on exchange. He had worked with Palmer & Turner, and as steward at the Astor Bar. He had greatly helped Welsh, buying him food and giving him clothing. Welsh slept in a Chinese doss house at 20 cents a night, and witness frequently paid for this. Welsh repeatedly asked him for clothes. He met Welsh on June 10 at about noon. Witness had been drinking and he took Welsh and stood him a tiffin in the Chinese market. He paid for this. After tiffin witness took him to his house to give him some clothes. He did buy a bottle of samshui to steady his nerves. Welsh bathed and changed into an outfit witness provided him with, and Welsh suggested he should stay with witness till the end of the month. He said sleeping on the floor was a luxury after a Chinese doss house. Witness gave him 60 cents and he went out and bought two small bottles of samshui—four ounces each.

Drugged Samshui.

Witness took a little of the wine and he became extraordinarily drowsy and heeled over on to the floor. This was about 4.15 p.m. and he did not awake till a quarter to eight. He could hardly hold his head up, being very heavy and overcome by a strange sensation. He was convinced the wine was drugged. Welsh had gone, taking with him a trunk containing all his summer clothes, shirts, collars, ties, etc., three suits, three pairs of shoes, two suit cases, two portmanteaux, all his engineering books, papers, references, diplomas, discharges, and everything else of value.

He saw Welsh on June 12 in the Wayport Rooms and asked what had become of his clothes. He offered to do nothing in the matter if he would return the clothes. Welsh said to him: "I don't know where your clothes are, but it serves you right, it serves you right." Witness went away because he felt he would not be able to control his temper. He reported the matter to the police and asked for a warrant for Welsh's arrest. He was refused, because he could not prove anything.

Only Trying to Frighten Welsh.

On the 13th of the month he had some drinks to steady his nerves. In the afternoon he went to the Wayport Rooms and saw Welsh standing up against the billiard table. Witness put his hand to his gun and said "Now Welsh, you dirty vermin, where is my gear?" He replied "I ain't got it, Bill." Witness was pointing the gun at Welsh's head then, but he shifted it down towards the heart. He was only trying to frighten him into saying where his clothes were. He called Welsh a "dirty cur" and Welsh again said he had not got his clothes. Witness then turned round intending to leave the bar, and the gun exploded in his hand. Welsh dropped shortly afterwards, but witness believed he was shamming and went over and prodded him with his foot. He began to realize then that perhaps the man was injured, and so he left and went to the Astor Bar, where he handed over the revolver wrapped up in paper to the manager. He was in a state of absolute nervous collapse after that and when he was arrested he did not know what he was saying. When he went to gaol he believed himself to be on the verge of delirium tremens.

Thought Safety Catch Down.

Accused had positively had no intention of shooting Welsh; he simply wanted to frighten the man, and in fact believed the safety catch was down. Witness had been told that Welsh had been overheard to say, in the Chinese doss house, "that Lester was easy. All you had to do was to go to his house and lift anything he had." At the same time he was alleged to have produced a lot of Lester's property in proof thereof.

The Crown Advocate, in his closing speech, said there could be no doubt in the minds of the jury now that Lester was the man who fired the shot. His defence was that the revolver went off accidentally. He asked them could they possibly believe this when they considered all the evidence. They knew the man had pointed the revolver at Welsh, that he had threatened him, and that after Welsh dropped he went over and kicked him, saying that he ought to have shot him in the head. If he only intended to frighten his victim, why should he load the weapon? Surely it would have been more sensible and more safe to have the weapon unloaded.

On the Verge of Delirium Tremens.

Mr. Reader Harris, for the prisoner, denied that in this case there was intent. The case was a peculiar one, for they had to consider the prisoner's state of mind. He was very nearly suffering from delirium tremens; he believed and with reason, that Welsh had robbed him, and altogether he was highly nervous. He believed Welsh was shortly leaving the port, and he went to get the revolver intending purely to frighten Welsh. The explosion was an accident. There was no intent to wound whatsoever.

Judge's Summing-up.

Summing up his Lordship said this was but another case it was his lot to try as the result of the appalling use of fire-arms in this town. As far as he could work it out he had, about once every year, a case involving the unjustifiable use of firearms with more or less tragic results. The last case of the sort he had had to try started with the death of two people shot in a shop in North Szechuen Road, and it resulted in the subsequent conviction and execution of the man who did the shooting. It was only by the mercy of God that the man in the dock that day was charged with the offence of wounding with intent, instead of the graver crime, murder. Had the bullet gone two or three inches higher up death would almost certainly have resulted.

As the story had been told that day there was only one question for the jury to decide. Did he intend it or did he not? There was not the slightest doubt that his was the hand that fired the shot. His defence was that he took the revolver merely with the intention of frightening his man. As to that they had all the evidence, and the story of the amazing behaviour of the prisoner when the man was on the ground. Without waiting to see—and this was Lester's own story—whether Welsh was injured or not, he prodded him with his foot, as he described it himself, or kicked him as described by the prosecution, and said he ought to shoot him through the head.

The Judge, after reviewing the evidence, commented that there was another tragic side to the whole story. Whatever was the result, the reason prisoner was in the dock that day was drink. His own story, not the evidence against him, was that he was drinking so heavily that nothing pulled him together but more drink, and then more drink. He could not give it up. Even after he committed the wounding, his actions were to proceed to the Astor Bar to drink there, to the Continental bar and to other bars, always drinking, drinking. It was a typical and a sad story; that a man who had held the positions Lester said he had held should have sunk till he stood in that dock today all as a result of drink. Again he reminded the jury to ask themselves the question, was the action intentional or unintentional?

After a 20 minutes retirement the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Brothers Killed in the War.

Asked what he had to say that sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him, prisoner pleaded with the Judge to be lenient. He said he had a number of brothers killed in the war and his parents were getting old. He asked that the result of this trial should not be allowed to reach their ears.

The Judge, passing sentence, said the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, in his opinion, perfectly rightly. Prisoner had pleaded for leniency on behalf of his parents. Well, he should have thought of his family before he had done the shooting. They (the Court) knew the cause of his downfall, it was the cause of the downfall of so many who stood in the criminal's dock.

"It is appalling to me," the Judge repeated, "with what levity people use firearms out here. . . The least sentence I can pass upon you, William Lester, the very least, I say, is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a term of five years."

FERMUS AND OTHERS OF TIENTSIN

Involved Dispute With $28,000 As Prize: Russian Claims Against Frenchman

Application for judgment in a case involving some $28,000 was made in H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner, by Mr. Tycho Wing, plaintiff being Mr. R. Fermus, a Tientsin lawyer. The proceedings marked a further stage in lengthy litigation in which various Russian groups are concerned, the matter having a political background. There were two rival claimants intervening, one being Mr. Malyguin (represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris and Mr. Fishman), and the other Colonel Ushakoff (for whom Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared).

Mr. Wing, in asking for judgment, said that if it were not given now, leaving the intervenors to prosecute whatever claim they might have against plaintiff, the case might go on indefinitely. Mr. Malyguin had kept the pot boiling for three or four months, and now Colonel Ushakoff came in and he would do the same for another three or four months, when various other Russians might appear in turn. The case should be terminated so far as that court was concerned. Plaintiff was a member of the French bar practising in Tientsin, and the intervenors might have no fear of being able to recover anything to which they might be found to be entitled.

Mr. Reader Harris asked that the proceedings be stayed, saying that his client had gone to Tientsin to institute proceedings against Mr. Fermus in the French Mixed Court.

Mr. Goldring's position was that his client's claim would have to be made against the party successful in the action at Tientsin, and if judgment were given now it would knock him out altogether.

A Complicated Case.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that this was a motion in a series of three or four actions which were brought originally in the provincial court at Tientsin by one Fermus, a French citizen, against the Siberian Agricultural Corporation, Ld., a British limited liability company. The actions were brought on promissory notes drawn by the Siberian Agricultural Corporation for various sums of money and dated May to October, 1923, in favour of S. N. Shendrikoff. There were eight notes due at various dates in this year. The notes were endorsed over by Shendrikoff to Fermus, who was a French avocat practising at Tientsin, and it was known now that the endorsement was not for value received but was for the purpose of collecting all the money due on the notes. One action between the parties had already been tried by the learned Assistant Judge of that court in Tientsin, who gave judgment for plaintiff. After this a series of actions was commenced, a claim for the money was made by one J. A. Malyguin, who asked to intervene in the case on the ground that he was the right person to have the moneys, the subject of these notes, and an inter-pleader was entered.

Siberian Corporation Out.

On February 28, the defendant company swore two affidavits, one endeavouring to obtain leave to defend and the other calling upon Malyguin to maintain or relinquish his claim which was the subject matter of the action, and in this second affidavit the defendant company expressly stated that the claim was no other in subject matter than for charges and costs. On March 6, this matter came before the judge at the Tientsin court and he ordered that all proceedings be stayed *sine die*, that the defendant (the Corporation) should pay the money into court within one week, less costs, pending settlement of the dispute, in regard to the subject matter of this action between Fermus and Malyguin, by the competent court, and further ordering that the parties be at liberty to apply generally. The result of that order was that the Siberian Agricultural Corporation (the drawer of the notes) was out of the picture altogether; they paid the money into court, received their taxed costs up to date, and did not appear any further in the matter at all. They had therefore left on the records the plaintiff, the endorsee of the notes, and the claimant to the proceeds of them, Malyguin, who intervened in Tientsin as long ago as February last. In the beginning of April plaintiff in the Tientsin court pressed his claim on the ground that Malyguin had done nothing to put forward his claim, and he therefore sought judgment. He did not get it at that time, his Lordship's recollection being that he had taken part or was just about to take part in certain proceedings in the Mixed Court. It seemed to his Lordship that the only question he had now to decide was whether or not the intervenor, Malyguin, had taken steps sufficient to keep alive such claim as he might have to the proceeds of these notes before Fermus got what he was apparently entitled to get—a judgment upon them.

Ushakoff and Malyguin.

On May 23, the records showed, a claim was filed by an American lawyer practising in Tientsin, on behalf of Colonel Ushakoff, who claimed that neither Fermus nor Malyguin had any right to this money and that he was the only person entitled to it. In order to protect Col. Ushakoff's position, he (his Lordship) directed that

notice of these proceedings should be served upon him, and thus he was represented that morning. With regard to Col. Ushakoff's claim, it seemed that he was entirely out of the picture so far as that court was concerned. He put in his claim as long ago as May 23, in the form of a letter to the court, but he had taken no further steps of any sort to support his claim, or do anything in the matter at all, and in these circumstances his Lordship did not see why he should regard the claim now.

The position of Malyguin was different. He came in originally in February, and on March 6 an order was made that the dispute be settled in the competent court. Complaint had been made that Tientsin did not direct how the dispute was to be settled: that it should have stated the case must be heard in the French court or some other court, and should also have stated who has to be the plaintiff and who the defendant. The order was made by the provincial court after consultation with his Lordship, and left the parties to take proceedings as they thought fit in the competent court. It was impossible for a British court to advise what was the competent court in a case of this sort. The parties took no real steps to prosecute their claim, whichever court it had to go to. In April, Mr. Fermus endeavoured to get his judgment in Tientsin, and now the case had been brought to this court.

His Lordship, continuing, referred to proceedings in the Mixed Court in which threatened intervention by Malyguin was dismissed on the ground that his status as intervenor had not been proved, went on to say that the next step was that Fermus and Malyguin both took out summonses, the one seeking an order as to how to bring his case, where to bring it, and directions of that sort, while Fermus asked for judgment.

Litigation Must Stop.

There must be an end to litigation, his Lordship concluded. It was clear from the case of Ibragimoff *v.* Shendrikoff, tried in that court, that there was a certain amount of politics mixed up with the matter, but with this he was not concerned. All he had to see was that as far as possible justice was done between the parties. It seemed that the only course he could take was to try the case as if the parties knew what they were about when they signed the promissory notes. Their dealings were with Shendrikoff, and the court was not concerned as to whether Shendrikoff acted on his own account or in a representative capacity. They dealt with him, and he had regularly and formally endorsed the notes over to Fermus for collection. Judgment must be given for Fermus for the amount of the promissory notes, with costs.

On the application of Mr. Reader Harris, his Lordship granted a stay of execution for 15 days.

MISADVENTURES IN THE COTTON MARKET

Supreme Court Judgment in Rosenfeld-David Case: A Partner's Liabilities

His Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner on Thursday gave judgment in the case inwhich Messrs. A. & B. Rosenfeld, the Shanghai cotton brokers, claimed from Mr. Maurice David the sum of Tls. 21,146.40 under a deed of partnership. A breach of the agreement was alleged, and denied, and defendant further denied liability in certain of the firm's business affairs as from the date of his withdrawal. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs (save in respect of a debt due to Messrs. Spunt & Co.), and ordered that an account be taken.

In giving judgment, his Lordship said: The two plaintiffs and the defendant entered into a partnership in writing in May, 1921: the defendant obtaining one quarter share, but the document does not state the shares of the plaintiffs.

In February 1924 difficulties existed and the partnership came to an end. It is the settlement of the matters between the partners that has led to this action.

The construction of the agreement is the first thing to be determined: it has been argued for the plaintiffs that under it the defendant could only leave before the expiration of the term fixed by consent of all the partners; for the defendant that he could leave at any time and be quit of the whole affair on certain terms.

It is clear that the partnership was for 10 years, renewable at the end of that time by mutual consent: that the defendant was to pay in Tls. 25,000 as his share of the capital, and Tls. 20,000 as a premium: and was also to assume "as long as the agreement remains in force' his quarter share of a certain debt due to Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. In return he was to get one-quarter share of the business. The accounts were to be made up as and from May 17, 1921, and thereafter they were made up to December 31 in each year. We also know that, recently at all events, the partnership has not been successful. It is necessary to remember the nature of a contract of partnership: it is essentially as a general rule one for the personal activities of the partners and as such it is at least doubtful how far a Court of Equity would make any order compelling a partner to attend to the work of the partnership. To that extent therefore I take it any partner can bring a partnership to an end without the consent of the other partners, subject always to such terms and penalties as the contract itself or the law may impose. And in that event I take it the relations of the partners *inter se* fall to be decided in the usual way. But here, the possibility of the ending of the partnership as far at all events as the defendant was concerned was clearly contemplated in the original agreement "should the party of the second part withdraw from the co-partnership within a period of 10 years," then certain consequences were to follow. And it is this clause that has given rise to the difficulties.

Partnership Liabilities.

As to the words, "Should the party withdraw within the period" I do not see why they should not be construed to mean exactly what they say, this leads to no absurdities or anything like that, and if such a construction seems to benefit one party or the other it is after all their contract and the words are being used in their ordinary sense. To my mind therefore there must be a withdrawal by the defendant, not an exclusion of him by his co-partners: an act of his own, for good cause or bad cause, with or without the consent of his copartners: but it must be his *withdrawal* and there can be no doubt that that happened in this case. There was a quarrel on February 12, 1924 (there had been other difficulties before, but it has not been really argued that any of them or all of them were enough in law to have enabled a Court to make a decree of dissolution of partnership): the defendant thereupon left the office, wrote his letter of the same date and never returned. It is clear that he thereby withdrew and so brought the partnership to an end, and the clause into play. So far as any "consent" to his withdrawal was given, it is clear that it was only given to a withdrawal on the terms of the original agreement. The clause means "should David leave the partnership before the expiry of the 10 years fixed for any cause whatever." I cannot help remarking that, if he were to leave by mutual consent, I do not doubt that the terms would be embodied in that consent. Now the terms of his withdrawal are then laid down:—

(1) return of his capital: Tls. 25,000
(2) non-return of his premium: Tls 20,000, or
(3) any other sums paid.

It is the last words that are hard to construe: but I have come to the conclusion that the whole clause refers to payments to be made to the defendant in the event of his withdrawal: it is in the nature of the penalty he is under for not remaining for the full term: it is the credit side of his account with his co-partners: the missing words therefore are "to him." He was to get back his original capital only but no part of his premium and no other sums were to be paid to him. Whether these words would cover his share of profits for the period between the last division and his withdrawal it is not necessary to decide (I am inclined to think they would): for it is known there are none. But they certainly do not entitle him to leave the partnership as and when he likes and demand his capital back and with that close his connexion with the firm altogether and escape from the ordinary liability of a partner to share in the losses. They do not relieve him from the necessity of an account and its consequences in the event of a loss: and I am glad the view of the parties at the time as shewn by the correspondence is the true view: each side thought an account was necessary, and it was not until the pleadings were delivered that it was suggested that no account need be taken because of the wording of this clause. There must be an account taken; and David must bear his share in the loss. As to what is known as the Spunt debt: one due from the firm to Messrs. Spunt & Co. in order to relieve Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld from the consequences of a restrictive covenant into which he had entered and payable out of profits only: it is expressly stated that the defendant's liability for this was only "as long as the agreement remains in force." Again I do not see why the words should not mean what they say: this agreement was not in force after February 18, 1924, owing to the withdrawal of the defendant, a position contemplated in the agreement, but not mentioned in the clause dealing with this dept. Again, I see no reason to extend the liability beyond what the words say and therefore there is no further liability in this matter, as between the partners, after February 18, 1924.

Sharing the Losses.

As to the premium: the defendant had the right to pay this (Tls. 20,000) in four instalments: he has paid two only: is he liable to bring the other two instalments into the account? they are payable in May 1924 and May 1925. To my mind the intention of the parties was for a payment of Tls 20,000: for convenience of all parties it was to be spread over four years, but it seems to me that the defendant cannot be heard to say that he is not to pay the unpaid part of this premium, merely because he has of his own motion, withdrawn from the partnership and so brought it to an end. It is part of the penalty that he is under for not remaining for the full 10 years. One other matter remains: there were on February 12 or 18, 1924 certain contracts in existence for what are known as "cotton futures." These showed some slight loss at the time of the withdrawal according to market prices, but the plaintiffs, who on the withdrawal were left in charge of the business did not close them till a later date when they showed a considerable loss: The plaintiffs urge that the defendant must take his share of this loss: the defendant on the other hand contends that these contracts being an asset must for the purposes of a dissolution account be valued as at the date of the dissolution. I fail to see that the plaintiffs action was in any way wrong in holding these contracts open, hoping no doubt for a turn in the market in their favour. It was never the contention of the defendant in the correspondence that the position now put forward on his behalf was the correct one, he then claimed his share in any profits and admitted his liability for any loss. I cannot see why he should be allowed to insist on the valuation of these contracts as at the date of his withdrawal on a date of his own choosing, and so escape the ordinary liabilities of a partner.

There must be an account on the lines above laid down and the plaintiffs are successful in their claims save in respect of the Spunt debt.

Mr. Tycho Wing (instructed by Messrs. Schuhl & Schoenfeld) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. M. Reader Harris (instructed by Mr. Sidney Moss) represented defendant.

In H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner confirmed the special resolution passed by shareholders in the Yangtsze Insurance Association, whereby the scope of the company's transactions is to include the work of trustees, executors, guardians, and other business of a fiduciary character. The application was made on behalf of the company by Mr. H. Lipson Ward who, in answer to his Lordship, said that the business would all be new business and would in no way affect the insurance side of the company's activities.—The application was not opposed.

THE POWERS OF THE SUPREME CURT

Can Proceedings be Taken in Shanghai Against a Company in England?

A legal point of considerable importance occurs in the case of Messrs. R. B. Moorhead & S. J. Halse *v.* the Union Gold Storage Co., Ld., and the Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ld., which came before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner in the Supreme Court on Thursday.

The action has been brought to recover damages for an alleged encroachment by defendants upon plaintiffs' property, and application is now made on behalf of the Union Cold Storage Co. that an order of the court dated April 23, whereby leave was given to serve the writ upon the manager of the Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co., might be discharged and proceedings against the Union Company be set aside on the ground that it is not and never has been within the jurisdiction of the court, nor has it ever carried on business within the jurisdiction.

In an affidavit by Mr. R. C. Aitkenhead, manager of the Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., it was stated that the Union Cold Storage Co. is a British company incorporated in England, and that it is not registered at the British Consulate in Shanghai. The property which is the subject matter of the action (B. C. lot 5881, owned by the Union Company and occupied by the Shanghai Ice Co.) was registered here in the name of the Union Co., but this company has never been resident here. Mr. Aitkenhead further stated that neither his company nor any person in its employ had ever acted as agent in China for the Union Cold Storage Co.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. G. H. Wright and Mr. J. E. Badeley for defendants.

Mr. Wright said that this application was taken out by the Union Cold Storage Co., Ld., and raised a question of considerable interest and also of importance to the public, inasmuch as it put in issue the right of that court to take jurisdiction over a British company incorporated in England and which does not carry on business in China nor was it in any sense resident within the limits of the principal Order. The summons was taken out under Order 12, rule 30, of the Supreme Court rules in England, and counsel referred to rule 111 of the local rules which, he said, was substantially the same as order 9, rule 2, of the Home rules in regard to the conditions under which "substituted service" might be ordered. Substituted service could only be had, he submitted, in cases in which personal service could have been made when the writ was issued, and in this connexion he referred to the White Book of the current year (pp. 74-75). Counsel went on to say that the affidavit filed in support of the application for substituted service was defective, inasmuch as it did not refer to the matters laid down in the Home practice which must be included in such an affidavit before an order for substituted service could be made.

Leading Cases.

Mr. Wright next referred to the three leading cases which govern the question of substituted service, viz., Fry *v.* Moore, Wilding *v.* Bean and Jay *v.* Budd, and said that according to these cases it was impossible for a court to make an order for substituted service unless it was proved that the defendant was within the jurisdiction at the time of the issue of the writ, and left to avoid service. Counsel next referred to the case of Jones *v.* Debenham & Freebody, decided by that court in 1902, where the court recognized the principles applied to the question of substituted service as laid down in the three cases already mentioned. In this case the court only allowed substituted service because the defendant Debenham was within the jurisdiction at the time the writ was isued, and the judge (Sir Frederick Bourne) expressed the opinion that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was limited to persons resident within the limits of the principal Order. If this case was rightly decided, counsel continued, then the court could not take jurisdiction because the jurisdiction of the court under the present Order-in-Council was no wider than the jurisdiction under the order in Council of 1865.

Mr. Wright went on to refer to article 89 of the Order-in-Council of 1904 which provided that the civil jurisdiction of the court must be exercised in accordance with English law, and said that the jurisdiction of the court originated under a Treaty and was derived from orders in council made under the authority of the various Foreign Jurisdiction Acts; and while in some cases the jurisdiction of the court was co-extensive with that of the High Court in England, there was nothing in the Orders-in-Council to suggest that this court could exceed the powers of the High Court. It was obvious, counsel argued, that this court could not make rules giving itself power to do what would be *ultra vires* for the High Court to do if this were in England. The High Court in England in its inherent jurisdiction had jurisdiction over British subjects wherever they might be, but the jurisdiction of this court was limited to British subjects within the limits of the principal Order. The substituted service made in this case would be a nullity in England, and the rules of that court did not enable the judge to do what would be null in England. The real test was, could personal service have been legally made on the Union Cold Storage Co. at the time the writ was issued? It was clear from section 51 of the Order-in-Council of 1913 that it was not all British companies who were subject to the jurisdiction of the court but only companies which ought to be registered and were not. Companies which ought to be registered were those which carried on business in China. The Union Cold Storage Co. did not carry on business in China; and as to what constituted "carrying on business," Counsel referred to the case of Okura & Co. *v.* Fors Backa and Babcock *v.* Cumberland Gap. Co., and said if these cases were before the court in England they would clearly be governed by Order 11 rule 1 (a), and service out of the jurisdiction would have to be obtained. In this connexion, it must be remembered that an order for service out of the jurisdiction was more difficult to obtain than an order for substituted service. It was clear that that court had no jurisdiction to issue a writ for service out of the jurisdiction and, if it had not, it could not make such an order and give itself jurisdiction by getting round it by means of substituted service. The question of service out of the jurisdiction was a question of jurisdiction and not of practice, and that court certainly could not enlarge its jurisdiction by making rules of court.

New Class of Action.

As regarded section 5 sub-section 2 of the principal Order-in-Council, this had no application here to give the court jurisdiction over the Union Cold Storage Co., the jurisdiction to which it referred covering only such matters as probate administration, bankruptcy, trusts and, possibly, lunacy. It could not mean that an action could be brought *in rem* against any property or British subject not within the limits of the principal Order. This would be to introduce an entirely new class of action unknown to English law, actions *in rem* being limited to Admiralty. If this article were meant to cover such a case as the present one, it would certainly have stated very clearly that the court had jurisdiction over any British subject within the limits of the Order, or of his assets within the limits of the order. If an action *in rem* could be brought against land where the owner was not within the jurisdiction, it could be brought in respect of houses, or shares, or a banking account; in fact, it could be brought whenever the defendant had assets which could be seized here.

In conclusion, counsel submitted that the order for substituted service was bad, on the authority of the cases of Wilding *v.* Bean, and others, and the case of Jones *v.* Debenham & Freebody, and should be set aside. Further, the court had no jurisdiction to entertain this action as against the Union Cold Storage Co. merely because they possessed a piece of land within the jurisdiction.

The proceedings were adjourned until next morning, when argument for plaintiffs will be heard.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT

S. W. Thornton & Co., Ld. *v* Fred Ritter

Deferred payment for 20 cases of whisky was the subject-matter in the case of S. W. Thornton & Co., Ld., *v.* Fred Ritter, heard in the the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Tuesday afternoon, before Mr. Lurton, the plaintiff being represented by Mr. W. Y. Char and the defendant not being represented by counsel.

The plaintiff alleged that on May 18, 1923, the defendant ordered 20 cases of Iona whiskey at $26 a case and also two bottles of whiskey valued at $4.40 for which payment had never been made and judgment was therefore asked for $524.40 and costs.

The defendant claimed that the arrangement had been made, not with the plaintiff, but with Mr. Harry Flower, whose connexion with the plaintiff company was unknown to defendant.

The present manager of the plaintiff company, Mr. R. E. Geiler, stated that Mr. Flower represented the company in question and that the defendant had agreed to pay the indebtedness to this company in monthly payments, which had not been met. The defendant denied any arrangement with plaintiff, but upon the submission of a letter accompanying the bill of lading which specifically stated that payment was to be made to plaintiff, the Commissioner gave judgment in full for the plaintiff with costs, remarking that in any instance where a bargain was made with one party and payment was demanded by another, inquiry should have been made before the goods were accepted, since if the goods were not refused, payment could be claimed.

FOREIGNERS DUPED

Audacious Swindler Sent to Prison for a Year: Series of Clever Frauds

A most novel swindle came to light at the Mixed Court last Friday morning, when S. K. Wong, alias several Wongs, Sings and Kyungs, appeared before Mr. Martin and and Magistrate Zao.

Sub.-Insp. Powell had charge of the case.

It was Wong's habit, said the prosecution, to become acquainted with the employees of the various men against whom he operated and elicited from them details which could give him an insight into some of their most intimate affairs and then applying a touch of shrewdness, not usually possessed men of the type, wormed his way into the confidence of the victim and got money by false pretences.

Mr. A. G. Wallas, Chinese Maritime Customs, in answer to Mr. Maitland, Police Solicitor, said he was residing at the house of Mr. K. J. McEuen, Commissioner of Police (now home on leave). Accused came to see him there on June 15 at 5 p.m. with his subtle tale and extracted funds for a cable. Stating that he knew some of witness's friends whom he called by name, one of whom was in the Inspector-General's office, Peking, accused declared that a certain Woo family with whom his sister was staying would shortly come to Shanghai and Mr. Woo would then call upon witness. That he was staying at the Burlington Hotel was another assertion which lent dignity to his position. Finally after a long conversation in Chinese and English—accused said he knew Russian also—Wong showed Mr. Wallas a printed form of Chinese characters which he desired to send to his sister in Peking, but it was after banking hours and he had not enough funds. Could witness lend him $4. Departing with effusive thanks, Wong declared that he would return with Woo, but failed to do so.

The Confidence Trick.

Mr. A. L. Blechynden, victimized in the sum of $35, was the next witness. Wong also came to see him, said witness, at the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., stating that as advance agent for Mr. Woo in Peking, he was authorized to open negotiations for work to be done on a steamer. Informal conversations followed and Wong then asked to write a cable in Chinese containing important information and requesting a time for an appointment. Accused again seemed to lack funds for sending the wire and asked for a loan of $25 which witness granted. He came to witness's home after dinner and, stating that he had to send yet another message wanted $25 more, but witness, his suspicions aroused, gave him but $10. "He said that he would bring Woo, coming from Peking, to my office at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, three days later, but at the appointed time, punctually, the 'phone bell rang and Wang's voice came over the wire. 'Woo is very busy today, but will see you later,' said defendant." Witness never saw or heard of him again until several days ago when at Hongkew Station, he looked from behind the bars at him.

German Consul Victimized.

Diplomats, too, were not exempt from the machinations of the swindler. Dzau Wa-foo, employed at the German Consulate, had dealings with him. Again the cable and funds for it played a prominent part in the swindle. Giving his address as the Kalee Hotel, where he said he had a suite of rooms, Wong pleaded for funds to send 80 characters by wire. Witness offered to send the wire by messenger, but Wong would send it himself and accordingly left the premises, to return, stating that he could get no funds as the banks were closed. He needed $30, and as the Consul was engaged, he sent out a message to witness to assist Wong. An advance of $15, not being enough, five more were given. Later in the evening when Wong did not return Dr. Breckler told witness to inquire at the Kalee Hotel and at the cable office, but the search revealed nothing. The police were then notified.

Drs. Furstenburger, Podpakh Paukstadt, Rosemberg and Messrs. Edward Evans & Son, Ld., were also victims.

Accused was sent to prison for a year.

FRACAS ON THE ROOFS

Alleged Armed Robber Says He Went There to Sleep

As a sequel to the case of the alleged armed robber who fled over the housetops, he was charged on Monday morning in the Mixed Court with house breaking and attempted violence.

Inspector Mackenzie stated that information to the effect that an armed robber had been seen on the roof tops in an alleyway was received and when the police attempted to arrest prisoner the latter threw tiles at them. Finally he was shot down by Det.-Sergt. Malone. Since his arrest Chinese doctors had been reluctant to give any opinion as to the state of his mind.

The accused stated that he was a soldier in Nanking in the 1st Division under Commander Yui. He left the army to go to Canton as a soldier but the Cantonese who recruited him had not gone there yet. "Sometimes I get confused and fall down unconscious," he said.

The Magistrate—Why did you not come down when called?

Accused—I shouted to them that I would come down, but they did not hear me. I asked the inmates of the house to let me sleep on the drying stage, but they refused, I had no money except $1 which a friend gave one to buy my ticket home but the money was not enough. When I saw so many people trying to arrest me I became confused. I threw tiles at them because I was neither a robber or a thief.

The accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to be expelled from the Settlement.

JUDGMENT was given against Capt. Carmichael at H. M. Supreme Court last Friday in the claim brought against him by the Inshallah Dairy & Stock Co. for $10.56, for eggs delivered. The case was adjourned from Thursday, when the Captain strongly denied receiving the eggs, for plaintiffs to prove delivery. After hearing the evidence of one of the firm's clerks last Friday, Judge Grain held that the claim had been proved as far as possible and gave judgment accordinaly.

FUTILE SENTENCES FOR SMUGGLERS

Japanese Court's 29 Days for Gun-runner: Sharp Comment by Chinese Press

There appears to have been some misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese press in announcing that in future the Japanese authorities intended to apply the Criminal Code in the punishment of arms smugglers, supplanting the civil law which admitted a maximum term of 29 days' imprisonment only.

K. Odagari and Y. Shimada appeared before the Court on Wednesday charged with having been concerned together in keeping 20 automatic pistols and 2,000 rounds of ammunition for the purpose of sale, at No. 3 Baikal Road, and the sentence passed upon them was 29 days' imprisonment.

The presiding Magistrate informed the prosecution that in passing sentence he was governed by the local regulations, under which 29 days was the maximum in view of the fact that the arms were not imported from Japan. The Japanese Criminal Code, he continued, provides for a fine up to Y.2,000 and a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, but this provision was applicable only in cases where the prosecution conclusively proved that the arms and ammunition offered for sale were imported from Japan proper or from the Japanese Empire.

Commenting on this sentence, the "Eastern Times" says the Japanese Consul has apparently forgotten the declaration he recently made that smugglers of arms would be most severely dealt with in the Japanese court. Does he consider 29 days a severe punishment, asks the paper, concluding with the remarks: "Deeds and not words are wanted. We cannot help expressing our regret at the action of the Consul."

FINES were imposed for traffic offences at the U.S. Commissioner's Court on Saturday. A. B. Hennigson appeared on a summons granted on the complaint of V. J. Holland for passing his motor-car in Bubbling Well Road near the Carlton Café, and reckless driving. The complaining witness stated that he drove his car at a speed of 18 miles per hour past the island. As he approached it defendant's car shot by and crossing in front of witness's car went south of the island. This manœuvre forced witness to throw on his brakes and consequently pedestrians in the vicinity were endangered. Mr. Lurton fined the defendant G. $10. For parking his car in an unauthorized spot in Nanking Road, J. S. Potter was fined G. $2 and J. T. Dolan handed the clerk the same amount for a similar offence. A fourth defendant, W. D. Harris, was fined $3 on a summons charging him with failing to obey traffic signals at Nanking-Kiangse Road corner at 7.25 p.m. on July 16.

MUSTERING last Friday night for what was expected to be a big arms raid to be carried out in conjunction with the Settlement police, the River Police under Supt. Woodfield instead ran across a party of opium smugglers trying to land 20 lb. of the drug. Five were arrested and afterwards handed over to the City authorities for trial. The search party were patrolling the Hongkew wharves when they noticed a small boat make for the N.Y.K. Wharf, and one man land with two bags under his arms. Shouting to him to halt, the police pursued him. He turned towards the river, however, and after throwing in his opium, jumped in also. A motor-car on shore, waiting for the consignment, was signalled to and made off at once. In a few minutes the police launch overtook the man in the water and hauled him aboard. The occupants of the launch were surprised to find the man absolutely naked. After dragging for some time one package of opium was recovered from the Huangpu. The swimmer is said to be a son of a boatman of Hongkew Creek, while another belonging to the party of four who were subsequently arrested, is also believed to be a relative of this worthy. Failure to find the rest of the drug that was hastily committed to the Huangpu is attributed to the activities of this boatman, who engages in dragging operations on such occasions.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Consular Body.

A letter from Mr. F. Thiel, Consul-General for Germany, informs the Council that during his temporary absence from Shanghai, Consul Schulze will be in charge of the Consulate-General.

Shanghai Custom House.

A letter from Mr. L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, notifies the Council that acting on instructions from the Inspector-General he has handed over charge of the Custom House to Mr. H. Kishimoto, Deputy Commissioner of Customs in charge temporarily.

General.

Public Ricshas—Restriction of Numbers.—Following the discussion which took place at the Conference on Friday last with representatives of the Ricsha Companies, and after careful consideration of the views then expressed, members unanimously recommend that limitation in the number of licences issued be again imposed. It is suggested that the limit be 10,000, with a view later, if necessary, of a further reduction to bring the number of licences issued to that allowed when limitation was formerly in force, viz: 8,000; reduction to be affected by withdrawal of all licences for vehicles which do not meet the Council's requirements.

The Acting Commissioner of Police states that the Police are already removing from the streets ricshas which do not conform to the standard laid down, and that their licences are being cancelled. It is also directed that the report of the Conference above referred to be circulated to members of Council for their information.

Houses of Public Entertainment —Closing Hour.—With reference to previous minutes, and as a result of the informal discussion with members of the French Council on Friday last, it is decided to recommend that the revised regulations submitted by the French Council extending the closing hour to 2 a.m., be adopted. A copy of the regulations will be circulated to members of Council, and when replying to the French Council it is considered that particular emphasis should be laid upon its proposal that such revised regulations be strictly enforced by the means suggested, viz., the issue of a warning in respect of the first breach of the regulations, and that, for the second offence, the licence be withdrawn.

Public Health Report for June.

Vital Statistics.

Both foreign and Chinese deathrates are below the average.

Communicable Diseases.

Smallpox.—No foreign cases occurred this month, and no Chinese deaths.

Influenza.—One foreign case, not fatal, and two fatal Chinese cases were reported.

Typhus Fever.—One case was notified among the foreign community. This was a female Russian subject, resident, who apparently contracted the disease in the French Settlement.

Relapsing Fever.—One foreign resident case was notified.

Enteric Fever.—One resident male Korean died of Typhoid Fever, and three other foreign cases were notified. One of these was a resident. Two of the notified cases had never been inoculated and no information was obtained in the third case.

Amoebic Dysentery.—Two foreign resident cases were notified, both of whom had been resident in Shanghai for many years, and may have contracted the infection at any time during that residence.

Bacillary Dysentery.—One foreign non-resident case was notified. This was a Dutch seaman.

Preventive Measures.

The occurrence during May and June of sporadic cases of Typhus and Relapsing Fevers among the foreign community coincides with a moderate prevalence of these, particularly of Relapsing Fever, among the poorer classes of Chinese. Both these diseases are conveyed by vermin, and their occurrence in houses free from vermin must be traced to importation of these probably from Chinese sources.

In anticipation of this possibility particular attention has been given to such possible sources as laundries, tailors' shops and the houses and lodging houses inhabited by ricsha coolies. A special cleansing and lime-washing squad was established some weeks ago to deal systematically with the insanitary hovels in the Eastern District where many of them live. Only several cases of Relapsing Fever have been found. Unfortunately it is impossible to deal effectively with the problem in this area as very many of them live in native villages on Chinese territory over which we have no jurisdiction. Besides this, a great deal of work has been done, and progress made, in bringing the laundries, tailors' shops and native lodging houses into line with sanitary requirements, particularly in the Western District. Vermin-proof cubicles have been installed, and the sleeping rooms have been separated from the sleeping quarters.

But the elimination of these, and of the great group of respiratory diseases, is primarily a sociological matter; and their prevalence is the inevitable consequence of the economic system, which allows a useful, hard-working member of society like the ricsha coolie to live under sub-human conditions, and on the verge of destitution, while the convicted criminal is well fed and cared for at the expense of the society he has injured.

Food, Dairies & Markets Division.

S. W. W. Water Supply.—The high standard of purification has been maintained throughout the month. Slight local contamination was detected in the Northern District, and was again traced to the entrance of subsoil during work on the mains. It was not of a dangerous character. The more serious contaminations reported earlier in the year were apparently also due to entrance of subsoil; and this indicates very considerable pollution of the soil in certain parts of the Settlement.

Ice Creams.—72 samples were examined, of which 38 were below standard, and 25 of these unfit for human consumption. The rather higher proportion of bad samples this month is due to the inclusion of a large number of small Chinese shops in the Northern District, and several "repeat" samples from offenders. Several samples from each of the more important foreign firms have now been examined, and with rare exceptions they have been of satisfactory quality. The following table shows the distribution of results this month:—

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Foreign 24 (68. %)	Foreign 11 (31 .%)	35
Chinese 10 (27 %)	Chinese 27 (73 .%)	37
Total 34 (47.2%)	Total 38 (52 .%)	72

Milk.—106 samples were taken for analysis, of which 3, (all found adulterated), were from unlicensed dairies. 5 of the 103 samples from licensed dairies were below standard. From two a large proportion of the fat had been abstracted, and the other three showed adulteration by adding water—in one sample to the amount of nearly 33 per cent. The dairies in the Western District have received special attention, and many improvements have been effected.

Fire Brigade Report for June.

The total number of calls received was 30, of which 26 were genuine fires—23 (including 1 chimney fire) occurring within the Settlement and 3 outside. The remaining 4 were false alarms.

The damage on assessed property within the Settlement was estimated at Tls. 6,700 (Chinese), whilst the property at risk was estimated at Tls. 381,850 (Foreign Tls. 316,000, Chinese Tls. 65,850).

Four lives were lost and six persons were injured.

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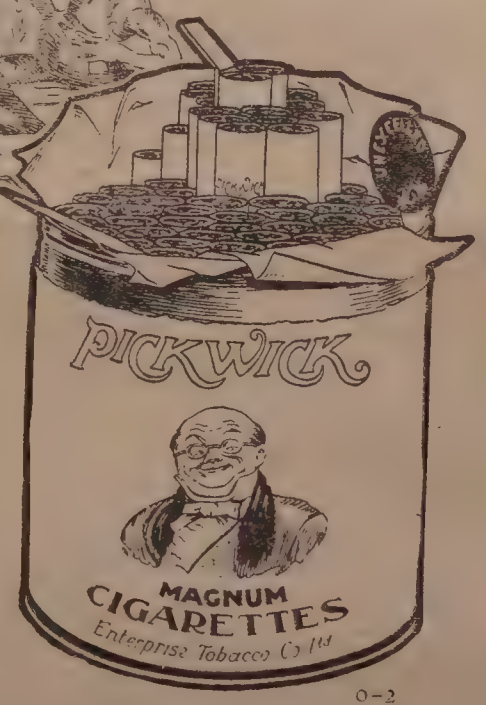

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON BLOCKED OVER FINANCIAL ISSUE

The Security for a Loan to Germany: Bankers Uneasy as to Political Security If They Find the Money: Some Parties Anxious to have Germans Present

London, July 25.

The fundamental differences shown at the London Conference are emphasized by French comments transmitted by Reuter's Paris correspondent. These may be summed up in the remark of the "*Journal*" that the situation is stationary and is liable so to continue owing to the bankers departing from their province of finance and claiming to interfere in political questions.

The "*Matin*" and the "*Ere Nouvelle*" declare that M. Herriot cannot wait indefinitely in London till a formula is found, as French parliamentary and public opinion is uneasy and bewildered. They state that there are excellent French experts capable of carrying the discussions to a successful issue under the guidance of the Minister of Finance.

A correspondent of the Havas Agency says that the French delegation will take their stand on the suggested solution under which the Reparations Commission, strengthened by an American, will hold a preliminary conference with the committee of experts who framed the Dawes plan with a view to deciding eventual defaults by Germany.

The "*Petit Parisien*" declares that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday evening expressed a desire to invite Germany to send representatives to London.

Cautious but Confident.

Later.

The feeling in responsible quarters to-night as regards the Allied discussions may be described as one of cautious confidence. It is pointed out that every one concerned is determined to reach a settlement.

The Conference has already accomplished a great deal, having virtually finished all the technical work it was called upon to do.

Conversations regarding the attitude of the bankers proceeded throughout the day and will continue till the end of the week.

The statement in the Paris "*Temps*" to the effect that the British Foreign Office has unofficially instructed Lord D'Abernon to inform the German Government that it will certainly be invited to send plenipotentiaries to London, is refuted. It is declared here that such an invitation could only be made with the authority of the full Conference.

It is not anticipated that the back of the Conference will be broken before August 11.

Operation of Dawes Plan

The second committee of the Allied Conference has now drafted its report. The dates mentioned for the proposed operation of the Dawes plan are August 15 for the passage of German legislation to meet the Reparations Commission's demands in connexion with the Ruhr, and October 15, when it is hoped the Franco-Belgian economic evacuation of the Ruhr will be completed.

July 26.

Havas learns that the Allied Conference consulted the Anglo-French jurists on the subject of calling in German representatives. It was decided that it was necessary to summon them in order that they may give their opinion on certain measures connected with the application of the Dawes plan. The invitation will be officially transmitted to Berlin later when the labours of the Conference are advanced sufficiently to permit of the fixing of a date.

Later.

The jurists at the Allied Conference have completed their report regarding the terms of the invitation to Germany. The Conference will consider the report on Monday when it will decide the question of inviting Germany.

France for the Pact of Mutual Assistance

Paris, July 26.

According to the "*Matin*" a committee including the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and the Navy have pronounced themselves in favour of the pact of mutual assistance, and France, therefore, will despatch a favourable answer to the League of Nations.

The newspapers announce that three prominent French bankers have been called to London to confer with their British and American colleagues.—Reuter.

France and Belgium Unwilling to Withdraw Troops from the Ruhr

Paris, July 27.

The "*Petit Parisien*" learns from London that Mr. MacDonald suggested that if M. Herriot and M. Théunis accepted the proposal to give up military occupation of the Ruhr immediately, the report of the first committee concerning defaults would be passed without difficulty. M. Herriot and M. Théunis refused the suggestion most energetically.

The Australian, Senator McIntosh, interviewed by "*Le Matin*," suggested that the French Government should call to Paris prominent politicians of the British Dominions in order to explain to them the vital necessities which compelled France to occupy the Ruhr.—Reuter.

German Representatives to Attend Conference: Reparations Commission Also

London, July 28.

A meeting of the British Empire Delegation to the Inter-Allied Conference was held to-day, following a conference of the heads of the Allied delegations in preparation for this afternoon's plenary session.

It is gathered that the position has not materially changed since Friday. There is no official cognizance that any solution of the question of the bankers' security has come within sight, while the position of railways in the occupied territory remains the same.

Later.

The plenary Conference sat for an hour and a half this afternoon. It is understood that it has been decided to refer the question of inviting the German representatives to the heads of the five Allied delegations.

There was a certain amount of disagreement over the report of the first committee on the question of German default. It has been decided to call a further meeting of the committee on Wednesday morning.

Later.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Germans will be invited to the Conference immediately an inter-Allied agreement has been reached, and that the Reparations Commission will be invited to participate in the deliberations in London.

Later.

A *communiqué* issued by the Conference confirms the earlier messages, and anticipates that the heads of the delegations will invite the German representatives on the 31st instant or August 1.

The *communiqué* emphasizes that the Conference does not intend to force anything on the German representatives. Documents will be prepared, and these will simply serve as a basis of discussion.

Sir Joseph Cook acted as the member for the British Empire delegation.

The Conference adopted an important report by M. Fromageot and Sir Cecil Hurst, the French and British jurists, on the procedure necessary for agreement with Germany, by which the Dawes plan may be put into operation without running counter to the Versailles Treaty, which at present does not provide for some of the proposed measures.

The *communiqué* states that the first committee is still at work. The report of the second committee as regards the fiscal and economic unity of Germany has been presented and accepted. The third committee expects to complete its report in a short time.—Reuter.

The Ruhr Evacuation.

London, July 29.

There is a new tone in the French press to-day in consequence of despatches from French correspondents in London stating that negotiations are about to begin with regard to the evacuation of the Ruhr and suggesting a likelihood of a satisfactory result if France is adequately compensated from an economic point of view.

The "*Ere Nouvelle*" says that by giving the world a striking proof of her loyalty by evacuating the Ruhr France will be entitled to ask the Allies to make a sacrifice as regards war-debts and guarantees of security.—Reuter.

France Desirous of Peace: But With Rights Assured

Paris, July 29

Parliament reassembled to-day. A telegram from M. Herriot was read to the Chamber and the Senate. The Premier defined the point reached at the London Conference and declared that, in spite of constant effort, several more days were necessary to bring the negotiations to a conclusion owing to numerous technical difficulties. He added that the French Government was firmly resolved to assure the rights of France and the re-establishment of the inter-Allied Entente and peace.

M. Herriot, in the course of a speech at a banquet given by the French colony in London, said that the Conference aimed at re-establishing peace, after the war which France did not desire. France wished for a peace favourable to the whole of mankind. The French Government had the right to state that a peace which would not grant her rights to France, would be an unjust peace. It was impossible to base order upon injustice.

The French Premier recalled the sufferings of his country and added: "We are now trying to conciliate what we owe to peace and what in due to France."

The Left newspapers, "*L'Oeuvre*" and "*L'Ere Nouvelle*," insist that, in exchange for the military evacuation of the Ruhr, France shall get compensation with regard to debts and security.—Reuter.

London, July 29.

Reuter's Agency learns that a new French formula was submitted to the Conference to-day, which proposes recourse to arbitration when the Reparations Commission fails to agree on the question of German defult, one of three arbitrators to be an American.

Dominions' Representation at Empire Conferences

In the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. H. Thomas, announced that he had convened a Dominions conference for October to explore the question of Dominions representation in foreign policy and Imperial affairs.

Later.

There was a full dress discussion in the House of Commons to-day on Dominions representation at conferences, raised by Mr. L. S. Amery (Conservative), who, seeking a solution, mentioned Mr. S. M. Bruce's suggestion to substitute an inter-Dominion secretariat for the present secretariat. Mr. Lloyd George supported Mr. Amery.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying, quoted a telegram, sent to the Dominions on June 23, expressing the Government's concern with regard to the existing system of inter-Imperial consultation on matters of foreign policy and of general Imperial interest, such as the decisions of the late Imperial Conference, and expressing a desire to explore the whole situation, with a view to finding a solution. The telegram welcomed suggestions.

Mr. Thomas hoped that the conference would be held in October. All replies were not yet in, but evidence tended to show that it would be welcome.—Reuter.

Mixed Opinions in Paris Regarding Arbitration: Full Solution and a Rank Failure

Paris, July 30.

The new French formula, which proposes recourse to arbitration when the Reparations Commission fails to agree on the question of German default, has evoked varying comment. It is approved by the "*Matin*" and "*L'Oeuvre*," as likely to solve all the questions before the Conference, but is denounced by the "*Journal*," which declares that the Conference is drifting towards wreck, and by the "*Echo de Paris*," which predicts rejection of the formula by Anglo-Saxon finance.

Later.

The Reparations Commission, after lengthy deliberations, to-day decided to go to London.—Reuter.

Scheme for Evacuation.

London, July 30.

Havas Agency states that the French arbitration proposal in the event of Germany's default in the payment of reparations, as finally drafted, would operate in the case of either disagreement in the Reparations Commission on German default or the failure of German industrialists to carry out contracts for deliveries in kind. Appeals would be allowed from decisions of the Reparations Commission and the Transfer Committee regarding the stoppage of deliveries in kind.

Furthermore, the British, French and Italian military and engineering experts and diplomatists have drafted a scheme for the military evacuation of the Ruhr proportionately as Germany pays her debts.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. E. D. Morel (Labour), Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that Germany had paid up to May 30 £458,000,000. This included reparations and the costs of the Armies of Occupation, excluding the Ruhr.—Reuter.

Germany Wants Her Guns.

Berlin, July 30.

The Government have informed the Secretariat of the League of Nations of their disagreement with the mutual guarantee pact as being ill-fitted to assure universal security and limitation of armaments. They point out that a totally disarmed Germany would be in an impossible position. The Government submit the alternative suggestion that, instead of piling up treaties and agreements subsidiary to the Covenant, the latter itself should be more thoroughly developed, that violent settlement of disputes should be prohibited, that an arbitration court for political disputes should be instituted and, especially, that disarmament should be compulsory for all State. They add that Germany would then be ready to enter the society of nations and co-operate in the preservation of peace.—Reuter.

NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD

First Display of Kind Since 1914: Fewer Big Ships But Many of New Type

London, July 26.

The delegates at the Allied Conference in London to-day went to the Spithead Naval review, the first Fleet concentration since the Armistice. There were 193 ships as compared with 205 at the King's review in 1914, but the difference in composition was remarkable. There were 10 battleships, one battle-cruiser and nine cruisers to-day as compared with 55 battleships, four battle-cruisers and 55 cruisers.

On the other hand there were 88 destroyers as compared with 56, and there were also several new classes of ships, including 37 mine-sweepers and two aircraft-carriers of which there were none in 1914 and also numerous submarine minelayers and seaplanes. This is the first post-war mobilization of the reserve fleet for ten days' service at sea. The Atlantic Fleet joined it for the review.

A picturesque part of the review was the acrobatics of naval aeroplanes of various types, three of which escorted the Royal Yacht when it left Portsmouth conveying the King and the Prince of Wales. The yacht was preceded and followed by Trinity and Admiralty yachts and guest ships with the Duke of Connaught, Admiralty officials, the Allied Conference delegates, Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament. She steamed through five miles of warships gaily dressed and with the crews cheering and the guns firing salutes. Thousands lined the shore.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVE OF JUTLAND

The Confusion Caused by Contradictory Reports

London, July 26.

The official "narrative" of the Battle of Jutland has been published. It is based on the despatches of the Admirals and the reports of individual ships and on personal narratives. It includes [illegible] appendix remarks by Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, in accordance with the latter's wish where the appendix differs from the Admiralty narrative. Their Lordships are satisfied that the narrative is more in accordance with the evidence. Viscount Jellicoe contends that the Admiralty text is unjust to Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas on two occasions and says that the narrative fails to convey a true idea of the confusion caused by contradictory reports, the effect of which was felt throughout the action.—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL THROUGH THE COMMONS

Will the Lords Throw It Out? Country Not Ready Yet for Socialism

London, July 25.

Amid Labour cheers the House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Government's Housing Bill. A Conservative motion of rejection was defeated by 226 votes to 131. The Bill then was read for the first time in the House of Lords.

Mr. John Wheatley, the Minister of Health, admitted that the Bill was not socialism. He was sorry that he was not in a position to introduce a Socialist measure as the country was not ready for Socialism (Loud Opposition cheers).—Reuter.

THE ANGLO-SOVIET DISCUSSIONS

Chief Red Delegate Gone Back to Moscow to Report

London, July 26.

M. Rakowsky has departed for Moscow to report the position of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. M. Joffe has arrived in London and assisting the Russian Delegation. The negotiations will continue and M. Rakowsky returns, probably on August 2.—Reuter.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT

Protest Regarding Alteration of Elevation of Guns on Capital Ships

London, July 30.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time, Commander C. Bellairs (Conservative) asked whether representations had been made to signatories of the Washington Convention that an alteration in the elevation of guns on capital ships or expenditure for the purpose of increasing the radius of action would, in the opinion of the British Government, be a breach of the Convention.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, answered in the affirmative and added that the Powers concerned were the United States and Japan.—Reuter.

Washington, July 30.

The British representations against the modernization programme of the American navy might bring to a head the controversy which has been stirring naval circles since the Disarmament Conference. Officials in touch with the question are of the opinion that neither the French nor the Japanese Governments share the British point of view, though Italy might. If the matter therefore ever came before the signatory powers for a decision, Great Britain would probably be outvoted.—Reuter's American Service.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL DEFENCE

Equipment Bill Passed for Construction of Cruisers

Melbourne, July 30.

The House of Representatives to-day passed the Defence Equipment Bill providing for the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers. A Labour amendment favouring construction of both, instead of one of the cruisers locally was defeated by 29 votes to 22, Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, explained that the Government desired to accept the offer to build the first cruiser in England.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY

Proposed Commission Illegal: Political Problem of First Magnitude

London, July 31.

On the eve of the recess the Government is suddenly confronted with a political problem of the first magnitude arising from the reported decision of the Privy Council that the Boundary Commissioner cannot legally be constituted without a representative of Ulster appointed by the North Ireland Government. The opinion is expressed in Parliamentary circles that fresh legislation must be introduced to deal with the question for a solution of which Mr. Cosgrave is pressing. As it is impossible to pass such a Bill before the recess unless unanimity is previously secured, the Cabinet has decided to call a round-table conference of the Party leaders and the British signatories to the Irish Treaty.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

A Slow Cure Involving Heavy Public Expenditure and Increased Production

London, July 30.

At the instance of the Liberals, the Government's unemployment policy was reviewed in the House of Commons to-day by the Chancellor of the Echequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, who at the outset drew ironical cheers and laughter by remarking that the Government had a positive remedy for unemployment, but the more positive the remedy the slower the cure.

The Chancellor foreshadowed proposals, which, though involving heavy public expenditure, he hoped would add to the productive capacity of the country notably construction of new roads and the development of electricity. He emphasized the importance of foreign trade and hoped that the Inter-Allied Conference would result in such an agreement as would give the people of Europe confidence to settle down to work and re-open Continental markets, but Britain was bound to face intensified competition in the world's trade in future and therefore she must do everything possible to cheapen and improve production.

Mr. Snowden stated that the Government was bringing pressure to bear on railway companies to recondition and re-equip their lines and to adopt electrification. The Government had decided to revive the Severn barrage scheme, which, if undertaken, would be the most difficult engineering feat in history.

The Government had accepted in principle Exchequer assistance for the sugar-beet industry for a period of 10 Years, which, he was assured, would enable six new factories to be started almost immediately. He believed that this was one of the biggest things that could be done for British agriculture, which it would revive.

Mr. Lloyd George and Dr. Macnamara twitted the Government on adopting schemes at which they has previously sneered. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans criticized the schemes on the ground that they would not find work for the men this winter. He moved reduction of the Minister's salary, but the motion was rejected by 254 votes to 204.—Reuter.

MANILA, July 26.—Chief Justice Manuel Araullo died here to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL

Mutineers' Position Stronger Than First Admitted

Buenos Aires, July 25.

The impression is daily gaining strength that the capture of Sao Paulo may be far off owing to the strength of the rebels' main defences, which are said to have been constructed under the direction of former Italian and German officers. They are described as very formidable and requiring very heavy artillery to shatter them. Fighting has resolved itself into trench warfare. The Federal troops' advances are small.

July 26.

The evacuation of Sao Paulo of non-combatants, which was ordered by the besieging Federal troops, is being delayed owing to paucity of transport facilities. Meanwhile, it is declared that the Federals are steadily advancing on positions around the city, but it transpires that the rebels still hold the town of Campinas, 50 miles to the north of Sao Paulo, the Federal encirclement of which has not yet been completed. Federal aeroplanes have bombarded rebel positions.

The newspaper *"La Prensa"* learns that the forts in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, one of which participated in the mutiny of 1922, have been disarmed as a precautionary measure.—Reuter's American Service.

More Contradictory Reports: Martial Law Proclaimed in Five States

Rio de Janeiro, July 27.

Official communiqués state that with the exception of Sao Paulo the whole country is calm and supporting the Government. On the contrary, Reuter's correspondent in Buenos Aires transmits what are described as authentic reports, to the effect that the Government has proclaimed martial law in the States of Rio Grande, Matto Grosso, Santa Catharina, Sergipe and Basia, owing to unrest there.

The situation is such that the Federal Government fears to withdraw troops from these places in order to assist in the siege of Sao Paulo.—Reuter's American Service.

Report of Government Victory Now Confirmed: Sao Paulo Evacuated by Rebels

New York, July 28.

A cable company to-day received a message from Buenos Aires stating that the revolutionary outbreak at Sao Paulo has concluded by a Government victory, and adding that conditions in Sao Paulo are rapidly becoming normal.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, July 28.

The Brazilian Embassy announces that the revolutionaries have withdrawn from Sao Paulo, which is occupied by Federal troops.

The Admiral commanding the British naval forces reports that all Americans were safe when the Brazilian Government troops occupied Sao Paulo, though considerable damage was done to property by shell fire.

London, July 28.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council, stated that foreign representatives to Brazil had jointly addressed the President regarding the care of foreigners leaving Sao Paulo and the responsibility of the Brazilian Government for their lives and property. He said that H.M.S. Curlew was proceeding to Sao Paulo from Trinidad.—Reuter.

Rio de Janeiro, July 28.

A communique confirming the rebel evacuation of Sao Paulo says that the Federals have begun an energetic pursuit and have already occupied a majority of the points to which the rebels are retreating.—Reuter's American Service.

Rebels Thoroughly Demoralized Expelled from Sao Paulo and Seeking Shelter

Buenos Aires, July 29.

The Federal troops' final assault against Sao Paulo demoralized the rebels. The rebel leaders, including General Lopez, escaped, though many prisoners were taken.

The Federals opened operations with heavy artillery against the rebel strongholds, the Central Railway and Luz station, following up with whippet tanks and then infantry. The rebels fled on trains to the north-west and west with the Federals in close pursuit.—Reuter's American Service.

BUILDING LOCK-OUT

At Least 100,000 Operatives Involved: Only Part as Yet Called Out

London, July 25.

The building trades employers' organizations state that at least one hundred thousand operatives will be affected by the lock-out notices. So far the men's leaders have called out the men in some areas only.—Reuter.

London, July 29.

A joint conference of the guilds' employers and men sat for 5½ hours at the Ministry of Labour yesterday in an endeavour to settle the wages dispute. The conference finally broke up in disorder.—Reuter.

PAGEANT OF EMPIRE

15,000 Persons Partaking in Vast Display at Wembley

London, July 26.

The Pageant of Empire, in which 15,000 performers are portraying episodes of British history, opened at the Stadium at Wembley yesterday evening. Rain somewhat marred the first performance, but nevertheless the wonderful spectacle was carried out most enthusiastically and received an ovation from a crowd of 20,000 persons, including the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

The Pageant will continue daily for six weeks.—Reuter.

UNSEASONABLE SNOW IN ENGLAND

Empire Pageant Postponed: Royal Inspection of Boy Scouts

London, July 28.

A drenching rain intermingled with an unseasonable snowfall was responsible for the cancellation of to-day's performance of the Empire Pageant. It also slightly interfered with the Royal inspection of 5000 boy scouts from all parts of the Empire who are attending the Jamboree.

In spite of the downpour the boys marched whistling to Buckingham Palace. The inspection was held in the ring which is in front of the quadrangle. Each detachment was grouped under its own flag which was dipped in salute to the King, who shook hands with the masters and delivered a homily to the boys on the soundness of Scout precepts.

The King made a point of stopping, greeting and talking to a party of Japanese boy scouts who attended as visitors.—Reuter.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK AT WEMBLEY

Melbourne Infant Awarded First Prize in Empire Competition

London, July 29.

Of 60,000 entries from the Empire for the National Baby Week competition at Wembley, Mary Patricia Wilson, aged 2 years and 8 months, from East Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, was adjudged the Empire's bonniest baby. She receives £200.

Over half the entries were from the British Isles. There were several coloured babies entered, one from China just failing to secure a prize.

Elsie Hallowes of Hongkong was awarded £20 equally with four others in the class for babies of 2 to 5 years.—Reuter.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE IN PERSIA

Collective Note by Diplomatic Body: Anti-British Agitator Deported

Allahabad, July 26.

According to a despatch from Teheran, the Persian reply to the collective note of the Diplomatic Corps is non-committal. It excuses the police for not opening fire on the ground that it would have further infuriated the mob.

Accusations made imputing the crime to British intrigue have led the Premier to issue a warning directed against such rumour-mongers. Hundreds of arrests have been made, including a priest Khaless-I-Zadeh, a notorious anti-British agitator, who is being deported.—Reuter.

U. S. Government's Demand for the Better Protection of American Residents

Washington, July 28.

The American Minister to Persia, Mr. Kornfeld, to-day delivered a Note to the Foreign Office in Teheran voicing concern for the safety of Americans in Persia and the need for better protection against further indignities.

Whilst officials will not discuss the communication sent by Mr. Kornfeld, it is admitted that the killing of the American Consul, Mr. Imbrie, and the unprovoked attack on his widow indicate the need for increased safeguards for Americans.

Mr. Kornfeld's Note indicates that the United States expects Persia to meet the expenses of sending an American man-of-war to bring home the body of Mr Imbrie, and also to furnish military guards at the American Legation as long as necessary.

The Note adds that the continuance of diplomatic and consular representation in Persia will be dependent upon what action the Persian Government will take to vindicate the principles of international law. The note emphasize the seriousness with which the United States Government view the present situation.—Reuter's American Service.

Persian Government's Willingness to Agree to U. S. Demands

Teheran, July 30.

The newspaper *"Iran"* publishes a letter from the Foreign Minister to the American Minister expressing the horror and sorrow of the Persian Government and nation at the murder of Mr. Imbrie. It intimates that the Persian Government is completely willing to carry out the demands of the American note. It only regrets that Persia has no fleet, otherwise she would place a warship at the disposal of America for the conveyance home of Mr. Imbrie's remains.

The question of proper compensation for the widow is being considered.—Reuter.

POLITICAL FERMENT IN ITALY

Arbitrary Suppression of Newspapers by Prefects Causes Dissension

London, July 28.

Fresh ferment is brewing in Italy in consequence of the drastic enforcement of the regulation conferring on local prefects somewhat arbitrary powers to suppress newspapers. Many suppressions have been effected throughout the country on the charge of violating press decrees.

Hostile and even Fascist journals have been seized in Rome, Naples and other large centres. The police yesterday seized the whole Milan press except Signor Mussolini's personal organ, the *"Popolo d'Italia,"* in connexion with the publication of references to the Matteotti case, but the Premier later revoked the prefects' decree.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND SOVIET

Settlement of Dispute as to Police Raid on Trade Mission in Berlin

Moscow, July 29.

According to an announcement made by the Foreign Office of the Soviet Government, all the problems pending between Soviet Russia and Germany will be completely settled in Berlin in a few days and official Notes in this connexion will be published by the Governments of the two countries concerned.—Eastern News Agency.

Berlin, July 30.

The Russo-German dispute in connexion with the search made at the headquarters of the Russian Trade Mission in Berlin by the German political police has now been settled. The extraterritoriality demanded by Russia for the Trade Mission has not been granted, but certain members of the Mission and their working rooms have been accorded this privilege. The Russian Ambassador to Germany, M. Krestinski, is shortly returning to Berlin.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE DISASTER IN N. W. INDIA

Four Aviators Killed and One Machine Captured

Simla, July 29.

While carrying out bombing operations against the Shasi Khels, south east of Razmak, a formation of six machines was caught in a heavy fog on the return journey. Four of the planes crashed. The crew of the first escaped uninjured, but two each of the occupants of the second and third planes were killed. The fourth machine fell into the hands of the Wazirs. The crew of this plane sustained injuries, but it is believed they are not of a serious nature. The two other machines reached the aerodrome safely.—Reuter.

London, July 30.

Two of the airmen, who were reported killed through planes crashing while engaged in bombing operations on the 29th instant, against the Shasi Khels, south-east of Razmak, have returned safely to the aerodrome.

EFFECTIVE RUBBER RESTRICTION

Native Growers the Chief Obstacle: A 10d. Price to Weed Them Out

London, July 25.

At the meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java to-day, Mr. Strutt, the Chairman, expressed the opinion that the main cause of the poor success of the restriction scheme was not so much the refusal of the Dutch grower to participate as the unrestricted native cultivation in the Dutch Indies, the competition of which was likely to become more formidable in view of the fact that Chinese were supplying the native producers with machinery.

He said that there was authoritative support for the view that at 10 pence a pound native production would be largely curtailed and that a certain body of opinion believed that a year or two of rubber at 10 pence a pound would be the best chance of salvation for the European grower. Mr. Strutt opposed the selling agency plan. He said that his hopes were fixed rather on new uses for rubber. He pointed out that in the United Kingdom the per capita consumption was only one-fifth of that of America and, therefore, there was still room for propaganda at home.—Reuter.

A CHARGE OF RUNNING GUNS TO RUSSIA

Fine of £100 Shown to Be Maximum Penalty

London, July 25.

Captain Cecil Attfield and his father were charged at the Mansion House to-day with attempted gun-running, between April 8 and July 2 last, from the Thames to Russia. Accused were remanded. Bail was refused.

Counsel for the Commissioners of Customs said that the charge was made under the Arms Export Prohibition Order of 1921. The articles concerned in this case were machine-gun parts and mountings. A further charge was probable.

Counsel for the defence refused bail and said that the penalty under the charge was only a £100 fine. Mr. Attfield, Sr., repudiated liability. He had been head master at a London school for 40 years. Captain Attfield voluntarily made a statement to Scotland Yard some time ago. He had heard nothing since and was amazed to see in the papers that a warrant for his arrest had been issued.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Breakdown of Communications With Devastated Districts: Cochin Isolated

Madras, July 27.

Earlier reports in no way minimized the gravity of the devastating floods in Southern India, although particulars are still meagre owing to the breakdown of communications.

For example, the railway to Malabar has been cut off since the 17th instant. In the streets of Ernakulam water stands seven feet deep. Cochin is isolated, half the state being submerged. People are being rescued by boats from their homes in Calicut, where thousands of houses have collapsed.

The river Cauvery has risen over 24 ft. at Erode, and is also rising rapidly in the Mysore State, where it has overtopped the famous Krishnarajasagara dam.—Reuter.

Madras, July 28.

In consequence of the floods a boys' school at Cheruthuruthy in Cochin State collapsed. A teacher and 64 scholars were killed and many injured.—Reuter.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD ECONOMIES

Consolidation of Two North Atlantic Lines to French and Dutch Ports

Washington, July 2.

Consolidation of the Government operated cargo routes from North Atlantic to French ports north of Bordeaux, Antwerp and Rotterdam, as proposed by the Fleet Corporation, was approved to day by the Shipping Board.

The two operators in the trade, the Black Diamond Steamship Company and the Cosmopolitane Steaship Company, both of New York, will be reduced to one, with the elimination of the former, and the number of ships curtailed from 26 to 22.

The consolidation is a further step in the general plan of the Government to effect economies through mergers of such services within the Government's jurisdiction. The Shipping Board's policy of maintaining the existing tonnage in service has been one of the obstacles, it is said, to effecting the Fleet Corporation's consolidation plans. Seven operating companies recently were retained to handle the Government fleet out of Gulf ports.—Reuter's American Service.

NAVIGATION UNDER ICE.

Submersible Cargo Vessel for Northern Waters

Washington, July 2.

Simon Lake, the inventor, has received a patent by the Government for a submersible cargo vessel designed to navigate under ice. The invention, designed for navigation of northen ice-covered waters, consists of a boat with a superstructure by which its navigator may dive under ice and rise again, breaking open a path for continued surface navigation.—Reuter's American Service.

FINGER PRINTS BY TELEGRAPH

Wonderful and Successful Evolution in Detection of Criminals

New York, July 3.

Police Commissioner Enright yesterday declared that the successful sending by wire of finger-prints from New York to Chicago last Tuesday afternoon constituted one of the greatest advances made in criminal detection in many years. He and officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company made known the details of the test whereby finger-prints of two men with records were conveyed by wire in a few minutes each.

Commissioner Enright and Third Deputy Commissioner Joseph A. Faurot, who was in charge of the New York end of the test in this city, elatedly pointed out that one of the greatest factors would be a saving of time which would help the police, in view of the reluctance of Magistrates to hold suspects more than 48 hours.—Reuter's American Service.

OBITUARY

Signor Busoni

Berlin, July 27.

The death is announced of the pianist and composer, Signor Ferruccio Benvenuto Busoni, at the age of 58.—Reuter.

FAR EASTERN BOY SCOUTS IN ENGLAND

Preparations for Jamboree

London, July 27.

The British North Borneo and Hongkong scouts are among those taking a practical course in scout training at Gillwell Park near Chingford, prior to the beginning of the Jamboree. Thirty-six Japanese will visit the camp next week to study English camp and camping methods. A Japanese Admiral and three scouts are already there.—Reuter.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN EDINBURGH

Four Passengers Killed and 29 Injured

London, July 28.

In a collision which took place to-day at Haymarket Station Edinburgh, four persons were killed and 29 injured. A train to Port Edgar on the Firth of Forth ran into a stationary suburban train, telescoping four carriages of the latter.—Reuter.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY PROMOTIONS

Sir C. E. Madden Appointed Admiral of the Fleet

London, July 30.

Sir Charles Edward Madden, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., has been promotcd to Admiral of the Fleet, replacing Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., retired.

Sir Somerset Arthur Gough-Calthorpe replaces Sir Charles Madden as First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock is promoted to Admiral.

Sir Rudolf Walter Bentinck is promoted to Vice-Admiral.

Captain Cecil Dacre Staveley Raikes is promoted to Rear-Admiral.—Reuter.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS

Shipping Board Steamer and m. v. Agusan

Manila, July 31.

The U. S. Shipping Board str. Stanley, operated by the Admiral Line, sending an S.O.S. from Balabac Strait, Palawan, reports a serious breakdown. Aid is urgently requested.

The coastguard cutter, Dustamente, is searching for the lifeboat containing survivors of the motorship, Agusan. No trace has yet been found.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AMERICAN AVIATORS' WORLD FLIGHT

Departure from England on Trans-Atlantic Trip

London, July 30.

The American world-fliers left Hull to-day for Kirkwall on the first stage of their trans-Atlantic flight.

Later.

The American world-fliers have arrived at Kirkwall.—Reuter.

RUMOUR OF SOVIET LOAN IN BRITAIN DENIED

London, July 30.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Leonard Lyle (Conservative) asked whether the Soviets had directly or indirectly advanced a proposal for a loan in this country on the ultimate guarantee of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby declared that no such proposal had been submitted to the Government.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AVIATOR FLYING THE ATLANTIC

Pisa, July 25.

The Italian aviator, Signor Locatelli, left this morning for London *via* Marseilles, Lausanne and Rotterdam in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic to New York.—Reuter.

ARGENTINIAN'S ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

Amsterdam, July 26.

The Argentinian, Major Zanni, started on his world flight at 6.39 this morning.—Reuter.

Paris, July 26.

Major Zanni arrived here this afternoon.—Reuter.

Lyons, July 27.

Major Banni, the Argentinian aviator, arrived here to-day on his world flight.—Reuter.

Constantinople, July 30.

Major Zanni, the Argentinian aviator, has arrived in Constantinople, and departed for Aleppo. He expects to follow the same route as Captain Doisy.—Reuter.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR LODGE

Cambridge, Mass., July 28.

Senator Lodge is seriously ill following an urgent operation yesterday.—Reuter's American Service.

SOVIET CONSTRUCTING A MERCANTILE FLEET

Moscow, July 27.

The Labour Defence Council has decided to begin the construction of a commercial fleet, costing Rs. 470,000,000, capable in five years' time of carring 25 per cent. of Russia's overseas trade.—Reuter.

BIG INCREASE IN PRICE OF FLOUR

London, July 29.

The biggest increase in the price of flour since the rise which began in May is involved in the announcement by the London Flourmillers' Association that the price of a 280-lb. sack of standard grade flour has been advanced by 3 shillings, making the price 48s. 6d. This may mean a further advance in the price of bread which the masterbakers have already intimated will be increased on August 4.—Reuter.

THE MACMILLAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Portland, Ore., July 28.

It is learned here that the Donald MacMillan Arctic Expedition, which started from Wiscasset, Maine, in June, 1923, has now left its winter quarters and has reached a point 187 miles south of them, marking a position probably in the vicinity of Cape Work.—Reuter's American Service.

HOUSING AND LEGITIMACY BILLS IN THE LORDS

London, July 30.

In the House of Lords to-day the Housing Bill passed its second reading. The House also passed the third reading of the Legitimacy Bill.—Reuter.

MEXICO AND SOVIET

Mexico City, July 30.

Mexico has recognized the Soviet.—Reuter's American Service.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN BUKHAREST

Paris, July 30.

It is reported from Bukharest that martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country in consequence of an alleged conspiracy of a *coup d'état* in which a high Army officer is implicated.—Reuter.

MATCH MONOPOLY RESTORED IN FRANCE

Paris, July 30.

The Chamber has restored the match monopoly, the abolition of which was forced though Parliament by the Poincare Government.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

PROGRESS OF ALLIED CONFERENCE

French Formula with Regard to Arbitration Adopted by First Committee

London, July 31.

Reuter's Agency learns that the First Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference has unanimously adopted the first part of the French formula as regards arbitration. The second part dealing with the plan for the military evacuation of the Ruhr proportionately as Germany pays her debts has not yet been considered. The British amendment was withdrawn. The British and French delegates congratulated each other.

One delegate told Reuter's representative that "the great difficulty of the Conference is now over."

If the report of the Third Committee on deliveries in kind and cash transfers is favourable, the Conference may be regarded as finished so far as the Allies are concerned and the invitation of the Germans may be regarded as imminent.

The views of the bankers, are of course, still awaited.

Later.

An official *communiqué* states that the Reparations Commission will henceforth officially sit in London to deal with all questions arising from the Dawes Report.

Another official *communiqué* announcing the agreement of the first Committee declares that the effectiveness of the agreement will depend on the successful conclusion of the work of the third committee, which is considering other parts of the French proposal. The *communique* adds that the prospects of the third committee reaching an agreement appear to be hopeful.

It should be noted that the third committee is not dealing with the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr, as mentioned earlier, which matter is outside the scope of the present conference, and will be discussed jointly with the German representatives.—Reuter.

WELCOME NEWS OF INDIA

Resolute Attitude of British Cabinet Towards Swaraj and the Agitator

London, July 31.

A clear statement of the Government's policy in India was made by Viscount Chelmsford, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Lords to-day. He read Mr. MacDonald's message to the *"Hindu"* in January last to the effect that no party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats, or force, or policies designed to bring the Government to a standstill, and if any Indian sections imagine otherwise, events will sadly disappoint them.

Lord Chelmsford said this was an embodiment of the present policy, and declared that full discretion would be left to the Government of India to enforce law. The British Government would support the Government of India in any action they felt it necessary to take to quell revolutionary movement.—Reuter.

THE AVIATION DISASTER IN N.-W. INDIA

Squadron-Leader in Hands of Wazirs But Unharmed and Well Treated

Simla, July 31.

According to the latest information from the frontier, in connexion with the bombing operations against the Shasi Khels, one of the airmen who fell into the hands of the Wazirs alone has returned safely to Razmak. The Squadron-Leader, with whom he was a passenger, remains in the hands of the tribesmen, but is reported unharmed and well treated.

There is no reason to doubt the original report that four other airmen were killed.—Reuter.

Note:—A telegram from Simla, dated July 30, stated that two of the airmen, who were reported killed, had returned safely to the aerodrome.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Questions Involved That May Necessitate the Holding of a General Election

London, July 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, asked whether the Government had conferred this morning with the British signatories of the Irish Treaty on the subject of the boundary clause and whether a decision had been taken, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, replied that difficulty having arisen in connexion with the interpretation of Clause 12, he thought it advisable to seek the counsel of the leaders of the parties and the signatories of the Treaty. No decisions had been taken.

Asked whether the question would be adjourned till the autumn session and, if so, whether he was aware of the feeling throughout Ireland that the Government was not serious in pressing forward this case of the Irish Treaty, Mr. MacDonald replied that there was still a week before the House rose, and promised a statement to-morrow.

Reuter's Agency understands that the Government intends to adjourn next week-end until October and i is, therefore, impossible to pass a special Irish bill to meet the difficulty as suggested in some quarters.

Later.

A grave view is taken in political circles of Mr. MacDonald's announcement that no decision has been reached at to-day's conference on the Irish boundary question.

There is talk of the possibility of a general election in the event of the Conservatives in the House of Commons opposing and the House of Lords rejecting the Government bill to give effect to the treaty, following the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that fresh legislation would be necessary to constitute the Boundary Commission.

Aug. 1.

Mr. J. H. Thomas announced in the House of Commons to-day, that Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Dail Eireann, and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, had been invited to London. If they failed to agree as regards the appointment of the Boundary Commission the Government would introduce legislation forthwith to give effect to the undoubted intention of the Irish treaty and press for its passage regardless of the consequences to the Government.—Reuter.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT

America's Modernization of Battleships and Elevation of Turret Guns

Washington, July 31

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, referring to the statement made yesterday in the House of Commons by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the alteration in the elevation of guns on capital ships or an expenditure for the purpose of increasing the radius of action would, in the opinion of the British Government, be a breach of the Washington Convention, to-day said that: "It is a good idea to have the question raised in order that it may be settled."

As far as is known the Government had not taken steps to reply to the British representations on the subject of modernization of old battleships, including the elevations of turret guns. In any case it is evident that no haste is necessary, as the Navy at present lacks both authority and appropriations to increase the elevations, and the proposal, therefore, cannot be again submitted to Congress until its regular session in December.—Reuter's American Service.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR SCOTTISH LETTERS

No Real Enthusiasn for Home Rule: Sensational New Story of R. L. Stevenson's Death

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, June 18.

I understand that some of the Scottish members who, following the debate on Mr. Buchanan's Scottish Home Rule Bill, have been pressing the Prime Minister to give facilities for its passage, now agree that it would be useless to try to work out any scheme of devolution without first reconsidering the financial relations between the two countries.

Within recent times there has been much criticism of the Goschen percentage, mainly on the ground that it is out of date, but in reality because the arrangement of financial business in the House usually means that when the large English estimate is taken first and approved the position of Scotland is more or less finally settled in advance of the debate on the purely Scottish Estimates. In other words, Scotland can only get eleven-eightieths of what the House of Commons has already approved in another connexion, and some Scottish members urge that for that reason the debate in their case becomes unreal, and even valueless.

Apart from this financial difficulty, it may be said that even advanced Scottish members have been driven to admit that it is well nigh impossible to work up any true enthusiasm for Scottish Home Rule. They themselves are mostly quite content to get as much as they can for Scotland at Westminster, and during the past few months they cannot reasonably complain of the success they have achieved.

The Lady of the Links

The outstanding feature of the Scottish Ladies' Championship at Turnberry, on the Ayrshire coast (writes one who was there) was the happy, unfailing sportsmanship of every competitor. They openly acknowledged appreciation of each other's play—not in an affected way, but in a manner which left no room for doubt as to its sincerity. The spirit of camaraderie was omnipresent. The competition was healthily keen, even if the golf frequently left much to be desired. Not long ago I had a round with a man whose proficiency in profanity greatly exceeded his ability at the game. Suddenly he remarked, "I wonder what lady golfers say to relieve their feelings at this infornal game?" I was unable to enlighten him but I took particular observation this week. Perhaps I was disappointed, but, anyway, I heard nothing stronger directed at the ball than: "Oh, you little pig!" Most players, however, had one or more distinguishing characteristics. Some bit their lips or shook their heads forlornly when a difficult shot presented itself, while others had a trick of running after the ball as soon as they struck it. At least two young ladies had a habit of curling one leg behind the other after putting, and then waving their putters in the air as if to add momentum to the ball.

I have come to the conclusion that girls are generous opponents in the game. Long putts were freely conceded, and there were no disputes as to who should play first. An interesting point in the psychology of the game strikes me as the result of impressions I gathered. The large majority of the players chatted animatedly between strokes, and walked through their games discussing a hundred and one different things as if golf were the easiest thing in the world. A few, though, stroke along as if the bitterest of foes. There was nothing of the "weaker sex" stuff about the competitors. They played their two rounds a day without turning a hair, and I half-expected to see some emulating the vogue of evening-dress golf after dinner established by certain sporty amateurs at St. Andrews a fortnight ago, but bridge and gossip in the hotel lounge until a moderately late hour filled in the evenings.

To one accustomed to professional golf tournaments and male championships, the Ladies' Championship comes as a delightful revelation. Here we have the Royal and Ancient assuming charming touches, with many picturesque incidents to atone for any disparity in skill, Think how essentially feminine it is to hear one player asking another to share a bar of chocolate! Not that the lady golfers are content to chew their way through the game. Far from it. They munch and smoke alternately, and one lady almost rivalled Dr. MacCormack, the Irish amateur champion, in selection of length of cigarette-holder. The current opinion was that she had been advised to keep away from cigarettes; but she could attribute her defeat, not to the incessant weed, but to a peculiar liking for bunkers and hankering after the rough.

A Japanese Motorship.

Messrs Lithgows (Limited), Port-Glasgow, launched the twin-screw motor cargo ship Atago Maru, which they have built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Tokyo. The vessel, which is 440 feet in length, 57 feet in breadth, 38 feet 6 inches in depth, of about 7,500 tons gross and over 10,000 tons deadweight, will be propelled by single-acting, two-cycle Diesel engines of an aggregate of 4,000 b.h.p. at 100 r.p.m., and designed to give a speed of 12½ knots. The engines, which will be supplied by Messrs. Sulzer Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland, will be installed by Messrs David Rowan and Co., Glasgow. Electric auxiliaries are fitted throughout, including winch, windlass, steering gear, refrigerating plant, vapour heaters, and electric cooking appliances. The vessel, which was named by Mrs. Shimidzu, wife of the London manager of the owners' company, is being built under the superintendence of Messrs A. R. Brown, M'Farlane & Co., the Glasgow agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Largest and Pastest Motor Liner.

From the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Govan, a notable launch took place when the motor ship Aorangi was put into the water. Built to the order of the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, the vessel is the largest and will be the speediest motor ship afloat, and she is the pioneer craft of this type for use as a mail and passenger carrier. Her displacement is 23,000 tons, and she is 600 feet in length by 72 feet beam, and 46 feet 6 in. depth to the lowest weather deck, with four decks below and two decks above. She will be fitted with two masts and two funnels. Accommodation has been arranged for about 440 first-class, 300 second-class, and 230 third-class passengers, and her complement will consist of 330 officers and crew, despite the fact that practically all firemen and trimmers are dispensed with. Fitted as a first-class liner in most up-to-date fashion, the vessel will be the largest unit of the owning Company's extensive fleet. Trading between Australasia and Vancouver, she will be an important accession to the vessels on the All Red Route. The Aorangi's engines will consist of four sets of Fairfield-Sulzer six-cylinder motors, with an aggregate of 13,000 brake horse-power. The engines will act on four screws, and the vessel is designed for a service speed of 18 knots.

When Tea Came To Scotland.

When tea-drinking was first introduced into Scotland and took the place of ale and claret it was energetically denounced. Even as late as in 1793 the Scots minister Currie uttered a solemn and prophetic warning. "The introduction of these baneful articles of tea and whisky will soon produce the corruption of morals and debility of constitution which are so severely felt in every parish, and will soon materially impair the real strength and population of Scotland." Lord President Forbes, his brother "bumper" John, and other famous supporters of claret were vigoro in their denunciations. They were the "most plentiful drinkers in the North," and in the Culloden Papers Forbes utters his detestation of the "vile drug." Mackintosh of Borlum, another of the passing generation of robust topers, makes the following lament in 1729:—"When I came to my friend's house of a morning I used to be asked if I had my morning draught yet. I am now asked if I have had my tea." The new drink was a rival to the native products. Ale had been at one time brewed in every farmhouse, and sold to the peasantry. Two things had checked the national enthusiasm for ale, the introduction of the malt tax and the use of whisky. Tea was disliked as a rival to home-brewing, as an innovation, as an extravagance "to the hurt of private families, by loss of their time, increase of their expense, and negligence of a diet more suitable to their health and station." Doctors held the new habit responsible for headaches and gout; ministers considered it more demoralizing than intoxication; and yet the fascination of tea-smuggling attracted the most respectable of the people. This smuggling was soon dignified by the name of "fair-trading." In the more secret bays and lochs of Scotland from France and Spain luggers were met by respectable gentlemen, some of the Justices of the Peace, whose pride was in the baffling of the Exciseman. A large bonfire by night, or a sheet laid out to dry on a haystack by day, were the signals that the "cadger" was at work, and the secret having been passed round, the precious cargo was silently discharged.

R. L. S.

A sensational account of R. L. Stevenson's death in Samoa 30 years ago appears in the most casual way in a preface to "The Island Princess," a series of South Sea sketches by A. Safroni-Middleton, published this week by Jarrolds. Mr. Safroni-Middleton as a lad appears to have deserted a ship at Samoa in order to join ex-King Mataafa's "rebel army." For a while he dwelt in the hills with kindred spirits—derelict Etonians and sailors, and long-missing Yankees, for Mataafa's adventure attracted a strange variety of races and ranks. Stevenson, he now tells us, was with the rebels, and actually died as a war casualty.

"Where is the shame in recording to-day," says Mr. Safroni-Middleton, "that within three miles of where he now sleeps in his ocean-surrounded tomb on Vae's Peak, Robert Louis Stevenson and the present writer fought with Mataafa's old chiefs, fighting in the moonlit valley in an attempt to repel a redoubtable enemy? Truth is indeed stranger than fiction; and inexplicable the long-guarded silence over R. L. Stevenson's chivalrous part in ex-King Mataafa's cause. For more than rumours said that the direct cause of the homorrhage which brought about R. L. S.'s lamented at Vailima was the blow of a club on his chest, received during a surprise onslaught whilst attending a secret council with the rebels in the hills near Vaisigano River; a fact well known to the Samoan chiefs who so deeply lamented the departure of an intrepid comrade."

A remarkable rumour, certainly; personally I don't believe one word of it.

Far Scots Only.

Scotland is small and looks poor, writes Mr. Owen Jones, of Nebraska, after a tour, and the wonder is how such a country has managed to make such a splash in the world.

A fishy bit of news in a contemporary—"Return of haddocks exported last month from Abardeen." —The homing instinct of haddocks is wonderful. But it does not explain the mystery why, having got away from Aberdeen, they should desire to return to it.

Probably the unkindest thing over said about the Gaelic language camin all innocence from a young Helensburgh lady who was in the Highlands recently. "When I was in the village shop," she said, "a native came to the counter, said nothing at all, but cleared his throat, and the shopkeeper handed him a pound of tea."

German Fleet In Scapa Flow: Romance Under the Water

June 25.

Many years ago Mr. Jules Verne delighted readers of romantic adventure by a new kind of story. It was a revelation of a world, the world beneath the sea. The strangeness and romance of Captain Nemo as in many other instances of a prophetic kind of fiction, have been more than realized during recent months at Scapa Flow. There under the deep but by no means placid waters, repose the German Fleet sunk on June 21, 1919. British merchant vessels, sunk at an earlier date, blocked up the sounds leading to the anchorage. Within recent weeks the submerged Scapa Flow Fleet has been the object of titanic salvage efforts, and has been the means of directing attention once more to one of the most remarkable tragedies of the sea which exists in history. The difficulties which have to deal with ponderous sunken warships are inevitably great. In the present case these have been added to by unforeseen circumstances. The divers have had to operate in surroundings which surpass in picturesqueness and strangeness any conceptions of the imaginative sea romancer. The great vessels have almost been concealed by a growth of gigantic seaweed. The divers have had to cut their way through the tangle, after the manner of explorers cutting a path through the exuberant growth of a tropical forest. These monstrous tangles, or "sea ware," wave about in the clear water, with thick stalks and trailing leaves 15 feet long and between 15 and 20 inches broad. The divers, using long, double-edged knives, hack their way through this formidable growth. If the diver's task is made more difficult by the seaweed, it is lightened by the limpid clearness of the water. The northern waters are much clearer than those of the south; and often the Orcadian summer seas are only less blue than the skies above them.

Operations have been going on during the past four years which have for their object the clearing away of the blockages protecting the approaches of Scapa Flow. First the hurdles were raised. These were sunk to block Hoy Sound, which was a sure opening for the enemy from the Atlantic Ocean. Those hurdles were a great danger to navigation, and took over one year to clear away, owing to the strong tides and rough Orkney weather. They were made of railway lines, which formed a kind of lattice work, about 70 feet square at the bottom, tapering to a point at the top, and placed right in the tideway. The hurdles were raised by two ships, with very strong tackling gear. Divers went down and hooked on the tackles, and the ships brought them out of the tideway into the shore, near Stromness. There they were dismantled. Then there came the raising of vessels sunk in Holm Sound to protect the anchorage—the Numidian, the Aorangi, and the Thames, the mast of the fourth merely jutting above water.

The great floating dock, divers, and driving gear assembled to raise the German ships are now at Scapa Flow carrying out preliminary work. The German floating dock, which is to be used to raise the German destroyers, has created great interest among the islanders. It was originally 412 feet long by 112 feet beam. On the deck of this are built various workshops, power houses, and store rooms. The whole concern is to be cut into two parts to facilitate the lifting of the war vessels.

Sunday School Convention.

Glasgow has been the scene of not a few great religious conventions of an international character, but few of them have equalled in importance that of the World's Sunday School Convention. It is the largest that has been held since the origin of the international movement 35 years ago. To read that there are 4,000 delegates present from 40 different countries does not convey much idea of the diverse gathering which one purpose has summoned. Needless to say there are a number of representatives from the East and Far East. One of the most interesting incidents on the opening day was when Mr. Kiyoshi Koidzumi, iron merchant, Japan, a dapper, smiling little figure, approached the chairman's table. He laid down a large box of white wood bound with a scarlet cord, opened the box with a clatter and took out two scrolls. "The English," he said, "will be read perhaps by someone whom chairman will appoint. Better I will read my Japanese," which he did forthwith. Thereupon he replaced the scrolls, tied the scarlet thread about the white box, replaced it on the table, and, bowing to the four winds, retired.

The policy followed in developing the Sunday school movement throughout the world is directed to the investment at the earliest opportunity of the indigenous workers with the responsibility of full control of the service among their compatriots. This policy had its manifestation in the number of native leaders, who supplied glimpses of particular fields. A Jap spoke for Japan, a Korean for Korea, an Egyptian for Egypt. It is a matter worthy of passing notice that these educated men of foreign race seem all to be able to express themselves fairly well in the English language. Both the Jap and the Korean opened with an apology for their "pronunciation," but they both succeeded in reading their notes with an easily followed diction. The Japanese representative mentioned incidentally that when the World Convention was held in Tokio in 1920 he had to train 1,000 interpreters to translate from Japanese to English, and about 100 interpreters to translate English into Japanese. It was a matter of gratification, he suggested, that that Convention was relieved of the necessity for the "interpreter," which he facetiously added was another name for "interrupter."

In the introduction of the native students who have dedicated themselves to take up the Sunday school work in China there was an element of the dramatic and spectacular. The Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, of Shanghai, who has been doing the pioneer work in China, appeared before the audience in a long red robe, profusely trimmed with pennant-like strips of many colours, all bearing Chinese characters in white lettering. These characters, he explained, represented the names of his pupils. When at his request the Chinese "leaders-of-the-future" stepped forward he doffed his robe and put it on one of the trio, with a significance which immediately suggested the Old Testament story of the prophet's mantle. The Chinaman's countenance is not always inscrutable—on this occasion pleasure was writ large upon it. A further touch of the spectacular was given by the unfurling by the three Chinese teachers of a huge striped banner, coloured red, yellow, blue, white, and black—the flag, explained Mr. Tewksbury, of the new Chinese Republic.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Shoichi Imamura, of Japan, and the Rev. H. Namkung, Korea.

The Wandering Scot.

One of the raciest speakers at the Sunday School Convention is the Rev. Dr. M'Asee of Chicago. At the civic reception he said that the delegates from overseas felt that in coming to Scotland they were coming home. But he wondered what would happen if everybody who claimed to be a Scotsman came back. He added that when approaching our coast he observed a man peering admiringly at the distant shore, and asked him what was his native place. "Oh," was the reply, "I'm a Scotsman, but I was born in Canada, and have been to sea ever since."

A Rare Coin.

The youngsters wanted to play "Kim's Game." There were over a dozen of them. Half of them have been at work for a year or more, some earning from 15s. to £1 a week. The other half are still at school. I raked out everything in my pockets—pen, pencils, rubber, knife, leather case, spectacles, button, matches, etc., and last—to make up the 20 articles—a half-sovereign, which is one of my cherished possessions. The test ample evidence of keen and accurate observation; one, after a hurried glance, writing down every article and several others missing only one or two. Everyone described the coin, but not one knew it by its name. Such descriptions were given as—"A foreign coin," "A yellow coin," "A polished farthing." Only one came near the mark, hazarding "A sovereign." Not one of these lads remembered having seen a half-sovereign.

Holt Liner for Far East.

There was launched from the Cartsdyke yard of Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ld., Greenock, the twin-screw geared turbine vessel Hector built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, for their passenger and cargo service between Great Britain and the Far East. The length of the vessel is 517 feet, with a gross tonnage of about 11,400, and accommodation is provided for about 175 passengers in 74 staterooms.

Marriage.

At Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, Glasgow, on June 20, by the Rev. D. Langlands Seath, Eaglesham Parish Church, George Butchart, of Shanghai, China, son of the late

David Butchart and of Mrs. Butchart, 8 Dudley Drive, Glasgow, to Alice Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Petrie, Station Road, Dunblane.

The "Open."

I do not know any event of such importance that carries with it so poor a monetary reward as the Open Championship in golf. A whole week is needed to find the winner; and the prize awarded is only a bare £70. Yet to achieve victory, if they can, half a dozen men have come all the way from America, while 270 British players are spending at least £15 or £20 a head in travelling and hotel expenses. The truth is that the real reward lies in the name. The British golfer who can win it is sure of plenty engagements for exhibitions at big fees—and also a trip to America with probably £3,000 to be earned over there in "shows." The Americans are always ready to fix up a tour for the British Champion and a partner; but "no other need apply" is now, I believe, the rule out there for British exhibitionists.

In the recent Amateur Championship the American "menace" was confined to one dapper little fellow, "Honolulu" Brown—or Hallelujah Brown, as Andra' Kirkcaldy styled him. A much more formidable challenge is launched in the Open Championship. A strong contingent of overseas golfers is forward.

Cricket.

Rain again interfered with cricket, and naturally the ball got the better of the bat. A. Linton, Selkirk, had the only century. The curiosity of the week was provided by Cartha, who were dismissed for 7 runs by Kilmarnock. Stirling County lost their first match in the Scottish Counties' Championship, Aberdeenshire beating them at Mannofield. Forfarshire and Fifeshire, who have yet to win their first match in this competition, played a drawn game. Clackmannan are the only undefeated club. In the Western Union, Uddingston, West, Drumpellier, and Kelburne were the winners. In club matches Grange scored 166 for 9, and Perthshire 132 for 6. Glasgow High School F. P. beat Clackmannanshire; Stewart's F. P. had easily the better of Royal High School F. P.; and Carlton put on 117 for 8 against Greenock 27 for 6.

By The Way.

As a contribution to the controversy, "Is Rodeo cruel?" it may be mentioned that there is a pipe band in attendance.

Mr. L. MacNeill Weir, M.P. for Clackmannan, in his new "Guide to Islay," takes this motto from Virgil in the chapter dealing with Machrie as a golf course,—Miscueruntque herbas, et non innoxia verba (And they mingled grass and words not harmless).

Mr. John Masefield has been treading on dangerous ground. Speaking at the Edinburgh Musical Festival, he said: "Burns enjoyed primarily three things—love, drink, and poetry." Then he made the even more remarkable statement: "His was not a life for serious contemplation. It was rather shocking." It seems as if John was looking for trouble.

Mr. William Graham, the Scots Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has earned the nickname of "Datas"—after the music-hall performer—owing to the remarkable memory he has for figures Out of sheer fun M.P.'s hurl questions about sums of money and trade facilities at Mr. Graham, who is always ready with the correct answer. He has not yet been "caught."

JAPAN'S U. S. BOYCOTT

(Apologies to "Japan Chronicle")

In the Land of Yankee Pankee,
A million miles away.
People care but little.
What poor Jasbo has to say.
If the Land of Jasbo Rasbo
Wants to Boycott U.S.A.,
Why not let the beggars do it?
"We should worry," so they say.
When the Rising Sun has risen.
High enough for them to see.
May be then our dear old Rasbo
Will have seen what others see.
Do not all the Yankee flappers
And, forsooth, the old ones too,
Wrap themselves in gauzy nighties
Using silk as few can do?
So when Yankee Pankee maidens.
Hear that Jasbo wants a "spat,"
It's ten to one to that Rasbo.
Will get its tit for tat.

L. H.

THE GREAT RODEO CONTROVERSY

Lassooing Steers at Wembley: Cowboy Display Banned by the R.S.P.C.A.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, June 18.

The newspapers really enjoyed themselves this week by running a "stunt" over the Rodeo Exhibition at Wembley. This is, as you probably know, a reproduction of various Western American Cowboy Feats, including broncho-riding, steer lassooing, and "roping" and steer-wrestling, and though it has nothing particular to do with the Empire Exhibition it was introduced as an attraction and probably also because Mr. C. B. Cochran came to the conclusion he could make a good deal of money out of it.

Long before the Exhibition started a controversy began in the papers on the humanitarian aspect of the whole affair. This was doubtless greatly encouraged for various reasons. Possibly there was the impression that newspaper discussion might be good for advertising purposes, while the R.S.P.C.A. and its friends thought that if there was going to be any free advertising they ought to have their share. So opinion was divided into two camps, one composed of those who know nothing about the show and denounced it and the others of those who did and praised it. Then the cowboys arrived; one paper sent a special correspondent to accompany them from the United States and the others "wrote them up" in great detail when they arrived. In fact, we had columns of personal impressions, and harmless little stunts of the cowboys themselves when being conveyed about London in char-à-bancs. Consequently, when the day of the first performance arrived the rival camps of spectators rolled up, either to praise or blame, but with all their convictions thoroughly well formed before they saw an animal enter the Stadium arena.

A Steer Injured.

At the morning show there was nothing of a very criticizable nature, while there was a good deal that was clever. The whole of the programme was carried out in its entirety, and I presume that the pro-Rodeoites retired with the gratifying feeling that everything they had maintained in the past had been more than justified by actuality. This ended Act 1. At night they had again rolled up in the hope that they would see something they could object to. This time they found something. During the roping contest a steer put up an unusually good fight, and though roped round the horns and twice thrown by the cowboy, succeeded on each occasion in regaining its feet before it could be secured by the roping together of fore and hind legs. At the third throw such was the impetus of horse and steer galloping from each other at a widening angle that as the rope drew taut to the pommel of the saddle the steer was flung violently to the ground and dragged a short distance, and the judges found that the off fore leg was injured; apparently broken near the shoulder. The steer cantered from the arena with the leg swinging, and when this was seen by a section of the crowd there was some booing and hissing. The injured animal was immediately destroyed.

Act 3 commenced on the Monday afternoon, with the steer-roping contests eliminated altogether, and with Mr. C. B. Cochran trying to get his own back and issuing the following statement.

"Most of the cowboys who have come to London specialize in roping, and they stand a chance of making more money in prizes in that than in any other event. Consequently we shall work off these heats in private as rapidly as possible. They will be taken before the public performance, probably each morning.

"I am convinced by the attitude of the people who saw the first two Rodeo competitions that I was justified in my belief that these feats of skill and endurance would appeal to sportsmen and to the British public generally. This is proved by the fact that the cowboys had a reception far greater than they have ever received in Canada or the United States.

"The booing on Saturday night was started by a party of medical students in fancy dress who had been refused free admission. After paying 2/- a head they signified their disapproval by booing the grand entry of the cowboys and cowgirls.

"When a steer broke its leg their renewed jeers were supported by a portion of the audience. There was absolutely no booing afterwards. Seven steers were roped in turn after the injured one had been removed, and each event was enthusiastically received, the cheering varying only in proportion to the speed with which each competitor finished his roping."

Things, as you will see, were going quite briskly from the point of view of the pro-Rodeoites, so that the R.S.P.C.A. enthusiasts decided to "get one in at" the Cochranists. So they promptly applied for summonses for cruelty against him and Mr. Tex Austin, the American promotor of the Show. First of all they applied at one Police Court, which was the wrong one, so they had a shot at another one, and now the summonses are returnable for next Tuesday. As the show stops on the following Saturday, Mr. Cochran will probably appeal against the conviction, if there is one, and no one will be any the worse off for the move. The R.S.P.C.A. wired to the Prime Minister "Press announces steer-roping at Wembley to continue in private and bulldozing in public or private. In the name of humanity please forbid it, if necessary, by resolution of the House of Commons." The issue was also raised in the House, where Mr. Henderson, the Home Secretary, while promising supervision, turned down the "'cruelty" stunt very hard, suggesting that in most sport people broke a leg or two at some time.

Act 4, saw the pro-Cochranists gaining ground. The cowboys are holding their private performances to work off the heats in steer-lassooing. Three cowboys have been badly injured and one has broken his arm, while one of the woman riders is in hospital.

A Series of Robberies.

Incessant robberies are reported at town and country houses. Quite one of the largest for very many years is outlined in the following notice across three columns of the different papers:—

£2,000 Reward.

The above reward will be paid to the first person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the property stolen on the night of the 11th-12th June, 1924, from Bath House, Piccadilly, London, or in proportion of the value so recovered. A list of the property stolen is given hereunder. Information may be sent to Charles Russell & Co., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, Solicitors, or to the Commissioner of Police. New Scotland Yard, S.W., or to any Police Station."

In this case Lady Ludlow was the victim, and the stolen articles, which were mostly jewelled or gold works of art, are assessed at about £250,000, although if melted down the aggregate value would not greatly exceed two or three thousand. There is no clue whatever to the criminals and yet none of the articles if they remain in their present form are marketable, because it would be the easiest thing in the world to trace them.

Apart from this type of crime, there is very much less serious business for the Police Courts than usual, and a particular diminution in crimes of common street violence.

SEEING SPEECH

Sound Turned into Light

An apparatus, the ultimate development of which may be that the deaf will "hear' by seeing, was demonstrated to the "Daily News" recently by Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe, the eminent scientist, world famous for his work on selenmum and his invention of the optophone, the instrument by which the blind read ordinary print.

The apparatus styled by its inventor an acoustic spectroscope, consists of a series of resonating boxes provided with tiny mirrors attached to mica reeds. Each of these reeds is tuned to correspond to the fundamental note of its own resonator.

The first acoustic spectroscope is provided with only 20 resonators, which cover just over an octave of sound, but when a gramophone record of the "Yeomen of the Guard" was played about four feet from the apparatus the spots of light on the screen danced cheerily to the tune, indicating notes coming within the scope of the octave provided for.

Dr. Fournier d'Albe then showed that speech would cause vibrations.

"I see no reason," he said, "why speech should not ultimately become visible to the deaf in this way. Music presents a comparatively easy problem.

"I think it will be quite possible for the trained eye to 'see' speech owing to the fundamental tones, which will give some characteristic form to the medley of vibrations produced by a word, no matter who speaks it."

THE OMNIPOTENT GLAND

The Future of Mankind in Its Own Hands

"To stand out from the ruck of mankind in any distinguished manner whatever the individual must depend entirely on the gift of one or more of the endocrine organs by reason of a chemical substance in the blood destined for the activation of a certain group of cells in the vegetative system," said Lt.-Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, C.I.E., I.M.S., in the course of the concluding portion of a lecture entitled "Man, the Arbiter of his Destiny," in the hall of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, on June 18. Personality, he said, embraced much more than psychic attributes. Soul and body were not distinct. Man must be regarded as a soul-body or a body-mind, and internal secretions would enable us to ascertain why the living flickered, why it flared and why it fluttered. The discovery that the shape of the body and mind depended on the chemical supply of the internal secretions inspired us to the hope of being one day able to control human life, for whenever there was chemical discovery there was always chemical control. Thousands of workers were contributing their mites to the task but it was like individuals working at a mountain, which required organized engineering machinery for blasting.

Shakespeare's seven ages clearly defined the epochs of man's life: infancy as the epoch of the thymus, childhood that of the pineal, adolescence that of the sex glands, maturity as the epoch of whatever gland was left in the control of the life-struggle, senility as the age of general endocrine deficiency. Infancy beng the epoch of the thymus explained why babies all look alike and act alike. It was not until the second year that any practical differentiation was observed by checking the action of the thymus: It gave the child time to grow in bulk and mind. The thymus shrunk after the second year when its work was done. Adolescence was the period of stress and strain due to the upheaval of the sex glands and their demands for recognition. Maturity commenced when a stable sense of sex had been entered upon; but senility was the epoch which shed gloom and shadow on all. The senility followed maturity as night followed day. Degeneration occurred certainly from emotional exhaustion in addition to bacterial infections from the intestines. Man's brain had at present outgrown by stimulation of the endocrines his capacity for feeding the brain indefinitely, and extra energy led to exhaustion before recuperation could set in. The elixir of youth was not the whole story. Old age was an exhaustion of all members of the gland directorate. The most important was the thyroid. It became wasted after forty years. An explanation was that one of the main functions of the thyroid was the neutralization of poisons which arose in the intestine.

Effect of Heredity.

A man's gifts to his children were his endocrine secretions. They were the causes of inherited physical and psychic dispositions. Endocrine deficiencies, frquently at marrying age, showed themselves more in psychic than in bodily shadows. Occasional attacks of the "blues," unaccompanied by any bodily disease, may be sole evidence of endocrine failure somewhere in the brain due to the low potential strength of the hereditary factor concerned. Pre-disposition would be traced in some families and degeneracy in others.

The question now remained as to what uses were going to be made of the knowledge that had been accumulated of the endocrine glands. Modern man's existence consisted in an accumulation of wealth, concentration of sex, and the quest of the novel, but nevertheless he was the last word of mind working on matter ,and had always persistently refused to recognize himself as matter and subject to the laws of physics and the chemistry of matter. Hitherto imagination had been allowed fullplay. Visions and dreams constituted the sum of what 99 per cent. of the human race knew about themselves and their fate. Man's cruelty to man only revealed how dangerous was this delusion. But now all was changed. We could regard ourseleves as chemical machines which could be overhauled, remodelled, repaired; our code of morality as rules of guiding our conduct towards other members of our species. In the future it would be a case of education of the masses. A judicious use of endocrine extracts might mean everything to the statesman.

Colonel Barnardo said an American medical friend had told him that in Chicago to-day there was not a single brothel, simply because girls at the age of 10 were examined and if found mentally deficient were sent to a special institution till they reached the age of seventeen and where they were experimented upon, and their weakness counterbalanced and corrected. The average of life, continued the speaker, would be enormously prolonged through the discoveries of the potentialities of gland operation. The application of endocrine control would arrange for the best breeding of the admixtures oof glands of internal secretion possible and there would be treatment for those born with a handicap or for those who by disease had became depressed in the life-struggle, while the mind would become controllable in proportion as we could put our fingers on and handle the endocrine factors which comprised the process of adaptation of each individual to his environment. It would depend on the attitude which we now took up whether there was a hopeless acquiescence in the inevitable or a complete self-determination of self and our surroundings. The adventures of personality which were episodes of life on earth, friendships and sex-relations, mishaps and discases and the final fate which overtook us began to be comprehensible, hence controllable. The future of the race and the future of human nature then depended on the use we put our knowledge to and in time man, the adventurer, the prey of chance, will become the captain and architect of his fate and destiny.

SHELL-SHOCK SINGERS

Choral Work as a Cure In Nerve Cases

"For 'tis better far to laugh than cry."

This is not a bad working philosophy, as the Jovial Monk knew. But what happens when you cannot laugh and cannot cry and cannot speak; when you are shell-shocked and cannot make yourself do things? Then you sing.

I was surprised to see so many men in he old familiar hospital blue (writes a "Daily News" reporter), and at first sight the hall of the Chelsea Polytechnic, where the Vocal Therapy Society had its united concert looked like a room in a hospital where an entertainment was about to be given by a visiting concert party. But here the men were to give their own concert, however hard it was for some of them to "get going."

The society believes in the value of choral singing as a cure for neurasthenia due to wounds or shell-shock.

Sir Frederick Mott presented a silver challenge cup for choral singing, and three of the choirs competed for it during the afternoon in private. Meanwhile the others had a sing-song.

"A Jovial Monk am I" was the first chorus. It "hung fire" for a verse or two, but by the end of the song it swang along splendidly.

Later there was a severer test. The Ewell Choir sent up a mandoline quartet. Playing appeared to be more difficult than singing, and the men were grateful for the courage shown by their teacher, Miss Meta Dredge. The quartet was a great success.

The Italian warship Calabria left Basra on June 19 viâ Persian Gulf ports for Italy. She carried on board the bodies of two Italian aviators who lost their lives in 1920 while flying from Italy to Tokyo as instructors to the Japanese Air Force. Their bodies were exhumed recently and taken on board at Bushire, where an impressive ceremony took place, in the presence of Col. Prideaux, British Resident in the Gulf, Commander Guy Coleridge, R.N., and the officers of H.M.S. Cyclamen. The Calabria was returning home from the China station and under orders from the Italian Ministry of Marine investigated oil supplies and prices at various points en route.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Can the Two Anti-Labour Parties Get Together? Government Tribulations over the Wool Purchase: Nauru and the Futility of the Mandated Territories Scheme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne June 16.

The exigencies of a somewhat indifferent mail service compel me to write at a moment when a most mementous convention commences its sittings. The Federated Farmers' organizations meet to-day in Victoria, and their chief interest will centre in the adoption or otherwise of the agreement between Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister representing the Nationalists, and Dr. Earle Page, the Commonwealth Treasurer representing, as leader, the Country party. If the convention adopts the principles of the agreement then it may be accepted that the two so-called anti-Labour parties will act in unison at the next general elections and the life of the present government may be prolonged indefinitely. The agreement provides that neither Nationalists nor Country party will seek to win seats at the expense of the other, and that both will interchange preferences where there are more than two candidates.

It would be idle to forecast the results of the conference, though there is a good deal of evidence that the two leaders are somewhat nervous as to them. In the case of Dr. Page it means that if the agreement is rejected he ceases to be leader. He has said so himself. The farmers' newspaper in New South Wales approves the agreement; that in Victoria opposes it. Clearly we seem to be getting back to the old rivalry between the two principal States. Mr. Bruce seems to be taking a definite stand. He has said that if the Country party organizations are determined at the next elections to fight the Nationalists, then he must of necessity reform his ministry to the exclusion of Country members, who will not be taken back after the elections should he still be in a position to constitute a cabinet. That attitude of course spells war between the two sections, which should be joined together in opposition to the Labour party's avowed programme, and the Nationalist organization is supporting the Prime Minister.

The real trouble lies at the door of the "hayseeds" of the country—men who do not understand anything of the difficulties of government and are indifferent to all matters except those immediately affecting themselves and their own business. Amongst them are many who started life as manual labourers, and acquired with their livelihood a staunch faith in Labour doctrines. These men stand in the way of the agreement, and the moment politics cease to affect them personally, their old faith comes to guide them along the paths of socialism, and the taxation of wealth for the benefit of the many, however injurious it may be to industry and progress.

Wool Settlement and Labour Accusations.

In the House of Representatives the Government has been vigorously attacked by the Labour Opposition in connexion with the final settlement of a matter arising out of the purchase of wool during three war years by the Imperial Government The original amount involved was something in the neighbourhood of £15,000,000, but with the end of the war came the disposal of enormous stocks, and a settlement concerning the huge accumulated profits made by the increased price of wool.

Inter alia, a matter cropped up owing to the demand of local companies for wool wherefrom to manufacture wool-tops. The companies wanted to buy wool at the upset price fixed by the Imperial Government, and the Commonwealth told the wool-growers that 80 per cent. of the profits of the manufacturers of tops would go to the Government, which would see that they did not lose by the wool not going into the British pool. In actual fact the profits did not materialize, and to keep faith with the growers Mr. Hughes, after much discussion, agreed to pay from revenue the sum of £275,000 to the Wool Committee, or its executors, the British-Australasian Wool Realization Association. The matter was mentioned in parliament, and the details of the agreement fully disclosed in the annual report of the Auditor-General. The Labour Opposition discovered the other day that half this agreed-upon amount had been paid, without any parliamentary appropriation. It seized the opportunity to supply political ammunition to its friends now fighting the Victorian State elections, and accused the Government of handing over the people's money to the wealthy graziers without any authority from parliament.

The Government answer was hardly happy. The Prime Minister said that the money had been paid out of Treasurer's Advance Account, which had been duly authorized by parliament. The leader of the Opposition naturally scouted this statement as a mean subterfuge. The Treasurer's Advance Account was merely petty cash and was never intended to meet such a case as the wool settlement. The debate on the action of the Government naturally drifted from this important issue, and resolved itself into a discussion of the merits of the agreement, which is something like three years old.

On the main point the Labour party had not sound ground to stand upon, for in the early part of the war it warmly endorsed the action of Mr. Hughes in spending £2,000,000 on steamers, and that without parliamentary authority and, it subsequently transpired, without even the approval of the cabinet. The attack, therefofre, resolved itself into one upon the so-called wealthy pastoralists, and an effort was made to show that somehow these bug-bears of the proletariat had been specially favoured by the Bruce Government.

The motion of censure was defeated on a party division, but the debate showed that the Government had blundered in not getting the necessary appropriation passed, and in that way supplied platform thunder to the opponents of the State Nationalist Government which is fighting for its existence against the attacks of both the Labour and the Country parties. The State election takes place on the 26th instant, and Federal Labour may be expected to subordinate Commonwealth business in parliament to further attempts to discredit the Nationalists as a party in both Commonwealth and State politics. Victoria has never had a Labour Government, and to win to power now would be a tremendous triumph following upon the Labour victories in South and Western Australia.

Commonweath and State Finances.

The Federal Ministry is apparently prepared to risk everything in order to disentangle the ghastly muddle of Commonwealth and State finance, for which we have very largely to thank the Labour party as far back as 1910. Other Federal treasurers have tried to unravel the tangle, but they have been faced with the fact that the States do not want any unravelment. The Federal at present pays the several States 25/- per head per annum; and the States like this, because they have money—some £7,000,000—a year to spend for which they do not have to impose taxation. They frankly say that they do not want to incur the odium of imposing taxation, even if at the same time the Commonwealth remits even a greater amount. When Federation was being debated in the last months of the last century the chief financial argument put to the people was that the Commonwealth would rely upon indirect taxation for its revenues, and the States would have the proceeds of direct taxation. The right to impose direct taxation was reserved to the Commonwealth for use in case of national emergency—war being the chief.

No sooner had Labour won to power in 1910 than it introduced a land tax for the purpose of breaking up large estates. As it did not control land, roads or railways this was clearly a matter for the States, but the ever-present desire to tax some one, which permeates Labour, brushed aside all such arguments and the tax was imposed. The next stage was to start a Commonwealth savings bank, and so encroach upon the sources from which the States raised money for advances to workers building their own homes and to agriculturists. With the war came the imposition of income taxes, entertainment tax, estate duties, war profits taxes and so on. At present the Commonwealth is raising about £12,000,000 a year in direct taxation, and paying back to the States £7,000,000. It is now proposed that the Commonwealth shall withdraw almost entirely from the field of direct taxation and shall discontinue the £7,000,000 payment to the States, an amount which increases each year with the additions to the population. Dr. Page is expected to make his proposals public very shortly, and he is likely to find himself vigorously opposed by all the State government. Such men as the late Lord Forrest, the Rt. Hon. W. A. Watt, and Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., have all tried to reach finality in this matter and have failed, chiefly because they have tried to reach an agreement with the States. The present government is expected to exercise its right of discontinuing the payments to States, and of abolishing about £8,000,000 of direct taxation. There will be a mighty outery, but if it is carried through Dr. Page will have accomplished much for which he will receive a niche, in the fane of Australian statesmanship.

The Irish Question.

Clearly Australia rejoiced too soon that the Irish Question had been settled. In the past it afforded a pretext for anti-English attacks by certain priests and other firebrands, and was used adroitly by the Labour party to capture the Irish vote at election time, but it has remained at the present quite free from any anti-Australian taint. It remained for the Ramsay MacDonald Government in England to drag the three chief dominions into the wretched fray, by asking that they lend the services of their high judicial authorities to form a commission to fix the boundaries between North Ireland and the Free State, which are so much in dispute as to threaten a recrudescence of civil war.

Australia has always tried to keep out of the Irish trouble, and there is a general feeling of surprise and almost dismay that the Commonwealth Government should have hurriedly agreed to the MacDonald request to interfere in what seems to be an entirely domestic concern. A few newspaper profess to see in the Commission a compliment paid to the Dominions, but the majority feel that the British Labour Government has gratuitously dragged them into the quarrel, because it wishes to shift all odium off its own shoulders. How Mr. Bruce ever came to agree that the Australian Chief Justice, Sir Adrian Knox, should drop his own important work and start overseas to settle the Irish imbroglio, no one can understand.

If the Commission comes to a conclusion, it is bound to offend one or other of the parties and the Dominions, like the man who interferes between husband and wife, are likely to get most of the buffets. But there is another side to the matter. If at Britain's request three Dominions interfere in a dispute between the self-governing dominion of North and South Ireland, why should they expect to be free from interference by North or South Ireland in any dispute which may occur within their own territories? Thus Dr. Page has been preaching the subdivision of the larger States, and has even said that if his particular part of New South Wales is not given self-government it will take it. Here is an excellent opportunity for Ireland to appoint a Commission to settle the matter. In a similar case South Africa might be invaded by a Commission of Canadians, Australians and Irishmen. We thought we were rid of the Irish question, but we seem to have blundered into it in a worse form than ever.

The Mandated Territories.

Federal Ministers in both Houses are protesting against the attitude of Opposition members in regard to the mandated territories. It may be recalled that at one time the League of Nations had before it a report concerning the phosphate island of Nauru, which had, as a result of the war, passed from the casual control of Germany to that of Britain, Australia and New Zealand. It is probably one of the most valuable properties in the world, and, under the Wilson scheme of mandates, was a fair subject of experiment.

The enemies of the Allies, and therefore the friends of Germany, busily explained that the Australian control sacrified the native women to the Chinese coolies, and that the latter were sacrificed to the greed of wealth; meanwhile also Australia was making huge profits at the expense of the rest of the world. All this was plainly disproved. Then came the attacks upon the administration of German New Guinea, and the missionaries—German and other—came to the rescue. The charges were disproved, but it was shown that the accusations were mainly inspired by Germans, and absorbed by the sensational writers in the Australian press. That charge was disposed of, but only for a moment. The next annual conference of the Permanent Mandates Commission is about to sit, and the attack upon the mandatory authorities has been renewed.

Labour members in the Australian parliament are busily seeking to make political capital out of reports, the truth of which they do not believe. They are creating an atmosphere of suspicion, entirely in the interests of their attacks upon the political party to which they are opposed in the Commonwealth parliament. And every man who applauds "each century but this and every country but his own" is backing up the German agents or patriots.

The late President Wilson could hardly have dreamt that his scheme of mandates would have resulted in making these various pawns in the international game a source of constant irritation and intrigue, creating a position which might quite conceivably lead to the wars which he so earnestly desired to bring to an end. Yet the matter has reached this stage, with the weakening of mandatory control, and the disinclination of public officials to take office in the territories lest they may be sacrificed to party politics in their own countries. There seems every reason to fear that the Wilson scheme will result in the mandated territories becoming the happy hunting grounds of unscrupulous adventurers — whether nominally official or otherwise.

Social and Otherwise.

The Royal Opera Company, chiefly of Italians, brought to this country by Dame Nellie Melba in conjunction with the Williamson entrepreneurs, is just completing a marvellous season of operatic success in Melbourne. It was expected that eight weeks would be the limit of the public's and the management's endurance, but the people have packed the houses all the time, despite prices which would absorb a week's wages, if an artisan wished to take his wife and family to a hearing. Melba herself was naturally a great attraction, though it must be admitted that the Italian soprano, Toti del Monte, took the Australian playgoers by storm, and the divine Nellie might find it hard to outrival her, even in the Australian diva's birthplace. The Company is about to move over to Sydney, and cynics are delighted to learn that they are indignant because they are dunned for income tax on the basis of what, probably for publicity purposes, the management says it is paying.

Another interesting public entertainment is that given in lecture form by Dr. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer. To hear Stefansson one would assume that the North Pole, and thereabouts, was a place where you could get sunburnt, where flowers bloomed in their hundreds, and bird and animal life formed the paradise of the zoologist. He was busy trying to make us understand that the far North was quite fitted for the white man, despite the theories of the ancient Greeks as reproduced in our school text books. As a result he might have given an extreme impression that the Arctic circle was, if you kept off the mountains, something like an English meadow in summer. He was much more interesting than convincing for the very reason that he had theories to contradict, and the man who is contradicting history is not disposed to qualify his disproofs. He is an amusing person, with an American accent and gift as a raconteur. He also has a great admiration for the Chinese, whose brains he declares are greater than those of the Europeans and equal to those of the Esquimaux.

Business Prospects.

Generally speaking Australia is most prosperous. Her trouble has been that she has been milked by the banks to such an extent that the accumulated millions in London cannot be brought out here, except at a heavy discount, even sufficient to hang up £6,000,000 of Bawra money, preventing the small woolgrowers getting their money when they wanted it, and so compelling them to sell to their wealthier advisers. But that is another story. The facts as disclosed in the Treasury memorandum at the Imperial Economic Conference show that the banks made money out of exchanges, when where there was a really national bank, working for its own country and not for profits, Empire exchange could have been made "free." The Australian Government has now before Parliament a banking Bill which will emphasise the fact that the Commonwealth Bank is expected to be a national bank. We have so far only had a hardly convincing speech from the Commonwealth Treasurer, but if his intentions are good, and their purpose carried out, for a time there will be joy in the ranks of the exporters, a loosening of the purse-strings in Australia, and a general lightening of what seems at the moment an inexplicably tight business position. The wheat crop has exceeded expectations, wool retains its high values, meat is being exported, and fruits are being profitably harvested, while in the secondary industries there is still sufficient prosperity to back up strikes. There are few who are willingly or wilfully unemployed; yet money generally is tight and town business at least, slack. The anomaly seems to be in the banking business, and Parliament now has that in hand. Whether it will do any good remains to be seen.

KNIGHTS OF SAINT PATRICK

Ancient Order to be Abolished?

The death of the Earl of Enniskillen has once more brought into prominence the future of the Order of St. Patrick, of which he had been a knight since 1902, and it is anticipated that some official announcement on this subject will shortly be forthcoming. When Ireland was granted a measure of self-government the insignia of this Order, founded in 1783 by George III. were transferred from Dublin Castle to London, and at that time it was currently reported the King had decided to make no further appointments, and that the Order would thus be allowed to lapse as the present knights died, as was the case some years ago with the now obsolete Order of Victoria and Albert.

In this connexion it is believed to be significant that the Prince of Wales has not been created a Knight of St. Patrick, though he wears the ribands of the sister Orders of the Garter and the Thistle. The only Royal Knight of St. Patrick at the present day is the Duke of Connaught, upon whom the Order was bestowed by Queen Victoria in 1869. There are now only 20 of these knights, as against the 22 provided for in the Statutes by which the Order is governed. Another suggestion regarding the future of the order which, it is understood, has already been brought under the consideration of the King is that it should be reconstituted on lines similar to those of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is the decoration usually awarded to those who have rendered distinguished service in various parts of the Overseas Empire, with the exception of India.

This would mean that the Order of St. Patrick would be divided into various classes and would be available for commoners instead of for peers alone and for those of non-Irish birth or descent who had rendered good service in the sister isle. An impressive religious service was observed at one time upon the formal investiture of a knight. This service was, however, abolished with the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland when the offices of Prelate and Registrar of the Order and the rule that the Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick must be an archbishop, were also abolished.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' REJECTION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE PROPOSALS

Duties That Would Have Brought in Cheaper Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Wines and Sugar Thrown out for Sake ofFree Trade Shibboleth

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, June 26.

Politics are beginning to get very brisk as the Session advances. We have discussed and rejected the resolutions in favour of Imperial Preference. The divisions were as follows:—

DRIED FRUITS for	272
Against	278
Maj: against	6
TOBACCO for	271
Against	284
Maj: against	13
WINES for	268
Against	285
Maj: against	17
SUGAR for	263
Against	283
Maj: against	20

On the other six resolutions, which dealt with other aspects of Imperial Preference, no vote was taken. I have set the figures out, because they are important, and because a good deal of them may be heard in the near future. You can gather this from several points in the debate which I may summarize as follows:—

(1) The admission by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, that debates of this nature "might have a very disastrous effect upon Colonial opinion. I am perfectly certain that it will only lead to disaster to go on with these conferences, and find when they are broken up that nothing whatever has been done."

(2) The melancholy reflexion by the Prime Minister: "I am very unhappy and the reason is that in resisting these resolutions I am conscious that to-morrow morning the Government will be misrepresented in the Dominions as having taken a step towards breaking our word, or as saying good-day to the Dominions, who wish us to pay court to them, or are paying court to us, and turning to them the cold shoulder. (Hon. Members: Hear, Hear.) Yes, that is the danger, and it has even been said that some of us are going out of our way to promote trade with Russia, and are also going out of our way to depress trade with our own kin. That is said, and it is untrue, and if untrue, it is very cruel to think it."

The Fetish Before All.

(3). The fact that the bulk of the Liberal and Labour Parties voted against the guarantee of cheaper sugar for 10 years, against cheaper currants, against cheaper dried fruit, against cheaper tobacco, against cheaper wine, merely because they cut across the great and glorious fetish of Free Trade, thus sacrificing the well-being of the masses to cast-iron dogma.

(4). The dawning realization by a number of Liberals of the more enlighted type and by a certain number of Labour men that Imperial Preference is the greatest safeguard imaginable for the well-being of the working classes.

(5) By the general realization that the whole of the force of the arguments was in favour of the Opposition, which none the less was defeated by the alliance of Liberalism and Socialism.

As the result of this debate, Imperial Preference has become a real live issue in our national life. For once the public is beginning to see its value to the working classes. About 38 per cent. of our Overseas trade goes to the different parts of the British Empire—far more than to the whole of Europe together. The Preference last year was worth to us about £11,000,000 sterling and we were enabled to compete in all the Dominion markets with goods manufactured by labour better paid and working under better conditions than in the case of any of our competitiors. It is this inter-working which the working classes more than anyone have every reason to encourage, and yet, for the sake of an idea, Liberalism was found quite ready to join with Socialism in bringing our competition down to the same basis as that existing in Germany, with the result that the standard of life and remuneration become the same as their own. This policy, of course, is on exactly the same lines as that dictated by the abolition of the McKenna Duties and the refusal to renew Part 11 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

The Housing Fiasco.

Last Monday the House of Commons gave more or less definite approval to the Government Housing proposals, but it did so apathetically because nobody believes in them. The Opposition, indeed, moved a formal vote of objection on the ground that the Bill "did' not meet any of the difficulties, either as regards labour or material, that at present limit the building of houses discourages private enterprise and private ownership, tends to increase costs, and throws an excessive burden upon the State and the local authorities without any likelihood that an adequate supply of houses will thereby be made available." This was rejected on a vote with Liberal support, but then the "patient oxen," as Mr. Asquith's followers are called, turned on the Government and supported the Opposition in a demand that the Bill should be considered in Committee of the whole House. The Government were very annoyed, and retorted that members instead of going grouse-shooting in the north on the 12th of August would be "grousing" instead at Westminster, where they would be kept owing to the prolongation of Parliament. Some people suggest that the Session will not end before the middle of September but it is quite safe to say that it will not go, at the worst, beyond the middle of August. Legislation in this hot weather in the stuffy House of Commons is very trying.

Meantime the Government is trying to realize some of its election promises. The performances, however, are a long way off promises. Thus, this week we had the Government intentions with regard to what is known as the removal of the Thrift Penalty on Old Age Pensions. Most enthusiasts have been recommending that Old Age Pensions should be paid to everybody irrespective of their means. The Government Bill is much more modest, and the Chancellor explained that he had not enough money to meet all claims and further that people nowadays are living much longer than they used to. All he proposes, therefore is, an allowance of 15/- a week in addition to the 10/- a week allowed at present to a single man, and 30/- a week in the case of a married couple. This means that private income would be disregarded up to £39 per annum, plus the present income allowance for a single man and £78 for a married couple. The Chancellor also promised us Mothers' Pensions next year. We shall, of course, have a General Election before he can find all the money he will need for his social reform, and the Labour Party will go to the country with an appeal for support to enable all these projects to materialize.

Preparing for an Election.

In fact, they are already preparing their electioneering material. It is said that the Government does not intend to pass the Bill giving a vote to both sexes on complete equality; it will allege that the Opposition has prevented this most necessary project from materializing, and next year it will ask the electors to give support against such wicked Party tactics. We have also nearly passed the Traffic Bill, though the opposition to this is very great, and the Government is defeated about once a week on it. The state of London traffic could not be worse than it is, though whether the Bill would produce any good results is a very open question.

So much for politics.

They are not occupying our exclusive attention, because the social season is in full swing and Society, quite apart from the Royal Garden Party this week, which was brilliantly successful in glorious weather, has been able to attend Ascot, Windsor, Lord's the Theatrical Garden Party, Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Wimbledon and the Opera. All these functions have done, and are doing, well, though apart from the Opera there are not more than two theatres in London which are paying, mainly owing to the warm weather. In some cases matinées have only been taking £5.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Personages in the New Administration: Gen. Nollet's Good Work in Germany

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, June 19.

So far as one can judge at present, the "execution" of M. Millerand has left France perfectly calm. Anxiety has been allayed, at any rate for a time, by the choice of his successor. The Chamber and Senate realized in time that, if they put M. Painlevé in M. Millerand's place, they would give the extremists too much of a free hand. As an expert in the higher mathematics, M. Painlevé has few superiors, and it is no doubt his great reputation in this realm of intellect that has made the Radical-Socialists so ready to use him as a figurehead. He has been pushed forward to such an extent that he perhaps began to take himself seriously as a party leader, but this is a part for which he has neither the character nor the temperament necessary for success, and there was a pronounced feeling that, if he were elected president, he would not be strong enough to deal with any grave crisis.

This is the feeling that has sent M. Gaston Doumergue to the Elysée. At the beginning of the crisis, the groups of the Left sent delegates to him to say that M. Painlevé was their candidate and that, in the interest of the party, it would be advisable for him (M. Doumergue) not to come forward, so as to avoid any splitting of votes. M. Doumergue replied very politely that he had not presented himself as a candidate, but that if any of his friends wanted to vote for him he would certainly not attempt to dissuade them. The delegates retired discomfited, and the party councils could find no way of obtaining any material addition to the 309 votes on which they could count for M. Painlevé. From that moment the star of the President of the Senate was in the ascendant, and when the two Houses of Parliament assembled in congress at Versailles, he was elected at the first ballot by a handsome majority. The extremists who forced M. Millerand to resign were actually defeated before their side could take office, and they were told very plainly that they would not be allowed to have it all their own way.

The New President.

Unlike most French political men, M. Doumergue has travelled afar. In his younger days he lived in the East and obtained a good first-hand knowledge of colonial questions—a knowledge which stood him in good stead when he entered politics some 30 years ago. He sent a very cordial message through me to the "North-China Daily News" on the occasion of its jubilee in 1914. He has no claim to brilliancy, but he has a large stock of the solid common-sense with which the French bourgeoisie is so well endowed. He is an early riser, a methodical worker and a good trencherman. Like so many of his predecessors at the Elysée, the only outdoor exercise he takes is in the form of morning walks, but, like M. Clemenceau, he always begins the day by a quarter of an hour of physical exercises, so as to keep himself fit. He has announced that his desire is to be the *arbitre impartial et indiscuté*, by which he means no doubt, that if he is given a fair chance he will avoid the expressions of personal opinion which proved so disastrous to his predecessor.

And the New Premier.

M. Herriot, the new Premier, is distinctly modern and democratic in his methods. He wears a soft hat, smokes a pipe in public, receives newspaper representatives after his Cabinet meetings and tells them all that can be told with safety. After forming his Cabinet, a process which lasted until well after 11 o'clock at night, he insisted on all his colleagues accompanying him to a brasserie in the neighbourhood of the Place de la Bastille for a democratic supper of sausage and sauerkraut, or choucroute as it is called in French. One wonders what that severely methodical toiler M. Poincaré thinks of these free and easy ways. A smoker of pipes in the Minister's room at the Quai d'Orsay!

Gen. Nollet's Appointment.

The most significant selection by M. Herriot is that of General Nollet to be Minister of War. It is quite a long time since a military man filled this post, and in view of the prejudice entertained by the advanced Socialists against professional soldiers, M. Herriot must have put forward some strong reasons to obtain the endorsement of his choice. Most people suppose that the object is to show to the world at large that, however anxious the new French Government may be for a peaceful settlement with Germany, it does not intend to be hoodwinked. Since the difficult process of putting the Treaty of Versailles into effect began, General Nollet has been president of the Inter-Allied Commission which has been doing its best to control Germany's armaments. In this post, requiring a great deal of firmness and tact, General Nollet has been very successful. He found valuable help even among the Germans themselves. Arms factory workmen, who saw that he is a genuine democrat, supplied him with valuable information. For the last 18 months German officials have resorted to every possible device to prevent the commission from knowing what the army was doing and what war material was being manufactured, but, thanks to General Nollet, the Allies have been kept well informed. Without any fuss or endeavour to make the situation appear worse than it really is, General Nollet has supplied a series of reports which have convinced even Mr. MacDonald. Everybody approves of M. Herriot's selection, as head of the army, of the man who knows more than anyone about German war preparations.

Mme. Thiers' Jewellery.

Not since the Crown diamonds were sold in 1887 has the State reaped such a harvest from the disposal of portable property as from the pearl necklace and other jewellery once owned by Mme. Thiers, wife of the first President of the Third Republic. She left her surviving sister, Mlle. Dosne, a life interest in this jewellery, directing that, after her sister died, it should go to the Louvre. Mme. Thiers no doubt thought her necklace too rare and wonderful to be worn by any private individual, and this view was accepted until after the jewellery had been on view in the Louvre for many years. When, after the war, money was badly needed, it occurred to somebody that, as the jewellery had neither artistic nor archæological value, it might as well be converted into cash. After long negotiations with the family, an agreement was reached, whereby part of the proceeds of the eventual sale were to go to a charitable institution founded and endowed by Mlle. Dosne and called after her, and the rest to the fund out of which the art collections in the national museums are enriched from time to time. This agreement was embodied in a special Act of Parliament, and the sale, by public auction, took place this week in one of the big sculpture galleries on the ground floor of the Louvre. The necklace, consisting of three rows of large pearls, which cost £9,500 (having been bought long before pearls came into fashion) was knocked down at Frs. 11,280,000. Adding fees and taxes, the total cost to the buyer was Frs. 12,802,800, which, at the prevailing rate of exchange, works out at £164,140. The necklace was bought by a well-known firm of Rue de la Paix jewellers, who will shortly place it on view in their premises.

VERTICAL FLIGHT

British Machine's Achievement Sunrise Trial: Anti-Spy Precautions

A British aeroplane capable vertical flight has been construc for the Air Ministry and has cessfully passed its first trials.

The machine has been built secret by Mr. Brennan, the design in the huge airship shed at Far Farnborough, where the Germ one of the first of the military ships, was housed. The trial flig was carried out at 5 o'clock in morning in a secluded spot on aerodrome, with only Air Minis experts present. Extraordina precautions were taken to secu the absolute secrecy of the tri Extra guards were posted all o the neighbourhood. A complete systematic search of all the land the district was made. Hedge were examined, bushes beaten, ditches scoured. Even trees we closely searched to ensure that th screened no unauthorized person.

Hovering at 20ft.

Only when it was satisfactorily ascertained that no one was in hi ing in the precincts of the aerodrom was the Brennan craft wheeled o from the closely guarded hangar.

It rose straight up with an eas and certainty that delighted the ex perts who were looking on to height of nearly 20ft. It hovere for some minutes, and then safel descended. All the time it wa under the completest control.

Horizontal flight was not attempt ed on this occasion. Mr. Brennan anxious to make certain slight modi fications, revealed by the test flig as necessary, before the fuller test are carried out. Trials will als have to be made in rougher weathe than existed at the early mornin flight.

The Brennan helicopter, which i entirely unlike any of the foreign machines, is based on the gyroscop principle. The research and ex perimental work has been going o in secret for some years. The Stat has given financial assistance t the inventor and the craft is, o course, the property of the Air Ministry.

Septuagenarian Inventor.

Mr. Brennan, who is an Irishman born at Castlebar, West Ireland, is 72 years of age. He had achieved fame as an inventor before he turned his attention seriously to solving the problem of vertical flight.

He produced the Brennan torpedo which, in 1880, was sold to the British Government for £110,000— more than four times the largest sum ever before paid to an inventor by the Government. He also in vented the mono-rail, a gyroscope railway, and the research work in volved in that production has been of considerable value to him in the evolution of the helicopter.

WHITE PIMPLES ALL OVER FOOT

Formed Large, Sore Eruptions, Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"For eight months I suffered with a sore foot. At first a spot of little white pimples broke out which soon spread all over my foot and formed large sore eruptions. Sometimes the irritation was unbearable and I could not sleep at night. As soon as one eruption dried up another broke out.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more and after continuing the treatment for six weeks I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. B. Hayes, 11, Herbert St., No. Ormesby, Middlesborough, Eng., May 23, 1923.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free, address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London E C 1. Also for mail orders 32p. post free.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR PILLS and THE Dr. LE CLERC'S LIVER & KIDNEY INVALUABLE for Dis... ACHE. PORTANT ORGAN... Post Free Book Ltd. Dr LE CLERC'S PURIFYING Dr. LE CLERC'S Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP. 1s. 6d.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

COMMON-SENSE IN LAW AND GOSPEL

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday Evening, June 1

Text: St. Luke XII 57. "And why even of yourselves, judge ye not, that which is right?"

I have a book by the Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford. I always congratulate myself in having had the sense to spend a shilling on that little book. It is one of the "Home University" series, by Dent & Co. The writer is Professor Paul Vinogradoff D.C.L., D.HIST and I know not how many other titles of honour. The position he occupies in the world of law is a very great one; as great as any in the world. I think the great Blackstone held the same position. And this shining legal authority, who is not only Professor of Jurisprudence, but Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, has written this little book, and entitled it "Common-sense in Law."

I can imagine, that the reason why many people have not bought it, is, that the title put them off altogether. They have said to themselves, as multitudes of people have said, "Common-sense in Law! The Law is about the last place where we should expect to find common-sense." The idea has been, that a man cannot expect to sell a book with a title like that. I remember an old gentleman in Lancashire, who expressed his opinion of the law quite forcibly, "The law is a-hass." That is the common idea of it. "The law is an ass"; a hopeless kind of thing for the ordinary man to handle at all. There is a bitter proverb about it to the effect, that "a man, who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client." That is true technically, but, as we shall see, not true essentially. There are varieties of phrases conveying the ordinary person's idea of it. We talk of "The uncertainties of the law"; "Think twice before going to law." There is the story of the Scottish Sheriff, who said, that if he were riding a horse along Leith Walk, and a man went up to him, saying, that the horse was his, it would be cheaper to let him have the horse, and buy another, than go to law with him about it. That is the nadir of pessimistic criticism of the law, surely. Novelists have, no doubt, unintentionally, given the law a bad name for hopeless complications. There is the great case of Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce in "Bleak House." Then there is the immortal Serjeant Buzfuz. The drama too often makes a plot hang on legal complications. I remember years ago seeing a play, in which the heroine—a young widow—is seen sitting, a sad lonely figure in the middle of the stage with a copy of the Code Napoleon on her lap; the very image of despair. Someone has said, that "it is very difficult to believe, that the average lawyer was ever an innocent babe."

Common Sense and Morals.

You can hardly imagine any profession having harder things said about it than these. And, of course, Professor Vinogradoff must know them all. Still, this is the engaging thesis of his book, that the law is the essence of common-sense. And he proves it too. He says that, although the details of legal procedure are complicated and technical, the operations of the mind in the domain of law are based on common-sense, and may be followed without difficulty by persons of ordinary intelligence and education." Then he says that "Laws take their place among the *rules of conduct*, which ensure social order and intercourse. Therefore jurisprudence appears among social sciences within the section of moral science." That is true. No one can maintain, that zoology is a moral science. No, indeed. Law is. Its complications, its antiquated language, its technicalities do not belong to its nature at all. Now, as we are, I hope, "persons of ordinary intelligence and education," we can see that. The law has to do only with moral questions, questions of right and wrong, and we are all able to form a judgment on questions of right and wrong, for each one of has a conscience of some sort, its capacity of judgment depending on the way we have treated it. But we all have it. The technicalities of law are on the surface only; the technicalities of other sciences are of their very essence. That is the difference between law as a science and other especially, physical sciences. In law you always come to common-sense, which it is to be hoped we all possess, at least, in some degree. Old Ulpian, the Roman lawyer, sums up all law in three clauses which are amous; "*Honeste vivere, alterum non laedere, suum cuique tribuere,*" that is, "To live honourably, not to harm your neighbour, to give everyone his due. You can boil down all the proceedings of courts, Acts of Parliament, Norman-French expressions into those three clauses, that anyone can understand.

For Common Men.

Two common facts prove that this is so. No one can deny them. The first is the fact, that no matter how complicated a law case may be, we all read the reports in the newspapers, and manage to understand them. The Tichborne trial was followed by scores of thousands of ordinary people. Judges and counsel are among our ablest men, and they can manage to analyse the most awful legal mess, and make it so lucid, that you feel ashamed at ever having had any difficulty at all. But we cannot read an astronomical treatise on the motions of the planets unless we know something of the higher mathematics. If we don't know the higher mathematics we don't, and no amount of common-sense gives us the necessary capacity to read it. Secondly, there is the jury-system. No one in an ordinary jury has had any legal training. The jury is made up of of 12 ordinary honest men. Yet we take for granted, and rightly, that the judge, aided by counsel, can make the most abstruse point crystal clear to a jury of plain men, of no special training in law, just ordinary men. This is not so as to an engineering question. Take that wreck of the new dynamo at the Shanghai Riverside station a few months ago. You could not form a jury of *twelve ordinary men* to give a decision as to the cause of that disaster. No, indeed. A jury of electric engineers might serve, but not of ordinary men, a butcher, a baker and the rest. No. A decision on that disaster depends on the possession of technical knowledge on voltage, on stresses and strains, and formulae, which you either know or do not. If you do not know the technicalities of electric engineering your judgment is not worth a cent, even if you have the moral capacity of St. Paul. But you can give a judgment on the most complicated law-case, because it has to do with moral considerations only, of which God has made everyone of us a judge, for we are essentially moral beings. Professor Vinogradoff shows, that the law always comes round to common-sense. He instances the case of great Corporations and libel. When great Companies began to be formed the law held, that "A Corporation is incapable of libel." That was atrocious. A great Company could call the directors of a rival concern a "pack of thieves," without being liable to prosecution for libel, the reason given being that a Corporation is not a person. But that soon got altered. Lord Lindley said, "it is absurd to make a statement libellous in one case, and not in another." The law came round to the moral view.

In fact, you can take these words of our Lord, which I have quoted as my text, and apply them to law, "And why even of yourselves judge ye not that which is right?" This word "judge" has says Professor Deissman, been found on old Greek letters dug up in the sands of Egypt. There has been found one letter, in which a man prays a goddess to give a right judgment on a prayer of his for revenge on an enemy.

Religion a Simple Thing.

And now you may have, by this time, guessed why I have spent so long a time on common-sense and the law. What Jesus means by these words is just this, that religion is precisely like law, not like engineering or any science depending on technicalities. Every word, that I have said about the distinction between law and sciences depending on the knowledge of technicalities is true of religion generally and of Christianity in particular. Religion deals with nothing that the ordinary decent man cannot understand. If anything requiring deep historical knowledge and severe reasoning has got into any form of Christianity, it is an interloper. Jesus required nothing but moral, and spiritual things. He did not make His appeal to scholars. He didn't require everyone, who preached Him to be University educated. Some of the biggest muffs, who preach Him hail from Universities. What he did require was, that men be ordained and possessed by the Holy Ghost, whether they preach or are preached to. He asked for simple things, that the most unlearned often possess far above the learned, faith, love to God and man, holiness, truth, love and zeal for Him. It is nice to have learning, and know the state of the world when Christ was born; it helps you; but it is not necessary, like engineering knowledge. Jesus appeals to moral and spiritual common-sense. John Bunyan had no scholarship, but he knew, his soul knew, what sin is, knew how far he was from "The celestial City," till he found the Saviour. Jesus said, we are "blessed, if we hunger and thirst after righteousness." We all know whether we have the faintest desire to be better men and women or not. Most do not want, and they know it. He said that it is better to pluck out an eye than leave sins to rule us and make no attempt to pluck them out, pride, avarice, hatred and all the rest. We can all judge that which is right. God asks nothing that is beyond our capacity to judge. Jesus sums up religion very simply, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbour as thyself." It is useless to say, as people often do, that they "don't know what Christianity is." Nonsense. Loving God, they know whether they even try to love Him or not. It is no use for a liar or a gambler or a loose liver or a sharper or a malicious and revengeful man or woman to say they "don't know what religion is." It is cutting out those things anyhow, to begin with. They know that right enough. Religion lies in common things, that we can all have, if we want them, just as the law does. And at the present day people are apt to be misled by all the talk about education and culture. Lay preachers and Sunday School teachers are lectured for their want of learning. Let them get what they can, but faith in God, holiness, love come first. There is another thing that misleads people that is the enormous number of books to elucidate the Bible. Commentaries, archaeology, history. The ordinary man says, "My! I can never read all those." He need not. He can judge himself what is right. Jesus said, "Follow me." A man can know whether he is trying to do that or not. Every man knows, what Jesus calls "his treasure" is, that is, the thing he loves best. Is it money, fame or horses or all put together, or is it the favour and approval of God?

Beati Mundo Corde.

You can apply this to religion generally. That does not depend on scholarship. It depends on a pure heart. There is an eternal in man that responds to the eternal in God. If we seek Him, we shall find Him. No one wants a positive proof. God is not far from any of us. We can all say, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." The manner of God's being is a mystery, but so is the manner of any other kind of being, this pulpit for instance. If I could not preach from it till I could explain how electrons become atoms, and atoms molecules, and they wood, I should never preach at all. So of God. He is accessible to all, who want Him, if we "thirst" for Him as David did. We don't need to be learned, but we do need to be sincere, not consciously sinning against Him. Light cannot get through a dirty window-pane. If the conscience is clear, we can know well enough, that an infinite and holy God is near us.

And just so as regards the main element of the Gospel of Christ. A man can judge for himself as to its truth, if he has any earnestness any real desire to be delivered form his sins. If he doesn't care a cent whether his sins are forgiven or not, or whether they remain "thick upon him" as Shakspeare says, he is hopeless, and will have to wait till, like the Prodigal, he "comes to himself," and is in a position to appreciate the Gospel.

The Wisdom of Nicodemus.

What are the main propositions of Christianity? First, that man is a son of God. He "does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." We can judge that for ourselves. Secondly, that man has got into a very unsatisfactory condition. There is something like the "borer," that cuts and eats the roots of plants in our gardens, that has got into us. We call it sin. Man cannot flower as he should. The flesh flowers and the spirit tends to die and be "alienated from God." Any man can know that for himself. The third proposition of Christianity is, that things were so bad with man, that God himself had to take the matter in hand. What Huxley called "man's resident forces," philosophy, moral discipline, ethics had utterly failed to redeem man. The wisest men of the ancient world judged that that was so. It is being seen now. And the statement of Christianity is, that God in the infinity of his love entered humanity in his Son, in a divine person, in whom "dwelt the fulness of the Godhead." That is the rich stream of the eternal life of God flowed into the impoverished blood of man in Jesus Christ. God made an unspeakable sacrifice for us in Christ, who lived and died and rose again. It may be said, we cannot know that for ourselves. Yes, we can. God has made us subject to the law of sacrifice. And God is bound by his own law. Yes. If He made no personal sacrifice for man, then every soldier who died in the war was a loftier moral being than God, which is absurd. It would have been no sacrifice for God to have sent a million prophets. It was an unspeakable sacrifice that God came Himself, suffered and died on the cross. The essence of it is, that God took our burdens on Himself in Jesus Christ, "God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself." The next proposition of Christianity is that nothing short of a fundamental change in man's nature can save him. Small reforms are no good. That is a fact, that a man know the truth of himself. And the final proposition is, that the fundamental change a man needs comes to him when he has faith in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour. Faith brings him into vital relations with God through Christ. It is called being "born again," and so it is. It makes such a difference, in motive, in outlook, in everything. And a man can, if he likes, judge if that is true.

SHANGHAI TASTES IN DRESS

Why should I wear a collar
About my manly neck?
And why should cuffs, unknown to roughs,
My shapely wrists bedeck?
A collarless and cuffless state
I find more comfy far,
Why should we care for what we wear
Instead of what we are?

If people choose to think me
A low beachcomber chap,
Of course they can, but, man for man,
I do not care a rap.
I stroll the gardens in a cap
And silken 'andkerchee,
And greet each friend who would pretend
He hath no eyes to see.

Appearances have never
Concerned me in the least,
In flannels old I oft have strolled
To grace some big-wig's feast,
To think of aught but comfort here
Makes life a hollow sham.
Let people cry "There goes a guy!"
I do not care a—.

J. H. R.

AN amusing story is told in one of the Japanese papers of the caustic remarks of one of the members of the Committee in the House of Peers which discussed the Luxury Tariff Bill. In opposing the measure and questioning the list of commodities brought together as luxuries, the member is said to have suggested that the Committee would be in a better position to decide what articles were luxuries if they removed their gold spectacles. As all the other members of the Committee except himself were wearing these articles of luxury, the shaft went home.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR AUGUST

By Sirius.

1 New moon ●, 3.28 a.m.
Partial eclipse of sun. Invisible in Asia, visible in the Antartic regions, south of New Zealand and the Falkland Islands.
3 Mercury in conjunction with moon, 5 a.m. Mercury 0°.9 S.
5 Occultation of Gamma Virginis, 7.53 p.m.
7 Saturn in conjunction with moon, 2 a.m. Saturn 2°.5 S.
Jupiter stationary in the heavens, 9 a.m.
Venus at greatest brilliancy, 7 p.m.
8 First quarter (moon) ☽, 11.27 a.m.
10 Jupiter in conjunction with moon, 4 a.m. Jupiter 4°.6 S.
10-12 Meteoric showers in the Perseids.
12 Moon in perigee, 3.7 a.m.
Venus attains its ascending node.
14 Mercury in aphelion, 5 p.m.
15 Full moon ○, 4.5 a.m.
Total eclipse of moon; magnitude 1.66. Visible in China, Central and Western Asia, Central Europe.
Moon enters shadow 2.31 a.m.
Commencement of eclipse 3.30 a.m.
Middle of eclipse 4.20 a.m.
End of eclipse 5.09 a.m.
Moon leaves shadow 6.08 a.m.
Mercury at greatest elongation east (27°.26'), noon.
16 Mars in conjunction with moon, 2 a.m. Mars 6°.1 S.
20-25 Meteoric showers in the Draconids.
22 Last quarter (moon) ☾, 4.56 p.m.
23 Sun enters Virgo, 6.48 p.m.
Mars at point nearest our earth. Distance 34,637,500 miles.
24 Mars in apposition to the Sun, 1 a.m. Moon in apogee, 1.5 a.m.
26 Venus in conjunction with moon, 7 p.m. Venus 0°.8 S.
29 Mercury stationary in the heavens, 10 a.m.
30 New moon ●, 4.23 p.m.
Partial eclipse of the Sun. Magnitude 0.426. Visible in N. E. China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, and part of Iceland and Greenland.
Commencement of eclipse 2.50 p.m.
Middle of eclipse 4.22 p.m.
End of eclipse 5.55 p.m.
31 Mars in perihelion, midnight.
Mercury in conjunction with moon 11 p.m. Mercury 7°.6 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Day.	Hour.	
New moon	● 1	3.28 a.m.	Peking time
First quarter	☽ 8	11.27 a.m.	
Full moon	○ 15	4.5 a.m.	
Last quarter	☾ 22	4.56 p.m.	
New moon	● 30	4.23 p.m.	
Moon in perigee	12	3.7 a.m.	
,, apogee	24	1.5 a.m.	

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN AT INTERVALS OF 5 DAYS.

	Rises	Sets
1	5.18 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
5	5.21 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
10	5.24 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
15	5.27 a.m.	6.42 p.m.
20	5.30 a.m.	6.37 p.m.
25	5.33 a.m.	6.32 p.m.
30	5.36 a.m.	6.27 p.m.

In this month the mornings decrease 18 minutes (at Greenwich 47), and the afternoons 28 minutes (at Greenwich 58), making a total of 46 minutes for the month (Latitude of Shanghai).

Aspects of the Principal Planets.

MERCURY.—An evening star, setting about an hour after sunset. In conjunction with moon on 3rd, and again on 31st; in aphelion on 14th; at greatest elongation East (27° 26') on 15th; stationary on 29th.
Sets on 3rd at 8.9 p.m.;
,, 10th at 8.2 p.m.;
,, 17th at 7.49 p.m.

VENUS.—An early morning star in Gemini, rising about 3 hours before the sun, and extremely brilliant this month.
At greatest brilliancy on 7th; attains its ascending node on 12th; in conjunction with moon on 26th.
Rises on 1st at 2.46 a.m.;
,, 16th at 2.17 a.m.;
,, 30th at 2.8 a.m.

MARS.—An early evening star in Aquarius, reaching opposition during this month, and highly brilliant, surpassing Jupiter, but inferior to Venus.
In conjunction with moon on 16th; at point of its orbit nearest our earth on 23rd (distance 34,637,500 miles); in opposition to sun on 24th; in perihelion on 31st.
Rises on 1st at 8.33 p.m.;
,, 16th at 7.28 p.m.;
,, 30th at 6.22 p.m.

JUPITER.—An early evening star in Scorpio, visible throughout the first part of the night, and setting about midnight.
Stationary on 7th; in conjunction with moon on 10th.
Souths on 1st at 7.55 p.m.; sets at 1.6 a.m.;
,, 16th at 6.56 p.m.; sets at 0.7 a.m.;
,, 30th at 6.5 p.m.; sets at 11.18 p.m.

SATURN.—An evening star in Virgo, visible in the west for about 3 hours after sunset.
Sets on 1st at 10.45 p.m.;
,, 16th at 9.49 p.m.;
,, 30th at 8.54 p.m.

Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.

Venus, which was in inferior conjunction with the sun on July 1, and henceforth moving westwards on its orbit, will be at greatest brilliancy on the 7th. The planet is located in Gemini, and rises unusually early, about 3 hours before the sun, thus affording a rare opportunity for en-

...joying its spectacular beauty in the eastern skies. On the morning of August 26, Venus may be observed in close proximity to the moon.

Total Eclipse of the Moon.

A total eclipse of the moon takes place on the morning of the 16th, and will be visible in North China. The moon is full on that date, and sets at 6.33 a.m. The principal phases of the phenomenon are as follows—Moon enters shadow of the earth 2.31 a.m.; eclipse commences 3.30 a.m.; the middle is reached at 4.20; eclipse ends at 5.9 a.m. The magnitude of the eclipse is 1.66.

Mars in Opposition.

Mars, which is the first of the exterior planets, is a little larger than Mercury, and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. The planet will be in opposition to the sun on the 24th, and hence excessively bright on this occasion, its brilliancy surpassing that of Jupiter. On this date, Mars is very near our earth, the distance from us being a little over 34,000,000 miles. This is the nearest approach of the century, and hence should afford the best opportunity for the study of this neighbouring world.

Mars has a highly transparent atmosphere, and probably water and vegetation, this latter being much affected by the considerable difference between the temperatures of its northern and southern hemispheres, Newcomb admitted extreme cold and a frozen globe throughout, but this is now rejected. Heat exists in the equatorial zone, but possibly not enough to maintain life, at least in its advanced stages. In such conditions, there is little hope of receiving messages from the planet on this occasion.

The ruddy colour of Mars is largely due to its red Sahara, extending over ... of its surface, and to the peculiarities of ... atmosphere and clouds. No mountains have yet been discovered. ... the vicinity of the poles are white ..., generally considered to be "snow. ... in each hemisphere. The ... and which melt with the return ... snow-zone is now well visible ... strong telescope.

A BALLAD ON EDUCATION

When you look around the universe
... of knowledge
From the ... to the ... that are
...!
You ... if you
... the ...
And ... shrinking
merely decorate the scene.
There is something very
tony in a head supremely
bony
For the best of us are
phony if you savvy what I
mean.

With a pair of standard instincts and
a bine of fuddy-duddy.
You can say goodbye to study for a life
that's quite kaTISH:
Though the lib'ral arts are thrilling
and though science has its savour
There are many things in favour of the
dumb-bell and the fish.

Think of whales and think of weasels
and the sunlit garden weed—
Do they ponder? Do they read? Do
they cogitate and cram?
Yet they all develop nicely as an East-
man Autographic,
'Mid the buzz of busy traffic dwell the
codfish and the clam.
By the laws of our crea-
tion they have no matri-
culation
Yet despite that lowly
station do not seem to care
a gram.

With a brace of well-oiled sentiments
and ready receptivity
You dodge the mind's proclivity as
happy as a shrimp,
And believe me (though an I.Q. high
is not so void of flavour)
One can say a lot in favour of the
dumb-bell and the simp.

Take a wad of economics—will it help
you like your dinner?
Mathematics—can a sinner get to
heaven by its knacks?
And the same applies to every other
matter intellectual,
It is highly ineffectual when it comes to
brassy tacks.
You can be as enterpris-
ing as the sun when it
is rising
But there's no amount of
wising that will ease the
worldly whacks.

There were days when all were anx-
ious for a slice of erudition
And a handful of tuition served to lift
us from the mud,
But they're hardly what we modern
guys are apt to sigh and crave
for—
There is much too much in favour of
the dumb-bell and the dud.

CYCLOPS.

UNGUMMED 3-sen and 1½-sen postage stamps, which have been the cause of so much public complaint, will disappear henceforth throughout Japan. All post offices have been instructed by the Department of Communications not to sell them any more. Post-cards will also be restored to the old size, but the sale of the new ones will not begin until those on the market are exhausted. With regard to the restoration of post-cards to the former size, the "*Jiji*" says, there was considerable opposition among the Communications officials, who asserted that the sum of Y.150,000 could be saved by keeping them in the present small size. Public criticism of the present form was, however, so strong that they at last yielded to the popular demand. Official ideas of economy are, of course, peculiar.

YOUNG CHINA AND THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

BY TIMOTHY T. LEW, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

The Christian Movement of the Protestant Churches in China is not quite a century and a quarter old. It has experienced three stages of development. We may roughly designate the first stages as the stage of prejudice and opposition. The prejudices were of two kinds, political and social. Political prejudices could be traced largely to two sources, the earlier source was that of the political failure of Roman Catholic missionaries during the reign of Young Cheng. The Roman Catholic missionaries were respected and highly honoured in the prevous reign. They commanded a great deal of confidence at Court. By a combnation of circumstances they lost the confidence and support of the Emperor. This failure gave a serious blow to the Roman Catholic work and under the power and influence of absolute monarchy even enthusiastic supporters of Roman Christianity had to yield. It practically became a prohibited faith among the *literati* to which it was regarded as dangerous to express allegiance. The prejudices thus created had quite a lasting influence because they became part of the background of the habit of thinking of the educated class.

A more serious political prejudice came later through the failure of the Taiping Revolution. The leaders of the Taiping Movement took on their political programme, Christian symbols and expressions. The head of the movement regarded himself as one of the sons of God and Jesus Christ his elder brother. The use of the Christian Cross and the practice of Christian prayer and service and many Christian terms together with the prominent place it gave to the Christian Bible, led the people to identify the political movement with the religious movement. The failure of the revolution condemned its sympathizers to a fate which is common to all such undertakings. Added to it, the experience of terror created by such civil wars and by the unfortunate practice of brutality of some of the Taiping followers further deepened the prejudice which was widespread among the population who had suffered. Protestant Christianity during the first period, therefore, inherited the natural effect of these two kinds of political prejudices among the people. Along with these and partly as a result of this there was social prejudice because of the fact that the faith was propagated by foreigners and that its regulations and discipline were foreign to the social customs of the people, particularly in such important questions as ancestral worship, and other rigid requirements of church life which alienated the sympathy of society toward Christians. Ignorance of things foreign due to lack of contact, superstition practiced in daily living owing to lack of scientific knowledge, social solidarity due to the family system, all helped to arouse opposition to the Christian movement and on occasions they fanned the flame of prejudice. In spite of the serious attempts, and in part very creditable work, done by some missionaries toward interpreting the Christian faith in Chinese literature, the educated class still cast looks of contempt upon Christian teaching and propaganda as beneath their attention, because they regarded them as Philistine as well as foreign.

Unfortunate International Incidents.

International relationship between China and the foreign nations from which the missionaries came had been a chapter of unpleasant Chinese history unfortunatly strewn with many unhappy incidents. These have seriously coloured the thinking and attitude of the people toward the Christian Movement. Opposition was again and again aroused against Christianity by the transactions of international diplomacy, such as the Opium War, the forced lease of various territories, and such opposition resulted more than once in the serious outcome of loss of property and life. These brought further international complications until cause and effect were almost confused in the minds of the public. Other factors in national life followed, and combination of all this opposition culminated in the Boxer trouble of 1900, for which China has suffered great humiliation. We may regard three quarters of a century as a period of opposition and prejudice, though during that period Christian work was steadily developing and growing

Since 1900 the old prejudices and opposition though still existing have been greatly abated and modified by the general awakening of the nation, and by a steady dissemination of the knowledge of the science and closer contact with foreign nations. Instead of opposition there was developed gradually an attitude of indifference. The usual courtesy of the Chinese people forbade them from treating harshly any issue that was not actually forced upon them. And their practical maxim of minding one's own business also trained them to view things in general with a calm and placid attitude. As the number of Christians grew and the work of Christian institutions showed good results the people showed a more kindly attitude toward the Christian movement as a whole. The inherent love for peace and the age-long control of instincts of pugnacity and of self-assertion encouraged most of the intelligent class who came in contact with Christianity to show the usual courtesy. But such courtesy is mere courtesy. Any expressions of appreciation and approval do not necessarily imply real conviction or acceptance. The social service and educational and medical work have shown a rapid development which paved the way for a better understanding and gradually built up confidence. The good work was recognized and appreciated. The old time opposition and prejudice was pushed into the background and gradually overcome by the results of the genuine applications of Christian principles shown in such forms of philanthropic service as the church has conducted. But with the exception of those who came in immediate contact and through a process of painstaking education in Christian teaching the public at large at its best was only indifferent.

The Renaissance Movement

But in the last six years there has been a great intellectual awakening which is a result of the last hundred years' social and political evolution. The Renaissance Movement or *Hsin Wen Hua Yun Tung* is the culmination of the nations search after a solution to its problems, in the modern world. It first thought that the solution should be sought in the acquisition of Western knowledge of science with which to build up naval and military power. The failure of this first search led the nation to realize the importance of a new government needed to make such power felt, and of educated men and women to use such power. Political revolution and the adoption of the new educational system marked the second state of the evolution, but for several years a vigorous attempt and only partial success led the nation to go still a step further into a revolution of thinking and to inquire into the problem of the philosophy of life. The Renaissance Movement is a movement of creating new attitudes toward all things, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. It is bold in the advocacy of science and democracy, bolder than any former attempts to the extent that it is fearless in its revision of judgment and revolution of values. The greatest contribution it has made and is still making to-day is the rude awakening of people from their indifference and to make every problem, social, political and religious, a burning issue. The nation is facing a new era pregnant with many possibilities, in spite of many gloomy clouds that are hovering above. This Renaissance Movement has created a new situation for Christianity as well as for other things. The ultimate result remains to be seen but one can hardly over-estimate the immediate influence. Outside of the church it has first of all aroused a new interest in the Christian Movement as a social problem. People are beginning to have a closer look at it than ever before. It took Christianity as a problem whch requires attention along with other problems, for it is bound up with many of them. People as a whole, particularly those of the younger generation who have come under the influence of the Renaissance Movement, can no longer remain indifferent toward Christianity. It "compels their attention."

In the second place, the insistence upon critical judgment and evaluation put Christianity before a public tribunal which is growing in its exacting standards and shrewd scrutiny. The good qualities of the Christian Movement and the benefits which it has brought to the nation have gained a better chance to be more widely known and justly appreciated than ever before. But at the same time whatever weaknesses the Christian Movement has and its inevitable effect on the life of the nation also come to the front and receive such criticisms and new opposition as they may deserve.

In the third place, the unqualified support which the Renaissance Movement has pledged to social democracy, industrial revolution and international justice has given Christianity the severest test of its own alleged principles, severer than any test it has come up against. The reading public is facing daily the discussions of applications of Christian principles which the church professes to preach and propagate, upon social and international problems.

The Poet's Challenge.

Such sentiment as expressed in the following verses (written by C. T. Tai published in "The Five Hundred New Poems" and translated by T. T. Lew) reflects the typical attitude of the Young China outside of the Christian Church towards Christianity and the Church. The piece is entitled *Amen.*

The pastor said "The pleasures of
the flesh
Have little to do with the spiritual
life of a man.
Go ahead and do your work
Continually being patient:
All the difficulties that come from
suffering
Are decreed by the Almighty God,
Thou shalt raise no finger of pro-
test,
It is thy duty to obey.
Wait until thy dying hour comes
Then will come the angel
To welcome thee to the heavenly
abode
Amen.

Leaving the gate of the church
Enter into he workshop
Work hard for twelve hours
Sweat hard for twelve hours
Earn twenty cents in small money
Exchange for a measure of rough
rice
This is the gift of God
For which I should offer my
gratitude
"God! Oh God!
Such bountiful grace from thee
How can I repay back to Thee
I only hope Thou wilt allow me
To enter Thy kingdom to wait on
Thee,
Amen.

One month, two months, three
months;
One year, two years, three years;
Eat, yet suffer hunger
Sleep, but with fatigue
Hands and feet attacked by disease
Wet and benumbed
The passages of the lungs are filled
with microbes
Where has gone that strong, stout,
healthy muscle,
All that is left—a few skinny
bones
"God! Oh God!
How dare I disobey Thy decree
But, look, I am full of disease
Amen."

One day without work, rice is gone.
Two days without work, clothes are
gone
And then, that merciless landlord
comes
To drive me out into the streets.
Such a luxurious Shanghai
I can only see many serene and
beautifully built churches of
God
But I fail to find a poor, even
broken house of refuge
"God! Oh, God!
Speed Thy coming and take me
Into Thy heavenly kingdom to
wait on Thee
Amen."

In the fourth place, the Renaissance Movement because of its insistence upon international good will and justice, compels the nation to think what is its own contribution to the world. It, therefore, is building up a new national consciousness which is against political aggressions in international relationship and naturally feels more keenly the unfortunate and difficult experiences China has suffered, in her relationship with foreign nations. So this national consciousness works in two directions, a serious effort to straighten out international problems, and to seek for a better external relationsh... with other nations on the one han... and on the other hand it creat... a renewed appreciation of its ow... national life and a genuine in... genous expression of everythin... that has to do with the natio... This has tremendous in... upo... the Christian movement. P...le ar... criticizing Christianity ... as i... the days of old on the ground tha... Christianity is a foreign religion... but rather on the new gro... "Wh... does Christianity remai... foreig... religion"? "Can it ha... per... manent place in China"? "shoul... it have one"? "If so, How?" How... Christianity can become ... of the genuine national life ... contributing to it the good things ... which it claims to possess with... ...ging its alleged concommit... ...ils is a problem which interes... ...fair-minded and cool-headed ...ple in China to-day.

Young China in the Church

Thus, outside of the ... the attitude of young C... toward Christ... is ... critical. ...preciative ... ...cting, kindly but just. Inside ... Protestant churches young ... also is beginning to assert ... The rapid progress of ... ...rious developments, evangeli... ...ducational, medical and soci... ...recent years has made orga... Christianity a stable insti... ...the communities where it ... ...ade a place for itself. Th... ...of certain far-sighted ... ...aries guided by the sentimen... ...gres-sive Chinese Christians ... ...shed forward ... as helpful ... useful national ... ...ments ... ...nity, unity and co-operative ... Such organizations as the ... ...onal *Christian Council*, ... the *National Christian* ... ...onal *Association of China*, ...onal *Council for Christi...* *Higher Education in China* and th... are signs ... down of a ... era. The Young China within ... ...ist-ian ... is making ... voice heard. ... ambition... ...aliza-tions ... briefly in... ...long certain lines.

First of all, there is t... ...ing conviction that the Chine... ...arch should ... national C... ...the sense that it is the ge... ...arch of the Chinese people. ... she should ... a place ... ...mily of the ... Univer... ...tions should have a place in ... ...ously of nations. It does not ... that the church of China sh... ...cut loose ... over its relati... ...with other ... of the ...stian Church... remain an ... and intimate part of ... ...urch Catholic, spiritual fel... in service and mission to ... ...rld. But it would have its ... ...nde-pendent ... ...anization, ...ment and ... free from ... ...ervision and tutelage of the ...stern churches at the earliest ...sible moment.

Secondly, more impo... ...than self-government is the ... of restatement. Recognizin... ...alues of the inheritance ... the Chinese Church has re... ...from the historic churches of the West in thought, in culture ... ex-pression of faith, ... China believes that these trea... should not be absorbed into ... Chinese church's genuine life un... ...may be carefully examined and ... ...alized reverently but scientifically. They want to be sure that ever... ...is well suited to the needs ... Chinese people, and that everyth... ...pted by the Chinese church really has permanent value, that they are not accepting more husks than grain and that they are not receiving the casket while losing the jewel. They want to conserve all that is best, all that is genuine and therefore helpful, all that is truely Christian and therefore essential in the traditions, forms, standards of faith and practices, which the western churches have built up in the last two thousand years and which are freely offered to the Chinese Church through the missionaries. But they are positively sure that the Western statements of doctrines have been conserved because they expressed the genuine religious experiences of western Christians. They would not be valuable and real to the Chinese Christians except as the latter have had the same or similar experiences. If the experiences should vary in any detail, restatement will be necessary to that extent. Such restatement therefore does not necessarily imply in any way at all the abandonment or mutilation of the historical traditions or standards of Western Churches, but rather a thoughtful re-evaluation, a more

careful examination, a better understanding and a more effective assimilation through indigenous interpretation based on vital religious experience and expressed in the terms of Chinese culture and civilization.

The desire for restatement based on real religious experience is accompanied with and followed by an insistence upon actual application of the principles of Christianity to the various phases of life. They want to take Christianity at its face value. They believe that if Christianity is really from God, and if there is really a God such as Christians profess to believe in, then they insist that the teaching of Christ must be put into actual practice. There should be no compromise nor allowance made that would minimize the all-sufficiency of Jesus Christ. Christianity to them is either a practical and workable religion or nothing. It should not lag behind any of the movements for the advance of human welfare. They do not wish to start at a point where the Western churches started, but where they have left off. They respect the experiences of the Western churches and of their heroes and saints. They are sympathetic in the interpretation and explanation of its mistakes and failures as well as enthusiastic over the records of progress and success, but they do not believe that the Chinese Church should go through the same experiences of division, strife, misunderstanding, blundering and blood-shed. In matters pertaining to faith and practice they wish to be loyal and true to the teachings of Christ as unadulterated by the later accretions.

Indigenous Religious Experience.

With vital religious experience and faithful application of true Christian principles to life, the young China in the Christian church is gradually becoming more and more inspired to creative expression. Thus far, the Chinese church has been fed with spiritual nourishment from the West. Practically everything she has is in translation. Hymns, prayers, literature of devotion and of other kinds have none of them been original. Young China believes that translations and adaptations of their best are borrowed plumes. They have their place and value in the transition stage. What is to be really effective and permanent must be original, the crystalization of their own experience. They are perfectly aware of the fact that any maiden attempts at such work will be inadequate, and that the work must be the result of a long series of experiments. Such enthusiasm in the task which they believe to be theirs, the humble experimental attitude which is the soul of the Renaissance Movement, together with such confidence in its ultimate success, characterizes the general mental make up of the young China of the Christian church to-day.

Young China in the Christian church is as thirsty after knowledge as Young China outside the Christian church. They are open-minded. They are willing to learn, they believe that various phases of God's truth cannot be antagonistic to each other. They believe in science and welcome its introduction in China. They are determined not to be ruled by theological prejudices of bygone days against such divine illumination as is well attested through nature. They will not rest until by the help of God they shatter the fetters of obscurantism in the church, sifting that which is temporary and non-essential from that which is vital and permanent, so that the latter may be given its right place and due attention. "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good" is the motto of young China.

Economic Difficulties.

Young China of the Christian church faces, however, many serious problems which involve great difficulties. Take for example, the problem of economic independence of an institution which at present employs 31,000 paid workers to carry on the work in over 16,000 centres, aiming to serve self a million members with another million inquirers; with a system of education that possesses 4 colleges and Universities, nearly 3,000 schools of lower grade with nearly 200,000 students, together with hospitals, dispensaries and other forms of social service, involving an expenditure of nearly $20,000,000 L. C. per annum, is not an easy proposition. The welding together of men and women representing 160 odd denominational and other differentiations into a working unit possessing a single purpose and animated by the lofty ambition and common aspiration which Young China represents, is no mean task. The rapid development of denominationalism through transplanting the old differences of the West into China under the cloak of efficient organization, is becoming in some aspects alarming because it is shaping the minds of many to reproduce that which is Western, before the Chinese Christians are able to determine things for themselves. How Young China can conserve all the valuable contributions which have been severally made by the various denominations and yet free the Chinese church from the obvious harmful effects which denominationalism involves; how unity can be achieved without sacrifice of convictions; how co-operation can be achieved and individual differences harmonized without resorting to force and artificial conformity; is a great problem as pressing to young China as it is to the West. The problem of not only maintaining the work which has been already established, but also its expansion so that the remaining third of the nation's territory which has not been adequately provided with centres of Christian service, can be so provided, staggers the imagination of any thoughtful person. These and other problems are confronting Young China in the Christian church. Their future will depend upon how able they are to reconcile the new and the old, the young and the aged, the educated and the less enlightened, the missionaries and the Chinese workers: how effectively they are able to bring about the adjustment of the established procedures and practices to a rapidly changing world, and how loyal they are to the principles and teachings of their Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, as revealed in the Word of God and witnessed by the work of the Spirit of God in the experience of human life throughout the history of the world.

While Young China believes in independence in thinking and action, it believes also in cooperation and graves sympathy and understanding. Of radicals and extremists there there may be a few, but they do not represent Young China as a whole. The Christians in Western lands and the foreign residents in China who share these aspirations are invited to participate in this great work—the establishment of God's Kingdom in China.

THE fall in the incidence of beri-beri in the Federated Malay States during the past 10 years has been so notable that it is thought that simple measures will suffice within a few years to abolish the disease, writes the Director of Government Laboratories in his report for 1923. Even now the recorded incidence of the disease is believed to be in excess of its real incidence. Because of its ill-defined clinical character, beri-beri is a convenient diagnosis for any condition of which weakness of the legs is a feature. Within the past year cases have been diagnosed as beri-beri which turned out to be such widely different conditions as traumatic myolitis and septicaemic plague.

A London woman who nursed wounded tribesmen is a romantic figure in the Moroccan war zone where Spaniards and Riffs are in conflict. A special correspondent writing in the "Daily Express" from Adjir says she has been in the country for some time and takes a great interest in the welfare of the tribes. She visits the Riff camp and even the most isolated outposts alone, for she is quite fearless. The tribesmen worship her, and never refer to her in other terms than the Riff equivalent for "Sister of Mercy," or "The one who is sent by Allah." Occasionally she gives them gramophone concerts which the tribesmen greatly appreciate. Her little stock of records are all English songs, and it is sometimes startling to hear an old and familiar tune in this desolate country. The tribesmen show their appreciation in a hundred-and-one little ways, running into the water waist deep to help her ashore when she returns from a rowingboat excursion, bringing her some rare and imported delicacy, or voluntarily escorting her when she goes shooting.

MAN—THE ARBITER OF HIS DESTINY

How the "Omnipotent Glands" Are Controlled by Man Himself: Problem of the Secretion of the Fluds of Life: The Human Mind—the Great Battery of thought

BY "SCRUTATOR."

One of the most important articles that the "N.-C. Daily News" has printed for some time past was that which appeared on "The Omnipotent Gland." The article dealt with the concluding portion of a lecture entitled "Man, the Arbiter of His Destiny" by Lt.-Col. F. A. F. Barnado, C.I.E., M.S., in the hall of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on June 18.

Man is fast getting to know what his glands mean to his organism. He is beginning to discover that soul and body are not distinct, that he is a soul-mind or a body-mind, and that the body and mind depend upon the chemical supply of the internal secretions. Thousands of men and women travelled to Vienna to be treated by Dr. Steinach, the famous originator of the operation for the transplanting of glands, and there appears to be no doubt that many have derived benefit in this way, regaining some of their early vigour and vitality, but—and this a statement with which few, other than those who understand the power of concentrated thought, will probably agree—whether it is actually the operation or the very powerful suggestion that it carries with it, is hard to decide.

Now, it is better to have the appendix removed than die of inflammation; it is better to draw a bad tooth than suffer torment; it is better to have a gland transplanted or the secretion of an animal put into your organism than die of decay. But it is wiser and safer to prevent the decayed tooth, the inflamed appendix, or the physical degeneration. When we pull a tooth, when we cut away an appendix, when we plant a gland, we are dealing with *effects* and leaving the cause to go on producing the same condition. We remove the effect and leave the cause untouched. So it has already been found that the effect of the gland operation, as cannot be otherwise, is only temporary; its effect dies away, and another operation is necessary to maintain the rejuvenation. Each time the operation is made the result is less effective, and a time comes of course when it will be quite ineffective.

Here we are dealing with the external (where the effect is) and leaving the internal (where the cause is).

Function of Ductless Glands.

The function of the endocrines is to "secrete," and the secretions are the *vitae elixir*. Now, there are some thinkers who say that a better word is "create," because it is obvious that the fluids the glands secrete do not exist as such until they are stimulated. Put a piece of chewing gum in your mouth, and, although the mouth is normally moist, the saliva will begin to flow freely, and will flow as long as your chew; and it is impossible that these salivary gland contain at one time all the fluids thus created. You smell ham and eggs, and if you like ham and eggs and are hungry, your "mouth will water." You hear of the death of a great friend, and particularly if you are a woman the emotion sets open the tear ducts and you weep—first the thought, then the emotion, then the tears. And you can go on crying all day long for many days. But later on you may find out that it is a false report, and have to admit that your tears were the result of the *thought*, not the grief. A child will cry because it thinks it has lost its geegee, but smiles again when it finds it. Intense jealousy will cause an over secretion of of the gall ducts, and jaundice result—there may be no cause for jealousy, but the *thought* invites the "green-eyed monster." Sometimes you get a fright and "feel sick at stomach"—due to an over-secretion of bile, caused by the *thought* of danger. A man gets a dry mouth (the salivary ducts refuse to function), as in stage fright. We all know also where lascivious thought leads.

So all the glands are acted upon by weal or woe by the thinker; but this power of thought is not given the attention it should be given by those who are engaged in the chemical discoveries.

Does it not appear reasonable to assume that if intense jealousy will open the gall ducts and flood the blood with poison, from which one may never recover, that the opposite thought and emotion will have the opposite effect? If the fear thought will cause an excess flow of bile, surely the fearless thought, the thought of being bold, dauntless and brave will have an opposite effect and lead a man on to nobler action. The point I am endeavouring to make is that man is Mind; everything that he is, is directed by his thought, whether he knows it or not, and that the practice of intense thought—the learning of the art of living—will render his physical organism whatever he wishes it to be, and that in the human mind (the most marvellous battery and the most marvellous chemist in the world) resides the power to create and control the fluids of our omnipotent glands.

How are the Glands Controlled?

This subject is somewhat too technical for the public press, but I am one of those who believe that it requires only for a man to *know* that he has within his mind the power actually to become the arbiter of his fate to induce him to begin to discover how he can get at this power. Everybody knows that the theory of the atom is now the theory of the electron, electronic energy, and that the smaller ion is also electronic energy, and that all matter is electronic energy—crystallized, solidified, massed. In man's thought in the self of him—there resides the power which holds together the particles of his body intact, in spite of the fact that every part of him changes in the course of a twelve-month or so. When you think of it, it is perfectly clear that the blood that you had last week does not exist in you to—day as it did then, and that very little of the physical substance of you existed three months ago—the eternal mystery of our "selves."

We are all ready to admit that the stream of life is positive, that creation is positive—hence constructive. The stream of life, it may be said, is created by our glands. When they become sluggish, weak, they are incapable of carrying on their work of maintenance and repair; degeneration then sets in. In this condition they may be stimulated by an operation, as we have seen, or by light waves, purple rays, X rays, rays emanating from radium and other radioactive elements. The process is that of ionization.

Even in the radiation of light waves we are depending upon external remedy, which is actually another method of medication; in this case the medicine is radiant energy. You take radiant energy when you take potash or brimstone.

Glimpse into the Future.

There is a better way, a safe way, and a way which need never fail of ionizing our bodies through our glands. All the endocrines may be stimulated (ionized) *by our thought*. We cannot touch the pineal gland with the knife, but can with our thought. We cannot get at the *gyrus fornicatus* with an instrument, but we can in concentration. We cannot operate the spleen with safety, but we can in meditation.

Without doubt science is on the threshold of its discovery of what Man really is. What we every-day men of affairs are after is to ascertain what we are and how we are to think and consciously act to develop the highest capacities of ourselves. There are others who glimpse the possibility of man living indefinitely, and being able to learn how to do it. There are others who claim that a knowledge of what man is will provide a vision for the transformation of this world by a universal system of re-education. Most men do not know anything about themselves, anatomically, chemically, psychically or otherwise. But when a man knows that he is biologically young, and never should be old, when he knows that he produces in himself only that which exists in his consciousness, and that he has the power to develop a new consciousness, when he knows that his emotions are playing upon his marvellous human instrument every moment that he lives, and that he can, through the power of thought, play upon that instrument whatever tune he desires . . . and a thousand other things then he begins to think, and decides to learn the Art of Living. There is a man in Victoria, B.C., at the present moment (whose name would be willingly given to anyone who would be genuinely interested) who has so mastered this knowledge that if it were possible for him to place the result of his long years of learning and practice within the reach of all in Shanghai, we should find that the city would indeed rapidly develop, because it could not do otherwise, into really Model Settlement.

Man is on the very threshold of the greatest scientific discovery of all time—the Discovery of Man's Self.

ANOTHER PORTENT OF EMPIRE

A Heavenly Fish That Becomes a Dragon: Gods Angry Until the Emperor Returns

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

That the "Gods" are angry with the present government in China is proven to the older Chinese by the devastating floods and famine which is throughout the land, especially where the military powers are so corrupt that the people are in a state of practical bondage.

Just before the rains this year the Chinese report that they saw a large fish, the kind that Chinese legend says changes into a dragon when it can enter the Dragon gates of Heaven, swimming in the sky through the rain. Two Shanghai Chinese, both well educated, aver that they saw it very clearly, they could see the fins, the large eyes and even the scales very clearly as it swam with that peculiar motion of fish in water, the waving of the tail and the fins looking beautiful against the dark and lowering clouds. Asked what this meant the Chinese stated:

"This fish," when it passes the Dragon gates of Heaven, then becomes a Dragon. On its way to Heaven it must have water so it creates rains and storms and when the rains become heavy enough it swims from the sea through the rain to the sky. The fish as we saw it was headed north east toward the northern mountains. The only reason of its appearance now is that the Gods are angry and as long as the people neglect the Gods then this fish before it can enter the gates of Heaven must punish the people by floods and famine in the land.

"Our Emperor was the Son of Heaven whose forefathers were of the Heavenly Dragon and while he has been expelled from the Throne of the Celestial Country, still the Gods were not so angry as to cause a great deal of trouble. But now that he contemplates leaving his country the Gods will create such conditions on the people that he will be compelled again to ascend the throne and when this is so, then peace and prosperity will again return to the land.

"How can the people commune with their Gods when the Son of the Gods has no power over the people? This fish will not be permitted again to return to the ocean and will not be enabled to enter the gates of Heaven and become a Dragon until his work on earth is finished; and as long as that work is unfinished he must have water in which to live and that means rains and storms. So we Chinese who know the history of the heavenly Powers are looking for the day when our Emperor will again sit on the Celestial Throne."

The Chinese who told this tale is an educated man and really believes that he saw this fish and no ridicule can dissuade him. He declares that the same has been seen in various parts of China and that is the reason that most of the people to-day are watching very patiently for signs that will foretell the coming of the Emperor to the Throne of China. These Chinese can then commune with their Gods and the Son of the Gods will intervene for them.

THE well-known astronomer Professor Todd of Philadelphia has predicted that New York will be completely destroyed by an earthquake similar to the Japanese catastrophe of last year. His prediction appears in the London Press, according to a Berlin telegram of July 16.

THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

The appearance of an additional six volumes of the charming Tusitala Edition (William Heinemann, Ld.) of the works of R. L. Stevenson, includes an interesting volume of fragments. Stevenson, we are told, had never appeared so well as during the months preceding his death; there was about him a strange serenity and a curious detachment from the past which enabled him to judge himself and his work with almost scientific disinterestedness. Here is a curiously candid piece of self-criticism uttered in conversation.

"I am not a man of any unusual talent, Lloyd; I started out with very moderate abilities; my success has been due to my really remarkable industry—to developing what I had in me to the extreme limit. When a man begins to sharpen one faculty, and keeps on sharpening it with tireless perseverance, he can achieve wonders. Everybody knows it; it's a commonplace; and yet how rare it is to find anybody doing it—I mean to the uttermost as I did. What genius I had was for work!"

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There are no dull pages in "Rust of Murder," by Jermyn March (Hurst and Blackett, 7s. 6d.). It is as closely packed with exciting incidents as a Lyceum drama, and as full of mystery as a Ruritanian romance. Country-house life is vividly portrayed, and there is capital golf dialogue; the story, however, is complicated and not very convincing.

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Literary Paris is still chuckling over the amazing hoax played on one of the officials of the Comédie Française by a M. Bourgeois. More or less embroidered narratives of the affair have been published, but what actually happened, according to the brief and sober narrative of M. Pierre Brisson, the dramatic critic of the "*Temps*," was this. M. Bougeois submitted to the Comédie Française a piece entitled "Agéslas" as his own work; it is, in fact, one of the seldom performed and less known plays of Corneille. One of the experts whose special business it is to read new plays for the great French national theatre considered "Agéslas," and returned it to M. Bourgeois, its supposed author, with the intimation that it was not up to the standard of the Comédie Française. M. Bourgeois lost no time in communicating the success of his joke to the press; and now the victimised official is demanding that the author of the trick shall be prosecuted.

∴

Apparently none of the obituary notices of Sir Mortimer Durand included any mention of an incident he related some years ago in an address to the Society of Arts. It seems that when he was Minister at Teheran the Omar Khayyám Society induced him to ask the Shah to give orders that Omar's tomb at Nishapur should be restored. Nasir-ed-Din "leant back in his big chair and laughed loudly" on hearing the request. "Do you mean to tell me," said he, "that there is a society in London named after Omar Khayyám? Why, he has been dead a thousand years!" "That is all the more reason," pleaded Sir Mortimer, "for doing honour to his memory." This opinion was not shared by Nasir-ed-Din. He declared emphatically that he would not order the tomb to be restored. "We possess many better poets than Omar Khayyám, Indeed, I myself ——," and then he stopped.

∴

Mr. Howel Evans, one supposes, invented "The Murder Club" (Jarrolds, 7s. 6d. net) to give unity to a long series of mysteries and to bring quickness into narration. The machinery adequately serves its purpose: the excitements are fast and furious, and are helped out by these Secret Service agents, disguised as tradesmen and journalists, practising detection with profit. (Mr. Evans, at least, believes in the co-operation of Press and police.) But is this rapidity all gain? Most readers delight in chewing the cud of sensation.

∴

The fanatical Rajah of Kohajulia, coming under a strange obligation to Major Hugh Garfield, makes the Englishman's honour his own, and when Vivienne, Hugh's wife, would elope with Oldham, captures her, conveys her to his palace, and in due time carries out the native punishment for an adultress by having her trampled to death by elephants. That, briefly, is the story that is quite legitimate. Her Premer, 7s. 6d. net), which Miss Pearl Weymouth chooses to tell with an emphasis on the effect of horror that is quite legitimate. Her Preface anticipating criticism on the score of its incredibility is beside the mark, and injudicious.

∴

A new book on Cancer: "How it is caused and how it can be prevented" by Mr. Ellis Barker, is to be published by Mr. John Murray at the end of this month. The author is not a medical man; hitherto his chief claim to recognition has been through his able volumes on Economics and International Politics, but, as he explains in his Preface, the subject of cancer has long interested him. He thinks that the cause of cancer might possibly be found in a direction which has been somewhat overlooked. The book has the support of Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., and other eminent medical men, but it is addressed principally to the general public.

A FRENCH VIEW OF CHINA

Since the time when Napoleon Bonaparte made his famous declaration that when China awoke she would astonish the world, the French have furnished a succession of able interpreters of things Chinese. M. Hovelaque fills a worthy place in this series and his book "China" is interesting, not only because of its interpretation of China, but because it throws light on the attitude of France.

The most striking characteristic of the book is its style. It is clever with no attempt to conceal its cleverness, but it leaves the reader grateful for innumerable carefully elaborated verdicts. Dealing with the Summer Palace at Peking, for instance, M. Hovelaque writes: "The general effect is as gay and sumptuous as a piece of porcelain, vigorous, fresh and precious in hue like old cloisonnè"—a brilliant piece of description, clever and terse in its use of words, and revealing much of the elusive beauty of the Summer palace and of Chinese art.

The book opens with some 80 pages of description on this high and suggestive level. Then some interpretation is attempted of the civilization, religion and art of China. With a basis thus securely laid, the history and present political situation of China are rapidly sketched. Finally, M. Hovelaque returns to his general view of China, which he has outlined in his introduction.

"East is East and West is West" we are often told to-day. M. Hovelaque has very suggestive material on this topic. While recognizing the fundamental human characteristics, hè yet paints the difference of Orient and Occident in vivid and unforgettable phrases.

"To the European everything in these lands is astonishing and perplexing. This world is indeed another world, so remote from ours, subject to unknown influences so numerous, so all-pervading, so completely alien, that we find it hard to believe it real, and finally despair of ever being able to guess its baffling secret.

"And in truth the secret remains impenetrable to us. The essence of these civilizations, the mystery of the life of these countries is hidden from us; familiarity only reveals more clearly the irreducible differences. The opinion of those who have lived longest in the Far East is unanimous on this point, and study only confirms it. This world . . . . will never be as completely understood by us as Greece, Rome, Judea, Persia, even India. We must resign ourselves to ignorance and admit that all the ideals we can form about these countries are only a fiction of the mind."

This position is one which Friends will not readily accept, but we ought to be familiar with it and have reasons for a different position.

Another topic which will arrest the attention of Friends is the writer's view of Chinese mysticism, illustrated as it is by a most illuminating comparison with the attitude of Wordsworth. While we need not accept his conclusions in detail, his suggestive treatment of the theme leaves us with quickened interest and appreciation and more understanding sympathy.

The sketch of Chinese history and the present political situation is, like the rest of the book, arresting and suggestive. M. Hovelaque is a careful observer, though he appears not to have penetrated into any of the more remote parts of China. There is a statement about the prevalence of literacy on page 43—"every Chinese can read and write"—which will leave those who know China aghast, but with this solitary exception the book seems accurate. It is a book to read and possess, not as a compendium of historical or other facts, but as a continually challenging interpretation.

H. T. S.

A BOJER NOVEL

"The Prisoner Who Sang." By Johan Bojer. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d).

"Growth of the Soil" stands out as triumphantly the work of a genius The present book hardly impresses the critic as that; but it is original, distinctive; it has humour and a soul. The almost farcical plot has an under-current of wistfulness and secret shame; and the end has real beauty.

The tale is of a peasant lad to whom monotony is death. He has an almost incredible gift of successful impersonation, which he quickly discovers. As he grows up, he uses this in fraud after entertaining fraud. Prosperity never long remains with him, for it is the daring effort, not the established result, that is his passion. When real love catches and flings him by the heels in the middle of this amusing but highly disreputable career, we fancy that his last impersonation has been made; but even love has no chance, at the first, against his temperament.

It is a dramatic, sometimes seriocomic study of a man in whom impatience and audacity conquer all the usual human inhibitions. It is told with the naiveté and detachment of the original, and Mrs. Sara Weedon has done her work to admiration; but genius? We can only say. "That is a mighty word."

THAT EVERLASTING NEAR EAST

By Henry W. Nevinson.

"Victors and Vanquished." By C. B. Thomson. (Cape.) 4s. 6d. net.

General C. B. Thomson has now become Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for the Air Force, but the articles of which this small book is composed were written before the present Government came into power, and so have no official authority. The writer has been all the more free to express his own independent judgment, and the judgment is singularly shrewd. The sub-title is "The New Balance of Power in Central and South-Eastern Europe," and that fairly denotes the design and limits. Each chapter is a summary of the author's conclusions about one or other of the Balkan and South-Eastern States—Bulgaria (with Macedonia), Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Hungary, and the Danube, with an extra chapter added upon the present condition of Germany, or what that condition was last Christmas.

Lord Thomson writes with unusual personal knowledge. He is familiar with the countries mentioned, and in Roumania he was stationed as Military Attaché during the war. That perhaps accounts for his hopeful and favourable estimate of the Roumanians. As the writer says, "Greater Roumania is a modern miracle." It cannot be said that she did well in the war. She came to the verge of utter ruin, and she dragged others down with her. Yet so far as size goes, no nation gained so much profit, unless indeed the creation of the ramshackle State of Jugo-Slavia can be called a profit to Serbia. In spite of her appalling failure on the field, Roumania issued from the Treaties with a population increased by more than double, and with vast increases of territory, both east and west.

For the Serbs also Lord Thomson displays more admiration than I have ever felt. He favours them chiefly for the real prowess of the peasants during the war, but he is not blind to their savagery, their backward civilization, and the extreme difficulty of their position as would be dominant leaders in a collection of new States with which they have very little in common, except perhaps fear of Italy.

Macedonia, with its Bulgar population, is part of the same Jugo-Slavian problem, and Lord Thomson clearly sees that, so long as Macedonia is left in the subjection to which the ignorance of politicians at Versailles condemned it, there can be no assured peace in the Balkans, and unless the Balkans are at peace, Europe remains perpetually in danger. To the Bulgarians in their own country Lord Thomson is entirely just. He thinks of them as I have always thought since I accompanied their armies in the Balkan War of 12 years ago. He speaks of them as "this race of frugal, reserved, industrious, unsentimental and efficient peasants." I have often called them the Scots of the Balkans, and have never doubted that, whatever happens, even in spite of the mistakes committed by the Fox or Elephant Ferdinand, their former king, they will come out top. But if there is to be peace, two claims must be settled—the claim of Macedonia to independence or at least to federation, and the claim of Bulgaria to a genuine exit to the Ægean Sea, free from the interference of Greece. If the Powers have not statesmanship enough to settle these claims, Bulgaria will never be content till she has settled them for herself, and heaven knows in what her attempt might end.

But over the whole of the Near East, as over the rest of Europe, hangs the ominious shadow of France, and Lord Thomson shows that, in the Vain hope of maintaining her own security by the ruin and encirclement of Germany, France is steadily promoting that terrible "next war," which all dread and all are beginning to regard as "inevitable." The danger has been lately increased.—(The "Weekly Westminster.")

SELECT SOCIETY

Memories and Friends. By A. C. Benson. London: John Murray Pp. xiv. 338. 16s. net.

Mr. A. C. Benson has, of course, been during most of his life in a fortunate position for meeting a number of interesting people. Of these he has already written from time to time in various books. In the present volume he has chosen to deal with 18 figures, most of whom, as Mr. Benson says in his preface, "left no deep mark upon the world"—people whom he himself knew intimately, in whose often deliberately-limited circle he was *persona grata*. There are other figures also, of course. Henry James and Ruskin are in the list with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Mrs. Oliphant, Dr. Warre, and other names more exclusively Etonian. But on the whole the effect of the book on an average reader is a little curious. He is introduced to a number of small cliques and clientèles, all of them delightful and highly cultured, to which he would probably not have been actually admitted in the flesh, and the atmosphere he is invited to breathe seems sometimes, in consequence, rather more stagnant than merely calm. It is perhaps natural that Mr. Benson should seem most happy, affectionate, and at ease when living over again the hours spent in the society of those whose intimacy meant most to him; and even in dealing with those larger figures before mentioned he most explicitly refuses to do more than state his own impressions—not a rounded, complete figure of a man, but his figure just as Mr. Benson saw it. Thus the book is very largely about its author, and there are few readers nowadays who do not know what a delightful maker of books Mr. Benson is. They will not be disappointed in this volume. Mr. Benson's recollections are as vivid as ever, his impressions as detailed, and old Etonians especially will read these records gladly.

Perhaps the most interesting impression for the general reader will be the one contained in the closing pages on Rupert Brooke—a chapter which especially shows how Mr. Benson can mingle sound judgment with true appreciation.—"Manchester Guardian."

OLD NEW YORK

False Dawn (The Forties); The Old Maid (The Fifties); The Spark (The Sixties); New Year's Day (The Seventies). By Edith Wharton. Appleton and Co. 4s. 6d. each.

The English reader of these four little volumes could wish himself a New Yorker, so that he might relish all their nuances. There must be so much, he knows, that he will miss among their associations and implications. Each book relates a specific incident typical and illuminative of New York at a particular period of its social development. Each of them is a story, and its teller is Mrs. Wharton; that is to say, their impersonal artistry is secure and what was meant for delight has not been sacrificed to instruction. Still, as seems to be confirmed by their particular format, the historian as well as the novelist is at work in them, and intrigues us by the fact within their fiction. They are fashioned to be so many mirrors to America at so many stages of its evolution—and America, Dean Inge has been telling us, is now the most interesting country in the world. It is the fine shades of the reflections that may hold most significance.

The earliest is "The False Dawn," with its setting of Tuscan villa and weeping beech, overlooking the Sound, the *décor* of ruffled sarsenet and Pont de Paris, Lowestoft ware and waffles, echoes of Benedict Arnold mingling with those of Edgar Allan Poe, relics of the proud little Colonial society, cherishing cousinship with a "Signer," and vanishing like a pinch of dust when they disappeared from their pews and their dinner-tables. One of these, a forgotten Halston Raycie, eager to found a family with the ritual of the English "landed" tradition, sends Lewis his son on the Grand Tour, placing a credit to his name in Europe so that he may bring back with him an Old Master or two—Raphael beyond aspiration, alas! (though Cousin Huzzard contrived to pick up one), but a Carlo Dolce, certainly, a Guido Reni, a Sassoferrato. . . . But Lewis, falling to the glamour of a young Englishman in the face of Mont Blanc, collects only the Italian Primitives; returns with no Lo Spagnoletto, no Guillo Romano, but only Carpatchers (so the father, who confounds Angelico with Kauffmann, and cuts off the wretched son with the pictures gathered by the inspiration of this upsetting John Ruskin he had met in his travels—"father, a respected wine-merchant in London?" say you. "Retail?—Faugh!") Mrs. Wharton's irony over this Gallery of Christian Art, exposed and neglected behind Consin Ebenezer's intensely private front-door in the Forties, is like to get smothered in the guffaw of its rescue half a century later—five millions' worth—just as elderly Miss Netta Cosby, who inherited them in the attic, had started out to clean Piero della Francescas and the rest with a pail of hot water and soapsuds!

Similar in method (incident illuminating its social surround and reflecting it), and typical Mrs. Wharton tales, are the two of the Fifties and Seventies; but more significant still seems to us that which reveals the source of the latent fire in Hayley Delane of the Nineties. Only then Hayley learned the identity of the old backwoodsman, who struck out "the Spark" in the Sixties, in hospital after Bull's Run, and his literary fame meant nothing to him, though the man himself was everything.

"Yes; that's it. Old Walt—that was what all the fellows used to call him. He was a great chap; I'll never forget him. I rather wish, though," Delane added, in his mildest tone of reproach, "you hadn't told me that he wrote all that rubbish."

In the just published "Remembered Yesterdays," by Robert Underwood Johnson, one reads the opinion of Dr. Holland, Editor of the Century, in the Eighties, when he wrote to Richard Gilder that "you might strike out of existence all Whitman had written and the world would not be consciously poorer." That letter gives us a measure for the fact in fiction of these stories; American social history is displayed in them with the fine technical art, the saltness, the wide-eyed, cool outlook of the best of living American novelists.—"Morning Post."

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

TO-DAY'S MOMENTOUS DICTUMS

The Laws of the Modes and Parisians

By Elizabeth Pepys.

The really great things of life are too often ignored. A saddening reflexion that, but can you deny it? During the summer's heat when it is considerable of a concession to the conventions to wear any clothes at all, one's interest in the latest style wrinkle pales before besides the question, Is it cool?

...ever and anon our higher ...ture, or what is the same thing, ...e eternal feminine, resident in ...th men and women, leads us on ...contemplation of the essentially ...rect in clothing. It is no doubt ...alutary, yet at times a painful ...cupation. As one peruses and ...akes personal application of the ...n Commandments and the Creed ...Fashion as recently published by ...arper's Bazar, how thankful one ...that the editor is not present to ...e how rigidly her code is being ...served.

Unless we have the high moral ...nvictions of "Sartor Resartus" ...ything which satisfies the ...ardians of the public morals is ...ely to be good enough for us.

Tempering the Style.

...Even the Bazar itself could not ...pect Shanghai leaders of fashion ...wear tailored suit before luncheon so we pass by the first law, and ...d no difficulty in keeping the ...ond: "Don't wear a small fur ...kpiece." The third is harder: ...ver carry a stick." No reasons ...e given. "Don't wear, even for ...e evening, footwear built on the ...ndal last. The shoe cut down to ...a sole is obsolete." "Don't carry ...bag, especially one on a chain, ...d most especially one of brocade." ...will be hard to keep Shanghai ...ople from this breach of etiquette, ...though the preferred envelope ...rse is often seen on our streets.

FEATHERS ARE VERY MUCH THE VOGUE.

..."Don't wear white kid gloves." ...fear. "Don't wear unusual ...des of stockings." Well—what ...unusual? "Never wear a black ...cking; almost never, grey," which ...minds us of the Shanghai woman ...o said the other day that one ...uld tell when a woman was in ...rning because she wore black ...ckings. To resume: "The tones ...at are nearest flesh—your flesh—...e best. Nothing bordering on ...ange or red tones is good." We ...all have more to say on this point ...er.

..."Don't wear an absolute cloche." ...ank heaven the semi-cloche is ...ll allowed. "Don't dress as ...annishly as you can. The "gar...onne" influence, yes; the boyish ...houette, certainly; the masculine ...uches that accent femininity by ...ntrast—but not all at once." ...nd finally, sisters, "Don't dress ...period costume."

The Costume Creed.

The Editors of the Bazar believe ...: The continued simplicity of ...ess; the tailored mode; the ...Costume Complete" the three-piece ...stume suit; the continuance of the ...raight silhouette and the short, ...ght skirt; no sleeves at all or tight ...es; refinement of detail; the ...irectoire note, but only casually ...troduced, the merest touch will ...arf; gay colours.

One might think when one has ...astered one's catechism on the ...bove that all which remained would ...e to follow it diligently; but there ...Higher Criticism in the canons ...Fashion as well as in other re...gions. While Vogue, which also ...tudies the style whims of London ...aris, and New York, agrees for the ...ain part in what has been said ...here are a few points on which it ...akes issue. One of these is the important subject of hosiery. Vogue, perhaps more attentive to turns of the popular weather-vane, notes that sheer black stockings may be worn with a black satin suit, although it admits that this is a sudden reappearance, and hints that it needed some one like the danseuse Leonora Hughes to carry it off successfully. Moreover, "Vogue" also sponsors the use of deep mandarine or blood-orange hose with black clothes. Which colour will you stake your money upon, ladies?

One of the points upon which both journals agree is the fact that skirts are much shorter, and, since bodices are very low necked, there really isn't very much to the popular evening gown, whose transparent skirts are slashed into the fashionable *decoupage* to give the fluttering, airy effect so much desired.

Brown seems to be admitted as the coming hue for the autumn, with perhaps an interlude of grey. The three-quarter length coat for tailored suits or extra wrap is rapidly merging into the seven-eights length. The Paquin, slightly fitted coat with the circular swing, trimmed with chinchilla, ermine or leopard is also bound to create a sensation. But ostrich feathers are ubiquitous. They even serve as collars for the inevitable mink coat of Paris, they trim dancing gowns, clipped or *pleureuse*, they make new fans in uncurled lengths so voluminous as to hide the tortoiseshell mount and almost trail upon the floor.

Sunburn is Necessary.

No less an authority than Baron de Meyer insists that rose-and-lily complexions are nothing to sigh for. Rather should one devote one's endeavours to sunburning aesthetically, by wearing low-cut bathing suits, so there will be no ugly line of demarcation twixt the tan and the white. Even the straps to bathing suits should be moved, or at times slipped from the shoulder to avoid the light marking. To achieve the dashing, smooth copper tint of the young sportswoman the face and exposed part of the body should be rubbed with cocoanut oil. If this is too much trouble the assistance of ultra violet rays may be invoked and of course there are plenty of cosmetics to simulate the healthy, outdoor bronze.

Even table linen is sharing the popular sunburnt craze. We have heard rumours of the passing of the snowy cloth, but now our worst fears are realized and ochre linen is reported from Paris to be the only *chic* thing. For luncheon blue, rose or yellow is used and polished wood, with a centrepiece of fruit or flowers is good form. Lace insertions are lavishly used and napkins are plaited and pressed, the plaits about an inch wide and then folded once on the plate. Of course this new fad leads the way to all manner of unusual and artistic colour schemes in cobmination with black Wedgwood and coloured procelains but it seems like a shortlived fad which may pass away without influencing the outside world to any extent. Let us hope so, for the thought of discarding all one's carefully assembled linens, or even retiring them for a time, is not a cheering thought to contemplate.

THE SEVEN-EIGHTHS LENGTH IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED IN COATS.

SUMMER VALUES

O, who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?
Or wallow naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?-Shakespeare.

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Our artificial standards are often smartly set to rights by that little touch of nature which makes the whole world squirm. For example, I will boldly state that should the hot weather of the past week continue or augment itself, Sartor Resartus himself, who now says he would rather go about in a state of humidity than break one little rule of good form, would be smashing whole pages of "Rules for the Correctly Dressed Man." Coolness, not collars; comfort, not style; health, not elegance are the goals the world is seeking whether coolie or taipan.

Summer is more democratic than Winter. for in the heated term, although we may spend much money trying to keep cool, nevertheless the simplest and most efficacious device is to discard clothing. Anybody can do that, although in winter we may not all be able to buy fur coats and tons upon tons of coal. Elimination is the keynote to summer happiness. Less to wear, to eat, to drink, to work at, to play at. A bathtub full of cold water and a good book is really more diverting than the most elaborate of dinners which demands a rigid toilette.

A Closed Season for Entertaining.

And speaking of entertainments, we have heard rumours of a distinctly anti-social nature. Anti-amusement, that is. It seems that anarchistic natures have frankly admitted the boredom of being entertained in the summer. They say there is only one thing worse than being the guest at a hot-weather function and that is being the host or hostess. Further they say that an invitation extended under the stimulation of the cooling breezes on the Carlton Roof ought not to be insisted upon in the heat of the morning afterward, any more than a proposal in the moonlight should be seriously considered at tiffin the next day.

They talk, these young iconoclasts, about forming an association, called the Summer Solacers, or something of the sort, with a bathing suit for a costume and a pledge neither to accept nor extend a single invitation during the heated months. They will not be hermits or recluse nuns, but they will dance when they want to, for as long or as short a time as they desire, from a genuine *joie de vivre*, and not because of the prickings of a super-sensitive social conscience.

The Nature Life.

They will take time for sports, since in the long run they make for summer—health and sanity, they will get out into the country and if possible into the water, they wil use some of their leisure in getting acquainted with birds and flowers and in cultivating an inward serenity which can disregard the mounting thermometer. A closer companionship with leaves of grass and wayside flowers will do more towards constructive thinking than dozens of clever, controversial lectures.

What is the sense of this mad pursuit of the elusive Tael in search of a large income, which only involves larger responsibilities? What is man, any way? Why should he be so puffed up over being around six feet tall and living for seventy more or less stupid years? Why not, together with Humbert Wolfe, derive a suitable humility from the flowers in Kensington Gardens, saying with regard to the superior mortal in his own modern versifying:

"Rather let me
to him propose
the flushed example
of the rose,

who, with her dazzling
inch of scent,
a summer's day
weighs imminent

upon the spirit
entranced, and goes
more rich with that
than he with those."

THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE NURSERY

Almost every nursery has its particular black sheep. A doll, a gollywog, or an animal of some kind is chosen for the part, and once given its bad name it is forever hanged! Naughtiness of all kind is ascribed to it. It is greedy, disobedient, faithless, bullying, and absurd; its moments of grace are few and far between.

The old notion of giving Virtue and Vice a concrete personality seems to survive in nurserydom, and bit by bit the force of association becomes so strong that the owner of "Naughty Tommy" cannot separate him, even in imagination, from his wrongdoings.

Give a Penguin a Bad Name!

In one delightful nursery there were two penguins. The larger and presumably the elder, Joey by name, was a model of propriety.

NOTE THE SCARF AND LONG TUNIC.

He answered politely, he moved quietly, and he spoke gently. Any child might have been proud to claim him as her possession. But the younger, Penny, was a prodigal indeed!

It was not in him to be pleasant and polite. His long, straw-stuffed, yellow beak was poked into everyone's business. He pecked, he squeaked, he spoke high and shrilly, and he invariably ended his day in the corner, while Joey the virtuous reposed all night in his master's cot.

And the children simply could not separate the respective characters from those two birds. If Nurse attempted to make Joey naughty Penny's mistress at once retorted, "You know Joey is always good: it is nonsense to pretend that he is disobedient." Similarly any proposed reformation of Penny was ruthlessly crushed by both children with the scathing observation "Fancy Penny being good!"

Possibly the explanation of the nursery black sheep lies in the fact that we all like to make a scapegoat of some one or other. We like to feel that we can direct and govern some one less exalted than ourselves; it gives us a pleasant sense of superiority.

The Human Touch.

Then, too, children are crude in their tastes and their sense of humour is undeveloped. With all their love of change they adore familiarity as well. It saves the troubles of further invention if one character is persistently good and the other consistently naughty. The children know whom to praise and whom to blame without further speculation. The *dramatis personæ* are, so to speak, ready cast for the parts, so discussion can be dispensed with.

And the human touch in these matters is clearly evident, for however mischievous, troublesome, and renegade he may be, the children invariably have a warm corner in their hearts for the most incorrigible and defiant of the nursery black sheep.—Enid Leale in "Glasgow Herald."

RECIPES FROM "POTLUCK"

Pillau (Cheshire)

Spread a small baking-dish all over with rashers of bacon; stick an onion with a dozen cloves; cut a fowl in pieces, and rub it well with pepper and salt; put the onion in the middle of the dish, and place the fowl over it. Have some rice boiled tender to fill the dish. Fill up with gravy. Cover with a water and flour paste; bake about an hour; take off the crust, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters, and sliced onions.

Boiled Lettuces (Middlesex).

Wash and put them into boiling water, with a little salt, let them boil it 30 minutes, and drain it. colander, and chop them up; then put them into a saucepan with some fresh butter, a spoonful of flour, a little nutmeg, salt, and the juice of a lemon; let the whole boil for a quarter of an hour. This may be varied by omitting the lemon juice, adding some good cream, and thickening with the yolks of two eggs. (This is an excellent plan where lettuces are "bolted" and unsuitable for serving cold. Ed.)

Macaroni Cheese (Boiled) (Isle of Wight).

Half a pound of tomatoes, one tablespoonful curry powder, a quarter of a pound of macaroni, two ounces butter, salt and pepper, two ounces grated cheese. Put the macaroni into salted boiling water, boil it 30 minutes, and drain it. Scald the tomatoes, peel and slice them. Put the butter in a saucepan to melt, add sliced tomatoes, and macaroni, stir well together, add pinch of salt and curry powder. Lastly, with two forks, stir in the grated cheese for five minutes, then serve.

Scones (Hertfordshire).

One pound of flour, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, a quarter of an ounce of carbonate of soda, a quarter of an ounce of cream of tartar, one egg. Bake 20 minutes.

(These and other toothsome dainties will be found in "Potluck or the British Home Cookery Book, to be obtained from Messrs. Brewer & Co.)

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

Sartor Resartus

There was a young man
And what do you suppose?
He dressed himself daily
In nothing but clothes.

But the ties that he wore
Were foulards, you may note:
And in spite of the heat
He wore collar and coat.

Riding Roads

Green Bonnet went to town
Upon a little pony.
He had to walk his horse except
On Avenue Foch only.

"Alas, Play Fair," he sadly said,
"When this dispute is settled,
I greatly fear that it will be
The road, not horse, that's metalled."

Elizabeth Pepys.

THE GOLDEN BIRD

If Joy, the Golden Bird, would fly,
Do not close a hand upon her;
She belongeth to the sky,
With all the winds of heaven on her:
Only when her wings are free
Bird of Lovely Life is she.

He who Joy of Life would store
Heart of his be widely open;
Throw the key out with the door,
Throw the hope out with the hopen;
Give her, as she finds in sky,
Place to dip and soar and fly.

She will come again, I wist;
She of thee shall not be frighted;
She shall sing upon thy fist;
By her shall thy dark be lighted;
By her freedom thou art given
Right and room in joycus heaven.

James Stephens.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia Aug. 3
Per O.S.K.S. Manila Maru .. „ 4
Per L.T.S. Venezia ..... „ 5
Per N.Y.K.S. Yokohama Maru „ 5
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson .. „ 5

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Mirzapere ..Aug. 2
Per P. & O. S. Devanha .... „ 5
Per B.F.S. Tieresias ..... „ 5
Per H.S.L.S. Emil Kirdorf .. „ 7

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per P.M.S. Pres. Pierce ....Aug. 3
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia .. „ 3
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jackson .. „ 10
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru .... „ 11
Per R.M.S. Pres. Taft ..... „ 16
Per O.S.K.S. Manila Maru .. „ 17
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 18
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson „ 22

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per P. & O. S. Mirzapere ..Aug. 2
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 3
Per P. & O. S. Devanha ..... „ 5

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kiangyung, July 25. From River Ports. Messrs. Smith and Carlman.

Per str. Szechuen, July 25. From Hongkong via Amoy. Mr. Smith, Mr. N. T. Kosajothim, Mr. J. W. Norton, Mr. D. Steenstra, Mr. Poppen.

Per str. A.O.L.S. President McKinley, July 25. From Seattle and Japan Ports. Mr. C. H. Blaxill, Miss I. M. Downs, Dr. and Mrs. P. Hodges, Miss R. Ingram, Mr. F. H. Kirchhoff, Mr. C. L. Longwell, Mr. W. McEvoy, Mr. M. Otsuka, Mr. P. J. Rilley, Miss H. Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. S. Wilson.

Per str. Tatung, July 26. From River Ports. Miss A. Boscoe.

Per str. Suiwo, July 26. From River Ports. Mr. H. C. Pearce, Mr. R. G. Everest, One Naval Rating, Eight Italian Naval Ratings.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 26. From Ningpo. Mr. Andreson, Rev. Father Joseph, Rev. Father Heining.

Per str. Kiangan. July 26. From River Ports. Mr. Wendt, Mr. B. H. Zong, Mr. N. H. Crawford, Mr. T. S. Cobb.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, July 27. From Ningpo. Miss J. Ulbrick, Mr. S. Williams.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 27. From Ningpo. Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. Rawline, Dr. Thomas, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Blandforel, Mr. G. Smith, Madam Codegnegaicht and child.

Per str. Hsinming, July 27. From Chefoo. Mr. W. Eshelman.

Per str. Loongwo, July 27. From River Ports. Mrs. Perlin, Mr. E. Powell, Mr. H. Y. MacCartney, Mr. I. J. Hall, Mr. H. Markham, Sir S. Turner, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Miss Chambers, Mr. Michelowski.

Per str. Kiangteen, July 28. From River Ports. Rev. Mignen, Rev. Berton, Master Collay.

Per str. Woosung. July 28. From River Ports. Misses L., L. and M. Gonsalves, A. Kabbert, V. Kabbert, V. Cox, Mr. Y. Gibbons, Mr. C. A. Stone, Mr. Fenerbach, Mr. Morris, Mr. A. H. Gordon.

Per P. &. O. S. Sicilia, July 28. From Bombay. Mrs. Durfee, Miss Durfee, Mr. T. Betchaku, Mr. Kohchi. **From Colombo.** Mr. Pownall. **From Singapore.** Mrs. Wellington Koo, Mrs. Hussey.

Per A. O. L. S. President McKinley, July 28. From Hongkong and Manila. Miss G. Breese, Mr. G. A. Borges, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodman, Mr. G. F. Gardiner, Mr. G. Hayes, Mr. K. Honjo, Mr. H. Hinokuma, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hathaway, Miss B. Johnson, Mr. K. Kuhn, Mr. A. F. Murphy, Mr. S. Mitsuda, Mr. G. J. McCarthy, Mr. J. Martell, Mr. Matsuzaki, Mr. P. R. Murray, Mrs. P. R. Murray, Mr. Y. Niwa. Mr. J. A. Rabilt, Mr. E. M. Ross, Miss E. B. Sutherland, Mr. J. J. Strahle, Mr. A. Swerling, Mr. H. V. Stokeley. Mr. M. Stone, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. H. C. Wentworth.

Per P. & O. S. Mantua. July 28. From London. Lieut. G. Watkins, Lieut. J. Moncrieff, Mr. L. Matthews, Commander J. Barrett, Lieut. Comdr. Beaver, Mrs. G. Berry, Mr. F. Bjergfelt, Mr. P. Bailey, Mr. P. Gleed, Mr. A. Kenan, Mr. S. Williams, Mr. A. Miller, Mr. J. Furness, Mr. H. Prince, Mr. R. Skene, Mr. R. Lock, Mr. W. Bond, Miss M. Archer, Mrs. D. Delphine, Mr. B. Flynn, Mr. H. Graves. **From Marseilles.** Mr. de Ruffe, Mr. G. Fougerat, Mr. F. Blyth, Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. R. Angel, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. D. Hock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ilgenfritz. **From Colombo.** Mr. and Mrs. D. Vachla and child. **From Penang.** Mr. W. Price. **From Singapore.** Mr. Carmichael, Mr. and Miss Lensinger, Mr. L. Schwartz, Mr. I. Ichimura. **From Hongkong.** Mr. H. Birkett, Mr. C. Mackie, Miss T. Asche, Miss D. Peck, Mr. M. Arnaud, Mr. G. Young, Mrs. K. Tolmchiff, Miss H. Davies, Miss A. Beer.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 29. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Delight, Mr and Mrs. J. E. Mose, Mrs. and Miss Raks.

Per str. Kaiping, July 29. From Chinwangtao. Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. S. Jones. Mr. Charlier, Mr. Frond, Mr. Matzene, Mr. Bagdanoff.

Per str. Shuntien, July 29. From Tientsin. Messrs. T. H. Gwynne, and J. G. Fort. **From Chefoo.** Messrs. F. W. Fletcher and C. Butland, Mrs. Slunskif. **From Weihaihei.** Messrs. L. Whittaker, L. Cropley and A. Defazio.

Per R. D. S. President Garfield, July 29. From San Francisco and Japan. Miss E. M. Griffin, Mrs. M. S. Kennedy, Miss J. Rutherford, Mr. L. A. Rafetto, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Aymar, Miss E. Brett, Mrs. A. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamberg, Mr. J. Hamberg, Jr., Miss A. Hamberg. Dr. W. J. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hower, Mrs. D. Moore, Mr. E. Nelson, Miss C. Egnier, Miss K. C. Schmitt, Miss M. Z. Schmitt, Mr. B. B. Wilcox.

Per R. M. S. President Taft, July 29. From San Francisco, etc. Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Miss J. Anderson, Messrs. H. T. Bass, R. F. Baynes, R. Bemis, W. L. Bradsher, R. N. Bryson, J. L. Davis, A. C. Dodge, W. H. Donald, R. E. Fries, G. M. Fuqua, J. E. Hilburn, S. H. Jones, Jr., H. Lowe, G. Maury, Jr., E. A. Meyerink, J. L. Nunn, H. Overton, M. Reid, D. C. Tuck. L. Wimbush, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Mugge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sommers, Miss E. Coltrin,

Per str. Tingsang, July 30. From Tsingtao. Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. F. Dallas, Mr. Rosy and Master Rosy.

Per str. Kingsing, July 30. From Tientsin. Mr. R. S. Davis, Mr. G. R. Revel, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Minick. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. Cunningham, Mr R. Kelly, Miss W. Jennings, Miss J. Cunningham, Mr. A. Thomas.

Per str. Kutwo, July 30. From River Ports. Mr. D. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wolley, Mr. F. A. Sampson, Mr. Lubeck, Miss E. Hunter, Miss E. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter, Miss Kix, Miss L. Robinson, Miss Jouise Mr. R. Chappin, Miss F. Duncan.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 29. From Ningpo. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Hunts.

Per str. Suiyung, July 31. From Hongkong. Mr. L. K. Hall.

Per str. Shengking, July 31. From River Ports. Mrs. Greig and child, Mr. Rosener, Mr. Westphal.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 31. From Ningpo. Mr. H. F. Mardley Derr, Mrs. H. F. Mardley Derr, Miss J. Berymer, Mr. G. B. Morand.

Per str. Kanchow, July 31. From Tsingtao. Mrs. Janson, Miss Jansen, Mrs. Hannings, Master Hannings, Miss Davey, Miss Yons, Mr. Morton Smith, Mr. Peyran.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 1. From Ningpo. Miss Dickee.

Per str. Kianghsin, August 1. From River Ports. Dr. and Miss C. D. Reid, Mr. Lindliane.

Per str. Tungchow, August 1. From Tientsin. Sir E. Pearce, Mr. Harle, Miss Rakark, Mrs. Beman, Mr. Nahlet, Captain Collings, Miss Guttering, Miss B. Lewis, Mr. Lamkam, Mrs. R. Gordon, Mrs. Dillion and three children, Master Young, Master Chiltwell, Mr. Watson.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 25.—For Ningpo.—Mr. J. P. Smith, Madame Cadeguyadet and child, Two Sisters of Charity.

Per str. Kanchow, July 26.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. A. R. Standring, Miss A. B. Jordan, Mr. L. R. Andrews Mr. A. Michael, Mrs. Josph, Miss Monkman, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. A. Sherwin.

Per str. Fengtien, July 26.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Miss Boyd, Mr. V. H. Bourne, Mr. A. E. Fenton, Mr. H. A. A. Mackintosh.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. Dick, Mr. F. C. Murdoch. —**For Chefoo.**—Rev. T. Thomas, Lt.-Com. H. M. Keeffer, Miss Tomlin, Miss Lacey. Miss Ritner, Mrs. Wilber Judd, Mr Bishop. Mrs. J. Deinchenko, Miss G. Koezmenko.

Per str. Whangpu, July 26.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. C. Dowding.

Per str. Sunning, July 27.—For Hongkong.—Miss Middlelhurst, Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. R. A. Brown and Mr. Watson.

Per str. Tatung. July 28.—For River Ports.—Mr. M. Gynne, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fisher, Master Fisher.

Per str. Hsin Peking, July 28.—For Ningpo.—Mr. J. S. Blamford, Mr. F. C. Wilcox, Mr. H. M. Briggs, Miss Brockett, Mr. G. E. Brockett, Mr. M. Jacob.

Per T. K. K. S. Taiyo Maru, July 28.—For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bertilson, Rev. M. P. Connaughton, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fremont, Mrs. A. J. Jurgenson, Miss M. Keeley, Mrs. J. H. McCann, Miss M. McCann, Captain and Mrs. H. Langer and child, Miss A. Martins, Miss F. F. Williams, Mr. P. Westerdorff.—**For Honolulu.**—Mrs. A. Boyd, Miss L. Boyd, Miss M. Boyd, Mr. A. Boyd, Jr., Miss R. Hoe, Mr. A. B. Meader, Mrs. E. M. Martin, Miss D. Martin, Miss A. Sears, Miss L. R. Wade.—**For Japan Ports.**—Mrs. A. J. Clark and child. Mrs. J. H. Selomon and two children, Miss Selomon.

Per str. Kansu, July 29.—For River Ports.—Lt.-Com. N. H. Beaver.

Per A. O. L. S. President McKinley, July 29.—For Japan and Seattle.—Mr. J. Azadian, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gibson, Mr. F. B. Ely, Miss E. Bicknell, Miss Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rucker, Mr. M. H. Brown, Mr. M. Walzer, Mr. J. H. Dilkes, Mr. A. K. Franklin, Miss M. E. Dewley, Rev. H. A. Poppen, Mrs. W. T. Steeke.

Per str. Szechuen, July 29.—For Hongkong.—Mr. R. J. Frost, Mr. Jex.

Per str. Woosung. July 30.—**For River Ports.**—Mr. Bedford, Mr. H. T. Boss, Mr. R. E. Fries, Mr. J. L. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Lindar, Madam Lesoir and child, Miss A. L. Davies, Mrs. Irliar, Mr. R. S. Smith, Mr. P. J. Boyley, Mrs. R. Lessner, Miss A. Lessner, Miss A. Lessner, Mr. W. S. Cruickshank, Mrs. Hudoc and Nurse and child, Mr. B. E. Thackston, Mr. P. S. Gleed, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hudoc and Lt. Com. L. H. Beaver.

Per str. Shuntien, July 30.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. W. F. Calloway and child, Mrs. S. E. Brown, Mrs. J. R. Defuss and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Plopper, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. J. Edwards, Mr. W. R. Kinipple, Mrs. M. A. Spriggs, Dr. P. Martin, Mrs. J. P. Olding and three children. **For Tientsin.**—Mr. Dick.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Miss M. T. Pike, Mrs. L. F. Pike and child, Mrs. A. M. Richards, Master Pike, Com. J. H. Barrett, Lt. G. Watkins, Lt. J. Moncrieff.

Per str. Soochow, July 31.—For Amoy.—Mrs. F. W. Fowler, Miss H. Fowler, Mr. J. G. Foot, Captain Noon.

Per M. M. S. Amazone, July 31.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Maly and child, Mrs. C. Kransz and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Skinazy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Trotsky, Misses J. Beliandina, J. Coodoff, Prario, Rev. Père Pollet, Messrs. A. Puchlowski, Eynard, P. J. Charles, J. L. Parizo, A. Fourgeral, Y. Pregent, O. Bonnet, H. Riedel, L. Goueliano, Le Petit, E. Prario, L. Prario, H. Prario.—**For Port Said.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hersainoff and fire children, Sister Gabrielle.—**For Colombo.**—Mr. J. Revel.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. Daste and child, Mrs. O. E. Bertin, Messrs. J. Ossidat, Henaff, Menard, Le Hir, M. Guilsal, Gigot, E. Charles, E. Thébaud, V. Hello, A. Richert, A. Noel, M. Otoile, A. Sisnonnet, A. Roylon, G. Evrard, F. Le Roux, M. Germain, J. Chambon, A. Vaselle, C. Gautier, A. Desplats, P. Ledun, J. Lépine.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs Descan, Rev Père Canazes, Messrs. E. Shim, C. C. Chekorsky.

Per R. D. S. President Garfield, August 1.—For Europe, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mr. Cuddlipp, Rev. C. Castrillo, Rev A. Zeresal, Mr. C. H. Blaxill, Mr. R. Franke, Mr. L. A. Kandler, Mr. E. W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morrison, Miss E. Russell, Miss M. MacKenzie, Mr. T. Lemcke, Mr. H. C. Boyd, Mr. C. F. Gum, Mr. J. F. Stotts, Mr. H. J. Hamberg, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Mrs. C. G. Hower, Miss E. Brett, Mrs. Aymar, Mr. F. Aymar, Mrs. B. Moore, Mr. W. Moore, Miss C. Regnier, Mr. E. Nelson, Miss C. C. Schmitt, Miss Z. Schmitt, Mr. B. B. Wilcox.

Per str. Chekiang, August 1.—For Tientsin.—Mrs. Hamann. Mr. A. J. Enright, Dr. C. Muller.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. J. W. Smith

BIRTHS

BROWN.—On July 31, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, a daughter.

COCHET.—On July 25, 1924, at the Maternité Hopital Sainte Marie, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochet, a son.

LAURE.—On July 27, 1924, at the Maternity of the St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Laure, a son, Georges Paul Laure.

LILLEY.—On July 24, 1924, at Temple Hill Hospital, Chefoo, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lilley, a daughter, Elinore Inez.

McLEOD.—On July 30, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McLeod, a son.

SARJEANT.—On July 28, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sarjeant, a son.

SHARP.—On July 31, 1924, at Reading, the wife of H. P. Sharp, of a daughter.

SYMS.—On July 25, 1924, at Dr. MacIlroy's Nursing Home, Brockley, Kent, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Victor Syms, a son. (By cable).

VACHEZ.—On July 22, 1924, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Vachez, a daughter.

DEATHS

HOLLIDAY.—On July 31, 1924, at the Hospital Saint Marie, Shanghai, Cecil William Holliday, in his 67th year.

LUNDBERG.—On July 29, 1924, at Shanghai, Minnie Tandra, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lundberg.

PADE.—On July 29, 1924, at 871 Rue Ratard, Shanghai, Edgar Eric, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Pade, aged 6½ years.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Att'ed Therm	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
July 25	29.92	84.9	S	3	88.0	79.6	97.7	79.7	
„ 26	29.90	84.6	S	2	87.6	79.0	97.0	79.2	B. C.
„ 27	29.93	84.4	S S E	2	85.3	77.4	93.8	77.5	B. C.
„ 28	29.98	84.2	S E	2	84.6	78.5	94.1	77.0	B. C.
„ 29	29.97	84.0	E	3	86.2	78.3	92.3	75.9	C.
„ 30	30.00	84.0	E S E	3	86.5	78.6	92.9	76.7	C.
„ 31	29.97	83.2	E S E	2	85.1	77.6	93.9	75.2	B C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
July 25	81.0	79.0	96.6	92.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 26	81.0	78.2	97.2	91.4	Nil.	Nil.
„ 27	79.0	79.2	92.5	92.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 28	79.0	79.5	90.0	94.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 29	78.0	70.0	88.0	95.4	Nil.	Nil.
„ 30		77.8	89.2	93.2	Nil.	Nil.
„ 31		79.0	89.5	98.0	Nil.	Nil.

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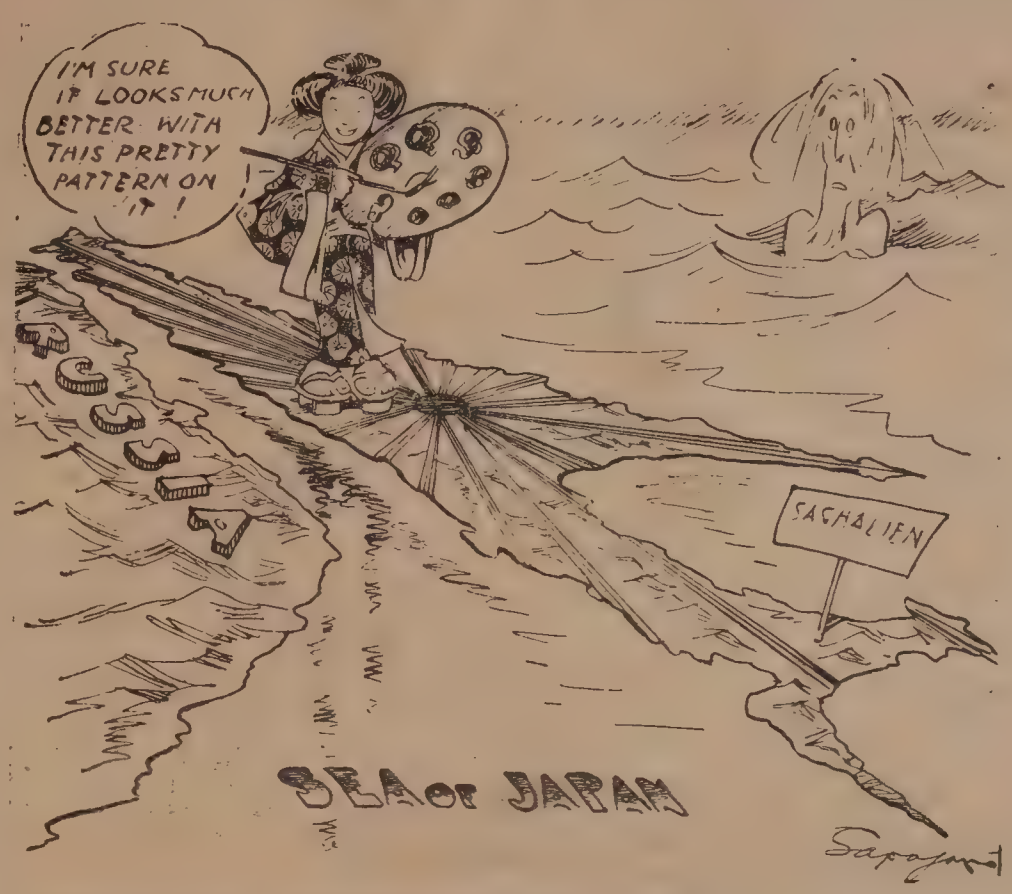

The Japanese and Soviet representatives held the first meeting of their renewed conference in Peking on Monday

NOTABLE KUOMINTANG MANIFESTO

Strong Recommendation from Canton Headquarters to Shanghai Branch to Avoid Trouble and Retaliation on Council

Shanghai, Aug. 3.

The following translation of an order issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to its members at Shanghai has been received from Reuter's correspondent at Canton:—

A report has been received from the Shanghai members of the Kuomintang that the letter dated June 20 of the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai, in reply to the Senior Consul, indicates an intention on the part of the Council, at the instigation of the illegal Government of Peking, to take action detrimental to the Party. Local members, being highly incensed thereby, have submitted proposals that the Kuomintang rescind its standing orders prohibiting anti-foreignism and refrain from interfering with the activities, as in the days before the Boxer rising, of the secret societies, the Green and Red sections of the Kolao Hui. Other members advocate the encouragement of a general strike in the Foreign Settlement.

The Kuomintang declines to entertain such reactionary proposals and the following order is hereby issued:—

It is the duty of this Party to make China a really independent and sovereign State on the basis of the Party's Three Principles. It regards all narrow and violent anti-foreign sentiments as harmful to society and the world at large and detrimental to the complete independence and equality of the Chinese State and race. For this reason the Party has always strongly exerted itself in suppressing such tendencies.

Special Care for Foreigners.

In 1900 while the Manchu Empress Dowager and nobility were encouraging the Boxers in their insane movement to "uphold the Manchu and destroy the foreigner," the same year the Kuomintang, which had started a revolution at Wsichow, accorded protection to foreign life and property within the affected area in accordance with international law, thus showing its opposition to the anti-foreign policy of the Manchu Government. Since then whenever the revolutionists took up arms, they never failed to take special care to give adequate protection to foreigners. During the 1911 revolution there was not a single case of violation of foreign life and property, although revolutionary troops were spread throughout the country. This was due to the fact that the Party's policy had had a salutary influence on the minds of the people, and had been obeyed by the members. When the President of our Party, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, took up office as provisional President of the Republic on January 1, 1912, he declared that China should observe all the obligations of a civilized State in order to enjoy all the privileges of a civilized State. Thus the Party's policy and attitude have always been clear and known to the world.

Militarist Superstition.

During the last 13 years the Northern militarists, having usurped the Peking government, have not hesitated to word in league with the Imperialistic Powers and to sell the country in order to further their selfish aims. Our people have often denounced their slavishness towards foreign Powers, but the minds of the reactionaries and militarists are really suffused with mediæval and monarchical notions and superstitions which are closely associated with anti-foreign sentiments. While in their conduct they are servile, in their mentality they are really hostile to foreigners. This is proved by the widespread growth in recent years of secret societies in the North among the leading militarists and reactionaries, which worship such gods as Lu Shun-yang (See note at end), whose orders are issued through the medium of the planchette and who is believed to be able to destroy an enemy by the use of the "Flying Swords." The aims and characters of such societies are really similar to those of the Boxer movement. The Kuomintang plans to exterminate such societies because they are identified or associated with mediæval and monarchical beliefs to the detriment of the State as well as of international relations owing to their anti-foreign tendencies. Wherever the influence of the Kuomintang extends such beliefs are automatically eradicated; on the other hand, where it does not prevail such mischievous beliefs take root and spread. For instance, in Anhui which is outside the influence of the Party there is a Dah Tao Hui (大刀會, Great Sword Society) and in portions of Szechuan recently wrested from the Kuomintang there exist what is known as a Shen Ta Hui (神打會, Divine Fighting Society).

Kuomintang's Mission.

The Kuomintang should therefore realize that its historic mission is to lead the country in the revolutionary movement and should not throw off the restraints hitherto imposed on the revolutionary armies. It should continue to discountenance all barbarous anti-foreign acts. All the members should be guided by this policy and set an example to the people so that they may not be led astray. Even should foreigners not understand clearly our policy and go so far as to help the Peking Government against our Party, treating it which is their friend as their enemy, and supporting Peking which is their enemy as their friend, perhaps compelling it, when necessary, to adopt measures of self-protection, it will, nevertheless, continue to maintain its past policy of international friendliness.

A Shanghai Strike Discouraged.

The proposal to encourage a general strike in the foreign Settlement likewise cannot be considered, as it is too drastic a measure.

Moreover, the Municipal Council's reply to the Senior Consul, while refering to persons "secretly or otherwise plotting against the security or well-being of the Chinese Government," does not necessarily apply to members of the Party. It is true that the Party has always strenuously opposed the illegal Peking Government from first to last. But since Tsao Kun usurped the power of the Peking Government through corruption and bribery last year, open opposition has been aroused throughout the whole country, excepting only such areas as are immediately under his despotic influence where persons dare not give utterance to their indignation. Besides the Southwestern Provinces, Manchuria and Chêkiang, even the Shanghai-Woosung region has also clearly expressed its repudiation of and opposition to the Peking Government, as evident by the declaration of the General Chamber of Commerce and the attitude of the Military Governor of Shanghai.

Calmness Enjoined.

The Municipal authorities in the International Settlement cannot be blind to the real sentiments of the people and side with the Peking Government to oppose right and popular opinion. Even if they could do so, they could not reverse the policy of neutrality hitherto observed by civilized Powers without the approval of the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies and the foreign Governments. We do not believe that such approval will be given.

Therefore, it behoves the members of the Party to maintain an attitude of calmness and patience, to refrain from all precipitate action and to await further instructions.

Canton, July 21, 1924.

Translator's Note.—Lu Shun-yang, or Lu Tung-pin, who lived during the Tang Dynasty, was a Taoist student and canonized as a God after his death. Two years ago an official document actually appeared in the Peking Government Gazette in which a banking corporation, formed by prominent people and officials, petitioned for registration with this Taoist God, Lu Shun-yang, as its President. The application for registration was granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. There is also, it is reported, a society in Peking, organized by prominent military and civil officials, with Lu Shun-yang as its President, Tsao Kun as its Vice President, and Wang Huai-ching and others as directors!

—Reuter.

NORTHERN ADVANCE ON FUKIEN

Peking, Aug. 4.

A telegram received by the *"Chen-Pao"* from Foochow says that the military authorities there have received important instructions from Loyang, as the result of which Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei at once started from Nanking, while Gen. Chow Yin-jen began to recruit another division of troops and sent Gen. Tung Tze-liang with a newly-recruited brigade of reserves to Chungan and Pucheng on the Fukien-Chêkiang border. Meanwhile Gen. Sun Chuan-fang sent the 3rd Brigade also to the Fukien-Chêkiang border.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A CANTON TRADE MARK LAW

Information reaches us that the Canton Government have now issued a Trademark Act and have announced that there will be no protection, within their jurisdiction, for trademarks not registered in their bureau.

Nothing could better illustrate the vital importance for foreign Powers of not accepting the Peking, or for that matter any other Trademark Act, and of standing out firmly for the provisions of the Mackay Treaty, in respect of trademark registrations, and full compliance with the extraterritorial provisions of the Tientsin Treaty.

PEKING'S QUEST FOR A PREMIER

Dr. Yen Personally Acceptable But Barred Out by Usual Party Intrigue

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 29.

Even the most restrained of political observers expected that a vote on Dr. Yen's nomination would be taken by the House of Representatives last Friday. The motion was on the agenda, but although the members were very loquacious, a vote was not taken. Instead, the principal speakers devoted their attention to the Acting Premiership of Dr. Koo, whether or not it was constitutional; but beyond the expression of individual opinion, no action was taken on that subject either.

Parliamentary failure to come to a decision on the Premiership has been interpreted as a good sign by the partisans of Dr. Yen. They point to the circumstances that precipitated Sun Pao-chi to office. Mr. Sun obtained the vote at a comparatively quiet session after the energies of the House had seemingly been exhausted in an attempt to howl down the nomination. It is thought that Dr. Yen will glide into the Premiership on a similar reaction.

A Deluge of Words.

Voting on the Premiership in China in recent times is not unlike the procedure of an American Convention, especially the last Democratic Convention. There is just the same display of verbal fisticuffs, of political manœuvring and bargaining. After a deluge of words, hiding the negotiations in the back rooms, action is taken without a sign that it has been born out of a long and arduous travail.

In the case of the Yen nomination on Friday, it was quite evident that both the Ayes and the Noes were afraid of the vote. The Government party would have forced the issue if they had felt certain of the result. But there were too many waverers in the House to allow a division to be taken. On the other hand, the anti-Government party, while realizing a strength beyond their expectations, were far from sure that they would be able to spike the nomination if it came to the vote. So they both indulged themselves in much wordy warfare, to the hurt of nobody and to the end that more time could be given to the business of political manœuvring. Even physical warfare was threatened at times to ensure that nothing was done, but the milder contestants had no difficulty in restraining their exuberant colleagues from annihilating themselves in the cause of a vacuum.

Dr. Yen's Personal Popularity.

If the members could have discarded their political clothes for an hour, and debated and divided on the subject of Dr. Yen's personal qualifications for the Premiership, there would have been an overwhelming majority vote. Dr. Yen is at the height of his popularity, even with those Parliamentarians to whom he has refused to truckle. Yet political expediency rules that there are grave doubts as to his qualifications for the high office to which he has been nominated by the President. Apart from the small groups, such as the Little Sun party, the strongest opposition comes from men who are very friendly to Dr. Yen, but implacably hostile to the President. This anti-government force is composed of the members who formed the minority in the Presidential election.

Dr. Yen remains unruffled by the storm that is breaking round his head, but is probably anxious to seek the first opportunity to bow before it, and to suggest another victim for the Parliamentary whirlpool.

Peking, Aug. 1.

The Opposition again prevented a vote by the House of Representatives to-day on the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Dr. W. W. Yen Now Formally Declining the Position

Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier designate, has formally requested the President to recall from Parliament his nomination to the Premiership, says the Chinese Press, on the ground that he feels himself incompetent to fulfil such a responsible position, and that the delay of Parliament in discussing his nomination might prejudice the efficient administration of the Government.

On August 2, Mr. Wang Yu-chi, Chief Secretary of the President, called on Dr. Yen, trying in vain to dissuade him from persisting in declining his nomination. Dr. Yen told Mr. Wang that he had no means to ingratiate himself with the M. P.'s, and that it would not be easy to carry out his policy. Mr. Wang has promised to lay Dr. Yen's views before the President.

EMBASSIES IN PEKING

M. Karakhan's Claim to a Protocol Power Despite Annulment of all Previous Treaties

Peking, Aug. 3.

In view of the surprise generally felt when M. Karakhan put forward to the Protocol Ministers the view that Soviet Russia is a Protocol Power and that, therefore, assurances that the Soviet Embassy would abide by the regulations of the Diplomatic Quarter should not be required from him, the text of the article in the Sino-Russian Agreement dealing with the cancellation of Tsarist treaties may be worth quoting. It says:

"The Governments of the contracting parties agree to annul at the conference as provided in the preceding article all conventions, treaties, agreements, protocols, contracts, *etcetera*, concluded between the Government of China and the Tsarist Government and to replace them," etc.

This seems to make it quite plain that cancellation of the Tsarist treaties, *etcetera*, is to take place at the forthcoming Sino-Russian conference. But the question arises whether or not Russian extraterritoriality has also been resumed by the Soviet Government as heir to the Tsarist Government, as well as other Russian rights not specifically dealt with by the declarations accompanying the Sino-Russian Agreement.

As regards the Protocol of 1901, however, it would be interesting to know what the views of the Chinese Government are in this respect, particularly as the Protocol Ministers are accredited to China and China is a principal in the Sino-Russian Agreement. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

Britain Making No Change in Diplomatic Representation for the Time Being

London, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. MacDonald was questioned with regard to the possibility of promoting the British Legation in China to an Embassy, as the Soviet Government had done and as Japan had promised to do next year.

The Premier said that he did not think it desirable to make any change, except as a result of agreement between the signatories of the Washington Convention. Moreover, he continued, any such agreement should be withheld at least until China had taken steps to establish an effective Central Government.—Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 5.

According to a report published by the French Legation, France considers that it is premature to discuss the question of exchanging Ambassadors between China and France at this juncture as proposed by the Chinese Government. It is learnt that the French Government has already notified the Chinese Government of its disapproval of the latter's proposal.—Eastern News Agency.

END OF THE RUSSIAN COUNCIL IN TIENTSIN

Tientsin, Aug. 6.

The Russian Municipal Council was to-day dissolved by order of the Civil Governor of Chihli. The Council was informed that the former Russian Concession would be administered by Colonel Ting.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHANG TSO-LIN AND THE SOVIET

No Recognition Until Reds Accept Tsarist Obligations with Its Privileges

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 30.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the negotiations now being conducted between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet in Mukden. Chang's attitude towards the agreement recently concluded between Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Karakhan is well-known; he is not interested in it. It seems that he will take up with the Soviet represenative all the questions that affect his territory, whether they are covered by the Koo-Karakhan instrument or not.

I am informed by somebody who has lately had an interview with him that the Manchurian chieftain is most eloquent on the subject of the fall of the rouble. Apparently, he has not despaired of ever getting his money back, unlike most people who have roubles in their possession, and it is likely that he will go so far as to insist on some reparation on behalf of himself and other people in Manchuria as a condition precedent to an agreement.

Before the Revolution all wages on the Chinese Eastern Railway were paid in roubles, large holdings of which are still in Mukden and the cities along the railway. Marshal Chang contends that if the Soviet claims to be heir to the privileges of the old Tsarist government, it must shoulder a few of the obligations, the redemption of some of the rouble issues being the most important. He points to the great distress caused by the depreciation in the rouble among the Chinese working classes in Manchuria, whose cause in this particular affair is his cause, there being undoubtedly an identity of interest in recouping losses sustained as a result of the fall in old Russian paper money.

The Lonely Furrow.

Questioned concerning his attitude toward Peking, the Governor said that while China remained disordered, it were better for the Three Eastern Provinces to remain aloof from the Central Government; but he assured his interviewer that when order was restored, he would gladly obey the President and work in harmony with any interest that was dedicated to constructive work. Unfortunately, he said, he could not see that time coming for many years; he could not see in China a single man who was capable of pulling China through her present crisis.

This left the questioner to infer that he would proceed with his policy of consolidating his independence, and a remark that he had 300,000 men under arms seemed to ask for the inference.

His Views on Chinese-Eastern Railway Problem Still a Matter of Doubt

Harbin, July 30.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's final views of the Chinese Eastern Railway question are not yet known and it is doubtful whether he has definitely decided what attitude he will ultimately adopt. The Russo-Chinese Conference referred to in the press as having been in progress lately in Mukden in reality can only be regarded as partially bearing the character of a conference, as it is merely the clearing up of local points of view in preparation for the future conference in Peking.

As regards Marshal Chang Tso-lin's attitude towards Moscow, he has his own views on quite a number of questions and will probably stick to them, but it is said that he has no objection to putting into effect any results obtained from the Peking-Moscow negotiations which are not injurious to the interests of the Three Eastern Provinces.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Chinese press reports that the Government intends to appoint a Tupan of Flood Relief whose duties would extend throughout the country. His work would be to coordinate the work of various bodies now engaged in relief. The papers say that Mr. Kao Ling-wei or Mr. Cheng Keh will be offered the post.

MANCHURIA AND SINO-RUSSIAN TREATY

Conditions Under Which Mukden Would Recognize It

The resolutions already passed by the officials of the Three Eastern Provinces at a conference held on August 1, reports a Harbin telegram to the "*Sinwan-pao*," are:—

'1.—The Chinese Eastern Railway—To abandon the demand for its unconditional restitution to China, and recognize the justice of joint-control provided that (a) the control of the land revenue be separated from the C.E.R. administration; (b) the vested interests of France in the Russian-Asiatic Bank shall not be prejudiced, although France shall not be allowed to interfere with the administrative and financial functions of the C.E.R.; (c) the Director-General to be appointed by Peking, and managers and officers by the Three Eastern Provinces; (d) there shall be no change in the defensive and administrative authorities in the C.E.R.; and (e) Chinese dollars in silver to be the standard currency in all financial transactions on the C.E.R.

2.—Navigation rights on the Sungari and Heilungkiang—National boundaries to be clearly defined, both Chinese and Russian ships to be at liberty to navigate both the rivers as freely as they may like, and taxes and dues to be fixed in advance.

3.—Demarcation of boundaries—To be preceded by a survey under the auspices of a Sino-Russian Survey Commission to be formed in the Three Eastern Provinces.

On August 2, the question of the rouble and other matters were to be discussed.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION CONTROVERSY

Diplomatic Body Not at All Disposed to Give It up Unconditionally

Peking, Aug. 1.

At a meeting of the Protocol Ministers to-day the Senior Member, the American Minister Mr. Schurman, explained Mr. Karakhan's views regarding the Russian Legation, which Mr. Karakhan had embodied in a Note in which he asked for the Legation to be turned over to him.

Mr. Karakhan argued that, as Russia had not yet renounced the Protocol of 1901, the other Protocol Ministers should not make conditions concerning Soviet occupancy of the Legation. He also referred to the necessity of neighbourly relations in maintaining an efficient administration of the Legation Quarter, adding that in the event of the Soviet renouncing the Protocol later, he would inform his colleagues and the matter would be settled in accordance with the usages of international law.

The Protocol Ministers subsequently made representations to their Governments and if these are accepted, the Legation will be given over to Mr. Karakhan, but in reporting to their Governments the Ministers recognized certain contingencies and suggested reservations in connexion with the matter. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Later.

The difficulties facing M. Karakhan in the occupation of the old Russian Legation seem to be dissolving. Shortly after his interview with Dr. Schurman, M. Karakhan sent a note to the Protocol Ministers, stating that he desired to take over the Legation, while the Chinese Government and M. Karakhan notified the Diplomatic Body of the latter's assumption of the post of Ambassador. It is also understood that the Soviet Ambassador intimated to the Diplomatic Corps that the Soviet claims Protocol rights as the Soviet has not yet renounced the 1901 Protocol.

This development is considered likely to facilitate the settlement of the question of M. Karakhan's entry into the Diplomatic Quarter. The matter is still being discussed, but the result is likely to be favourable to M. Karakhan and to be reached shortly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WAR BREAKS OUT ANEW IN SHENSI

Gen. Kao Defeated by Wu Pei-fu's Expedition Renews the Fight with Apparent Success

From a Correspondent.

East Shensi, July 21.

No one acquainted with things in China and the Chinese mind would ever think, that the war, which broke out so suddenly and unexpectedly in east Shensi at the beginning of last Chinese new year, bearing down on the cities of Peh-shui, Cheng-hsien and Hoyang, the strongholds of General Kao, an adherent to Wu Pei-fu, and ended within a month's time with the apparent breaking up and loss of General Kao's entire army, would believe that the war could have ended thus.

At that time General Kao's friends did not have time to come to his assistance, before he seemed to be all finished. But those who have been in China for tens of years, know the Chinese capacity for waiting their right opportunity. And the opportunity, Kao seems to think, has come now. All of a sudden, we learn, he has besieged the city of Peh-shui, the home of his ancestor resulting in some 700 of the ill-famed "Lao-Yang-ren's" men and others who took part in the campaign against him, and have since remained in his city, behaving in a way that has made it impossible for the then looted merchants to open a single shop during the four months that have since passed.

Upon hearing of this attack a Major in Chenghsien, some 70 "li" from Pehshui—also of Lao Yang-ren's party—hastened with some 700 men to the rescue of their comrades. On their way however, they met, three days ago, a strong ambuscade of Kao's friends, who surrounded and attacked them, killing a great number and driving the rest back to the west suburb of Chenghsien. Amongst those killed was the Major, and four of his captains were severely wounded, all of whom were carried back to the city. Cartloads of wounded soldiers were brought back as well, but many of the wounded were left to the mercy of the enemy.

Meanwhile the Lieutenant-General was telephoned to for assistance, and troops of all kinds with guns of various calibres have been pouring out night and day from Tunchowfu and elsewhere to the rescue of the said cities.

But what is the character of this war?— Is the question that occupies every thoughtful mind here. To give the correct answer to it may be too early yet. However, it is a well known fact, that all the soldiers as well as the large robber bands of this province are aware of the fact, that the Governor plans to replace Shensi soldiers with Honan men, cut down the number of the latter, relieve them of their arms and send them home. This has stirred up all the native militia, and caused them to make secret agreements to support each other in opposing this action. It is already known that trops have come down from northern regions, even from Ylinfu, in the very extreme north, to take part in this action; and Shensi troops from the south have already come to join in. Thus say some, that while General Kao's first aim is to take revenge, the aim of his supporters is no less, than the turning out of the present Tuchun.

In a few days we may be able to state this with more precision.

CHINA AND PERU

Peking, Aug. 5.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time past between the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires to Peru and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that country with a view to the conclusion of a new treaty. The Waichiaopu is now examining the draft of an agreement drawn up by the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires. —Eastern News Agency.

According to a Chinese News Agency Mr. Wei Chen-tsu, Chinese Minister in Berlin, who has recently been in Peking on leave, will return to Germany shortly. While in Peking Mr. Wei was able to assist in the Sino-German negotiations.

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THE GREAT WAR AND AFTER: 1914-24

Aug. 4.

TO-DAY'S anniversary is one of which people need no reminding and probably will not for many years, if not centuries, ahead; and although there has been, and is, much talk and much writing of the likely horrors and extent of future wars, it is not unreasonable to expect that unless humanity is altogether to lose control of its powers of reasoning, no future conflict will be on so enormous a scale, entail so great a sacrifice, produce so vastly negative a result, and have so far reaching an effect on the inhabitants of the world—combatant and non-combatant. Now, ten years after its commencement, when one is able to consider the war from a more detached aspect, to view more accurately its vastness and to realize more fully its effects, one is given to wonder whether even those who originally were responsible would have fired the train that led to the conflagration, and whether those who afterwards entered would have joined issue, had they any remote conception of what it was going to entail in wealth, in lives and in anguish, and in the shattering of almost every national fabric of victor and vanquished.

It was to be a "war to end war." But has it done so? Are the great nations of the world now, in the year 1924, any more peacefully inclined than they were in 1914? Is there now any more pronounced evidence of the comity of nations than there was then? Is international distrust any less apparent, international hatred any less rampant, than before? Does the thought of millions of dead, the sight of millions of maimed, the existence of millions of widows and orphans, the thought of the disintegration of millions of families, convey any message of the horrible futility of it all, to nations and those responsible for their destinies? Has the war, which proved beyond all doubt and cavil the futility of war on a vast scale, done anything to establish that universal brotherhood among mankind which, we are told, is possible of achievement? The war was an all-destroying force; its only creative productions were those whose mission was to destroy; it toppled over a civilization, which, though not the perfect one, represented the result of mankind's best effort for centuries; it turned more than half the mankind of Europe from peaceful occupations to those of slaughter and destruction; and it drew men from all corners of the earth to join in the general effort and accomplishment of extermination of mankind and his works. If the loss of lives resultant upon the war is colossal, the loss and destruction of wealth is so vast as to be incalculable; and none can foretell when its effects will cease to be felt, if ever they are.

Discussion and expression regarding the responsibility for the war can do no good at present—it is a matter which history will record and posterity judge upon, probably much more clearly than we are able to do now. Mankind's greatest need at present is to palliate (they can never wholly be remedied) the ravages of the calamity and to re-establish, so far as they can be re-established, the best elements of that structure of civilization which the war so completely shattered. Whether this is possible rests largely with what the present generation accomplishes in the next decade; and this rebuilding of a sundered and lacerated civilization will rely for its accomplishment more—incalculably more—on international ethics and goodwill than international ratios of martial power. The surfeit of ravage and destruction has left an ineradicable scar on the world, and there never was a period in history where general international comity was so necessary, and international bickering and hatred so fraught with grave consequences, as at present. The war is still so near to us that men and nations cannot forget it; on the world's statesmen rests an awful responsibility at the present time, and on what they accomplish rests the destiny of nations and the peace of the world. Let us hope that their endeavours will result in such a peace and such an abrogation of the present feelings of hatred and amibition as will make the late war—the most terrible of all—the first and last of its kind.

THE CHILD LABOUR COMMISION—I.

Aug. 5.

THE report of the Child Labour Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Council is easily one of the most significant documents published in this country. It is the first survey of its kind to be made in China. It is the first attempt scientifically to deal with any phase of the Labour question, which is constantly of more importance as industry in China ceases to be individual handicraft and becomes modern mass-production.

The Commission was appointed to recommend, if any, regulations to be "applied to child labour in the foreign Settlement of Shanghai, having regard to practical considerations and to local conditions generally." The Commission, which was presided over by Mr. H. Lipson Ward, and which had as members such experts in social legislation as Dame Adelaide Anderson and Miss Mary A. Dingman, found that little interest was taken in its proceedings, and that witnesses were slow to come forward with testimony and suggestions. This is not at all surprising.

For this commission was unusual, both in its appointment and its objects. As a rule, social reforms are wrung from the employers by the workers. Governments, in the past, have usually acceded to the minimum demands of labour after long struggles involving the general community in annoyances and disorder. Even the state socialism of Germany, which was so praised before the war, was the culmination of political revolutions and was designed, not altogether to help the workers, but to produce an efficient war machine, in which these workers would be fattened cannon fodder.

Here, on the other hand, a municipal body, in which the employers have a large voice while the labourers are almost non-represented, voluntarily undertakes to improve the conditions of labour, even against the wishes of many of the labourers themselves, who, unfortunately, are too ignorant to understand their own best interests and to realize how much is being done for them. The employers in Shanghai have been far in advance of labour in their efforts to produce better working conditions, whether it be in providing schools and hospital facilities, or in placing an age or a size limit on children coming into their mills and factories. Their efforts have in all cases been voluntary and have been prompted by a desire to reproduce, as far as is consistent with local conditions, the progress made in these fields in their own countries.

They are, however, in a difficult position *vis-à-vis* of employers outside the Settlement because, as the Commission indicates, there is no central authority in China capable of enforcing social legislation. Foreign employers in Shanghai cannot afford to improve conditions when Chinese employers in Chapei or Nanziang or Kashing will not make improvements. Such improvements may become commercially prohibitive, so that the goods of a humane firm would cost so much more than the goods of the inhumane firm. In a word, since the days of Robert Owen, it has been found that to make social reforms effective, the regulations have to be applied impartially to all engaged in similar industries. Reforms are better accomplished by legislation than by individual action, which at best depends upon the life of the benevolent person. General legislation is impossible if Shanghai alone is willing to enforce the labour regulation, while there is no government in Peking whose voice will carry beyond the walls of that delightful city. In a word, the recommendations of the Commission can only be enforced in Shanghai at a great sacrifice unless the Chinese Government is in a position to have them obeyed throughout the country, or unless the provincial governments of Kiangsu and Chêkiang are willing to join with the foreigners in Shanghai in doing something constructive for the Chinese people.

This should not be difficult, if blood is truly thicker than water. For those who would benefit by any reforms are the Chinese people, the poor souls who come in from the country, half starved by over-population, unscientific farming, floods, droughts, bandits and other sources of misery to them. Yet, the officials of China, Chinese themselves, have utterly disregarded the condition of their fellow-men, perhaps because under the ancient handicraft system children laboured as soon as they could, just as on the farm the little lad rides a water-buffalo as soon as he can stay on its fly-ridden back.

The problem of child labour is not altogether exceptional to China. It has existed everywhere. It has always existed. The economic and social conditions of the landless have usually been such that the little additional income brought home by the child was necessary that the household might not starve. But the introduction of the factory system, of power-driven machinery, of mass production and the acceleration of human efficiency, had made it possible for labour to earn more, to raise its standard of living and to keep its children at home and in school. This has been the history of labour in Western European countries during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It is the history of labour struggles the world over to-day.

The International Labour Conference at Washington dealt with the question of labour with a view to standardizing to some extent the conditions under which workers shall produce. The League of Nations maintains a Bureau with a view to providing information as to how labour is improving itself throughout the world. In its publications, one may read of the efforts made in the poor, war-stricken countries of Europe. Yet nowhere is there such a crying need as in China that something be done to save the children who enter into the factory from the horrible conditions under which they spend the most impressionable years of their lives. Take this picture from the Commission's report:

"The Commission saw children at work who could not have been more than six or seven years of age. Some of these children are not on the pay-roll, but are allowed to be brought by their mothers in order that they may be under their care. In many mills the conditions during the night shift hour, according to western ideas, are most unusual. Rows of baskets, containing babies and children, sleeping or awake as the case may be, lie placed between the rapidly moving or noisy machinery. Young children, who are supposed to be working, but have been overcome by fatigue or who have taken advantage of the absence of adequate supervision, lie asleep in every corner, some in the open, others hidden in baskets under a covering of raw cotton. The discipline appears to be lax and those in charge seem to wink at much that goes on in this respect."

It is impossible to believe that any children in this age of mechanical substitutes for human toil should have to spend their first years under such conditions, bound as they are to become influenced by the hardness of life, the deceit that makes for safety, the selfishness that brings another grain of rice to the bowl. If the authorities of Kiangsu and Chêkiang will co-operate with the foreigners who manage Shanghai, these things shall no longer be in this part of China.

CHILD LABOUR COMMISSION—II

Aug. 7.

THE recommendations made by the Child Labour Commission for the improvement of conditions in Shanghai are humane, moderate and conservative. The Commission does not propose to usher in a millennium, to establish a Utopia in Shanghai. It asks that, within the limitations necessary for the continuance in Shanghai of industry on a competitive basis with other places in China and the Far East, certain reforms shall take place.

A minimum age for child labourers is difficult to determine anywhere. The question has troubled legislative assemblies and courts in many countries. The determining factor has usually been the age at which the human body can sustain the strains of continuous employment in a factory. The first efforts to improve the condition of child labour in Manchester were the result of the terrible ravages of disease among juvenile workers. The first corrective Commissions were medical. The Manchester Board of Health was organized in 1795 for the regulation of the hours of labour and the improvement of conditions. The matter was then regarded as one of health. It is a problem of health to-day. The Commission's recommendation that ten years of age be the minimum for the employment of children, to be raised to twelve in four years, is conservative and shows a due regard for the interests of Chinese capital, which is not yet used to the standard of not employing children under the ages of fourteen or sixteen, the system current where education is universal and compulsory.

The Commission also recommends a twelve-hour day for children under fourteen years of age. As one reads of a humanitarian commission defining the age of a working child as ten and of the maximum hours of labour as twelve for such a child, one realizes how these men and women must have struggled with their ideals and their own standards of civilization. For an eight-hour day is considered a full day for adults in the countries from which most of the commissioners came. They compromised with local conditions and local ideals. They desired to write a report which could not be rejected even by the most avaricious and hard-hearted. A twelve-hour day means that the child is to have no opportunities for education unless it be during the compulsory rest of one hour, when more than likely the little one will fall fast asleep from the weariness of his toil. It means that the child will grow up without play, which makes Jack a dull boy. The Commission, in making such a report, simply indicated the beginning, for compulsory education must come to China as it has come to every civilized country. And when it comes even a ten-hour day for children will be too long.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that some foreign employers have provided educational facilities for their workers and that a group of employers in Yangtszepoo support the Yangtszepoo Social Settlement which provides educational facilities for workers between shifts. The Commission's recommendation that children be prohibited from working during the night when they may be employed during the day, requires no comment. "The Commission considers night work for children such a serious evil" that it is hardly understandable why they want to look into it again after a four years' period. The time to stop night work for children is immediately, as soon as the ratepayers authorize action on the report.

The day of rest is almost unknown in China, where adult and child labour until the Chinese New Year festivities give both a short holiday for merriment and a little extra sleep. In Western countries, largely under the Biblical injunction, "Six days shalt thou labour," one day in seven for rest and peace has been a recognized condition for a very long period. The recommendation of the Commission that twenty-four hours in at least every fourteen days shall be devoted to rest is a compromise between Western and Oriental ideals, a compromise necessary perhaps to lessen the protests against the report. Yet, one can only hope that Chinese and foreign employers will realize that it is not asking too much to expect that one day in seven be devoted to rest. Surely Christian employers cannot expect that what is for them a religious injunction does not apply to industries under their control in China.

The protection against hazardous industries, recommended by the Commission, will prove difficult of enforcement because of the primitive methods still obtaining in many of the factories in China. This will perhaps require a reorganization of the mechanical devices in some industries and the purchase of new and additional equipment. But in China, where man-power is so plentiful, where there cannot be a shortage of workers, is it not possible to employ adults in hazardous industries and to limit the labour of children to those lighter tasks for which they are more fitted? The death of a child through the negligence of an employer may be a less serious matter in a nation of 400,000,000 than it is in a smaller country. Yet, death is not within the pro-

vince of man and he who neglects to preserve life when he can commits a crime, perhaps not against the laws of man, but surely against the laws of God.

It need not be repeated that we shall support as best we can the report of the Child Labour Commission. This report marks a constructive step on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which has grown from a rent-payers' meeting to appoint a committee for roads and jetties to a government for the metropolis of Asia. That the Council has it within its rights legally to enforce the recommendation of the report has to be determined by the proper authorities, the Ratepayers' Meeting and, finally, the Diplomatic Corps. That any municipal body vested with police powers has the right, moral and legal, to preserve the lives of those under its care is axiomatic in the modern conception of law. Shanghai is keeping step with the world.

THE STRIKE AT SHAMEEN

Aug. 6.

THE statement by the British and French authorities in Shameen which we publish to-day is the more welcome in view of the extremely scanty and inadequate news hitherto received regarding the strike. It certainly does nothing to lessen one's feeling of the pity and indeed, it must be said, the needlessness of the whole disturbance. By the showing of this statement the strike was within an ace of being settled five days after it had begun. Agreement broke down over the refusal of the Shameen authorities to reinstate the police; and thus the quarrel dragged on for three weeks and still shows no sign of coming to an end. There is one very curious statement which will attract general attention and supplies the keynote to the obstinacy of the struggle. The strikers' delegates, we read, objected that it was unreasonable not to reinstate the police because "they had left under compulsion." In connexion with this it will be noticed that the servants went out on the afternoon of July 15 without any notice of protest having been registered against the regulations. In other words, the strike is practically confessed as having been from the first the work of agitators and intimidators. With such people there can be no parleying.

There is a good deal of previous history necessary to a complete understanding of the situation, on which the statement does not touch. It is an old rule that Shameen is not to be used as a thoroughfare for Chinese and that the waterfront is reserved for the use of Europeans. For some time this rule has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Finally it was decided by the foreign authorities of Shameen to draft new regulations and to enforce them. These regulations were sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to be translated, in order that the Chinese version might be so worded as to contain the least possibility of offence to Chinese. Then came the bomb outrage at the Hotel Victoria and this was felt to be a suitable opportunity for bringing the new regulations into force. Whether, as originally drafted, they provided that Chinese coming into Shameen after 9 p.m. must carry passports with their photographs upon them, we are not quite clear. At any rate that rule was included among the regulations which were to come into force on August 1. As we said, in writing about the strike last week, the idea of passports cannot but appear to the outside observer as a mistake. It could not, in view of the general nature of Shameen, afford the slightest protection against any assassin who might wish to get into the island to commit an outrage and it is precisely the sort of rule which anyone acquainted with the Chinese knows that they would violently resent. It would almost seem as if the agitators had only been waiting for the announcement that the regulations were to go into force, in view of the rapidity and completeness with which all the servants were called out. Then came the negotiations as described elsewhere to-day, ending in complete deadlock.

Up to the close of last week the strike was continuing as if it would never end. Foreign residents of Shameen had settled down to doing their work as if they had never been accustomed to having it done for them. The women and children had not, generally speaking, been removed. The electric light service had not been cut off from Canton city. Food was being regularly sent up from Hongkong by steamer and the foreigners were landing it themselves, apportioning it out and cooking it. There appears no reason why they should not continue to do so and we may be quite sure that, with the example of the recent Hongkong strike before them, they will endure any inconvenience sooner than give in. We are told that the Chinese merchants, particularly silk dealers, are suffering enormously from the strike and that if it lasts much longer, many of them are likely to be ruined. On the other hand, the Labour Unions and professional agitators in Canton are said to care very little indeed about the miseries of the merchants. The governing classes in Canton itself are said to be divided, and it is added, though with what truth we should not like to say, that those who favour the strike are stronger than those who do not. The opportunity appears to us an excellent one for the Kuomintang to prove the sincerity of their recent manifesto denouncing anti-foreign demonstrations. Considerable concessions have been offered by the Shameen authorities to the strikers, quite enough, we feel sure, to satisfy the servants if they were allowed to act according to their own feelings. The passports and photographs appear to be regarded as indispensable: but foreigners are to carry them equally with Chinese. As regards the reinstatement of the police it would certainly seem at this distance that the question of their having left under compulsion should be further examined and here, perhaps, the good offices of the Kuomintang wing of the Government might be employed for the general benefit of Canton business and the enhancement of their own reputation. At any rate in view of the agitators' threat disclosed in the latest telegram, there can be no surrender. And towards so menacing and unjustifiable an attitude it may well become a question whether the foreigners will not have to use other means than those of mere passive resistance.

ON PIRACY

Aug. 8.

THERE is something very fascinating about piracy to both young and old. We play with it in imagination, disregarding the cruelty and sordid details and think only of its romance and daring, the pirates themselves being hardly more real to us than ogres, dragons and enchanters. Hence the novels of R. L. Stevenson and the plays of W. S. Gilbert and Sir James Barrie enjoy a never-ending popularity. A book has been recently published entitled "The Pirates' 'Who's Who,'" which gives particulars of the lives and deaths of the most noted pirates and buccaneers. Although piracy has always been common in China, and still is, little space is devoted to the names and exploits of Chinese pirates, for the simple reason that no one recorded their short and simple annals. So they passed away unwept, unhonoured and unsung. Mention is made, however, of Mrs. Lo, the Chinese lady pirate, who won notoriety as a slave raider, a slayer of men, and a sacker of cities, until she departed this life "quite suddenly," in October, 1922. Perhaps we shall soon receive trustworthy information concerning existing Chinese pirates in the south. According to an item which appeared a few days ago, the shooting and throat-cutting by Chinese river pirates is having a great effect upon young and enterprising British naval officers; tired of their more or less humdrum existence they are anxious to take part in some fighting, and the work of clearing out the criminal gangs infesting the great water-ways of China is at this time particularly attractive. So the Admiralty is being bombarded with applications for service on the China Station. If the British government were to undertake this task vigorously, in defence of its own shipping, it would render a great service to the business world. Speaking generally, pirates are not desirable people and they would have disappeared long ago if Chinese officials had done their duty, but many of these gentry are morally not much better than the pirates.

It is a mistake to think that pirates come only from the lowest stratum of human society. Among those recorded in the "Who's Who," who have sailed under the black flag are an English duke, an English earl, an Irish baron, several Masters of Arts, naturalists, doctors, and others of education and decent upbringing. An old Etonian became a pirate in order to avoid the humiliation of being apprenticed to a breeches maker. A respectable householder was driven to the unholy calling by the constant nagging of his wife. Of the learned professions, strange to say, quite a number of pirates were physicians. The Chinese schoolboy, rather shaky in his use of l's and r's, seems to have had an inkling of this predatory tendency when he wrote in his essay on the medical profession: "The doctor is a good man. He comes to see you when you are sick. The first thing he does is to feel your purse." One noted physician pirate was Thomas Dover, M.B., (Camb.) L.R.C.P., (London), who composed a very useful diaphoretic and soothing powder, still very often prescribed under the name of "Dover's powder." He rose to the rank of a pirate captain. But among his good deeds he rescued from the island of Juan Fernandez, Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." So English boys owe him a debt of gratitude. Another piratical physician was Peter Scudamore. When signing the ship's articles on a pirate vessel he expressed the hope that he would prove as great a rogue as any of them. He attained his ambition and eventually paid the penalty. Sentenced to death he went through the motions of repentance. "On the gallows he sang, solo, the thirty-first Psalm. Died at the age of thirty-five." Like many other great men of the past, most of the famous pirates died young. Few lived to be forty or even thirty years old. No doubt Scudamore derived much comfort from singing the Psalm, with the noose round his neck, especially when he came to the verse stating that he had not been given over to the enemy, and that his feet had been set on a broad place. Another pirate, not a physician but even more devout than Scudamore, made a clergyman go through a religious service for him at the pistol's point and shot one of the men present for irreverence. Probably few went to sleep during the service. No doubt many doctors served on board pirate vessels strictly in their professional capacity without being actually pirates themselves. One cannot help thinking, however, of the adage that a man is known by the company he keeps. The author of the "Pirate's Who's Who" says that piracy must surely be the third oldest profession in the world, if we give the honour of the second place to the ancient craft of healing. He does not state which is the oldest profession of all.

On the whole, the subject gives rise to reflexions more disquieting than pleasant. Piracy is interesting because it is a call to the wild within, to the strange psychological inheritance which we inherit from remote barbaric ancestors. Even in Shanghai the writer was astonished one day when a professional friend, kind-hearted and of gentle manners, suddenly exclaimed during a desultory conversation on things in general that if he were to be born again and had the choice of his career he would be a thorough-paced, dyed-in-the-wool, successful villain. For the moment he was a pirate at heart. Probably the exclamation was expressive of a reaction against the monotony of life, a chafing against his complex of his moral inhibitions. Who is altogether free from such repressed inclinations which at times burst all restraint, particularly when the world ignores our abilities and virtues, and our enemies and competitors are flourishing like a green bay tree? In the next place, there are the Chinese by whom we are surrounded whose real nature we do not know. It is to be feared that most servants have the predatory instincts of pirates. Lastly, there is the more reassuring reflexion that despite the wild and sanguinary impulses which drive men to piracy, or to fight against it, the vast majority of men soon learn to bend beneath the yoke of custom, to submit to the moral prohibitions which rule the community. As boys we may yearn to be pirates, but with the years we become dull and respectable. The change is necessary and desirable, yet somehow we never tire of hearing about pirates until we become either very good or very old.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS AND MOSCOW

Aug. 9.

THE situation of the proposed agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet is probably without parallel. On Monday we are told definitely and unequivocally that the negotiations have broken down and no treaty will be signed. On Wednesday Mr. Ponsonby rushes into the House of Commons in a state of great excitement and incoherence, announces that agreement has been reached after all, that the Russians have signed and that Great Britain is going to sign on the morrow. Mr. Ponsonby's statement was possibly more intelligible in full than it was in telegraphed form, though from Mr. Lloyd George's gibe that Mr. Ponsonby "was going to sign on the morrow something of which he had not a ghost of an idea that night," it does not look as if he made himself very clear. The details of the bargain are as yet quite obscure. But three essential points stand out very plainly: that the Government's own claims have been put on the shelf in view of the impossibility of any reconcilement with the Soviet's counter-claims—we have never been told what these are and it would be most interesting to know; that the Soviet are to negotiate with British bondholders and other claimants—which looks pretty rough on the latter; and that eventually the British Government proposes to guarantee a loan to the Soviet, out of which whatever modicum of satisfaction bondholders had been able to squeeze out of the Reds would be paid. And that is really the only thing that matters, the one thing which the Soviet delegates came to London to secure.

It is worth while looking back over the very fragmentary news vouchsafed regarding the conference, in order to realize how insistent the Red delegates have always been on a loan, while as steadily refusing to comply with the conditions required normally for the raising of one. It may be recalled that, on April 13, leading London bankers sent to the Prime Minister a memorandum on certain principles which the Soviet must accept if it wished to restore its credit in Britain. These included recognition by Moscow of public and private debts to British subjects; restoration of private property taken from foreigners; sanctity of private contracts; private property to be freed from the danger of confiscation; traders to be permitted to deal direct with private firms in Russia without Government interference; no communist propaganda. The meaning of the memorandum was quite plain. If the Soviet wished to borrow money in Britain, it would be the bankers who would have to find it and these were the only terms on which they would do so. This memorandum raised a howl of execration and repudiation in Russia and no Bolshevik speaker, whether in Russia or London, has ever referred to it without declaring that in no circumstances would its terms be accepted. On April 14 the conference was opened, and very soon the Soviet's real purpose in coming to London peeped out. On April 25 the All Russian Council of Trade Unions issued a statement that private property would never be restored, but that if Britain would grant the Soviet credits, "a moderate percentage" of them would be applied to paying some of Britain's claims. On April 26 Comrade Rakovsky, the leader of the Red delegates, sent a *communiqué* to the English newspapers, urging a loan as the only means of solving Russia's pre-war debts, but reiterating that the bankers' memorandum would never be accepted. On May 16 Reuter informed us that British official circles were quite satisfied with the course of the negotiations, but a difficulty had arisen over the mutual claims of the British and Soviet Governments. On May 20, that is the date of the telegram, the Red delegates pointblank asked the British for a loan; out of it they would pay back a lump sum to cover Russia's pre-war debts, but these must be pared down, owing to the general depreciation of Russian assets and no accumulation of interest could be allowed. The British delegates replied that their Government would regard sympathetically

any loan the Soviet might float in London, but certainly could not guarantee it. On May 27 the cables admitted that there was "a divergence of views with regard to the satisfaction of claims against Russia," the British delegation being unable to admit that she could not pay pre-war debts in full, if given time—about which there would be no difficulty. Great Britain was in no hurry; she merely wanted the Soviet to accept liability and that it would not. An interview was given in Moscow about this time by Comrade Krassin to Reuter's correspondent. He said that the Soviet was most anxious to attract British capital to Russia, "in view of the financial power of Great Britain and the importance of London as a money market, as well as of the high standard of British machinery and other branches of industry." But he also said that the Soviet state policy was to cut in on private industry wherever possible and he virtually admitted that it meant to get rid of foreign capital as soon as it should have served its turn. On June 25 the "Daily Telegraph" announced that the negotiations were in a state of "suspended animation." On July 11 it was announced that a treaty was being drafted, which would supersede the Krassin agreement of 1921, provide the Soviet with a loan of ten millions sterling and apparently allow Moscow to get possession of the Tsarist moneys held in London. On August 5 we are told that the Soviet object to this agreement because it would make them liable to restore property they have stolen—and your good Bolshevik is superior to the behests of the Eighth Commandment. On August 6 this difficulty has somehow been overcome—one would very much like to know how—and the Russian delegates sign.

There are four good reasons why the House of Commons rose in protest. First, the patching up of an agreement on the eve of the recess is an obvious electioneering dodge. The Labour Government has done nothing to fulfil its electioneering pledges, and it thinks, when Labour members are twitted therewith in their constituencies, that a Russian trade agreement, with vague promises of something to be repaid in the dim future, will be a clinching retort. Secondly, the House is angry at the obscurity which has veiled all the negotiations: again and again questioners have tried to get the veil lifted, but in vain: the "secret diplomacy" of bygone *régimes* was nothing to the impenetrability of Labour's. Thirdly, the House justly resents the idea of Government guaranteeing a loan, which simply means making the taxpayer do what no man of business would dream of doing. And lastly we cannot think that the House has ever taken kindly to the notion of treating with a Government of the stamp of the Soviet as an equal. The one bright spot in the course of the negotiations was when Mr. Davison, Labour member for Sheffield, asked in the House of Commons what precautions were being taken against propaganda, "to stop the Red delegates from being up to monkey tricks." He was reproved for using such language about the representatives of "a friendly Power"—save the mark. But one conceives that the House was grateful to him. To the overwhelming majority of the British people it has been most distasteful to have any dealings with the Bolsheviks. There is an old saying that you cannot touch pitch without being defiled.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

"Sour Grapes"

Herr Philipp Heineken, president of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, on his arrival in Plymouth from New York a few weeks ago, made some observations on the question of big ships which, to say the least, savour of sour grapes. Asked what in his opinion the general public wanted, he replied to the effect that what was looked for by the traveller today was safety and comfort, and not excessive size or speed. The statement is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that his own Company and the other great German shipping concern, the Hamburg-Amerika Line, when in the heyday of their power and glory, had no doubt whatever about the value of size and high speed. They strove and strove till they had obtained the Atlantic record for speed (a record which was wrested from them by the Mauretania) and up to the time of the outbreak of war they were striving their hardest to attain supremacy in the size of their vessels and the grandeur of their passenger accommodation. With the Vaterland and the Imperator (now sailing under the Stars and Stripes and the Red Ensign respectively) they achieved their ambition before the outbreak of war; and it was only the onset of that cataclysm that prevented their attaining even further supremacy in this direction with the Bismarck. All of these three great ships were handed over to the Allies, and now the worthy Herr Heineken would like to make out that they were no good anyway. It may be that the present is not the best time for the operation of these giant liners, but responsible opinion in the United Kingdom (where they really do know something about ships and their operation) is that the day when the very large and very fast ship will come into its own again is not very far away; and Germany's present efforts in rebuilding her merchant marine and in regaining her old power on the seas of the world leave no doubt that eventually she will be as much in the running for records in speed and size as she was before the war nullified her already great achievements in that direction.

The Passion for Peerage

The other day one of our readers wrote of the Bolshevik delegates having been received by the King at Buckingham Palace as if it must somehow be regarded as whitewashing the Soviet for ever and a day—on the old principle, no doubt, of touching for the "King's evil." Less philo-Bolshevik people probably thought of it as a matter of political convention, the sort of think a constitutional monarch has to submit to, and wished that His Majesty could have been spared the necessity of receiving the representatives of his consin's murderers. But a writer in the "Outlook," of London, lets out a secret which puts a very harmless construction on the whole business.

Serious students of Downing Street *communiqués*, he writes, had imagined that the real interest of the Bolshevik delegation was a loan from the City or the British Government; whereas what they really want is to shake hands with "a real English lord." (One touch of snobbery makes the whole world kin.) "Comrade Kutuzoff" has been quite frank about it in the "*Izvestia*;" but the problem was a more difficult one than I had thought. They were disappointed when Lady Cynthia Mosley gave a party in their honour to discover that no real lords were to grace the reception, and accordingly they did not trouble to put on clean collars; but when Commander Kenworthy entertained them, and a live peer was promised at last, it was felt that nothing less than "a clean starched collar" was required; I suppose if a Duke had been on the menu they might have run to a clean shirt without compromising their principles. There is more in this business of titles than one had supposed—the connexion between clean linen and the aristocracy had never occurred to me before.

For Buckingham Palace we may infer that the delegates even risked taking a bath. But who was the historical personage who "did dearly love a lord"? Even the high-toned, whole-souled Bolshevik is not proof, and after being received at Buckingham Palace, one imagines that Comrade Rakovsky went back to Moscow in the most benign temper.

The Kuomintang Note

It is to be hoped readers will not be deterred by the length of the Kuomintang manifesto, of which we pubbsh a translation, from reading this most remarkable document. At the present juncture in Chinese affairs it appears to be of special importance. The Shanghai branch of the party had taken umbrage at certain remarks in a letter from the Council to the Senior Consul and had written to Canton suggesting that it should take reprisals and call a general strike. Headquarters in Canton wrote back, strongly discountenancing "narrow and violent anti-foreign" views as harmful to society and damaging to China's international prestige. The real anti-foreignism, it points out, is to be found in Peking circles, which the foreigners treat as if they were their friends. There is a curious story of China's military men accepting supposed inspiration from a long-deceased Chinese hero, and a good deal of argument that the Kuomintang have always been scrupulously careful to protect foreign life and property. Also the Shanghai branch are reminded that there is no need to fit the words of the Council's letter to themselves. A good many people in reading this manifesto will no doubt exclaim "Is Saul also among the prophets?" But we see no reason for not accepting it as a perfectly sincere utterance. As regards the claim that the Kuomintang did its utmost to protect foreign life and property in 1911, we also see no reason to doubt it. We cannot recall any instance of foreigners or their property suffering either in 1911 or in 1913—if there were such, at least it was trivial compared with what has occurred in the past two or three years. Granting that the manifesto is a deliberate bid by the Southern party for foreign sympathy, we need not think the worse of it for that. There is no reason for being so much in love with the Peking administration—which Canton certainly has good grounds for calling illegal—that the Powers might not have space for a little sympathy with its opponents: and in these days when assaults on foreigners are unhappily prevalent we may as well not be too hasty to turn the cold shoulder on those who reveal a different spirit.

Old Age Pensions

The Labour Government of Great Britain did not have any difficulty with its proposals for the reform of the old age pensions system. Published in detail at the beginning of the last week in June they went through the House of Commons two days later without a division, all parties being pledged to the main point, that is, removal of what is known as the thrift disqualification. Under the old system a pensioner did not get the full 10s. a week, if he had any other income, which was simply another way of dissuading him from ever attempting to save anything. The new proposals do not remove the income disqualification altogether, or make the pension available to all persons over 70, irrespective of private income. To do so, apart from being open to other objections, would have entailed a burden on the Exchequer which would be quite indefensible in the present circumstances. What the Chancellor's measure means is in effect that private income up to 25s. a week will not interfere with the receipt of a full 10s. pension, provided that 15s. out of the 25s. comes from sources other than earnings. Without placing too heavy a burden on the national purse, this reform removes the system, and brings within its scope many thousands whose sole disqualification has hitherto been that they have been thrifty enough to put by a little out of their wages for their old age. That is mere justice, and a measure which tends to restore the incentive to saving must be beneficial. The cost of the reform is estimated at £4 millions in the first year, rising later on to £7 millions or more.

Tinker Tinker

Travellers from Shanghai to Mokanshan on Thursday, July 31, had an uncomfortable experience. One of them writes:—

The train got in in good time (Hangchow). We rushed to the launch and found a band of men with all the machinery out, the floor up, etc., and were told we could not come on "engine have spoil." Insisted on getting on as the party could not stand there in the sun, the heat being terrible. The party began to talk of taking the 2 p.m. train back to Shanghai, Then the down launch from Mokanshan came in, and after a time the passengers were transferred, after which it was found that engine "was spoil too." Another long delay about an hour and a half. Got up the mountain very late. Deplorable state of affairs.

Of course the whole trouble is that the engineer will not let the engine alone. He is for ever tinkering with it and the more sweetly it runs the more he appears to suspect it of malign plottings and pulls it about until it is no wonder that the poor thing loses temper and goes on strike. The railway authorities have tried everything, fining the engineers and sacking them, but in vain. Two years ago a friend of ours, who knows a lot about combustion engines, threatened the engineer with horrible pains and penalties if he touched the engine after starting it, and the boat had peace. But the average traveller, knowing himself ignorant, is afraid to take the risk of doing that.

Workers and War

The last budget of notes from the International Federation of Trades Unions—always interesting to read even if one does not agree with it—contains an article by Fred Bramley, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, very appropriate to the anniversary we were remembering yesterday. He says:—

The last great war involved the employment of over 50,000,000 able-bodied members of the working class in the degrading and brutal task of human slaughter.

The wage-earners were called from the fields, factories and workshops of Europe to engage in the task of scientific murder because their masters, social, industrial and political, had quarrelled.

The casualties caused by this disastrous mixture of crime and blunder left countless millions to mourn the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers. Over 7,500,000 of the strongest and most promising of the young men of the nations engaged in the struggle were left dead on the field of battle. In addition over 12,500,000 were wounded, thousands of them so seriously as to destroy their physical and mental capacity beyond repair.

The blood cost of what we hope will be the last of our Capitalist wars must also be counted, together with the almost universal economic paralysis arising from the war.

The workers more than any other class suffer the tragic consequences of war. They also, more than any other class, provide the means which make war possible: by their unanimous refusal to provide men and to produce equipment, and transport material, they could make war impossible. Universal peace will never be secured by moral reasoning or pious resolutions. It will come from the refusal of the wage-earners to participate in a game in which they become the helpless pawns of the unscrupulous criminals who leave them to bleed, work and pay for the folly and crimes of others.

All this is very pretty—or very ugly—but it leaves out of account two important factors: first, that Capital has every bit as much motive for disliking war as Labour, possibly more; Secondly, that when a man's country is in danger he is driven by mean and sordid motives of patriotism which doubtless are incomprehensible to pure and lofty thinkers like Mr. Bramley to fight for it. One notes that the International Federation of Trades Unions is organizing an international anti-war demonstration for September 21 next. It would be rather amusing if Capital organized a similar demonstration for the same day.

The Emperor and an M. P.

We publish to-day Mr. R. F. Johnston's most interesting and trenchant reply to the unfounded and slanderous attack made by Mr. Li Shieh-yang M.P., on the Manchu Emperor and, in passing, on Mr. Johnston himself. No one who has read the article will grudge the time spent in doing so, and assuredly it must be felt that such a reply was entirely necssary. Under existing conditions in China it was impossible to leave Mr. Li's venomous attack unnoticed. Circumstances might arise at any moment when, popular feeling running high, it would only be remembered that such accusation had been made, and the Emperor's life might easily be endangered. One cannot help thinking that the political conditions of the day are at the bottom of Mr. Li's onslaught. As the failure of the republican *régime*, or what pretends to that name in China, becomes more glaringly conpicuous, men's minds are turning more and more to the idea of a monarchy as the only refuge from the intolerable anarchy which everywhere prevails. Everything that is heard of His Majesty Hsuan Tung disposes the public to think sympathetically of the last of the Ching Emperors; and just as Milton was compelled, after the beheadal of Charles I, to remonstrate with the people on their unaccountable sorrow at that tragedy, so perhaps Mr. Li conceives himself similarly appointed to do the best he can to blacken the Emperor's character, and disgust the Chinese people with him. Let it be said at once that we are not trying to thrust His Majesty or any other Emperor down China's throat. We are merely trying to get at what may have been the motive in Mr. Li's mind. Whatever that motive may have been, he has been guilty of an inexcusable slander of suggesting falsehoods, the truth of which could easily have been ascertained, and incidentally, of libelling Mr. Johnston himself, whom he presents to the Chinese as using his position in order to intrigue for a monarchical restoration. No more telling exposure could well be imagined than that we have published from Mr. Johnston. It only remains for Mr. Li to do what his position as a member of Parliament requires, and that is to apologize for his unfounded charges as publicly as he delivered them.

Wireless for Lifeboats.

The advances of science and engineering have removed many of the dangers attendant upon travel at sea that were so prevalent so recently as a quarter of a century ago, and statistics published last year by Sir Westcott Abel, chief surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, proved that travelling by sea is now probably attended by less risk than any other method of journeying from one point to another. However, whatever shipbuilding science and its allied spheres of activity may do, disasters at sea can never wholly be eliminated, and for that reason every additional factor for ensuring further safety to those who travel by ship is strongly to be encouraged. Wireless on ships has done wonders and is doing wonders, but even wireless, greatly as it has progressed, has not reached its limit of development. Among its latest applications to the cause of safety is its installation in ships' lifeboats and some remarkable specimens of this apparatus are, we understand, now being demonstrated at Wembley. Although the importance of the apparatus has been realized for some years, the recent disaster to the Clan MacMillan in the Bay of Bengal has given the matter added importance, and has emphasized the desirability of ships' lifeboats being equipped with wireless so as to enable them to communicate their whereabouts. It will be remembered that when the crew of the ship in question took to their boats there was for some time much anxiety as to their safety; and the same position arose with regard to the ill-fated Trevessa. Australia has for some time set the world a lead on this question, for all of the passenger-carrying vessels of the Commonwealth Line (the "Bay" class of vessels) have, for more than three years, been provided with at least two motor lifeboats, each of which is completely equipped with modern wireless apparatus; while the P. & O. liner to be launched, the Rasmak, has a lifeboat fitted with the very latest apparatus, including the direction-finder. We shall doubtless hear more of this question of wireless for ships' lifeboats in the near future, though, so far as the majority of passenger-carrying vessels in Chinese waters are concerned, a start will have to made by equipping the vessels themselves. That is by far the most urgent consideration for those who travel in China Coast ships.

MR. Chen Lu, Chinese Minister to France, reports regarding the proposed exchange of ambassadors, that the French Government has replied that the time is not yet ripe for taking such a step.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

GRAVE NEWS OF THE STRIKE AT SHAMEEN

Statement of the Course of Negotiations and Concessions Offered to Strikers by British and French Municipal Councils

The following account of the course of the strike and the negotiations which so nearly succeeded was issued for publication in Canton on July 26. By the vagaries of the post it has just reached this office.

In view of the intensive propaganda and consequent distortion of facts adopted in the Chinese local papers, it was decided that, while negotiations tended towards an early settlement, information should not be made public. The versions given in the local papers in English being so inaccurate as to be obvious propaganda, the following statement as to the facts is now issued.

No approach of any kind was made by those discontented with the new Traffic and Pass Regulations until after July 15, when the strike had commenced. When Mr. Tam Lai-ting, together with Mr. Ma Chui-chun (Director of the Government arsenal), approached Colonel Crosse, (the Chairman of the British Municipal Council) with a view to mediating for the purpose of a settlement, Colonel Crosse explained at the time that, as Chairman of the British Council, such a position would be difficult, and that he could only accept provided his efforts in this direction were not confused with his duties as Chairman.

Interview with Dr. C. C. Wu.

On the evening of the 16th Mr. Ma asked Colonel Crosse if he would accompany him and Mr. Tam to interview Mr. C. C. Wu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who had agreed, he said, to mediate on behalf of the strikers. On the morning of the 16th a discussion took place, at which Mr. Wu stated that the origin of the feeling aroused by the Regulations was certain correspondence which had taken place between the British Consul-General and the Civil Governor, to which Colonel Crosse replied that was a question he was not in a position to discuss. Mr. Wu further stated that had the Regulations been published at a different time the present difficulty would probably not have arisen: that he had not been in personal touch with the strikers, and that he would ascertain from them their views: he also asked Colonel Crosse to return in the evening to learn the result of such an inquiry. Colonel Crosse called on Mr. Wu at 6.30 p.m., when Mr. Wu informed him that the dispute centred itself on the XII Pass Regulation, which formed the elaboration of Number Nine of the Traffic Regulation. He said that the strikers raised no point as to the Traffic Regulations, but that he himself had objections to certain portions, of which he gave detail, consisting of four minor portions of paragraphs. He considered, however, that the Traffic Regulations were unnecessary and irksome as a whole. Colonel Crosse said he thought there would be no difficulty in amending the portions considered undesirable, and Mr. Wu, having studied the Traffic Regulations, considered that this was sufficient. He informed Colonel Crosse that the strikers had not yet returned with their views.

Strikers' Demands.

At this moment the return of the strikers was announced, and they were shown into a different room. Mr. Wu proceeded alone and interviewed them, returning in a short while with a paper which he translated, and asked Colonel Crosse to take down as being the terms which the strikers demanded.

These were:

(1) Abolition of the 12 Police Permit Regulations.

(2) The usual terms of re-instatement, including pay while on strike.

(3) The gates to remain open up to 12 midnight.

(4) That house servants should finish work at 9 p.m., unless guests were being entertained.

He asked Colonel Crosse if he would like to see the strikers, as they were there, and Colonel Crosse replied in the affirmative. The following points were then brought out: the main point of objection in the Pass Regulations was that of the photograph. The strikes also stated that in the past servants had not been required to have a pass to leave Shameen: this was pointed out to be incorrect. Colonel Crosse said that the question of the closing of the gates was not a matter subject to dispute, the question turning on the use of passes after they were shut. The strike leaders had no clear idea as to the present customary hour of closing the gates.

Colonel Crosse also pointed out that the question of ceasing work at 9 o'clock was one as between employer and employee, and could not be dealt with en masse. Subsequently in the evening Messrs. Ma and Tam informed Colonel Crosse that the strikers had dropped the questions of the hour of ceasing work and the hour of closing the gates.

On the 18th a further interview with Mr. C. C. Wu took place, when, at the request of Messrs. Ma and Tam, M. de la Prade, the Consul-General for France, and Chairman of the French Municipal Council, joined Colonel Crosse as mediator on the side of the Shameen residents Conversation mainly repeated that of the day before, but included complaints as to the unrestrained attitude of the Chinese Press, and refusal to publish an interview given by Colonel Crosse explaining the situation. At this interview Mr. Wu stated that he had not been invited to mediate on behalf of the strikers, whereupon M. de la Prade and Colonel Crosse withdrew.

Offer to the Strikers.

As the result of these interviews, the following offer was conveyed to the strikers by Mr. Tam Lai-ting:

(1) That the new pass regulations due to come into force on August 1 should be cancelled, automatically continuing the old pass regulations, but that the addition of one photograph to the pass thereby required should be made.

(2) Minor alterations to the Traffic Regulations suggested by Mr. Wu should be accepted.

(3) Reinstatement of private servants and employees should be encouraged, but could not be forced.

(4) The case of public employees would be fully investigated, and decided according to the circumstances.

On the morning of the 19th Mr. Tam returned and stated that the addition of the photograph was a crucial difficulty. This was considered at a joint Council meeting, and after discussion, it was decided that the suggestion that the pass with photograph for passing the gates after they were closed should be applied to foreigners and Chinese alike, and should be conveyed to the strikers through the mediators. The mediators having reported that the terms were now acceptable, the Joint Councils decided that the strike leaders should be invited to attend a meeting in Shameen for settlement of the strike.

A meeting was held on Sunday, the 20th, at 11 a.m., when, in addition to the French and British Consul General and Councils, Messrs. Tam Lai-ting and Mr. Ma Chui-chun were present. Three delegates of the strikers attended. They presented a paper, which, they said, stated their terms, which were as follows:

(1) Final abolition of the new Police Permit Regulations, and all other unequal treatment.

(2) All Chinese employees to be reinstated, and the strike not to be used as a pretext to dismiss them.

(3) Pay to be continued to Chinese employees during the strike, and not docked.

(4) Both gates to be open until 11 p.m.; after that time employers to be responsible for procuring passage for their employers.

(5) All work to stop on Shameen at 9 p.m. at the latest, except on dinner party nights.

Concessions Held Out.

The French Consul-General next explained to the Delegates that as a result of the conversation which had taken palce between the mediators of both sides, the Shameen Consuls were prepared to make the following concessions to the employees:

(1) They would cancel the new Police Permit Regulations, known to the Chinese as the twelve New Clauses, thus returning to the old Regulations that after the gates are closed no Chinese may enter or leave Shameen, unless he is in possession of a special police permit.

(2) Equal treatment of foreigners and Chinese should be secured by such permits being required universally. In the case of yearly permits one photograph would be required to be affixed to the permit. No one, however, could be forced to take out such permits. Temporary passes could be issued for one night, and these would not require a photograph. The application of these new conditions would be made simultaneous for foreigners and Chinese alike. The strikers' delegates objected to the photograph, stating that only criminals in China were required to be photographed. The French Consul-General pointed out that he had thousands of photographs of Chinese who required passports, and that he was aware that car drivers in Canton carried licences bearing their photographs. To this statement there was no reply.

The delegates raised the point of temporary passes, and asked that they should be issued by employers, and not by the Councils, to which the Councils replied that such passes must bear the stamp of the Council, but could be issued through employers, provided numbers were strictly limited to, say, one a week. The delegates said that this point must be referred. They then, leaving the point, raised the question of reinstatement, and asked for a guarantee that all would be reinstated. and would receive pay for the period of the strike. The British Consul-General pointed out that he could give no such guarantee, but he would ascertain the wishes of the community and inform the strikers as regards private servants. No question of public employees was raised.

A mass meeting was held in the evening, and resulted in a unanimous vote that all servants should be reinstated, except (as agreed by the delegates) in cases of misbehaviour on leaving.

As regards payment of wages, 72 per cent. were in favour, while 28 per cent. were against. It was agreed that this could only hold good if they returned within reasonable time, i. e., 24 hours after the meeting with the delegates on July 21. This was conveyed to the delegates at a second conference held in the afternoon of the 21st. At that meeting the terms as then standing were laid before the delegates, who had previously, through their mediators, accepted the principle of four temporary passes a month as a maximum. In regard to the workers affected by the 28 per cent. unwilling to pay wages for the period of the strike, the mediators kindly undertook to raise a fund to cover this.

Police Case Apart

Thus the situation as to a settlement was as follows:—

(1) Traffic Regulations would remain, with minor amendments.

(2) The Police Permit Regulations would be cancelled, the principle of the photograph on the pass would be retained, but the concession to apply to Chinese and foreigners alike. (This concession was agreed to at a meeting of the Consular Body before it was suggested to the delegates.)

(3) A limited number of temporary passes would cover emergencies.

(4) The question of reinstatement and pay during the strike of public servants (other than police) would come under this head. The case of the police would be fully investigated, and dealt with according to the circumstances.

The actual terms offered were as follows.

1. Cancellation of new Police Permit Regulations.

2. Passes with photograph, valid for one year, optional, to be applied simultaneously to foreigners and Chinese.

3. Provisional passes, without photograph, to be obtained through employer, limited to four a month, obligatory, after gates closed for night, for both foreigners and Chinese who have no yearly pass.

4. Reinstatement of private employees agreed to by meeting, payment of wages by at least 72 per cent. provided immediate return to work.

1. Return to work at once.

2. No reprisals on Chinese who stayed in Shameen.

To be accepted *en bloc* within 24 hours.

The Final Split

The delegates raised the question of the reinstatement of the police, and insisted on this point. It was explained that the police could not be allowed to strike, and that police who did so could not be entrusted in the future with the public safety. The Chinese delegates stated that the police should be reinstated because they had left their posts under compulsion. This, it was stated on the other side, was well known. Agreement on this point could not be reached, although the delegates intimated that they would be satisfied with technical reinstatement, i.e. that having been reinstated, they could afterwards be dismissed. The latter course could not be accepted, and the delegates withdrew. Subsequently a letter was received from them rejecting the five terms *en bloc*, on the ground that these were at variance with their own terms previously presented.

The British and French Consuls interviewed Mr. C. C. Wu on July 22, and pointed out the responsibility of the Canton authorities for the present situation. Mr. Wu suggested that the police should be reinstated on condition that it be recognized that they were not allowed to strike in future. This, however, did not prove acceptable either to the two Consuls or to the Councils.

Peking, July 30.

Prospects of an early settlement of the Shameen strike are hopeful, according to official telegrams, received in Peking to-day, which indicate that public opinion is crystallizing against continuance of the dispute. The attitude of the strikers themselves appears to favour a settlement, notwithstanding the efforts of a small section of agitators who are doing their utmost to prevent the reaching of an agreement.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Agitators Threatening Violent Measures

Canton, July 31.

Since July 29 the Chinese stevedores in Canton have stopped serving British steamers. Unless a settlement of the Shameen strike comes within a day or two, it is understood that the committee in charge of the strike will agitate for an economic boycott against British firms, induce the Chinese labourers at the Taikoo wharf to declare a sympathetic strike, and influence all Chinese seamen to desert British vessels. The committee has also issued a warning against strikers returning to their employers who might have removed their offices from Shameen to the native city. The Canton military authorities have granted the strikers permission to use the Hoichu Theatre as their headquarters. The committee appears to be well organized. It has special sections in charge of general affairs, confidential business, correspondence, statistics and press service, finance, social relations, food relief, solicitation for funds, and publicity. The committee has succeeded in enlisting the help of the theatrical people and school girls to assist its financial campaign among the public for support.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Police Reinstatement the Crux: Employees Generally Said to Be Tired of Fight

Hongkong, Aug. 2.

The managers and compradores of foreign firms are mediating for a settlement of the Shameen strike. The strikers are insisting on complete reinstatement as a *sine qua non*. Cargo is accumulating in foreign godowns owing to the refusal of the coolies to handle it.

It is believed that the Shameen employees are entirely out of sympathy with the whole strike movement.

The reinstatement of the Chinese policemen (Lukongs) is the most difficult obstacle to a settlement. The residents of Shameen, the Consuls, and the British and French Municipal Councils refuse to revise their decision regarding the Lukongs.

It is said that the foreign firms are suffering a comparatively small loss owing to the dislocation of trade through the strike, the Chinese dealers being the largest sufferers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Terms of Settlement Refused by Malcontents: Hope Not Abandoned

Peking, Aug. 4.

The terms for the settlement of the Shameen strike, which were supposed to be the result of an exchange of views between the Chinese and foreign authorities in that region, were submitted to a meeting of the strikers on July 30, according to a foreign telegram sent from Shameen on that day. Acceptance of the terms would have meant bringing the strike to an end, but the strikers refused the terms. The strong attitude they adopted was unexpected. It was attributed locally to the belief on the part of the strikers that the foreign authorities were divided in opinion regarding the proposed terms of settlement.

This impression might have been the result of an editorial that had appeared in a Hongkong paper recommending the authorities concerned to reinstate the Shameen police. Hope of a settlement had not been abandoned, however, and mediation was being carried on by certain foreigners and Chinese.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HUNGHUTZE ACTIVE ON SUNGARI

Attack on River Steamer Effectively Repulsed by Return of Firing

Harbin, July 30.

The river steamer Kwangchang, belonging to the Bank of Tsitsihar, arrived yesterday in Harbin from the upper reaches of the Sungari. It appears that on her outward trip, when 90 versts from Harbin, a band of about 40 *hunghutze* appeared on the bank of the river and poured volleys of bullets into the steamer. The guard on the steamer replied with their rifles and a small gun and caused the bandits to cease fire. There were no casualties on the steamer.

On her return trip the vessel met a band of *hunghutze* at the same spot, but, evidently recognizing the steamer as the one that had so effectually routed them before, the robbers did not attack her.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA

U. S. Experts to Conduct Explorations in the Northern Provinces

Washington, July 12.

The Department of Agriculture announces that Dr. P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and his son, Mr. J. H. Dorsett, Collaborator with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will sail from San Francisco on the President Wilson on July 22 for Shanghai to conduct agricultural explorations in the provinces of Chihli and Shensi and in Manchuria. They will spend two or three years making intensive studies of agricultural conditions and the principal crops with a view to ascertaining in what way a mutual exchange of seeds and plants can be brought about between China and the United States.—Reuter's American Service.

THE Peking Government has found it necessary to circularize the provincial authorities pointing out that the 8th article of the National Constitution guarantees to every Chinese citizen "the secrecy of letters and correspondence which shall not be violated, except in accordance with law." Therefore the recent practice of censoring mail must be stopped unless martial law has been declared.

COUNTRY WEST OF TIENTSIN ONÈ VAST STRETCH OF WATER

Tientsin in Imminent Danger of Inundation: All the Districts Westward Flooded and No Outlet to Sea

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 29.

There have been so many reports in the last month concerning the impending danger to Tientsin that I took the opportunity yesterday of investigating the situation at first hand. For many, many days Peking has received reports that Tientsin's to-morrow meant flood—and flood on a much bigger scale than the visitation of 1917. Yet the heavens have closed for only about a week in the last month, and at the time of writing have seemingly opened another reservoir.

The people in Tientsin, I found, are preparing themselves actively for the encroachment of flood waters over the city. They were making their preparations yesterday amid downpours that held no promise of exhaustion. Many have moved their goods from the basements and ground floors to upper storeys, and a few are building dykes round their houses. The engineers I spoke to were not disposed to share in the general alarm. Yet according to their showing, the height of the Hai Ho, to which an area of over 85,000 square miles (the area of Great Britain) is tributary, had reached a record level, 18.35 feet when I was in Tientsin.

A Vast Accumulation.

That is bad enough in itself, but it is nothing when compared with the height of the waters still to be negotiated to the sea. The volume of the up-country waters is immense, and growing in momentum. The waters at the bridge just outside the Tientsin railway station are no less than eight feet lower than those 12 miles up the river at a point called Yangliuching, which is situated on one of the feeders to the Hai Ho. The other feeders—and they converge on the Hai Ho near Yangliuching from north, south and west—are almost equally swollen with the flood waters of half-a-dozen rivers. This is sufficient to indicate the vast accumulation of water in the hinterland seeking its regular outlet at Tientsin. On top of this, the countryside for hundreds of square miles in the basins of the tributaries is flooded, while the rain continues to fall incessantly, washing clear the rain-soaked earth remaining uncovered by water into the channels. The rains now falling, therefore, bring wholesale floods much nearer than would ordinary rains, much of which is of course absorbed before they develop flood tendencies.

What is being done to prevent what may be a catastrophe to Tientsin? If the authorities had taken action right at the start of the floods, they might have been able, with the aid of an army of coolies, to build a rude canal from the Hsi Ho to the sea as an alternative channel to the Hai Ho. But there was no indication that the rains were to develop into the present floods; and, in addition, it would have been next to impossible, not only to mobilize the vast aggregate of labour required, but to persuade the villagers and farmers that such operations were in their best interests. Now it is suggested that the Hsi Ho should be breached, allowing the flood waters to flow seaward willy-nilly over the intervening country. However, the Civil Governor, Wang Cheng-ping will not allow the plan to be put into execution, saying that he will not arbitrarily flood the villages south of Tientsin for the benefit of Tientsin. The Chinese authorities, instead of breaching the Hsi Ho, are employing thousands of labourers in the task of strengthening the the south bank of the Taching Ho night and day, working frantically to prevent the submerging of their homes. Their nightly vigil may at any time be interrupted by the overflow of the Taching on the south as well as the north. On top of the dyke they look out on a horizon-stretch of water covering fields and villages, in which men were sharing in the common task of agricultural employment four weeks ago. Now most of them are on the south side of the river, working to save the holdings of the farmers on the dry bank. If these heavy rains keep on, it is doubtful whether they will see them much longer; they will disappear from sight as they did in 1917. It is this area that will eventually be the center of the famine belt. In the spring the winter sowing was killed by drought, now the autumn and winter crops are ruined by floods. It is a question whether there will be any crop next spring.

Too Great a Responsibility

In consequence of the Civil Governor's refusal to release the Hsi Ho, a greater and greater strain is put on the Hai Ho, which, by the labours of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, has already done noble work in trying to drain the excessive rainfall to the ocean. Incidentally, many foreigners whose property is endangered by the floods are not so ready to criticize Wang Cheng-ping as one might suppose. They understand his position in refusing to incur the responsibility of deluging the southern territory with the surplus waters of the Hai Ho feeders. Even if he had ordered the cutting of the dykes, there would have been further obstructions to overcome before the waters could have found their way to the sea. The Tientsin-Pukow line is the first. On the east side of this line, the villagers, no doubt aware of the misery in store for their luckless fellow-provincials in the northwest, are blocking all the culverts under the embankment, and in other ways showing their determination to try to stem any onrush that shows any inclination to sweep over their land.

One is under no illusion as to their action in the event of the order being given that it be purposely flooded. Then there are the outer and inner dykes of the Grand Canal that would keep back for a time any onrushing torrent. At the same time, the release of flood waters from the Hsi Ho to the railway embankments would relieve Tientsin of a good deal of anxiety, but at the expense of much life and property in the inundated area, full accounting for which would undoubtedly be taken at the first opportune moment.

2,000 Villages Inundated.

The Yung Ting Ho, which flows through the country between Peking and Tientsin, is perpetually shifting its course. It has never really had a proper bed; it flows along a shelf with the surrounding country under its malign shadow. When floods come, the river in certain parts of its course simply tips over, leaving the people to wait patiently for a return to normal conditions, when they try to move the river back to its former course. Now it is pursuing its erratic way over the whole countryside, fed by the relentless rain and the drainage from the higher levels.

With the terrified villagers, augmented by coolie labour, working on the dykes throughout the entire Hai Ho system, the outlook for Tientsin in the opinion of many people is alarming. The discharge of the Hai Ho is inevitably increasing, and another grave factor is the presence of considerable bodies of silt which may soon impede the smooth passage of the waters, forcing them over the banks. It is said that one can now go by boat from Paotingfu to Tientsin and that throughout the entire province over 2,000 villages have been inundated.

Reconnoitring by Aeroplane

Peking, Aug. 1.

A party, including famine relief and Chihli River Commission officials, correspondents and a cinematographer, this morning flew over the flooded areas of Peking and Tientsin in an aeroplane placed at their disposal by the Director of Aviation.

The party was piloted to the north ridge of the Hsi Ho, which yesterday rose to the 1917 maximum. Seen perilously near, the top of the dykes and the railways did not appear to be in immediate danger though the water was lying at the foot of the embankments on both sides for many miles. Most of the villages were high and dry but it was evident that the farmers will be hard hit.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IN ADDITION TO THE MAINSTREAMS SHOWN AROVE THE COUNTRY IS INTERSECTED BY MANY SMALL CREEKS. THE LITTLE DOTS DENOTE MARSHY GROUND. EXISTING CHANNELS TO THE SEA ARE UTTERLY INADEQUATE TO CARRY OFF EXCESS WATER.

River Lower Through Bursting of Hsih-ho Dyke

Tientsin, Aug. 3.

The Hsi-ho dyke burst this morning near Yangliuching, flooding the depression to the South between the Grand Canal and the Hsi Ho. As an immediate result Tientsin's river is a foot lower and it is anticipated that this relief will continue for four days when the depression will be filled. The water is then expected to burst the Grand Canal dykes and flow to the sea.

Heavy rains continue up-country. Tientsin had 2¾ inches of rainfall this morning. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin's Increasing Anxiety

Peking, Aug. 5.

Fairly heavy rain during the last two nights and unsettled showery weather to-day are causing increasing anxiety with regard to Tientsin, while the country districts between Peking and Tientsin are suffering severely. The oldest foreign residents of Peking decribe the weather as unprecedented, there having been only a few fine days in six weeks.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Bridge of Boats Swept Away.

Tientsin, Aug. 5.

A bridge of boats over the Hai Ho was carried off yesterday evening by the force of the current. It is variously estimated that between 10 and 20 coolies working on it were drowned. The boats drifted against the Austrian Bridge, where the authorities destroyed them by burning them.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at the meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday brought forward the question of the legality of the so-called prize bond issues, contending that these were in reality merely lotteries, says Reuter. The Ministry recommends suppression of these issues without regard to the persons or bodies by whom they are being promoted, in accordance with the Lottery Suppression Mandate issued in 1922. The Cabinet concurred and instructions were given to the Ministries of Finance, Interior and Agriculture and Commerce to make full investigations into the matter with a view to rigid suppression in future.

AEROPLANE INSPECTION OF FLOODS IN CHIHLI PROVINCE

Famine Relief and River Commission Officials' Bird's-eye View of Devastated Districts: Villagers Guarding the Dykes: Crops Completely Ruined

Peking, Aug. 4.

Due to the generosity of the Director-General of Aviation in making a large passenger aeroplane available, and to the no less commendable action of Mr. W. G. Northridge, who undertook to act as pilot (in spite of the fact that later on in the day he inaugurated a passenger service to Peitaiho), a party of ten, including Famine Relief Commission and Chihli River Commission officials, several correspondents and a cinematographer, were this morning given what may accurately be described as an armchair view from the air of the flooded areas between here and Tientsin. Not the whole of the area under water was seen—that would take considerable longer than the two and a half hours which the party spent in the air this morning—but the reconnaisance was wide enough in extent to give a very fair view of the general situation.

The investigators were fortunate in having with them Mr. S. Eliason, of the Chihli River Commission, who made a special trip down from Tientsin last night and brought with him an armful of charts and maps. Others specially interested in the results of the tour were Messrs. W. H. Mallory and F. S. Djang, Executive Secretary and Associate Executive Secretary, respectively, of the China International Famine Relief Commission, Peking.

After a perfect take-off from Nanyuan at 9 o'clock the plane flew over General Feng Yu-hsiang's camps, and followed along the Peking-Mukden railway as far as the outskirts of Tientsin. Turning to the westward, it then followed the Hai Ho up to Yang-lu-ching and returned towards Tientsin down the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Thence it made the journey back to Nanyuan by much the same route that was taken on the trip out.

Precautions Against Breaking of Hai Ho Dykes

Soon after the Peking-Mukden railway had been picked up the break in the dyke at Ho-lu-fa was seen to the westward. Shortly afterwards the plane was passing over the flooded country north of Laofa, where a big depression has been filled up by the water which has flowed through breaks in the Hai Ho dykes made at Tsaichun and elsewhere. Flying sometimes as low down as a hundred feet, the observers had an excellent view of the Hai Ho, which, according to Mr. Eliason, rose yesterday up to the 1917 maximum of 7.9 metres. It seemed to be about twice its normal width and was perilously near to the top of the dykes which are at present keeping it from brimming its banks. Eddies and swirls clearly discernible on the surface of the river here and there marked the swiftness of its flow. Near Yang-lu-ching, on the southern bank of the Hai Ho, groups of men were seen moving about like a colony of ants amongst a long line of little matsheds rigged up as temporary shelters. These were the farmers and villagers from the surrounding country and they were guarding the dykes with sandbags against the encroachment of the flood waters and with firearms against possible attempts on the part of other people to breach the dykes. These are the folk who would suffer inundation at once if the suggestion to breach the dykes of the Hai Ho at certain points near were carried cut. Expert opinion is that if they can manage to fight back the flood waters for the next three weeks they may be able to escape with little damage to their property, but if, on the other hand, the river should burst its bounds, then their fate will be worse than if the dykes had been allowed to be breached when the suggestion was first put forward some time ago. At all events, the people themselves seem quite determined to take a chance on it, however long the odds may be.

Tientsin's Surroundings

The precarious situation of the Red Bridge at Tientsin was clearly seen and it was noted that in this vicinity there were several houses partly under water. In the greater part of the area of several hundred square miles passed over this morning most of the houses seemed to have escaped this fate. This is due to the fact that nearly all the villages in the big river basins, where the threat of floods is a constantly present one, are built up on prominences which have now, in most instances, become islands between which the only possible communication is by means of sampans.

The railway lines seem to be in no immediate danger although for many miles the water is lapping along the foot of the embankments on both sides. One of the most extensive of the flooded areas is the basin of the Ta Ching Ho which, though the aeroplane merely skirted it, appeared like an inland sea. Even an aerial survey of the affected regions would take probably several days, but it was evident this morning that the farmers in the Peking-Tientsin district are going to have a pretty hard time of it this year and most likely next year as well. Owing to drought (a word which sounded strangely in the ears of those who saw the vast inundation this morning) the spring crops were poor; in many cases it is extremely unlikely that the present crop will ever be harvested and it is considered doubtful whether in some of the worst affected areas the water will have drained off sufficiently by the autumn to make possible the planting of the next one.

As regards Tientsin, the situation is still doubtful, but it is thought that if the flood waters do reach the city, they will do so gradually. In some cases, it was stated this morning, people living above the flood levels are making sandbag dykes around their houses, while others living in the lower areas are taking no precautions at all.

Measures for Flood Relief

A committee has been formed by the Ministry of Communications to deal with questions relating to flood relief. It is divided into two sections, one of which will be advisory and the other executive. Mr. Chuan Liang will be Chairman.

Mr. Liu Meng-hang, Governor of the Metropolitan Area, has sent a petition to the President asking for a special department to be formed under his control to attend to measures to prevent flooding in the area.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE KALGAN FLOODS

Labour Relief Scheme Started

Mr. T. Y. Yang, Assistant Engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, who was sent to Kalgan with a shipment of grain for administering relief there reports that a local international committee has been formed with the following personnel:—Honorary Chairmen: Mr. Chang Hsi Yuan, Tutung of Charhar, Mr. E. F. Stanton, U. S. Consul-General, Secretaries: Mr. Carl G. Soberbom, (Methodist Mission), Mr. Chang Wen-hsuen, (Bureau of Foreign Affairs); Treasurers: Mr. E. Vincent (Catholic Mission); Mr. Liu Shih Chung, (Charhar Finance Bureau); and Mr. Ingvald Hannevik, (Salvation Army); Mr. Chao Ching (Charhar Educational Bureau). This Committee will be the Kalgan Committee of the Chihli Provincial Committee of the Famine Commission.

Mr. Yang reports that several miles south of Kalgan, there are some villages which were heavily damaged. In order to adopt the labour relief policy of the Commission, Mr. Yang is now investigating the place and recruiting labourers with a view to carry out salvage projects in these damaged villages.

Flood reports recently received by the China International Famine Commission state that Kaoyang, Ihsion and Wangpoo are also flooded. Pao Tao is likewise in danger, as the South Grand Canal has risen.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Canadian Government has offered the post of Canadian Minister at Washington to Senator Belcourt.—Reuter.

NORTH CHINA'S ETERNAL DANGER FROM LACK OF PROPER WATER-COURSES

A Situation as if the Humber Were the Only Outlet for All the Rivers of England: Afforestation And New Channels to the Sea

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 30.

Whether Tientsin is flooded or not, the problem of the Hai Ho system will remain. It is a problem that develops in seriousness with the arrival of every flood season. The writer has not the technical information at hand, but it seems to him, after a cursory study of the conditions, strengthened by several talks with technical men, that the problem can best be visualized by imagining the Humber or some such channel as the solitary outlet for the river system of Great Britain. At any rate, an area equal to that of Great Britain is dependent on the Hai Ho, causing a situation fraught with increasing danger to the economic life of the whole province.

China's Rivers Unique.

Rivers in China are unlike the rivers of most other countries. They have a habit of wandering over the whole countryside, ever seeking fresh fields to devastate. One of the causes is the lack of the attention usually devoted to rivers to keep them pegged; another is the rapidly-increasing amount of siltage down to the rivers at every flood season. The Yung Ting Ho, instead of flowing along a regular course, elects a movable shelf as its bed, as disdainful of the surrounding country as the hanging gardens of Babylon must have been. This is well illustrated by a tile model of the Hai Ho system in the office of the Chihli River Commission on which the Yung Ting seems to bridge rather than cut the Peking-Tientsin area.

Such rivers, of course, have to scour their own channels, but even so it might not be impossible to train it to flow with some regard for stability. At present silt content in time of flood is no less than 15 per cent. As it is now discharging at the rate of 4,000 cubic metres per second, or a fourth of the discharge of the Yellow River in time of flood, the amount of silt now being brought down, must be tremendous.

This extraordinary situation is the result of north China's lack of forests, coupled with the deforestation pursued over the last half century. As Mr. Sowerby has said, we are rapidly approaching desert conditions in north China. Even where woods relieve the bare country, they are being rapidly shorn off the face of the earth by people who have an annual fuel problem to settle. Hence, considerable erosion takes place every year. There is no hold for the earth and the rivers are therefore fed not only by the rains but by the very hillsides.

Forestation Ideals.

The forestation of the Chihli territory on any large scale, however, seems well-nigh impossible. In addition to the rainfall, the trees have to be watered for two years at the rate of 20 gallons a year to ensure their life. Owing to periodical droughts, the work is always meeting with setbacks. For example, in Shansi province, where systematic forestation is being undertaken, last year's seedlings were decimated by the recent drought. It would need an army of coolies to forest the Western Hills alone; and it would need another army of guards to police the Hills after they had been covered. It would be years and years before the whole area could be covered sufficiently, even with this help, to prevent the rapid run-off of the rainfall that now takes place and to tighten the land.

If by some wild chance all this work could be accomplished for the benefit of posterity, it does not follow that floods would thereby be prevented. Forestation has many enthusiasts in China, and China needs forestation badly, but it is not likely that it would solve the problem of the floods in north China, as is sometimes asserted. Floods are abnormal occurrences, and the one from which this province is now suffering would have come, trees or no trees. Forests would have lessened the damage, but that is all. They would have broken the force of the first waters, they would have held the hillsides, but the subsequent floods would have run off as they are doing to-day.

Another Channel Needed.

The problem in north China seems to be concerned with the building of another channel to supplement the work of the Hai Ho. This could either follow the course of the Chin Chung Ho, emptying the flood waters of the Yung Ting Ho and the Pei Ho into the sea about 10 to 15 miles higher up the coast from the mouth of the Hai Ho, or it could be cut from the Hsi Ho south of the Hai Ho. If the latter course were adopted, then Tientsin's permanent safety would be almost assured. As it is, it lives under the perpetual menace of floods, and this year, owing to the immense aggregate of waters still to be drained off, cannot be certain of escaping a thorough wetting until the end of August.

Conservancy works in Chihli would cost millions of dollars. It could be raised only from such a fund as will be available from the surtaxes to be imposed on posts, telegraphs and other services. When the Government approved these charges, it was said that the funds would all go to the flood sufferers. What better relief could be put in hand than the construction of works destined to save them from a repetition of the disaster? The China International Famine Relief Commission and voluntary assistance could look after temporary means of relief. It would be wise policy on the part of the Government to announce its readiness to pool its surtax funds from posts and telegraphs with those it expects from the Customs. Providing the tariff powers assent to the request for permission to impose a surtax on the Customs, the combined funds would furnish the framework of the financial side of either of the conservancy schemes previously mentioned. (If the Yung Ting river is not returned to its proper course, by the way, there would be only one logical scheme, a channel south of Tientsin, and that would be the most beneficial.)

Labour Relief.

It is the policy of the Famine Relief Commission to dispose of their own funds, and any funds entrusted to them, in labour relief. This policy was adopted by the Red Cross during the famine of 1920 and 1921. In the letters to the Diplomatic Corps the point is made clear, as is another point more important to foreigners, namely, that the funds would be entirely under their supervision. Preliminary labour relief in the case of the coming famine will undoubtedly take the form of loans of grain, etc., to local associations. In the last two years, loans up to about two million dollars, the largest individual loan being a quarter of a million, have been advanced to various provincial organizations, and no loss has yet been sustained. In Hunan province they are advancing a loan in the shape of consignments of seed rice, to the account of a local land bureau. In Chihli and other provinces, when the famine comes, they will sink large sums of returnable money in similar advances.

Surtax for Bigger Scheme.

This way of handling relief would not eat into the funds contained in the surtax collections. It would leave them intact for the ambitious scheme of flood prevention works in this province. If the Powers allow the surtax in accordance with the suggestions made to them, both by the Government and the Commission, then the latter would most likely choose the Hai Ho scheme as the one offering the best opportunities for labour relief and for the accomplishment of the most good, and work in cooperation with the Chihli River Commission. If the Powers refuse to countenance the proposal, then there is little hope that it will ever be undertaken, for even ordinary conservancy work in these times is beyond the purse of the Central Government.

KUANGTUNG FLOODS RECEDING

But 3,000 Lives Estimated Lost and Extensive Relief Work Imperative

[illegible] DENT.

Hongkong, July 27.

It is likely that the much-dreaded flood in Canton proper may be averted, as the water inundating the western suburbs has receded considerably. Reports from Wuchow indicate that the water levels have fallen several feet there also. Information from eight of the affected districts in the Canton Delta, including Kohming, Kohyue, Fungcheun, Watnam, Loting, Sunhing, Takbing, and Namhoi, though not complete, of course, show that more than 49,000 mow of rice crops have been destroyed thus far.

Apart from the damage to houses, rough estimates give no less than 3,000 lives as having been lost. In the absence of any official figures along this line and as we have to depend wholly on reports by relief missions returning from the affected areas, a thorough knowledge of the exact loss in this flood will be impossible.

The relief work for the West River sufferers has been done chiefly by the Kuangtung Merchants Volunteer Corps, which is powerful enough to resist seizure of food stuffs by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries now unfed and at large in many parts of Kuangtung. The Volunteers despatch guards to all ships carrying supplies to the affected districts. Up to July 26 the Merchants Volunteer Corps had raised among the merchants more than $60,000 for the several expeditions of relief, and the fifth relief fleet was to have left last Sunday for the inner ports along the West River.

The Volunteers have been much encouraged in their relief work by the support, given by the Hongkong Chinese merchants. In addition to the $10,000 remitted to Canton a week ago, the Hongkong Chinese during the week ending July 26 sent up 1,352 bags of rice and another cheque for $10,000. In addition to food stuffs, medicine, and the like, the relief ships usually carry much materials for the repair of damaged dykes. With the Merchants Volunteers, the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company are also contributing funds and lending the services of launches and the good offices of their agencies.

FLOOD STILL MENACING HANKOW

Water Over the Bund in the Concessions: Situation Serious in Wuchang

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, July 26.

Although the Yangtze has ceased to rise for the present, it is feared that it may in a few days, causing further destruction. At present, the streets on the river side of the city are under water. Outside the Hanyang Gate, the "Chopsticks-Street" is under two feet of water. Along this street live the makers of chopsticks, who make their wares by cutting up large bamboo trees which have been floated down the Hsiang River from Hunan. Higher up, where the ground is lower, the water has entered the Wen Ch'ang Gate. In the same part, four hemp warehouses have suffered loss by partial destruction of their stores of raw material.

Above the city, an embankment flanking the river shows several weak places. Last Thursday the Governor made a personal tour of inspection in this part, and gave orders for these weak places to be repaired. Below the city, a long embankment stretches to Chinshan, 30 li (10 miles) down the river. This is reported to be sound enough; but the lowest parts of it are little more than a foot above the water-level, and it is feared that if a wind arose in a certain direction, the waves might be driven over, causing some amount of damage.

On the Hankow side, the river has flooded slightly over the bund pavement on all the concessions, the depth varying from three or four inches on the British Concession to six or seven in the Special Administration District (late German Concession). Lower down still, the Japanese Concession, which has been more seriously threatened, is protected by a temporary barrier of sandbags, reinforced with branches of trees.

Between Hankow and Hanyang the Han is flowing down swiftly, the "dragon water" being swelled by the heavy rains which have fallen up-country. To cross it now in a sampan is a perilous task. Small boats have to work their way close to the bank for a long way upstream, before they can row across, being carried downwards all the time as they make their way across the current. One boat with six or seven people on board was caught in the eddy of a whirlpool, and was unable to escape before it was sucked down, and all were drowned. A house on the bank of the Han in Hankow collapsed and fell into the stream; but fortunately this occurred during the day time, and no lives were lost.

One of the immediate problems facing the Wuchang military authorities, is the fact that many of the soldiers have not been paid for a long time. The worst sufferers in this respect are the men of the Second Mixed Brigade, who have not received any pay for 14 months. Other regiments can claim pay overdue for periods varying from eight or nine months down to three or four. It is calculated that the total amount of money due to the troops in Wuchang is $16,000. Governor Hsiao has sent telegrams both to Marshal Wu Pei-fu in Loyang and to the Central Government, asking for a grant of money at once to relieve the situation.

Dyke Bursts Near Wuchang

Wuchang, July 31.

One of the embankments near Wuchang has given way. It is the embankment which confines the lake on the northwest side of the city. Owing to its breaking, a great many fields have been flooded, in a belt of land which stretches toward Chinshan. Last year, this embankment was repaired at great expense by a native contractor who lives at Chinshan. The work was reported good, and guaranteed for two years. The said contractor has been arrested and taken to the Civil Governor's yamen, where his alleged misdeeds will be strictly inquired into.

Means are being taken by the Chinese authorities to bring some relief to the sufferers from the floods in Hupeh. Last Sunday, Governor Hsiao assembled at his yamên the chiefs of the various departments, and the Chianghan Taoyin, in order to discuss what measures might be taken. The first step was to collect the reports of the county magistrates detailing the amount of damage suffered in their respective districts. Each magistrate is to collect the Seng Shih's or squires of his neighbourhood, and get them to store the available rice for public distribution. Information is to be collected about those who have been the chief sufferers, and assistance is to be given at once to those whose need is immediate. The second step decided upon is to find employment in factories and workshops for those who have been rendered destitute. This is recognized as a project difficult to carry out, and the magistrates in the counties are asked to have an investigation carried out, to discover what poor people can be collected for such employment, and what employment can be found for them.

In reply to protests by the Chinese Emigrants' Association and Chinese Residents' Mutual Support Society in Japan, the Japanese authorities have issued a statement on the question of restricting the entrance of Chinese workmen into Japan. The Japanese Government, in prohibiting the entry of Chinese labourers, says the statement has no other object in view than to prevent the landing of undesirables without money and whose mode of life might give rise to an epidemic of dangerous diseases. If the class of emigrant improves, the Japanese Government will relax its vigilance. For the present, with the exception of loafers and unemployed coolies, who are strictly forbidden to land in Japan, those who wish to be admitted into the country must have a certain amount of money, guarantees of employment and passports.

TIMBER DESTRUCTION CAUSE OF FLOODS

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby's Agitation to Save Eastern Tombs Area Taken up in Parliament

Mr. Sowerby's article on forestry in China which appeared in the July issue of the "China Journal of Science and Arts," and in which he deprecated the destruction of the forests in North China, especially those in the Tung Ling or Eastern Tombs area of Chihli, northeast of Peking, was made the subject of a leader recently in the "Far Eastern Times" in Peking. At the session of Parliament on Saturday, July 18, a resolution was introduced calling attention to the destruction of the forests in the Eastern Tombs which had already taken place, and to the threatened destruction of the forests of the Western Tombs.

The following is a translation of a short article in the *"Ching Pao"* of July 20:—

"The Imperial Burial Ground of the Tsing Dynasty consists of eastern and western divisions in Chihli Province. There are altogether several hundred square miles of land covered with great forests, the value of which amounts to several hundred millions of dollars. At present there are a number of officers, who, after consulting with the old families of the Tsing Dynasty, tried to sell both the land and forests and convert the money so gained to their own use. The citizens of Chihli, under the leadership of Mr. Chang Chang-ling, have petitioned Parliament and protested against the selling of this valuable property.

Following are the general contents of the petition:—

"'The Eastern and Western Divisions of the Imperial Burial Ground have several hundred miles of forests. It is an historical place. No people are allowed to enter the woods, or to cut down the trees. There is absolutely no reason why this public land should be secretly sold for the selfish ends of a few corrupt officials. When the Tsings first came to China, they kept the Imperial Burial Ground of the Mings for 200 years. No people dared to cut the trees in the Imperial Burial Grounds of the ancient Kings and Emperors and as such were preserved. Besides, the cutting of woods in China has caused China's great sorrow. It is very important for the present Government to put an end to this secret selling. When Premier Chien Nung-hsuan came to office, he wrongly permitted the selling of a few parts of the Tsing's property. All the people of China claimed that selling this property was a great mistake. The selling of Tsing's Imperial Burial Ground at present is certainly a great wrong. This undertaking is a national disgrace. We earnestly send you the above petition and are very anxious that Your Excellency will seriously consider this matter."

"'(Signed) Chang Chong-ling, Paw Yung-yee, Kai Pah-zung, Zi Van-ching, Chang Lu-chun."

Mr. Sowerby has been agitating for the preservation of the Tung Ling forests for many years. It is one of the ironies of fate, or of bad government, that this action should be taken now that the forests have practically been destroyed. Considering the agitation that has been going on to reforest the mountains of North China in order to assist in preventing floods, the non-interference of the Chinese Government in this matter is little short of criminal. It is to be sincerely hoped that this present little movement will not end in mere vaporizations, as so many attempts at reform do in China.

An amusing tale of spirit photography is narrated by the Hankow native press. For some time past Gen. Kow Pee-cheng, Commander of the 2nd Hupeh Brigade, has been informing his friend that he is a descendant of Kow Lai-kung—a famous general of ancient Cathay—and to bring conviction of the truth of his statements he ordered the Zenith Studio to assist him in his attempt to call up the spirit of his long-departed relative. An attempt was made upon the Tortoise Hill at Hanyang, and, after the expenditure of several plates to no purpose, at last a photograph of the spirit of the old gentleman was caught successfully!

PANCHAN LAMA'S FALSE PROPHECY

Rain that Did not Come: Holy Man Unruffled: Local Deities Unfortunately "On a Trip to Heaven"! Promise to Approach Them on Their Return

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Lanchow, Kan., July 16.

"Rain has fallen in abundance" sounds a commonplace item. But this year the anxiety over the drought of early summer was too manifest to be easily forgotten.

In cities and villages, crowds of men and boys with garlands of willow, and banners displayed, to the accompaniment of drums, escorted their gods in sedan chairs to and from various temples, and in procession through the streets. The Governor, followed by his troops, each man with burning incense, went on foot to pray for rain. Taoist priests took up water from the Yellow River. Even the great Panchan Lama, now in town, was invoked to the aid of the people. It is said that the country magistrate telephoned to him for help. He replied that by the 19th of the sixth moon the rain would fall. But that date arrived, and still no rain came. So the magistrate telephoned again for an explanation. This was readily forthcoming. "There are two dragons in Lanchow who control the rainfall. Both of them are absent on a trip to Heaven. They will, however, return, and then the Lama will put the matter before them."

Anyhow, the weather, which was getting uncomfortably hot, broke at last. And when it did so, the rain came in some places with terrific violence. Washouts on the road were common, and I had the pleasure of watching the village street of a place eight miles away become a roaring torrent, while the river of that village was impassable also. In one village about 200 sheep, several bullocks, and even three children were washed away and drowned.

Short-sight Road Building Schemes

All this has a bearing on the proposed motor-roads for the province. Unless really good work is done, the projected routes by Pingliang to link up with the Lunghai railway and the Tsinchow line are foredoomed to failure. There is much more hope of the route northwards, by Ningsia and Mongolia, to join the Kalgan line at Paotou. But can the officials be brought to see this, and to put aside the expression of their political sympathies with Loyang by the building of a direct road thither, in favour of the more practical route?

APPEAL IN SCHERER CASE

Several People Now Declare They Saw Child Hit: Their Evidence Ruled Out

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, July 29.

The first hearing of the appeal in the Scherer case, the German engineer who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by the Mukden Chinese Court on June 28 on a charge of causing the death of a Chinese boy, took place yesterday in the Mukden District Court.

The hearing, however, resulted in a further adjournment. The evidence against the accused was again taken, and certain discrepancies in the statements made on the occasion of the trial were noted. That is, certain spectators of the incident who formerly said they did not actually see Scherer strike the boy now assert that they did. The Court of Appeal, therefore, have found it necessary to rule out all but the evidence of the aunt Fang.

The defence will be taken from the accused at the next hearing, and fresh medical evidence, which we are not at liberty now to disclose, will be brought to bear, in favour of the accused.

During his first week or so in the Chinese prison, Scherer was confined in a very narrow cell and met with all the inconveniences to which the ordinary prisoners have to submit, and consequently suffered considerably from the effects of confinement in no degree lightened by the realization of his position. Now, however, after efforts have been made in his behalf, he has been allotted a larger cell and has a bath, attendance from his boy once daily, tobacco and books, and is allowed a little freedom and exercise.

This renewal of acquaintance with the amenities of life has greatly improved his spirit and checked that tendency towards abnormality of mind which was observed approaching.

The sentence of seven years imprisonment which looked so severe from the foreign point of view was the ordinary Chinese sentence for that class of alleged offence, and was not commuted because the trial apparently could not admit of any extenuating circumstances.

The (second) date of the hearing has not yet been fixed but opinion here is much more sanguine as to the results.

THE German Minister has addressed a Note to the Government, requesting that at the trial of cases concerning German subjects at the Shanghai Mixed Court, a neutral assessor should sit with the Magistrate as a safeguard against abuses, reports a Peking telegram to the *"Sinwanpao."*

KUANGTUNG'S NEW COINAGE

Old Money Outlawed for Payment of Taxes under Threat of Severe Penalties

FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, July 27.

From August 1 next all payments of taxes and public dues in Canton must be made in the coins of the 13th Year of the Republic, according to an order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen issued a few days ago. Officials accepting taxes in Canton coins earlier than those of the year 1924 will be fined from $50 to $500, and persons tendering outlawed coins will be liable to a fine of $10 to $100.

The reason officially advanced for the outlawing of the old coins is that many of them are of low standard. Some merchants of Canton say they prefer those of earlier date to the new coins issued by Dr. Sun. The latter in order to push the circulation of the new coins has been fining exchange shops $100 each for refusing to negotiate them.

Not all the shops will submit to the fines, however. On the evening of July 22, when several of Dr. Sun's agents attempted to force the Shun Hung Native Bank to accept $200 worth of the new coins for some Hongkong notes, the shop resisted and Dr. Sun's men could not do anything, as the policeman on duty was unwilling to help them, according to the "Chut Sup Yi Hong Sheung Pao."

The new coins of Dr. Sun are now worth about 70 per cent. of the Hongkong currency, and one day last week in Canton people had to offer Canton $131.40 for $100 Hongkong currency. Dr. Sun's Canton Mint has still a large quantity of new coins to be disposed of and, until they are all out on the market, no more coins will be minted. Reports from Szechuan indicate that the people there are refusing further to negotiate coins from Kuangtung on account of their low standard, in spite of repeated assertion on the part of Dr. Sun's agents that their output is of regular standard.

Supporters of Dr. Sun affirm that the large quantity of low grade Canton coins must have come from illicit mints of Japanese origin, while not a few Cantonese believe that the bad coins have been coined locally by persons under protection of the militarists now controlling Kuangtung.

DR. Harold W. Fort, Chancellor of the South Dakota Normal and Industrial College, has been engaged as rural community adviser by the Japanese Government, and is expected to arrive in Tokyo early in October.

WEST CHINA HAS A GOOD REPORT

Steamer that Flies Both French and German Flags: Trade for Plenty of Ships

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kiatingfu, Sze., July 18.

Steam navigation has opened for this year, by the arrival of Messrs Barry Dodwell's motor boat the Chwanlan. True, there was another small vessel came into port the day before, of unknown origin and flying the French flag at the masthead and the German flag at the stern. We failed to make out her nationality, and no one seemed to known her register. As far as we could see she brought no cargo and took little away with her. The Chwanlan brought foreign stores and cotton and took away silk refuse which is sent to France, and a full passenger list. What appeared most abundant on the ship was the large shipment (not on the manifest) of cigarettes. This, one is led to believe, is the perquisite of the crew and they make good money by the importation of the tobacco.

It is estimated that there will be at least five steamers of different sizes plying on this upper reach of the river this season. The Hsu Tong will likely make a couple of trips.

Water Still Very Low.

We are told that there are some 20 odd ships plying between Chungking and Suifu this season, and plenty of trade for all. And this a good 1,200 miles up the Yangtze from Shanghai.

Officers Training School.

Divisional headquarters here has opened an officers' training school. All last week they were receiving applicants and some 1,200 took the examinations. We have not yet learned the outcome of the test. The General presided in person.

Den Hsi-hou has taken his office of Civil Governor and as far as we are able to learn there seems to be no trouble brewing. True, all parties are not satisfied, nor will they even be in this Province for a good long time at least. One cannot but feel that the only way for peace, permament peace to come this way will be to have some big funerals, or some one to come forth with the strength and conviction to bring some of the offenders to justice. This would mean that there would be some public executions of some of the higher ups. This one fears, will not take place for some long time to come. However it is a safe conjecture that the longer Yang Sen and Den can work in harmony the stronger will be their combination and the weaker will become their opponents.

General Yang Chuen-fang of Luchow has been appointed "Opium suppression Commissioner" for the Province. Now it is the popular report that there is not a general in Szechuan more addicted to the drug than Yang. If this be true, little will be done to suppress opium in this province as long as the duty to suppress it is in the hands of the present officer. He has also, one understands, eleven wives to look after.

Bored with Being Good.

There was a bit of a show up at the base of Mr. Omei the other day. Some of the soldiers, defeated minions of Hsiong Keh-wu, who were taken over by the local General, became tired of the quiet and orderly life as lived by the 8th division and started some trouble in the street. They shot their officer and tried to get out of the city to become bandits. The officers higher up quickly shut the city gates and surrounded the mutineers and the "show" was soon quieted. Some of the soldiers later got out of the city and started for Chiachang, but were checkmated by the quick action of the divisional commander. This seems to be the nearest we can come here in Kiating to anything like unsettled conditions, so well does the local general keep things under control.

Foreign Community.

The local Salt office is having a change of staff. Mr. Normah Ellsworth, who has filled the post here very satisfactorily has been transferred to Peking and his place taken by Mr. Sogola from Peking.

The foreign community at Monkey Mountain, for the summer runs into some 40 families now, and reports of splendid times and summer fun come from the mountain. This is the Kuling of West China and each year there are more families added to the community.

NEW LEPER HOSPITAL FOR SHANTUNG

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsinan, Sung., July 29.

When it is remembered that in Shantung alone there are probably 30,000 lepers, the need for a leper hospital in the province is plain. And now that leprosy in its early stages is curable, the scope for such a hospital is a great deal larger than in the days when a leper hospital was little more than a place where the lepers could be segregated.

Building will be started shortly on the new Model Leper Hospital which will be associated with Shantung Christian University. A site has already been secured a short distance to the south of the University Campus at Tsinan. Its cost has been more than covered by a subscription of $2,500 from the Civil Governor of the province, who with other Chinese has shown a very active interest in the furtherance of the scheme. The Hospital will be built at an initial cost of $20,000 by the Mission to Lepers, which will also make an annual grant towards maintenace. The physician-in-charge will be Dr. L. F. Heimburger, Associate Professor of Dermatology, Shantung Christian University, and Director of the out-patient department, University Hospital. The hospital will be planned to accommodate a minimum of 50 patients and a maximum of 200 patients. It is hoped that as a result of the founding of this hospital similar institutions will be established by the Chinese in other parts of North China.

A RED AMBASSADOR

Karakhan Presents Credentials to President Tsao with All Solemnity

Peking, July 31.

Mr. L. M. Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Tsao Kun this morning at 11 o'clock, with a ceremony just a little more imposing than the procedure followed in the case of a foreign Minister. The President sent two carriages, the Yuan state carriage and another vehicle, to convey the visitors to the Huai Jen Tang, with the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies and a military escort.

On arrival at the Palace an infantry regiment that was drawn up in waiting gave a military salute. A Chinese band played the Soviet national air as the Party entered the Huai Jen Hall. Shortly afterwards the President entered the party and Mr. Karakhan was then escorted to President Tsao and introduced by the Grand Master of Ceremonies. As he approached the President, followed by his staff, Mr. Karakhan and his staff bowed three times. The President returned the courtesy, while the band played the Chinese National Anthem. This was followed by the presentation of the Russian Ambassador's credentials, which the President handed to Dr. Wellington Koo who was assisting at the ceremony. President Tsao then shook hands with Mr. Karakhan and the latter introduced his staff. That brought the ceremony to a conclusion. There were no speeches, but the President expressed the hope that the relations of the two countries would grow ever more cordial and the Russian Ambassador replied appropriately. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

ADMIRAL Sah Chen-ping, Civil Governor of Fukien, who recently submitted his resignation to the Central Government, has telegraphed to Peking stating that he is willing to comply with the Government's instructions to withdraw his resignation temporarily as he desires to work with the Tuli in affording assistance to flood sufferers, says Reuter. Admiral Sah adds that he does not wish to remain in office long, and trusts that the Government will select someone to relieve him in the near future.

MISSION PREMISES AS OFFICES

Canton Catholic Mission's Right to Let Property to Firms Still Questioned

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, July 30.

The Canton Municipality has taken preliminary steps to question the right of the French Catholic Mission in Canton to erect on its compound office buildings to let for ordinary business purposes. The Canton Mayor, Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has instructed the Chief of the Department of Deeds Inspection to withdraw approval of the property deeds of this mission until the question is settled.

It is now stated that according to the original concession, the 61 mow of lands leased to the French Government by the Chinese for less than $100 a year could only be used for religious, educational, and charitable purposes. Should Dr. Sun's Government succeed in cancelling the grant, they will be able to get $1,000,000 or more to swell Dr. Sun's war chest, for the value of the lands in question has been appraised for more than $1,000 a *cheng*, or ten Chinese feet square.

LIFE IN FULL SWING AT PEITAIHO

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

This much frequented place is as usual full of people of all nationals. Almost every house in the place is let: the only exception being a very few badly constructed houses put up by Chinese speculators.

Life is in full swing. The beaches are crowded, there is a cabaret garden with dancing to any hour, concerts, cinemas and meetings of all kinds galore. We have a Country Club with tennis, dances, teas and other social diversions.

Tennis tournaments and picnics to the mountain and other pplaces of interest with the other attractions combine to make Peitaiho an exceedingly active and busy place. Everybody who comes here does so in order to let go and have a good time, and they do so.

The blackmail case seems to be petering out: the Chinese appear to realize they made a mistake. As the question of extraterritoriality is coming up they are anxious not to show their real hand but to excite no adverse comment. This and many other acts of the Chinese show their inner feeling and give us to know what may be expected if their insistent demand is granted.

The fact of the matter is the Chinese are not yet ready to be trusted with this responsibility. They are not sufficiently advanced in their ideas of liberty and the administration of justice. The time will come at some future date when they will have reached the point where their request can be granted —but that is not yet.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN

Railway Traffic Interrupted: Considerable Damage to Small Shipping Craft

Nagasaki, Aug. 7.

A typhoon has swept South Japan, including Kyushu and Formosa. Railway traffic is everywhere interrupted. The telephone and telegraph systems in Kyushu have been paralysed for many hours. A very serious flood is reported at Taihoku. The damage to shipping is also considerable, but appears to be confined to small vessels. Osaka and Kobe are not affected.—Reuter.

Further Floods Reported.

Tokio, Aug. 7.

Floods are reported from North Formosa and Kyushu, damaging communications. Two thousand houses have been destroyed in the city of Taihoku. Many persons are repported missing.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Heat Wave in America.

New York, Aug. 7.

All the Eastern States are suffering from a heat wave accompanied by unusual humidity. Thousands of people are spending the nights in parks and beaches which have been opened to the public.—Reuter.

THE POLICE TAX AT MOKANSHAN

Association's Long Controversy with Chekiang Authorities on the New Charge

The Mokanshan community are a peaceful flock neither anxious nor constructed by nature to figure in the diplomatic limelight. No little heartsearching has, therefore, been caused by the controversy into which they have been drawn with the Chêkiang Government over the question of an extra house-tax for extra police protection, the more so that the community, being overwhelmingly missionary, is not rich and the proposed charge was a serious addition to the costs of summer residence on the mountain.

The Bandit Scare.

The tax, it may be recalled, was first announced last year. From time immemorial there has been a guard of soldiers on Mokanshan, at "the Camp" at the foot of the Grand Staircase. In view of the scare of brigands, the Chêkiang authorities put extra police on the mountain last year, who were, we think, to be perpetually in residence and besides affording protection were to manage public services, lighting, road maintenance, etc. The latter have always been kept up by the Association, and whatever may be said for the need of a police guard in summer time, there is certainly no call for one in winter, when the mountain is deserted and the houses shut up, with nothing in them that would attract brigands.

Attempts to make the Association agree to a new house-tax to pay for the police were successfully resisted last year. They were renewed this year bright and early; the Association were informed that Peking had granted the larger part of the money necessary and the Association must put down the rest. Consular aid was invoked and a clear expression of opinion was given that the right of the Chinese to impose the tax on the Association could not be admitted. So, after a vast amount of correspondence, the collection of the tax was waived for this year.

Make Terms.

At the same time it was pointed out to the Association that, if they wanted the police kept on the mountain, not to mention the general unpleasantness of living in a state of friction with the provincial authorities, they would be well advised to come to some agreement with Hangchow. Thereupon the Association drafted an agreement which, to put it mildly, could only be described as most injudicious, going far beyond the point at issue and, generally speaking, giving away interests which were never in question. The weakness of the draft has been strongly represented to the Association by those best qualified to criticize and, although the question is to be discussed at the annual meeting of the Association, which takes place to-day, there should be little danger of the draft agreement going into force. At least if there is, householders should certainly rally round to demand another meeting, as the draft agreement would never go through if all interests concerned in it were properly alive to the position.

Compromise Advisable.

The question is really one in which compromise is both feasible and advisable. For the second year now the Chêkiang authorities have refrained, in response to the representations made to them, from collecting the tax, which certainly suggests that they are open to reason. On the other hand, the disturbed state of China is patent to all, and although one has not heard of any bandits on the Wukong side, there are probably people who feel the happier in residence for the knowledge that the police are there on the mountain to scare them away—especially as one hears that the officer in charge of the police is a most charming man well known to many foreigners.

But the tax as originally suggested was certainly not inconsiderable, and the Chêkiang Government cannot be surprised if, in the conditions generally prevailing in China, foreigners are instinctively suspicious of submitting to any taxation. We cannot help thinking that if the Association proposed to Hangchow that they should pay something, but less than first demanded—the community being in no sense a wealthy one—and that a fixed schedule of payments, neither to be departed from nor regarded as a precedent for other charges, should be laid down, the whole dispute could very easily be settled.

Olo Custom.

At the same time something should be done by the Association to get the interests of non-missionary landowners recognized. According to the old grant on which Mokanshan is held, they ought not to be there. But their presence has never been challenged and they have now on their side the right of "user" and of "olo custom" which no Chinese disputes. The case is of the kind in which, if one side gives way a little, the other is sure to do so. Incidentally, there might be a large saving in the expense of the police by withdrawing them in winter time, when there can surely be no need of them on the mountain.

FOREIGN PROPERTY-OWNER'S RIGHTS

Canton Govt. Arbitrarily Encroaching Upon Land for Street Widening

From a Chinese Correspondent.

Hongkong, July 30.

Foreign firms building houses in Canton are subjected to all municipal regulations pertaining to construction works, according to a recent ruling of the Canton Mayor. The claim of H. M. Consul-General that British subjects are exempt from local laws not according to those of their country was not well accepted in the case of the British-American Tobacco Co., which is building a godown on the Bund.

The Municipal Public Works Department in Canton had to cut some lands from the B.-A.T. property recently for street-widening purposes. The firm applied for compensation through the British Consulate-General. The Municipality would not comply with the request, replying that a foreign firm or property owner should allow the government to have such land as would the Chinese. The B.A.T. Company had to take out permits from the Municipal Public Works Department for their buildings like any other Chinese intending to begin construction work.

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Considerable Increase During First Half-year of 1924

Manila, July 22.

The foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the first half of 1924 amounted to $125,265,000, against $108.586,000 for the same period of 1923, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Customs.

The exports during the first six months of this year were $75,912,000 and the imports $49,349,000 leaving a balance in favour of the Islands of approximately $26,562,000. Every month during that period showed a balance in favour of the islands, with the exception of June, which was unfavourable to the extent of about $2,500,000.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE YIHYANG MARU CAPTIVES

Further Attempt to Effect Release

Peking, Aug. 1.

The Japanese Vice-Consul from Chungking is leaving Hankow today for Tungjen on his mission to bring about the release of the two officers of the Yihyang Maru. Mr. Chow, the Waichiaopu representative, will follow the Japanese official within the next few days.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Joseph Conrad

London, Aug. 3.

The death is announced of the well-known novelist, Mr. Joseph Conrad, at the age of 66.—Reuter.

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The announcement of Mr. Conrad's death will be received by very many readers with a sense of personal loss, for among his contemporaries there were few writers of more striking and engaging personality and none whose personality made itself felt so distinctly and wonderfully in creative art. All good Conradians will have read and re-read that charming personal narrative "The Mirror of the Sea" wherein Mr. Conrad gives an atmosphere of fine romance to his own life story and dramatizes with delightful, reflective humour the incident of his first literary adventure. As is well known, Mr. Conrad, who was born on December 6, 1857, was of Polish parentage, but he was not destined for the quiet career of a country gentleman upon the family estates. The call of the sea came to him early in life, and it was to the British Mercantile Marine, of whose traditions he had conceived a high opinion, that he turned as young man. Thus, with his allegiance given to the sea and the men of the sea, it followed quite naturally that an imaginative and observant mind should turn to the recording of impressions, that the ship's officer should graduate as novelist. Mr. Conrad has given us a delightful account of his first efforts in literature; how, without ever before having set down a single note with literary intent, he occupied an idle morning in a Pimlico boarding house with sketching the opening chapter of his first novel "Almayer's Folly." The story progressed slowly, bits of it were written in various parts of the world and mostly at sea, and still in an unfinished state was submitted to a solitary but discriminating passenger on one of his voyages. The judgment of Mr. Conrad's first reader was one of emphatic approval, and from that moment the ship's officer was launched upon his career as a world famous novelist. "Almayer's Folly" was published in 1895 and at once attracted attention, especially when it became known that its extraordinarily fine English was the work of a Polish author. Mr. Conrad's command of his chosen literary instrument improved marvellously as years went on, and there appeared a long succession of brilliant novels, all marked with distinction of style and characterisation, and revealing a sagacious and subtle observer of man and things. There is a fine restraint about every line he has written, and it is all marked with deep, sympathetic insight, sometimes touched with a subtle but never bitter irony, and with gleams of quiet humour. His work unquestionably occupies a high place in contemporary English letters. That much of it has that rare quality which gives permanence to literature few will doubt.

For many years prior to his death Mr. Conrad resided in England, having a small estate in Bishopsbourne, Kent, his interest having come to centre almost entirely in English life and letters. During the war, he rendered service as a member of the Mercantile Marine, part of his duty being on a mine-sweeper in the North Sea.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY

Hongkong Bank Clerk Killed When Home on Leave

London, Aug. 1.

Mr. Robert Sheridan, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who was home on leave from the East, was killed in a motor accident at Downpatrick yesterday. His companion, Mr. Irvine, the son of a prominent official of the Football Association, was injured and is in hospital in Belfast.—Reuter.

The China International Famine Relief Committee writes from Peking through its executive secretary, Mr. W. H. Mallory, that in close co-operation with the Chinese Red Cross it is about to launch a campaign for G.$2,000,000 to relieve the present suffering and provide against the rigours of the winter. Mr. M. T. Liang is serving as Chairman of the organization, and Dr. G. Douglass Gray and Mr. J. E. Baker are also officers.

TIBETAN TROOPS GUARDING TACHIENLU

With the Border Commissioner's Departure Fresh Quarrels Break Out: For What Use or Purpose None Can Tell

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Sze., July 14.

Tachienlu is again being defended and patrolled by Tibetan troops. Some days ago a threatened attack was reported along the south road. Some part of General Lan's army, it was said, was only two days from Tachienlu. Immediately detachments from the Chinese and Tibetan army and militia were called in and despatched along the south road to guard the pass which gives access to this border city. The border army is now so seriously depleted that only with the aid of the Tibetan soldiers can the frontier be defended against the approach of General Lan's army. These Tibetan troops now defending the border are practically, like every other soldier in Szechuan, in fact in China, purely mercenary in character and outlook. Those protecting the city, when despatched along the south road to attack the approaching Chinese forces were promised 200 rupees and possession of every Chinese rifle they brought back. This was a great incentive to defend the city, especially if it meant the actual possession of a good rifle. The Tibetans are very keen to get these weapons and some day we may have a large mercenary army on the frontier ready to fight in any direction. In one sense it seems unfortunate that Tibetans should be used by Chinese to defend the border against Chinese. This only goes to show how absolutely and completely chaotic the whole frontier situation has become.

The present situation, as far as we can make it out, is something like this. Sen Chao-lan apparently appointed by the Tuli Yang Sen, is here in the city to make peace. While he does so General Lan takes an unfair advantage and attacks the old frontier army. Under such conditions Sen Chao-lan cannot discuss peace with Sen Yang-tsai, so two nights ago he was preparing to flee from the city. When Sen arrived on the border two weeks ago Chen had already left, travelling to Yunnan, by what road no one seems to know. Whatever peace negotiations have been carried through have been done so with Chen's deputy commissioner, Sen Yang-tsai.

It is exceedingly difficult, in fact impossible, to find out just exactly where we are. Chen Hsia-lin has gone. The border army has retired, at least part of it, to the old boundary of the Marches. General Sen is now in command. Liu I-chiu's forces under General Lan are making a desperate but futile attempt to drive the old border warriers out of the Chien Chang valley. It is now nearly six months since the two armies faced each other in open warfare. During that time roads have been closed, traffic dislocated, trade suspended, farming hindered, and the whole countryside thrown into a state of unrest and fear. Why? Simply because two generals have a personal animosity.

A Perfectly Useless War.

The border army is perhaps the only justifiable army in China. It is here or supposed to be here to maintain peace on the border and to defend the Republic against the approach of the barbarians. It comes or should come directly under the control of the Central Government. It is paid or should be paid out of the Szechuen Salt Gabelle money. It has or should have about 10,000 men. At the present time this never paid, poorly fed, under clothed, fine old border army is fighting for its existence and terrifying the attacking army by its resourcefulness, daring and strategy. The Tibetan militia show no disinclination to join hands with the old frontier troops and hold at bay one of Szechuan's largest Boys Brigades. Our one and only problem here is—how long is it going to last and what is being done to bring the present useless struggle to an end?

Should Sen Chao-lan leave the border without accomplishing, what ostensibly he came to do, then the frontier condition will continue on its own sweet chaotic way. If Sen has failed to arrange any terms of peace then the policy of arbitration and compromise has also failed. The leaders of the opposing forces are now General Lan and General Sen. The former is an old border offices and a Szechuanese and the latter a Hunanese with good judgment, quiet determination, and much military ability. General Sen realizes the hopelessness of the border situation and is quite prepared to fallow a policy of mediation, provided all parties act squarely and fairly. Sen Chao-lan's failure as the Tuli's mediator leaves us exactly where we were six months ago. Telegrams continue to come from Wu Pei-fu and the Central Government recalling Chen Hsia-lin to the border commissionership.

FUNERAL OF GEN. YANG SEN'S MOTHER

Attended by Consular Body: Collisions between Police and Military

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chêngtu, July 15.

This morning large crowds attended the concluding ceremonial of the funeral rites for Gen. Yang Sen's mother at the Chang Chüin Yamên. The Tuli himself appeared with evident traces of suffering on his face, with hair uncut and beard unshaven out of respect to his mother. He shook hands gravely with the foreigners present who came to sympathize. All the members of the Consular Body were present as well as other foreigners and leading officials. The ceremony lasted intermittently from 8 a.m. until 2 p.m. Lavish sacrifices were displayed before the tablet and portrait of the Tuli's late mother.

There have been some rather unfortunate collisions recently between the military police and regular troops. The trouble arose a week ago through soldiers attempting to enter one of the theatres without tickets. In the altercation that ensued between the military police and the regulars, one of the latter was killed. The regular soldiers turned up in strength and the military police fled for barracks, and are still in hiding. The theatres are not very popular now, but it is reported that the situation is calmer.

HANGCHOW MINT AGAIN BUSY

1,000,000 Twenty-cent Pieces to Replace Glut of Inferior Coin

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow Aug. 1.

Serious fires are still a daily occurrence. Insurance companies are badly hit.

As there has been no rain for a month, water in the canals is very low and still falling, while the price of rice continues to rise.

Owing to the glut of inferior 20-cent. pieces, the Mint here is going to make 1,000,000 of this coin of the proper standard. Officials have already been sent to Shanghai to buy the silver.

The Chêkiang Women's United Association, whose membership numbers over 300, has been established now for a year. The next meeting will consider Female Education, and Women's Rights

Reports received in diplomatic circles say that the Chinese merchants in Peru have gone on strike because of the general ill treatment of Chinese in that country. After an anti-Chinese demonstration recently, the natives plundered several Chinese shops. According to this report the American and Cuban legations interceded with the result that four leaders of the movement were executed. After that the Chinese resumed business.

KUANGSI BANDITS' CAPTIVE'S

Mr. Carne and His Comrades' Account of Their Durance in Brigand Strongholds

The Rev. Edgar H. Carne, who was captured with three other Wuchow missionaries, Messrs. Rex. Ray, R. A. Jaffray, and Harry G. Miller, while attempting to rescue the twenty foreigners under siege in Kueilin, and held for ransom in a robber camp for six weeks, arrived in Shanghai during the week-end, and left on Monday night, with Mrs. Carne, for Hankow. With him was the Rev. W. H. Oldfield, who was under fire in the besieged city of Kueilin for 77 days, and conducted negotiations for his release, and also the Rev. H. G. Miller, who was captured at the same time, but released after four days by the bandits in order to obtain the ransom money.

Mr. Carne is suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever, the malady which almost caused his death while in the bandit camp, but it is believed that it is safe for him to go to Hankow. As do the others concerned in this perilous adventure, Mr. Carne minimizes his own anxieties and discomforts, and emphasizes the unusual opportunity of extending his evangelistic work among a class of people whom he could not ordinary hope to number in his congregation.

The Attack on the Roanoke.

Although this relief expedition which started out in the hospital motor boat Roanoke travelled with the official consent of the authorities and with an escort of 80 soldiers, when the bandits opened fire on the boat on the afternoon of May 25 the soldiers fled and the bandits boarded the boat, carried off everything, including the hats of the prisoners and rushed them up into the mountains, marching in single file. When night fell lanterns and torches were brought and the march continued until two o'clock in the morning, through streams and along stony paths where they had to cling with hands and feet to the grass and creepers to keep from falling into the ravines below. Here Mr. Jaffray and Mr. Miller were left behind and Mr. Carne and Mr. Ray continued over ridges and into valleys until after brief rests at the end of the next day they reached one of the robber strongholds and were allowed to wash and eat rice. An auction was held that night of the personal belongings taken off the boat, Dr. Miller's bathrobe bringing $1.00 and a pair of white drill trousers 60 cents.

They were not allowed to stay here, however, but pushed on over rough roads to still another stronghold where they found Mr. Miller again. The latter left under guard the next morning to arrange for the payment of the ranson and Mr. Carne and Mr. Ray were left with only "A Tsat" a Chinese servant from the Missionary Home, Wuchow, who refused to leave them although he was not held for ransom. He later proved not only very useful in securing food but in connexion with negotiations for release. After three days in this main camp they transferred again, and indeed the nervousness of the bandits over possible surprise and capture made them keep their unfortunate prisoners almost constantly on the move. During one march Mr. Ray sat down by the road refusing to move and his guard left him, thinking he was unable to move, whereupon Mr. Ray made the most of the opportunity and managed to reach Chaoping the next day. His guard had his gun taken from him and was turned out of the band in disgrace. This led to Mr. Carne's being more closely guarded and at no time was there a chance for him to get away.

Mr. Carne reported many amusing incidents in the camp, one bandit's ignorance of the uses of a fork and his endeavour to use it as it as a comb, the popularity of the Big Ben alarm clock looted from the boat, which was set for every two hours, and its back used as a mirror. Another robber tied on nose glasses with a strip of blue cloth, his own nose being too flat keep them on, and expected to be able to read the foreign Bible because he had foreign glasses. Mr. Miller told of the benevolent bandit who after brushing his teeth (with talcum powder!) kindly offered to lend his brush to his captive Another broke Mr. Jaffray's glasses but kept the gold nosepiece to make a stylish gold tooth which could be slipped on over the original tooth, a new fad in the country side.

Mr. Carne's Tea Money.

Mr. Carne became very ill with chills and fever and had no care and no proper food. Just after the crisis was successfully passed, however, his faithful A Tsat appeared with a letter from Mr. Oldfield saying that the ransom money had been brought in, and that a chair was being sent in for him. The mountain was so steep that the chairbearers could not come up but waited about 1,000 feet below while Mr. Carne clung to two bamboo poles which were held by a man walking in front and another behind and so with with frequent stops for rest he got to the chair. After about four hours he came to a village where Mr. Oldfield met him. After eating the midday meal the bandit chief bade them farefell, and presented Mr. Carne with $1.20 for "tea money" as he said. Mr. Carne said that, weak as he was, he almost spoiled the solemnity of the occasion by laughing outright, but managed to preserve proper dignity, and they were soon on their way to freedom. After an hour by road and two by small boats they reached Chaoping wher efriends were waiting for them.

Only Eager to Return.

A photograph taken of Mr. Carne at that time shows the hardships through which he had passed, a rough beard, his clothing torn and filthy and his toes sticking through his socks. None of the missionaries will listen to sympathy, however. "Our wives had the hardest time of it," they say," they were the ones who showed real bravery for they had all the suspense of waiting and none of the excitement." As soon as the consular officials will allow they hope to go back to their former stations, for as Mr. Oldfield put it. "If we waited for conditions to quiet down and become absolutely normal we might never accomplish anything." Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Carne, who are also in Shanghai are very calm and plucky about the whole thing, thankful to be released from the terrible strain of the past months, but looking forward to going on with their work in the same locality as soon as permission is granted.

THE CIGARETTE SURTAX

Now Adopted in Hunan: Szechuan Urged to Drop It

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, July 30.

The idea of a cigarette surtax, originating in the minds of the Chekiang authorities, seems to be spreading throughout the Yangtze Valley. The latest recruit is Hunan province, where I understand a 20 per cent. levy has been approved by the provincial assembly and is expected to be put in operation very shortly.

In regard to the adoption of a similar measure by Szechuan province, the Cabinet has wired General Yang Shen urging its immediate cancellation. It is said that the Governor is aquiescing in the suggestion, and seeking for other means to raise sufficent revenue to defray his military expenses.

JAPANESE ORDERS FOR WAR MATERIAL

Great Activity in British Factories

London, Aug. 4.

The "Westminster Gazette" notes extraordinary activity in Kentish war material factories in connexion with orders for the Japanese Government, for whom Messrs. Vickers, Ld., are making 140,000 machine-guns, and Messrs. Scruttons, Ld., of Gravesend, are executing a large order for a special type of tractor lorry.—Reuter.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE

Probable Re-opening This Week: Mr. Yoshizawa's Return to Peking

Peking, Aug. 3.

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, who has for some time past been on a visit to Tokyo, returned to his post here at 10 o'clock this morning. Interviewed by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, the Japanese Minister made a statement as follows:—

The Russo-Japanese Conference will probably be re-opened either on the 5th or the 6th instant subject to arrangements with M. Karakhan. The policy of the present Cabinet of Japan towards Soviet Russia, is, in my opinion, not of a firmer nature than that adopted by its predecessor but it appears that the prospect of the forthcoming negotiations is not so bright, though it is rather premature to harbour any pessimistic view in this respect. So far as I am concerned. I am not yet in position to forecast the prospect of the negotiations until I have had interviews with M. Karakhan. While in Mukden on my way to Peking, I had a brief interview lasting only 20 minutes with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, on account of his toothache. The question of raising the status of the Japanese Legation in Peking to Embassy is now under consideration by the Tokyo Government.

Peking, Aug. 4.

The first sitting of the Russo-Japanese conference since the arrival here of Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking, was held at the offices of M. Karakhan to-day, lasting from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. In the course of the sitting, Mr. Yoshizawa submitted to the Soviet Envoy a proposition by the Tokyo Government for the settlement of problems pending between the two countries. It is expected that the delegates of the two countries will continue their sitting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Japanese Legation.—Eastern News Agency.

Rights in Saghalien Still a Subject of Controversy: Conference Adjourned

Peking, Aug. 6.

All the other less important problems having been discussed at the preceding meetings of the Japanese and Soviet delegates, the discussion at to-day's meeting was centred upon the question of rights in North Saghalien, which is regarded as the most important of all issues pending at present between Japan and Soviet Russia.

Despite the fact that M. Karakhan to-day assumed a very strong attitude and seemed not to comply with Japan's request, the situation has not yet come to such a pass that the Russo-Japanese Conference has been bought to a deadlock. It is generally observed that there still remains room enough for the two parties to step nearer to each other so that an agreement may be reached after all.

The parley will not be held to-morrow, for M. Karakhan is expected to attend the reception to be given by President Tsao Kun in honour of the Ambassador and staff of the Soviet Embassy. It is understood that the next meeting will be held on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Rumours of a Secret Treaty Entirely Baseless

London, July 31.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that well-informed circles believe that a secret Russo-Japanese treaty of the highest importance is on the point of signature, even if not already signed. It is asserted that Japan will furnish heavy artillery and hand over her surplus warships to Russia, while Russia will cede all oil rights in Northern Saghalien. It is further asserted that it was chiefly owing to Japanese influence that the Russo-Chinese agreements have recently been signed.—Reuter.

Flat Contradiction by Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 1.

"Utterly false" is the official comment on the report of the Paris correspondent of the London "Morning Post" o fa secret Russo-Japanese Treaty. Official circles express the opinion that such reports are being circulated systematically for ulterior reasons.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

London, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, said that so far as the Government were aware, the reports of the existence of a secret treaty between Japan and Soviet Russia were unfounded.—Reuter.

MANDARIN COATS AND LOOTED FINERY

Shansi's Old Clothes Mart: Getting Ready to Milk the Tourist

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Shan, July 24.

The "olo clo'" trade is one of the big lines of commerce in inland China. Shansi merchants have been called the Jews of China. When a group of traders are seen gloating over huge bales of silk and satin garments, onlookers may discern a cast of countenance and eagle eye strangely akin to familiar types of "ole 'clo" men of the West.

During the great opium smoking years prior to 1910 and after the great famine, Shansi pawnshops were crammed with treasures which in due course as unredeemed pledges came on to the market in a steady stream. The traders in old clothes at that time offered round sums for the contents of 50 in 100 divisions in the pawnshop shelves, and carried off their lucky windfalls to fairs in the various districts where such goods were fashionable or saleable.

After 1900 the foreign market having developed a taste for "looted" embroideries, Shansi gradually awoke to the possibilities of commodities which had been of very modest value before and not only pawnshop widows contributed to the supply of the ever increasing demands of Peking and the Coast. Now this supply is exhausted but the Shansi fairs are more than ever gorgeous with embroideries, brocades, furs, etc. These are, however, newly imported from Peking and the coast, and the explanation of the qualities and prices is bandits' loot.

Soldiers or robbers in other provinces look to Peking for a market. At times even loot for which blood has been shed and lives risked has to be sacrificed for significant sums to an innkeeper or a trader when bad times overtake the possessor and so now bargains are coming back into the interior instead of being sent away for higher prices as in former years.

The long hoped for rain came on July 22 the day before "Great Heat," after which date farmers said calamity would be assured. All's well now, and the ploughman is busy. There is hope for the cotton and all other crops.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

Tokio, Aug. 5.

Addressing a gubernatorial conference, Viscount Kato, the Prime Minister, drew attention to the present crisis in Japan. He declared that the question whether Japan won or lost the international economic struggle depended on the Government's ability to strengthen its administrative and economic organs and to impress on the people the gravity of the situation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

According to Article 3 of the Sino-German Agreement and Article 12 of the Sino-Russian Agreement, both Germany and the Union of the Soviet Republics have renounced extraterritorial rights in China. The Stamp Revenue Office at Shanghai, it is reported, has accordingly received an order from the Ministry of Finance to see that in future German and Russian merchants, whether residing in foreign settlements or not, affix stamps to all documents, "any breach of which must be punished."

SENATE OR COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Wuchang's Fine Provincial Assembly Hall Fallen on Evil Days

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, July 26.

An article in the native press describes how in the Provincial Assembly Hall, owing to the carelessness of members, a great deal of the internal furniture has been either spoiled or lost. The Assembly Hall is a big red brick structure, standing under the Serpent Hill close to the mouth of Chang Chih-tung's tunnel. It is surrounded by a park and enclosed by high railings, and in front of it is a large open space known as the Yuan Ma Ch'ang, or parade-ground, which is a favourite resort of peddlars and hucksters.

In the assembly hall, a great number of rooms have been specially prepared for the residence of members who come from a distance, and need to reside in the city while the Assembly is in session. These rooms were elaborately furnished, and a large kitchen was also put into the building where the members might have their food cooked. Ten years ago all was brand new, and in apple pie order. But a good many of the honourable members, not being content with the use of a common kitchen, had cooking stoves installed in their own rooms. To cook their food, they naturally borrowed from the kitchen cooking utensils of all kinds, to the use of which they were, of course, entitled. But somehow or other, these cooking utensils never found their way back to the public kitchen. No doubt a good many of them were worn out in the service of their proper owners. But it is rumoured that others were seen in other service, in various eating-shops throughout the city. How they got there is not known.

Saves Hotel Expenses.

From time to time, members of the assembly have friends from the country up in town—it may be members of their own families, or acquaintances who come up on business. It was a very natural thing for them to ask such friends to stay with them in their private apartments. It is nice to have one's friends near to one, and incidentally, the arrangement would save a lot of hotel expenses. Besides, if one happens to have a lawsuit on hand. it looks much better to be residing in the Provincial Assembly Hall than in some common inn.

But country cousins, unfortunately, have not always the best of manners. There must have been a good deal of spittings and dirty water and other refuse thrown through the windows on to the balconies. Paint and whitewash got dirtied, and a good many articles beside kitchen utensils have vanished into empty space.

So the internal appearance of our fine Assembly Hall presents now a very different aspect from what it did ten years ago. But no doubt the members who are responsible can easily put it right. All they have to do is to bring in a bill that a certain sum of the public moneys shall be set aside for the renovating and refurnishing of the assembly hall, and the thing is done. A very proper use of public money, too!

U. S. EXCLUSION ACT

Mr. Hanihara Hopeful of Revival of Discussion

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

Mr. Hanihara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, returned from America this morning. In an interview he declared that he had not been recalled but that he had returned to discuss the situation with the Government. He refused to discuss the question of immigration until after his report to Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, but he expressed the hope that the election would change the attitude of Congress towards exclusion. Mr. Hanihara said that the question would not be quickly settled and expressed the opinion that it might be taken up again after the American election.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED RAILWAY

What the S.M.R. Has Brought to Manchuria: New President on Its Public Policy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, July 28.

President B. Yasuhiro, with Director Baron Okra and two private secretaries, in course of a tour along the South Manchuria Railway Lines, arrived at Mukden on Saturday 26th. The President made a round of calls upon the Chinese dignitaries and Consuls-general, and entertained the foreign community at dinner in the Town Hall in the evening. He took advantage of the representative character of the assembly to disclose some interesting facts concerning the position of the Company in the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—I feel deeply gratified and honoured that so many of you have resonded to my invitation to be present here this evening. I regard your presence as a mark of your good will and courtesy shown to me.

I might say that 15 years have elapsed since the establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and these years have seen many changes in the presonnels of the Company's Presidency, but these changes, I am glad to say, have brought no alteration whatever to the fundamental policy of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Policy Ever the Same.

It may be mentioned that, although each President has expressed the Company's policy in his own different words, the fundamental policy of the Company, I declare, has remained unchanged, and in short, our policy is not to look after our own interest only, but to share the profit accruing from our workings with the general public living in and out of the S. M. R. towns, with due respect to the fact that ours is a railway Company carrying on its work in the Chinese territory. The only exception in this connexion is the dividend paid to the Company's shareholders. It is in this spirit that the South Manchuria Railway Company have invested in Manchuria a sum which, now reaches to an enormous figure, that is Yen. 540,000,000. You may be aware that, viewed from a purely business point, our Company is not a money-making enterprise at all; and what has been achieved by these investments in the opening up of Manchuria I think, it is too self-evident a fact for me to show in figures as the fact itself tells its tale in every direction.

Heavy Liabilities.

I assure you, gentlemen, that come what may, we shall abide by the same policy through thick and thin. But here is a fact to which I should like to draw your attention, that is, our local administrative expenditure has reached such a stage that it now requires over Yen 10,000,000 a year; due to the remarkable development made in the South Manchuria Railway Towns. While this is a stern reality, our railway revenues, which are a source to meet our above appropriation, do not increase in proportion to the steady rise of the above expenditure.

It is a great question, indeed, how far our Company can bear the strain of this enomous duty imposed on it and maintain the present dividend to the Company's shareholders.

In my personal opinion, our first consideration for the execution of the Company's important policy under these circumstances is to secure a perfect understanding and sympathy with the Chinese authorities, relying upon the direct and indirect aid and assistance from both Japanese and foreigners living in Manchuria. In other words, the rise and fall of the South Manchuria Railway Company will exercise a far-reaching effect on the status quo of Manchuria. In this spirit I ask you, representing as I do the South Manchuria Railway Company, to extend your helping hands and assist the Company in the great work of opening up the country.

Now let me raise my glass to drink to your health and to the realization of a true international confidence and co-operation in Manchuria.

What the S.M.R. Has Done.

Mr. H. Porter, the British Consul-General, then rose and on behalf of the foreign community present, replied as follows:—

Mr. President,—Allow me on behalf of the foreign Community in Mukden to extend to you our very cordial welcome on this your first visit to Mukden since taking up your important appointment as President of the S. M. R. I would also take this opportunity of thanking you for the generous hospitality which you have shown us to-night.

Mr. Yasuhiro has alluded to the fundamental policy of the Railway Administration which remained unchanged through all the changes of Presidents and personnels. It is, I am sure, with feelings of deep appreciation that the foreign community here realizes the great debt which it owes to the spirit of fair-mindedness and consideration towards their interests which have always been manifested by the Company. It is indeed difficult to imagine what would be the conditions in Manchuria to-day but for the conveniences to trade and travel which have been provided by this public spirited enterprise. When we travel we do so, in every direction but one by this S. M. R. which also provides luxurious hotels for one accommodation, while the municipal enterprise, the schools, the public gardens and other amenithies must be an incalculable boon to the Japanese Communities in the railway settlements. It would be hard to find anywhere in the world an enterprise combining in itself so many and such varied activities, which, nicely handled and administered by the best brains Japan has at her service, has proved an object lesson in the art of communal development and the spread of modern civilization by railway.

Mr. Yasuhiro has stated that the Company is not a money-making concern. Is it not, however producing dividends of a far more valuable kind than mere monetary profit? To have confined the enterprise into one of mere money making would have been to lose one of the finest opportunities ever offered for far reaching schemes of development which, while not immediately profitable, will in the long run not fail to justify themselves and the aims of their promoters.

Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of Mr. Yasuhiro, President of the S. M. R. and to the continued success and hospitality of the great enterprise over which he presides.

On Sunday night Marshal Chang Tso-lin extended his hospitality to the new President accompanied by Mr. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul-General.

This concludes the preliminary tour of the President who will now returned to Dairen.

HOLIDAY CROWDS AT CHEFOO

Bigger Demand for Accommodation than Ever this Year: Visit of U. S. Asiatic Fleet

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Chefoo, July 31.

Chefoo is now at the height of its summer season and the town is full of visitors. The presence of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet of course accounts to a large extent for the influx, but apart from the families of naval officers there is a good sprinkling of visitors from Shanghai, Tientsin and other towns.

The new Broadway Hotel which was opened to visitors this season is already full, and there is a bigger demand for accommodation than the management can cope with. All hotels are booked up and one frequently encounters visitors searching the town for a room and even, in desperation, applying to householders.

At the present moment there are upwards of 30 vessels of war anchored in the bay. They form a most imposing sight. In addition to the usual ships the Fleet is this year augumented by a squadron of seaplanes. These, as you can imagine, are of great interest to the native population the majority of whom have never before seen an aeroplane. The bund becomes crowded with spectators every time the planes are in flight.

Dr. Schurman, the U.S. Minister, paid a visit to the port, arriving here in company of Admiral Anderson who had been in Peking. A reception was held on board the U.S.S. Huron which was very well attended by both residents and naval people. In the evening a dance was held at the Chefoo Club.

The visit of the fleet naturally adds much in the way of entertainment to Chefoo. The Navy Y.M.C.A. is putting up its usual good cinema pictures, concerts and smokers whilst three bands are available for playing dance music at the clubs and the Broadway Hotel. The heat rather takes the pleasure off the latter form of entertainment at times, but of course Chefoo is not allowed to complain on that account in view of the excellent climate it enjoys as compared with other ports. Despite the existence of numerous bars the general conduct of the sailors when ashore is good. This is, of course, in the main due to an excellent system of patrol work by the Fleet police.

Up to the present we have not suffered from any great heat although there have been several decidedly warm days.

MARSHAL Wu Pei-fu has telegraphically instructed Gen. Sun Chuan-fang to prevent at all costs Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang from gathering in the remnants of the mercenaries of Wang Yung-chuan and Tsang Chih-ping in Fukien who have strayed into Chêkiang. Gen. Lu has been steadily increasing his armed forces for some months past and no doubt prefers partly trained men to raw countrymen.

HUNT FOR THE FIRST MAN IN ASIA

Preparation for Mr. Roy Chapman Andrew's Next Venture: Jesuit Priests' Find

Within a few days Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the Third Asiatic Expedition which last year discovered fossilized eggs of the ancient dinosaur, will leave for Urga, Mongolia, to arrange with Mongolian authorities for passports permitting the start of a fourth and greater expedition on April 15 of next year.

No one can predict what such an expedition will find. But Mr. Andrews and his associates have very definitely decided what they will try to find. They are preparing for the most interesting hunt in the world—a hunt for the first man.

Two Jesuit priests quietly slipped into Peking last winter, and as quietly slipped out again. These priests, in Mr. Andrews' opinion, had made one of the most notable scientific discoveries in many a year, though the news of it is even now little known. They had found a "kitchen midden" in Mongolia— a prehistoric dump heap—containing stone implements proving beyond question that a Stone Age man lived in Asia.

"First Man" In Asia?

For many years Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews and his associates had held the theory that not only the first animal life, but man himself, probably had come from Asia. The Third Asiatic Expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, showed the merit of this theory as regards general animal life. Mr. Andrews points to the priests' discovery as evidence that the fourth expediton is thoroughly justified in specializing on a hunt for evidences of early man, whose existence in Mongolia is no longer open to speculation.

Already preparations for the hunt are going forward rapidly. On the Urga trip, Mr. Andrews will not only make sure that Mongolian officials will not interfere with the work, but he will likewise arrange for some of the 200 camels which, loaded with tons of supplies, are to be sent from Kalgan about December 1 toward a point 1,000 miles in the interior of Mongolia.

Four of the specially built motor-cars for the trip are due from America soon. Among the features of these machines are balloon size tires with walls three or four times as thick as the regular balloon type. This is because the large size is wanted, not for its cushioning effect, but for its ability to keep on top of shifting sand; flexible walls are not desired, and a high air pressure will be maintained.

Special cooling devices for the motor will be employed, including reversable fans which are of great value in conserving the radiators' water when the cars are travelling with a following wind.

There will be eight of these cars in all, and they will be occupied by 40 men including some of the best minds of the scientific world. Among those to take the trip are: Walter Granger, chief palaeontologist; Charles P. Berkey, chief geologist; Federick K. Morris, geologist, James P. Chapin, ornithologist; Clifford H. People, assistant in zoology; J. B. Shackleford, photographer; S. Bayard Colgate, chief of motor transport; Ralph Chaney, botanist; Albert F. Johnson, palaeontologist, and George Olson, assistant.

In all his preparations concerning both equipment and personnel Mr. Andrews is solely guided by the principle of leaving nothing to chance. Adventure has no place in a scientific expedition, says he; therefore equipment must be adequate. No one can foresee exactly what will be found, he continues; therefore experts of many sorts of should be present.

Man Was There.

"We know that man has been in Mongolia during the period in which we are interested," says the expedition chief. "The problem is to find out somethng about him. Perhaps we shall hunt five years without finding a trace—but in that case we hope to have found something else of interest.

"This expedition will not work on periods as far back as the dinosaurs. We want to sift the evidence of a period about a million to a million and a half years ago; a period when the 'missing link' between the root stock and present-day man must have lived."

It will be no easy task to find fossilized remains of such a creature as man—a creature with comparatively small and fragile framework, and at the same time with craft enough to keep out of the quicksands and quagmires which trapped, killed, and later fossilized such animals as the dinosaur.. But the scientists hold that somewhere in Mongolia man's remains must exist, and the problem is to find them.

Stone Basins Have No Outlet.

Under all Mongolia is a huge granite floor, which at various points dips into basins without inlet or outlet. Similar basins exist in America, save that they have outlets and fossilized remains which may once have been there have been scoured out long years ago. Here the basins are closed; whatever was once there is still there. These basins provide the ground for exploration.

"Investigation indicates that Mongolia must have been an ideal place for the development of man," declares Mr. Andrews. "At the period under consideration it apparently was a savannahlike country, neither tropical nor heavily forested; a place affording a chance for a healthful struggle for existence. Man could live with comfort, but not too great comfort; he could hunt the wooly rhinoceros and the giant ostrich, develop his stone implements and weapons, and work out his racial history.

"European investigations for years back have indicated influxes of men from outside. It is our theory that these outsiders came from Asia, and everything we learn now seems to justify us in this view.

"Asia is virgin territory. We believe it is tremendously rich in scientific material. The approaching expedition intends to leave nothing within its power undone to uncover material relating to man. Our trip is, after all is said, a mighty good gamble from all indications and we are confident we may expect something valuable — even though it may be the unexpected!"

Where the trail will lead no one can tell at this time. In the bitter cold of winter and under a glaring desert sun the search will go on, seeking unceasingly to add fresh chapters to the story of mankind.

MANILA'S MEMORIAL TO JOSE RIZAL

Stadium to Be Constructed at a Cost of $500,000: a Drive for Funds

Manila, July 23.

A campaign to raise $500,000 (U. S. Currency) for the construction of a stadium in the City of Manila to be known as the "Jose Rizal Memorial Stadium" was given official sanction to-day when Governor-General Wood issued a proclamation setting the period from August 10 to September 30 within which a campaign for the raising of the sum of $250,000 needed for the beginning of the projected structure may be conducted.

It is planned to complete a protion of the stadium in time for the Far East Championship games which take place in Manila in May, 1925. The completed structure is to be a permanent home for athletic contests and all other forms of public outdoor meetings.

The Governor-General urges all the people throughout the Philippines to assist in this "most worthy undertaking."

The stadium is to be a memorial to Jose Rizal, the national hero, who was executed in 1896 by the Spaniards.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPAN'S DUTY ON GUNS

British Firms' Strong Objection

London, Aug. 1.

A meeting of Birmingham gun-makers expressed the opinion that the new Japanese tariff of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* with regard to the gun trade was prohibitive. The meeting welcomed the offer of Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, Conservative member for Birmingham (Moseley), in conjunction with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Conservative member for Birmingham (Ladywood), and other local members of Parliament to seek an interview with the Government on this subject.

Mr. Hannon believed that if the case were presented properly, Japan would be ready to make some concessions.—Reuter.

OPIUM REVIVAL IN CHEKIANG

Deplorable Return of Growing in Province Hitherto of Good Record

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taichow, Chê., July 24.

No one who has the highest interests of China at heart can regard with equanimity the encouragement that once more is being given to poppy cultivation, and consumption of the deadly drug, opium.

The people of India are beginning to recognize the perils they incur by its use. They have formed an "All India Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic," and it is said to have Hindu, Mohammedan and Christian members. How one rejoiced at the strenuous efforts made by the Chinese to suppress the drug during the early years of this present century.

I well remember being allowed the privilege of attending a large enthusiastic meeting of Chinese professional and business men in Hongkong, about 18 years ago. They met to form an "Anti-Opium Society." It was an entirely Chinese movement, and they all meant to do something to help forward so noble a cause. What an enormous amount of opium and pipes, etc., were publicly destroyed. Only a few weeks ago I saw a large quantity of opium being burnt in the yard of the chief gaol in Shanghai native city.

To-day we find in this district it is being actually guarded by Chinese troops as it goes on its way to some rich distributor. In the southern districts of Taichow such as Wongngaen and Wengling I believe its consumption is being openly encouraged, and is rapidly increasing.

At Dzehku there are several opium dens, and I am told that even youths of 16 are allowed to patronize them. The knowledge of these things is public property. Opium comes into the district by way of Zihdong and Shongmeng and is guarded by local soldiers as it passes along the canals to the dealer. Confucius said "A gentleman regards what is right, a vulgar person what will pay." Are we to conclude that an increasing large number of Chinese are becoming more and more "vulgar," and care nothing for the degradation of their countrymen so long as they are able to add to their own banking account?

Robbers and Pirates Again.

There seems to be a recrudescence of robbery and piracy down in the southern district. For some years there has been a great improvement in this respect. The old lawless spirit seems to be reawakening. Probably the quiet law abiding life has got on the nerves of some of them. They need more excitement, and consequently take quite kindly and naturally once more to the life of pillaging and robbery. Innoffensive citizens had better cease from night travelling, as local roughs, especially between Sugyiao and Moh-z, are holding up such traffic on the pretext of searching the boats, but really that they may lay hands on whatever valuable they discover.

Trading junks too are being constantly held up by pirates along the coast. Patrol boats lie safely at Haimen, perhaps patiently waiting for the day when the pirates, emboldened by many successes, will venture into the harbour and attack them.

When up in the northern district I found the faction of which I wrote some weeks ago is still unsettled. Eight or nine men have been killed in connexion with it, and there appears to be little prospect of reconciliation taking place between the contending parties.

Rice Crop.

The early crop, known as the sixth months' rice crop, promises well, and is ripe for harvesting.

MR. T. Kawamura, late President of the South Manchurian Railway Co., contemplates making a tour of Europe and America, leaving Japan on August 19.

THE WORLD FLIGHTS

Maclaren Unable to Proceed Owing to Lack of Spares: Flight Abandoned

New York, July 31.

Repeated efforts to obtain information regarding Squadron-Leader Maclaren by wireless since the airman reached Petropavlovsk on July 24 have failed. It is believed that he has been delayed by wind and fog, and may be unable to land at the store post at Nazan and be forced to continue flight to Atka Island.—Reuter American Service.

Tokio, Aug. 1.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren is still at Petropavlovsk. No details have been received, but it is believed that he is weather-bound.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

New York, Aug. 4.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren has abandoned his world flight.

An earlier wireless despatch mentioned that Squadron-Leader Maclaren had been involved in an accident near Nikolski, Komandorski Island, but nobody was hurt, and that the airman intended to proceed to Attu.

Later.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren has wirelessed that the abandonment of his flight was necessary; because no spares were obtainable to repair the damage to the plane, which fell near Nikolski on Saturday, just as he was completing his flight from Petropavlovsk. He added that the wings, floats and tail were all smashed, though the hull and engine were salvaged and taken on board the Canadian trawler Thiepval.—Reuter.

How Maclaren was Beaten.

New York, Aug. 6.

Details of Squadron-Leader Maclaren's accident which compelled him to abandon his world flight are contained in a wireless message from the trawler Thiepval, on which Squadron-Leader Maclaren and his companions are on their way to America. Squadron-Leader Maclaren, after leaving Petropavlovsk, encountered a very dense fog *en route* to Behring Island. He was forced to fly low over the water in order to see his way.

The plane was travelling at 100 miles an hour and 100 feet above the ocean and their visibility was only 100 yards. The pilot was blinded by the fog. Nevertheless, he managed to swerve in order to avoid by two feet an island which suddenly loomed up and disappeared in a few seconds. After that the fog was solid and his visibility was nil. There was danger of crashing into the cliffs of Behring Island. Therefore, they decided on a forced landing.

The machine hit the ocean along a swell. The top wings were shattered and wrenched off, the fabric of the lower part of the wings was torn off and other serious damage was sustained.—Reuter's American Service.

Lieut. Wade's Forced Descent Midway Between Orkneys and Iceland.

London, Aug. 2.

The American world-fliers have left Kirkwall for Iceland.

Later.

The American world-fliers, Captain Smith and Lieut. Wade, today returned to Kirkwall. They lost their companion, Lieut. Nelson, in a fog 25 miles from the Orkneys.

Later.

The third American world-flier, Lieut. Nelson, has returned to Kirkwall.

Later.

The report of Lieutenant Nelson's return to Kirkwall is incorrect. He has arrived at Horna Fiord in Iceland.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 3.

Lieutenant Nelson covered the 500 miles between Kirkwall and Horna Fiord in 8 hours 19 minutes. He lost his companions in a fog shortly after leaving Kirkwall. The others, finding the fog impenetrable, returned, but Lieut. Nelson went on thinking that his comrades were above him. An hour later he sighted Fair Isle and was then able to ascertain his position. He next sighted one of the patrol ships, from which he was able to confirm his course.—Reuter's American Service.

Kirkwall, Aug. 3.

The American world-fliers, Captain Smith and Lieutenant Wade, started again for Iceland this morning in ideal weather.—Reuter.

Kirkwall, Aug. 3.

The American aviator, Lieut. Wade, descended 115 miles off the Orkneys to-day.—Reuter.

Horna Fiord, Aug. 3.

Capt. Lowell Smith and Lieut. Wade encountered rainstorms, squall and fog. The former has arrived. The latter descended to the sea midway between Horna Fiord and Scapa Flow and was taken in tow by a trawler.—Reuter.

Rejkjavik, Aug. 3.

Lieut. Wade was found with his machine, the engine of which was only slightly damaged. The machine will be able to make a fresh start in a very short time.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 4.

It is reported from Rejkjavik that Lieutenant Wade will probably return to Kirkwall for a new start.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 4.

Lieutenant Wade's descent to the sea was due to the connecting rod of the oil pump breaking, while the wings of his plane were severely damaged in the descent. The airmen drifted in rough seas for four hours before they were picked up by a British trawler. Another serious mishap occurred when the cruiser, Richmond, was endeavouring to hoist the plane on board. The tackle broke, resulting in a heavy steel boom falling on and breaking the propeller and piercing a pontoon. The latest report says that Lieutenant Wade is temporarily and perhaps finally out of the race.—Reuter's American Service.

***As Reuter now informs us Captain Smith and Lieut. Nelson with their aides, Lieuts. Arnold and Ogden, have arrived at Horna Fiord, it may be interesting to note that, with but two exceptions, the most dangerous portion of their journey is now over. But, and it is a big word, these two stretches from Iceland to Cape Farewell, Greenland, then on to Newfoundland, are of great length and through fog and ice and sleety snow. Horna Fiord is situated 15 degrees West and 64 degrees North, while Cape Farewell is four degrees farther south and a full 30 to the west. The flight by air direct to the latter point is no less than 700 miles over a sea full of floating icebergs and with no shipping, no human soul within hundreds of miles, save a destroyer or two, to give help if need be. But what can a destroyer do in fog so thick that a pilot, with thousands of hours of flying to his credit, could not surmount and had to return to the Orkneys? Of what possible value could a smoke column be in determining position. Once the trio make Newfoundland they are near to home and four days more should see them in Boston and New York. From New York to Seattle, "nothing to it."

It is expected that the two machines will await their mate and the party, complete, once more at Horna Fiord, will be able to continue, Lieuts. Wade and Harding joining in the jump-off for the New England States. It will be recalled that this is the first difficulty that the latter have had; they were the first to strike water at Shanghai and with Lieut. Nelson's machine the first to leave. Major Martin struck a mountain side in the Bering, while Captain Smith had trouble at Kagoshima and later near Haiphong, and Lieut. Nelson stated in Shanghai that if he had been an hour more in the air his exhaust would have burned out.

London, Aug. 4.

Lieut. Wade's machine was abandoned after capsizing in a heavy sea.

The Italian airman, Signor Locatelli, arrived to-day at Hull from Amsterdam. He proposes to extend his flight round the world.—Reuter.

Reykjavik, Aug. 5.

The two American airmen arrived here from Horna Fjord to-day after a flight in a heavy gale.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 5.

A Danish Government steamer which is carrying supplies for the American world-fliers has encountered the worst ice conditions off Greenland for many years. She is stuck fast 15 miles off the shore, but it is expected that the airmen will overcome the difficulties.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 6.

Lieutenant Wade and his companion are now definitely out of the American world flight.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 7.

The Army Air Service has ordered the fliers to remain at Reykjavik until weather conditions assure a reasonably safe passage to Greenland.—Reuter's American Service.

Major Zanni in India

Bagdad, Aug. 1.

Major Zanni, the Argentinian aviator, arrived here at noon, and departed for Bazra four hours later. His machine was running splendidly.—Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 1.

Major Zanni, the Argentinian aviator, has arrived at Bunder Abbas.

Karachi, Aug. 2.

Major Zanni, the Argentinian aviator arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 5.

Major Zanni, the Argentinian aviator, reached Nasirabad to-day.—Reuter.

Allahabad, Aug. 6.

Major Zanni has arrived.—Reuter.

MACLAREN'S FLIGHT REVIEWED

A Gallant Effort Carried Out Against Repeated Misfortune: The Last Struggle with Snows and Storms of the Arctic

Squadron-Leader Maclaren, accompanied by Flying Officer Plenderleith and Sgt. R. Andrews, having flown roughly 12,500 miles, half the distance round the world, in less than 150 hours, a mileage thousands of miles greater than 99½ per cent. of the world's population ever expect to travel on land or sea, has at last been compelled to abandon his struggle against nature and the elements.

Combating the tropics, the rigours of the mountains of Burma, the expanses between the widely separated landing fields of the Orient and the cold and fogs of the first portions of the Kamchatka coast, the party continued on their dismal journey from Petropavlosk through the Bering Sea, to a forced landing midst the blinding sleet, snow and fog. The plane was a wreck, wings smashed beyond repair, the fabrics split into the individual threads of original linen, while the fuselage, bent and broken beyond recognition (Doisy's Bréguet at Kiangwan by comparison sound) prevented the slightest chance of repair. Rescued, the intrepid adventurers are now aboard the trawler Thiepval, on their slower journey to Vancouver B.C., and Seattle, Washington, whence they return to London *viâ* North America and the palatial Atlantic steamship services.

The Common Heritage.

It seems the misfortune of the round-the-world flyers to come to some misadventure before arriving at their destination, Maclaren lost the one plane near Akyab, the Portuguese made their final landing miles from Macáo, Captain Doisy, the virile Frenchman who astounded the world with his dash and spirit, came to a sudden halt on the best landing field between India and Japan, Kiangwan, while of the four American fliers, two of them are out of it entirely—Major Martin crashing within a few miles of where Maclaren came to his untimely stop, and Lieut. Wade met a similar fate, just a few laps from home.

It is rather a tragedy that the two who paid each other such splendid compliments and wishes for continued success (Maclaren and Wade) should both have crashed after wonderful and heroic endeavours to encircle the globe by the aerial route. It will be recalled that the former when he heard of the American destroyer rushing his new plane to him from Tokio, called on the assembly to cheer their rival's flag, and Wade, in receipt of the same news, speaking at the Shanghai Club within but a few hours of Maclaren's cheer, closed his informal remarks with, "Cheerio, Maclaren."

Into the Frozen North.

Maclaren, it will be recalled, left Shanghai on July 5, to arrive at Tokio three days later, where he was entertained by Royalty. From the capital of Japan he proceeded north, having been joined by Sgt. Andrews who had remained in Shanghai, being ill, but returned to Kasumigaura, owing to cooling troubles. Off again he was twice forced to land in one day. From July 16, when he departed from Hitcup Island in northern Japan, until three days later, no word of the fliers was heard and fears were entertained for their lives, but on the same day when Mrs. Maclaren greeted the Americans in England, news came out that he and his comrades had been found in a small bay, weather-bound. July 24 found him at Paramushiro, with that portion of the journey before him, which the Americans believed to be the worst of the flight, and which they stated would be much worse than when they, three planes together, had made it.

Undaunted, the valiant three, Maclaren, Plenderleith and Andrews, prepared to continue on their most hazardous lap. Arriving at Petropavlovsk no word came out for a whole week and the world, but for the fact that Major Martin, lost for 10 days, had come out safe, would have given them up.

August 1 found them. August 4 cables reported the fatal crash. What a struggle it was for three men, their combined efforts so puny, as to be almost futile in mortal combat with the perils of the northern oceans, but they laboured and fought to the bitter end—snow storm, sleet and ice, too strong for man-made machinery to think to overcome. It was a noble effort and failure cannot impair the glory that is Major Maclaren's.

A Single-handed Attempt.

When Major Stuart Maclaren, British around-the-world flier, nears American territory in the north Pacific ocean he will have completed about half of his trip around the globe, wrote an American exchange. When he arrived in Tokio he had flown 10,770 miles, while 12,484 miles remained.

When Squ.-Ldr. Maclaren started his eastward flight round the world in England on March 25, accompanied by a pilot and a mechanician—Flying Officer W. N. Plenderleith and Sergeant R. Andrews—he undertook the venture on his own responsibility. The British air service gave him permission and his undertaking attracted widespread attention because it formed an informal race with American and other fliers attempting to girdle the globe.

Several times Maclaren had been halted by mishaps.

He started from Calshot, England, at 12.10 p.m., on March 25, and the same day was compelled by a fog to land at Havre. He reached Rome on March 28. Two days later he was forced to descend on the island of Corfu, his plane being slightly damaged.

On April 16 he arrived at Athens and took on a new motor from England. On April 19 he left Cairo for Bagdad.

Proceeding through Persia he reached India on April 23.

Engine Damaged.

On April 26 he met further delay, his engine being damaged in a landing at Parlu, India. He was delayed there several days. By May 16 he had reached Calcutta and on May 31 arrived at Akyab, Burma. His machine having suffered further damage, he replaced it with a spare aeroplane taken to him from Japan, where it had been left against such an emergency. The new machine was taken to Burma by American destroyers, a circumstance which caused Maclaren to cable: "Hats off to the Stars and Stripes for real sportsmanship."

Maclaren left Akyab for Rangoon on May 24 but suffered further damage in starting.

When Squ.-Ldr. Maclaren set out from England it was with two companions on an around-the-world route laid out over 23,254 miles.

It was estimated that this could be covered in 292 flying hours.

Although Maclaren hoped to reach London by June 28, he was delayed several times before he reached the east coast of Asia.

Before starting he arranged to have a second reserve plane and motor awaiting him in Canada. He enlisted the help of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Vickers interests and D. Napier & Co., which firms furnished him out with machines, engines, fuel and oil.

Eastward Route Chosen.

While the American world fliers who set out shortly before Maclaren's departure chose the westward route, the Englishmen chose the eastward, which had been mapped out by the late Sir Ross Smith.

The British route divides itself into five sections.

1. Calshot to Karachi, 4890½ miles.
2. Karachi to Tokio, 5879½ miles.
3. Tokio to Vancouver, 5417½ miles.
4. Vancouver to Ottawa, 2127 miles.
5. Ottawa to London, 4939½ miles.

The first section is the accepted route to India, and it was first flown by Squ.-Ldr. Maclaren, himself, in 1918.

As far as possible each difficult place along the whole route was tabulated in advance, and every aerodrome and water landing. The earlier stages have unit bases of the Royal Air Force but the route from India onward is one to throw an aviator largely on his own resources, lying through Indo-China to Hongkong and Shanghai and then with a 500-mile jump by sea to Japan.

North of Japan the route was laid out through the territory flown over by the American world flight party heading west and south—*viâ* the Kurile islands, Kamchatka, the Aleutian chain and Alaska to Vancouver, B. C., a stretch of 5417½ miles, foggy and uninhabited.

Stores Left by Trawler.

The Canadian trawler Thiepval laid stores for Maclaren in the Kurile region.

The dangers in this region include not only rocky islets, fog and storms, but slow moving birds, one of which could easily foul a propeller.

The Canadian air force prepared from the beginning to welcome Maclaren at Vancouver with all possible help for the long flight across Canada. The itinerary was laid out to include a seven-day halt at Montreal and the taking on of an engine with a higher compression ratio, giving more power from the same fuel consumption and thus increasing the flight radius for the Atlantic. The alterations arranged for the machine in Canada included the installation of an additional petrol tank and a wireless apparatus of limited radius.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, was selected as the jumping off place for the Atlantic flight, the route lying to the Azores, 1350 miles away—the longest stage of all. The average daily stage contemplated in the beginning was 300 to 500 miles.

The way from the Azores home was to lead through Madrid, Bordeaux and Paris to London.

Maclaren differing from most long distance airmen, preferred an amphibian machine—that is, a flying boat with a land undercarriage, which can be withdrawn above the keel line. This makes possible easy water landings, as we saw in Shanghai.

ANTI-WHITE CAMPAIGN IN HARBIN

Harbin, Aug. 5.

The police to-day searched the private apartments of Bishop Nestor, seeking illegal documents. Nothing was found beyond copies of a "White" newspaper, "*Sviatelo Russ*," the publication of which had been previously authorized by the police. Nevertheless the editor of the newspaper, M. Krivosheev, was arrested.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE dinar, the money in vogue in Herod's time, has been adopted as the monetary unit in Palestine. It has a value of 2s. and will be secured by British bank notes.

BEAUTIFUL TSINGTAO

With a Few Suggestions How to Make It Still More Beautiful

From a Correspondent.

Tsingtao the beautiful is the name given to the city on Kiaochou Bay and it deserves the name, it is beautiful. The city is clean, but for how long only fate and the Chinese know, and the Chinese say "maskee."

The day was beautiful when we arrived and next morning after a cool night's sleep we strolled to the beach inhaling the clean fresh air from the sea. On speaking to a resident we said that the air was fine but we thought the nights were rather damp. The resident seemed about to strangled and we thought we had said something akin to *lesse-majeste*, but with a feeling that came from the most innermost part of the heart, he said; "Damp! Yes it is damp, but if you had been here for the past three weeks you would have found that it was dam—ph wet. Rain there was and then more rain."

Wonk Wonk.

There are two matters that are causing considerable agitation among the foreign residents at the present time. One is the wonks that roam the streets all night. In Manila they have roosters that crow all night and prevent sleep, but these can be silenced and aid the feeding of the inner man; in Tsingtao the wonks, for whose existence no one has as yet ever found a reason, howl from eleven at night until daylight. These dogs, and the residents believe there are more dogs in Tsingtao to the square foot than at any other place in the world, seem to belong to nobody and congregate in the foreign residential part of the city. Protest has been made to the consular body and to the authorities but in vain. There is a law that all dogs shall be muzzled and licensed; but the dogs and the police both treat the law with supreme contempt. The dogs take great delight in dodging the articles thrown at them by the infuriated sleepless and according to Mr. Ganahl, Taipan of the Robert Dollar Company, they are even organized in bands with a leader and each band attends strictly to the locality assigned, never infringing on the other bands, territories.

The Embryo Bugler.

The other nuisance, which begins just as the dogs leave off howling, are the buglers of the fleet of Admiral Wen. These musicians (?) start tootling just at daybreak, and of all agonizing, sleep-disturbing nerve-racking noises that ever came from an instrument of torture these buglers take first prize. It seems that the admiral has a considerable number of would-be musicians who are given a bugle and told to get out and learn, but not close to the residence of the admiral. They congregate on the beach, about 20 of them, and just as the poor taipan is getting a slight rest after the session with the dogs he is awakened by the sound of something that is a cross between a band saw cutting through a hard knot and a syren on a fire engine. Sleep is then out of the question.

The foreign population have entered protests to the British and American consulates and an appeal has been sent to both the Governor and the Admiral, but so far as in the case of the dogs, nothing has been done.

One resident stated that the only solution would be to use the execution grounds, and have a public execution of both dogs and buglers.

Regretted Changes.

There have been rumours that the present governor was about to be sent to another field of endeavour and last Saturday it came officially that he was to be placed in charge as Director of Construction of the connexion link of the Hankow—Canton Railway, which is to be started soon.

The transfer of Mr. Si, the purchasing agent of the Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway to Peking has been very much regretted by the foreign residents as Mr. Si, in the time he has been in Tsingtao has demonstrated that he is a thorough modern business man and placed his department on a thorough business basis. Another change that was regreted was the transfer of the Chief Engineer to the Hankow-Canton Railway.

At the present time there are more than 400 vacant houses and in the Japanese section over half the houses are vacant and rapidly falling into a state of decay.

The party who ran the infamous International Club at Tientsin has opened a gambling club on one of the main streets. In the few days it has been running there have already been allegations of faked wheels and apparatus. The foreigners are very much put out that this club has been permitted to open and if allowed to run it will create such a scandal that will tend to ruin the resort for summer visitors.

Hospitality Repaid.

The people are very hospitable and the visitor like the prophet of old when leaving can honestly say with a fervent feeling; "I was a stranger and ye took me in." They really do and all that is required in return is that you leave all you have even to the last copper, as why have any money when you have a return ticket. The foreign business man, however, will go out of his way to see that you have an enjoyable time.

It is worth while to feel the cool fresh sea breeze and even to see the clean sea water and get a drink of water that does not require to be boiled and strained. We will go again but will take more money.

PROPOSED MOTOR-ROAD IN KUANGTUNG

Supplement to Sunning Railway: Capital of $500,000 to be Raised in Small Shares

Canton, July 31.

The Sunwui district of Kuangtung, of which Kongmoon is an important and open port, will soon have a motor road, many miles long. Half a million dollars is being raised for the enterprise. The contract for building the road will be let in three sections. The first will run from Sunwui City to Peikai by way of Kongmoon, the second from Sunwui to Taiwongshi, passing through several towns, and the third from Owwan to Samchuen. The capital for the road will be raised in small shares of five dollars each, and it is expected that overseas Chinese from Sunwui and inhabitants of towns and villages to be benefited by the road will subscribe. A feature of the financial scheme is that parcels of land needed for the road may be paid for in shares, while shares may also be obtained by supplying labour.

The proposed road will supplement the Sunning Railroad, which connects Kongmoon and Toyshan City and other towns beyond.

In addition to the proposed motor road, the Sunning Railroad Company is taking steps to open Tungkoo for a trade port. The initial capital of $100,000 for this enterprise has been fully subscribed by the company, but another $1,000,000, it is estimated, will be required.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPAN'S LUXURY TARIFF

Detrimental Effect on British Trade

London, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time, Mr. Sydney Webb, the President of the Board of Trade, said that he was aware that many contracts for forward delivery of British manufactured goods had been cancelled by Japanese buyers as a result of the new Japanese luxury tariff. He said that British representations had already elicited a concession and the Government were endeavouring to obtain a further mitigation of the adverse effects due to the introduction of the new duties at short notice.—Reuter.

One of the latest commercial uses of the aeroplane is that of sowing seed, successfully demonstrated in the suburban territory of Miami, Florida, recently, when 640 acres of land were sown to carpet grass in 20 minutes. For this area, it was said, two men hand-seeders would required 30 days.

DARING OUTRAGE ON HAN RIVER

Attack on Launch: River Robbers' $30,000 Booty

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, July 31.

A few days ago, a native launch on the Han River was robbed in a way which strongly reminds one of the methods used by the pirates last year on the coasting vessels off the east coast and in the West River.

The launch, the Yuin Chiang, was running from Tienmen down to Hankow on the 24th instant. At a small place called Luchiahang, three men bought tickets and came on board as passengers. Lower down, at Hohwaan (Lotus Flower Temple) these three men suddenly produced pistols, which they fired to terrify the other passengers, and then making down below they compelled the engineer to stop the engine. They had chosen a place where a bed of high reeds lines the river bank; and at their call, out of these reeds appeared two small boats, with about 10 men on board. These confederates, jumping on to the launch, drew pistols and threatened all who showed any resistence. The assistant engineer was shot through the cheek, and several of his teeth were knocked out.

The passengers were naturally cowed by the noise and confusion, and the robbers proceeded to clean out everything of value from the boat. Dollars, cash notes, ornaments and anything else of worth were all seized. Mere copper coins were thrown into the water as not being worth carrying away. The total booty is said to have amounted to over $30,000. No bodily harm was done to any of the passengers; but some soldiers or police who were in uniform were evidently an object of attack. One of the police, who was a native of Tienmen, was shot dead, and the rest threw themselves into the water to escape. Having collected their spoils into the two boats, the robbers made their escape.

It appears that the robbers were local men. Their accent is said to have been of the local dialect, Tienmen or Mienyang. Moreover, they wore straw hats with a broad brim in front pulled down over the face, as if they feared recognition. The proprietors of the launch of course reported the affair to the yamên as soon as they learned of the incident, and investigation has been promised.

Lawlessness on the Han River.

The above affair is one of the most daring outrages that has been perpetrated recently. But travelling on the Han has been unsafe for a long time, and small native boats are frequently the victims of these local robbers. Generally the attack is made by night, when the boats are anchored; and for this reason the raid always is made by night, when the boats are anchored; and for this reason they always prefer to anchor in groups, so that they may assist one another in case of attack. Two or three months ago, a representative of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire was robbed when travelling in his launch on the upper reaches of the Han above Anlufu. He lost his watch, fountain pen and type writer besides all the cash he carried; and his interpreter and engineer were also robbed of nearly all that they possessed.

A half successful attempt has just been made to capture in Hankow two robbers who have been wanted for some time. Their names are Wang Chin-piao and Wang Hsin-yu. Last March, they were active in the region of Huangkung. Their most notable feat was robbing the house of a wealthy man named Li, and relieving him of 8,000 strings of cash. An attempt to apprehend them failed. A few days ago it was reported that these two were in hiding in Hankow. They were located on a boat in the river, belonging to a Honan company. A small detachment of river police were sent to arrest them. Wang Chi-yu was captured; but unfortunately Wang Chi-piao has got wind of the danger beforehand and made good his escape.

Daytime Ghost.

A ghost story of some interest appears in the native press. A certain large house in Hankow near the Maloo has been standing empty for some time, because it had the reputation of being haunted by a "fox fairy." This year, the house has been taken by a man called Chen. For some time, nothing unusual was noticed; but after a while, the members of his family declared that they frequently saw a young man, dressed in black, wandering about. He was sometimes seen in the daytime, but more often by night. Mr. Chen, not feeling at ease, called in some Taoist priests, who burned incense and performed certain incantations. Since then, the apparition has not been seen.

WENCHOW'S TRADE HELD UP BY BAD ACCESS

Customs' Recommendations for Much Needed Improvement and How to Find the Money

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wenchow, Chê., Aug. 2.

The rapidly increasing trade of Wenchow makes more and more evident the inadequate and undignified approaches to the city from the river. The sloping jetty at the North Gate, the five-turn approach into the city, the inadequate and insanitary condition of the river-front demand immediate attention. At times the North Gate entrance—incidentally also the fish market—is so full of cargo that it is with difficulty that the pedestrian can make his way from the city to post-office, customs house or steamer.

The Customs authorities have suggested to the local officials that some structural improvements should be made and have suggested (1) The improving of the North Gate jetty (2) The making of a broad straight approach from the jetty into the city. (3) The improvement of the river front by more adequate bunding. These suggestions have been discussed by the District Council and considerable interest evidenced.

The chief question was how to raise the necessary funds. The Customs authorities made certain suggestions, the chief of which was a charge of 5 per cent. of the duty exacted on imports and exports and offered to collect this at a charge of 5 per cent. of the sum collected for expenses. A special Committee was appointed by the District Council to consider the whole matter and report. This Committee has made the following suggestions to the Council.

1.—The acquiring of private property, the work of building wharfs, and and the improving of the river front shall be undertaken by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall make suggestions which must be brought to the Council for sanction. In the matter of construction of the Customs' godown and bunding the river front the Executive Committee shall co-operate with the Commissioner of Customs.

2.—In the purchasing of private property the Executive shall estimate the value in accordance with the "Regulations for the acquiring of Private Property."

3.—Competitive estimates for the construction work shall be obtained and brought to the Council for consideration.

4.—The work shall commence when the collection of the proposed dues is carried out.

5.—The collection of the dues shall be delegated to the Customs authorities and an allowance of 5 per cent. of the total collected be allowed for salaries and expenses.

6.—A charge shall be made on imported goods only. All exports shall be exempt.

7.—The money so collected shall not be used for any other purpose than city improvements

When the Customs' report for the year 1923 is taken into consideration it is evident that after allowing for the usual fluctuations in trade, a sum of at least 50,000 Haikwan taels could be obtained in five years, and in Wenchow great improvements could be made with such a sum, provided, of course, the money is spent on the improvements.

Several Harbin sportsmen who went up the river to the Custom House the other day report a remarkable "fisherman's" story, says the "Harbin Daily News." According to them one spot up the river was literally crowded with big fish, so much that it was difficult to row through the place. While passing this school of fish, one big fellow suddenly flopped straight into the boat. He was subsequently weighed and found to be 13 pounds. This is reported to be the second case of this sort on the Sungari this summer.

Ten-thousand tons of ammunition being carried in a single ship is rather a rare achievement, but this is what a Russian transport which anchored off Colombo, has done. The vessel, which is the Transbalt, has been lying in that position since last evening, says the "Ceylon Observer" of the 18th ultimo. All shore communications with her have been cut off and she is, being watched. The Transbalt is a vessel of 11,397 tons and is one of the biggest ships owned by the Government Baltic Co. She was formerly called the Riga and then re-named the Belgravia, but since the Baltic Government came to own her she has been called the Transbalt. She is registered in Petrograd, flies the Russian flag and is on her way to Vladivostok.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

21 MEN ARRESTED IN CONNEXION WITH MURDER OF A DETECTIVE

Exciting Work by French Police During Week-end: Strong Suspicion of Southern Political Intrigue in the First Crime: A Prisoner's Desperate Bolt for Liberty

The French Police, after days of skilful and patient detective work, made a batch of sensational arrests over the week-end in connexion with the murder of a Chinese detective at the corner of Route Saigon, in the Rue du Consulat, on July 27 last. An amazing story of political intrigue lies behind the affair, bearing out the suggestions contained in our columns some days ago that recruiting on a large scale is being carried on in Shanghai on behalf of the Cantonese armies.

The circumstances of the murder of the Chinese detective were as follows: At about eight o'clock on the night of July 27 the unhappy man heard shots outside of a barber's shop. He hurried to the scene, and saw a man with a smoking revolver. He rushed upon him to effect his arrest, but the assassin turned round and shot him through the face, killing him instantly. This man then made good his escape, followed by the individual at whom he originally shot. The latter failed to make any report on the matter to the police and was not seen again, until he, together with his assailant, was arrested with the other men during the week-end.

Recruiting for the South.

The man at whom the shots were fired whilst he was coming from the barber's shop gives his name as Zung Kong-kong, alias Zung Seng, and claims to be a general commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade of Kiangsi, stationed at Canton and attached to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He adds that he was sent here to recruit men and obtain weapons for his regiment.

His story then becomes somewhat involved. He states that another person, one Ou Seng-ching, an ex-general in the Cantonese army also under arrest, was in Shanghai before his arrival for the same purpose as himself. This man, he says, was a frequent visitor of his, and they held conversations concerning the murder of one Yu Ho-new, a bandit chief who was shot in Yunnan Road, Shanghai, last March. He refuses to detail these conversations and will not state how they were concerned with this particular murder. On the other hand he states that "they reached an amicable settlement,"—whatever that may mean. He goes on to say further that he and Ou Song-ching arranged for yet another man to buy 200 revolvers and obtain recruits for Canton.

Regarding the actual shooting, he states that after a conversation with Ou Song-ching on July 27, he left him, and went to a barber's shop. Then Sou Seng-sung, so he alleges, followed him with three or four companions, and they all waited for him to come out. When he did so two shots were fired at him, and missed, and then the detective came on the scene, and was killed. Who fired the shots he was unable to state. This is as far his story goes.

Of the 21 men arrested, four were caught by the Settlement police in Yangtszepoo and handed over to the French authorities. The others were all arrested in the French Concession, and are mostly men recruited by the generals or their agents for the Canton army.

A Dash for Freedom.

One of the arrested men made a desperate bid for freedom during the general interrogation of all the prisoners on Sunday morning, in the office of the Intelligence Bureau. He was handcuffed to one of his companions; suddenly he was seen to give a wrench and to snap the cuffs. He darted quickly out of the door and down the Avenue Joffre. At once Detectives du Rocher and Gioulis were after him and fired at him twice, though without wounding him. They brought him back after a ten minutes' chase, however.

ANTI-FOREIGN MOVE IN THE Y. M. C. A.

Last Week's Conference: Divided Feelings: A Movement to Be Resisted

The National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association met last week at its annual meeting at the Shanghai College, Yangtszepoo. This committee directs Y.M.C.A. work in 47 cities and in 201 students' centuries throughout China.

Among the most important problems facing the Y.M.C.A. is the work among students, particularly those in Government schools, many of whom are interested in the movement. The question which most acutely faced the committee was the extent to which they could spread out in new centres, developing new organizations and coming into contact with new groups of students. Their secretary who was charged with popular education, Mr. James Yen, had been released to do that work exclusively, but the National Committee would continue its efforts in that direction, co-operating with the various organizations interested in it.

Opium also was a serious problem to be dealt with. The National Committee expects to devote itself unstintedly to the suppression of the habit during the next few years. Three of its best secretaries, Mr. M. T. Tchou, Dr. H. C. E. Liu and Dr. Philip Chen, were allocated to this work. A campaign against opium will be conducted from all Y. M. C. A. centres.

With regard to the anti-Christian movement which seems to be developing among students, an official of the organization said that they would fight it with light, not heat. They would educate the people to realize the uselessness of anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements and the usefulness of working for the betterment of conditions in China. In this connexion, it might be expected that literature will be sent broadcast throughout the country.

Two vacancies in the National Committee were filled by Dr. C. T. Wang and General Feng Yu-hsiang. Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking was one of the most important members of the Committee to attend. Dr. John Y. Lee, Rev. Z. T. Kaung and Professor Caho of Honan contributed to the discussion. The General Secretary of the Committee, Mr. David Yui was absent on sick leave.

NATIONAL DAY OF SWITZERLAND

Celebrations by Swiss Community

Last Friday was Switzerland's national day, when the union of the Republic's 21 cantons which was begun in 1291, was celebrated in the usual fashion. Last Friday morning Major J. L. Isler, the Swiss Consul-General, held a recepton at the Consulate and entertained about 60 of his follow-countrymen.

Among the guests were Messrs. Herensperger, R. Plattner, F. Schwyzer, T. Troller, A. Baer, T. Housser, J. Merlan, W. Bleak, Hegner and J. A. Robbsner and many others.

The afternoon was given over to sports and celebrations at the Swiss Club, when the Swiss community with wives and families turned out in full force.

There were games for the children on the Club's playgrounds and later in the afternoon games for grown ups. Major Isler made a short speech and the Swiss hymn "Oh mein Heimatland" was sung. Prizes were distributed by Mme. G. Heusser. A cold supper at 7.45 p.m. was followed by a musical entertainment.

MINGHONG'S MONTE CARLO CLOSED

Where Industrious Citizens of Shanghai Studied the Laws of Profit and Loss

The fashionable world of Shanghai has, we understand, been deprived of another source of innocent amusement, already sadly depleted now that the cabarets have to close at the ridiculous hour of 2 a.m. It is reported that the Minghong Monte Carlo has closed its doors—whether voluntarily or under compulsion of Chinese officials who find themselves ashamed to take the money we do not know. If the news is correct it will be a sad blow to many, and not least to members of the eminent and other deserving bodies of public men who have now and again been seen at Minghong, doubtless there for the purpose of studying interesting social matters at first hand.

Minghong seems to have had a fairly successful run since the opening of the establishment was announced by the Chinese reporter who was so impressed by "the heavy tread" and the top hats of the foreigners who first appeared there. Patrons have been numerous, and the traditionally generous policy of free motor-cars and free champagne has tended towards the usual prosperous results, prosperous from a managerial point of view. We have heard of no one having broken the bank, but of many patrons broken in the attempt to accomplish this laudable ambition. One foreigner, one hears, might have gone very near success had he realized how nicely fortune was treating him. After a fair run of success at the wheel, he suddenly realized that he had been playing with $5 chips and not, as he had supposed, discs of a modest 50 cent. denomination. He at once reduced his unit to 50 cents and from that moment began to lose. The question is, had he doubled his stake might not the establishment have closed down earlier?

There have been adventures by the wayside, some of them disastrous to the persons concerned. The story goes that a recent visitor to the wheel had a credit balance of between $5,000 and $6,000 when he cashed in his cheques and sensibly called for a car. Whether the news was passed outside by an observant Chinese no one knows, but the report is that the car had not proceeded any great distance along the road to Shanghai before it was held up by a gang of Chinese, who compelled the foreigner to hand over his winnings. The police at this end have heard nothing of the matter, it seems, and this rather discounts the story, for surely no foreigner would submit to such outrageous treatment without making a fuss.

If Minghong is closed, patrons may compose themselves in the full confidence that some other opportunity of earning a little money in their spare time will surely and speedily be provided. For the wheel is irrepressible, and no one has ever yet been able to put a spoke in it.

WEDDINGS

Hocking-Eickmeyer

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark, 64 Route Doumer, when Miss Ada R. Eickmeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. William Eickmeyer of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Samuel Hocking, son of Mrs. William Hallow of Detroit, Michigan, were married. Dr. D. Willard Lyon performed the ceremony and Mr. J. B. Sawyer was present as U. S. consular representative. The house was effectively decorated for the occasion in green and pink, the archway into the living room where the ceremony was performed being a lacework of feathery bamboo, while palms and pink posies banked fireplaces and mantelpieces.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Lawrence K. Hall, wore a very stylish and becoming gown of white satin, artistically draped, the trimming caught on the left hip with a pearl ornament. A cape effect of silk lace fell from the shoulders, sweeping round to the left side where it was gathered into the gore of the skirit. The long veil was fastened into a cap shape with orange blossoms and the bridal bouquet was water lilies with maiden hair ferns, tied with long ribbands. The maid of honour, Miss Catharine G. Smith, wore lavender satin cut on the simple lines of the moment, with circular flounces, and carried pink carnations. Little Miss Emogene Clark, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark, made a picturesque flower girl in fluffy green organdie, trimmed with chiffon buds in pastel shades. She carried a gold basket of pink carnations from which she scattered pink flower petals in the path of the bride.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Edgar S. Wise as best man. Immediately preceding the ceremony Mrs. George C. Kerr sang "O Promise Me," "I Love You Truly," and other love lyrics, Mrs. Harvey V. Stokely playing her accompaniments and also the Wedding March. A delightful reception followed which was attended by more than a hundred friends of the popular young couple. Mesdames Kempton, S. E. Taylor, and Clark assisted in receiving. Miss Eickmeyer was for some years in the office of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., while Mr. Hocking is professor of sociology at Futan University, Kiangwan, where they will be at home after September 1. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Hocking left on their honeymoon trip to Kuling, the bride wearing a modish white voile trimmed with black lace and embroidery and a white hat.

Ulf-Hansen—Kousnetzova

On Wednesday at the Russian Church, and afterwards at the Danish Conculate, the marriage took place of Mr. Uwe Ulf-Hansen, son of Mr. Ulf-Hansen, K.C., of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Miss Zlatta Alexandrovna Kousnetzova, daughter of Mr. A. N. Kousnetzova, of Ekaterinburg. Mr. Hansen is a member of the staff of Messrs. Geo. McBain, and both he and his bride are well-known and popular among a large circle of friends in Shanghai.

The ceremony at the Church, which was choral, was performed by the Russian Archemandrite, the Rev. Fr. Makary, and the Danish Vice-Consul (Mr. H. Heigel) presided at the official ceremony, of which Gen. Borodin and Capt. Smolin were the witnesses.

The bride was charmingly attired in white Liberty, covered with georgette and daintily trimmed with fleurs d'orange, a pretty festoon of these also adorning her veil. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white carnations, with trailing white ribbons. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at 11 Rue Chapsal, which is to be the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, and here they received the congratulations and best wishes of a host of friends.

ARMED ROBBER FOILED

Arrested as Result of Chinese Woman's Prompt Action

An armed robber caused some excitement along Avenue Edward VII on Sunday forenoon. His plan of raiding an exchange shop in the usual manner was spoiled by an enterprising Chinese lady who made good use of a police whistle, at the sound of which the would-be robber bolted. As the shop was in the vicinity of the French police station, the alarm was heard and promptly answered, with the result that the robber was soon racing along the Avenue, pursued by a police cyclist. Darting into a side street, he was held up by another constable and, showing fight, was brought into a reasonable frame of mind by a blow with the butt end of a carbine. The incident appropriately concluded with a procession to the police station.

THE Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ld., held its inaugural meeting on Monday afternoon at the Benevolent Society's building in Tatung Road. Shareholders present numbered 193, and shares representated 112,738. Mr. Shen Lien-fang, the Chairman of the Promoting Committee, presided. He read a report which stated that up to date, the amount of capital paid in by shareholders was $1,311,940, exceeding by one-fourth the capital required. The company's Regulations, consisting of 36 articles in six sections were passed with some slight amendments. Eleven directors and five supervisors were elected.

AKALI PILGRIMS IN SHANGHAI

Received on the Foreshore by Hundreds of Sikh Residents: Imposing Procession

No small excitement was caused on Sunday when over 500 Sikhs met on the Bund to greet 11 pilgrims of the Akali religious movement who arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver on the Empress of Australia.

At about 3.55 p.m. a large but orderly gathering appeared in front of the "North-China Daily News" building, bearing several banners of black and yellow, on one of which the inscription read: "Shahdi Jatha (Martyr Band) from Canada Going to Jaito, Nabha (India)." The company formed up into two parallel lines and one of the party, mounting on a stool, began an address which was greeted with loud cheers. There were also present many Indian women and children, all dressed in black garments and with their heads enshrouded in black cowls. Black turbans were also the order of the day.

On the arrival of the tender the party again broke out into loud cheers and a bugle was sounded. The pilgrims presently appeared, one of them who occupied a central position of the little procession which left the Customs jetty, bearing on his head what appeared to be a small stool on which rested the sacred book. This was covered with red and blue covering and fanned by a man behind with what resembled a fly switch used by Chinese riders. The pilgrims were met by one of the Shanghai party who commenced a chant, while the remainder answered in responses. The pilgrims were then greeted by the Indian women, who placed garlands of red and yellow flowers around their necks and proceeded to chant an Indian dirge. The sacred book was then placed in a motor-car and was covered with a very beautiful gold and crimson covering, while its bearer accompanied it inside the car, still continuing the process of fanning. A Chinese band lent by Gen. H. Feng-ling, then headed the procession, which was immediately followed by the sacred book.

The procession then made its way along Foochow Road, Thibet Road, Haining Road, and North Szechuen Road to the Sikh temple. It was a long and weary tramp, especially on a hot afternoon. The procession moved very slowly and made many halts at each of which loud cheers were given, each man holding up his right hand. This much amused the large number of Chinese spectators, who lined the streets all the way. The band set up the strains of the "Yanks are Coming" and on reaching the Sikh temple the procession was greeted by a display of rockets. The procession disappeared within while the sacred bok was deposited in a safe place. The temple already contains two sacred books, so that the one which featured in the procession was now dispensed with, having evidently served its purpose.

One imagines a Sikh temple as having a dim and mystical appearance, but this temple is quite simple in design. It resembles more an Evangelican meeting house. At the far end there is an altar over which hangs a rich canopy. Here were placed the two sacred books covered with black and gold covers. The service, too, was of a simple nature. Two addresses were given, after which a short penitential prayer was intoned. Several poems of praise of at least 20 pages each were then sung, followed by a curious chant accompanied by drums, cymbals and all kinds of music. A short address followed from one of the pilgrims.

The movement is primarily, so it is claimed, a religious movement, but also takes the form of a protest against the dismissal from office of Rapduman Singh, Indian Governor Nabha. The followers also claim that the Indian Government have unfairly interfered with their religion and have imprisoned many of its adherents. Their policy, however, is one of passive resistance and they still claim to be loyal subjects, though all to the last man are, so they would have us believe, prepared to die for their cause.

THE Canton Government intends taxing photographers 20 per cent. on their [illegible].

RICSHA COOLIES' PETITION

Reduction of the Number of Licensed Ricshas in the Interests of "Big Owners"

The Chinese press says that rickshamen appear to be greatly alarmed at the decision of the Municipal Council to reduce the number of public ricshas from 15,000 to 10,000. The coolies have drawn up a very long petition, copies of which have been submitted to different guilds established by their countrymen at Shanghai, setting forth the alleged high-handed and cruel manner in which they have been treated by the large ricsha owners. "This treatment culminated in a strike in September and October, 1922. After settling the dispute, no definite rules were fixed for equitable enjoyment of all rights by the men, so the oppressive methods adopted by big owners were soon revived. Since January 1, 1924, the Council decided to put no limit to the number of ricshas on public hire, to the infinite relief of the ricshamen. Small owners have been enabled to compete with the big proprietors on the same terms. A company asked the Council to restrict the number of ricsha licences in February, 1924, but its request was turned down, for which all ricshamen felt very grateful to the Council. Now, only a few months have elapsed, and the Council is again listening to the big owners who favour reduction of the number from 15,000 to 10,000, to the great consternation of all ricshamen and small owners."

Their petition here submits a number of demands for better treatment of the pullers.

The petitioners ask the guilds to retransmit their complaint to the Municipal Council.

KIDNAPPERS OUTWITTED

Robbers Who Lost $1,000 Through Resourceful Captive's Escape

A circumstantial story of abduction, one or many which have recently appeared in the Chinese press, was published on Monday. It related that on Friday last a wealthy Ningpo merchant residing in Santai Road, in the northern district, received a letter purporting to come from a friend which induced him to visit a house in Tsingtao Road. Here he was received by robbers, who demanded payment of $5,000 and threatened to take the merchant's life if the money were not forthcoming. This demand, together with instructions as to how the money was to be handed over, was despatched to the merchant's family, members of which fell into such alarm that they were afraid to communicate with the police. They got together $1,000 and intended to take it to the place named, but were surprised on Sunday morning when the merchant himself returned home at an early hour. He reported that he had escaped while his captors were asleep, jumping from a window. The story concludes with the statement that the police were informed and that an Inspector went to the house in Tsingtao Road only to find that the robber gang had vanished. No such report was made to the Municipal Police, but the matter is now being inquired into.

The sequal to another story of kidnapping, also published on Monday says that the victim, another Ningpo man of wealth, has had his place of captivity changed and is now incarcerated on Child Island, Tsungming.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. CECIL HOLLIDAY

The remains of the late Mr. Cecil Holliday were interred at Bubbling Well Cemetery last Friday afternoon in the presence of many of the friends and business colleagues by whom he had been so much respected during his long residence in Shanghai. In the morning, at 8.30, a choral Requiem Mass was held at St. Joseph's Church and was conducted by the Rev. Fr. D. F. McDonald, S.J., there being a very numerous congregation. There remained only the last simple ceremony at the graveside, and this also was conducted by the Rev. Fr. McDonald. Among those who attended were Mr. Barton, H.M. Consul-General, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. L. W. C. Lorden, Mr. John Prentice, Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. J. H. Lampert, Mr. T. E. Trueman, Mr. R. C. Farbridge, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. Richardson, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, Mr. P. W. O. Liddell, Mr. Gilbert Peet, Mr. Smallbones, Mr. W. R. Walter, Mr. Penfold, Mr. Lockyer, Mr. S. S. Sellick and Mr. E. Q. Cooper. Mr. R. C. Phillippo was chief mourner, and the pall bearers were Sir Edward Pearce and Messrs. A. W. Burkill, C. R. Burkill, Calder Marshall, C. H. Arnhold and C. W. Porter.

The grave was banked with evergreens and flowers, and very many beautiful wreaths were sent.

OF COURSE, WITH "SARTOR RESARTUS" WE DEPLORE THE ABSENCE OF TASTE IN DRESS
JUST AS WE MUST ALL ADMIRE
THE REALLY WELL DRESSED MAN
STILL WE ALL FEEL THAT A SHANGHAI SUMMER IS MOST TRYING
AND THAT DINNER PARTIES "DE RIGUEUR" ARE SIMPLY TORTURE
SO THE STAFF WERE TOLD OFF TO INVENT SOMETHING SUITABLE
AND IF THE OLDEST STYLE IS RATHER TOO OLD
HERE IS SOMETHING FOR THE UP-TO-DATE
Sapajou

WHAT SHANGHAI'S TASTES IN DRESS MIGHT BE

NATIVE CITY POLICE REFORMS

Reckless Chauffeurs Beware: Finger Print System Adopted

The genesis of a Criminal Investigation Department for the native City is hinted at in the Chinese press.

It states that the District Court of Procuration has adopted a system of taking and recording the finger prints of all prisoners. An understanding, it is understood, has been reached with the Municipal Police of the Settlement to exchange duplicate copies of the records of finger prints with photos, and to render mutual assistance whenever possible.

Another commendable action taken by the Court is its decision to cancel the licence of any chauffeur who shall have caused any fatal or serious accident by reckless driving, and forbid him to become a chauffeur again. In order to make the penalty effective, the Settlement authorities have been approached and it is anticipated will fall into line with the City Court in meting out similar punishment to all offending chauffeurs wherever such accidents may occur.

Post-mortem examinations, hitherto conducted by ignorant persons, often dishonest and usually belonging to the undertaker class, will be made by a competent coroner.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANT RESTRICTIONS

Visa Requirements for Chinese Students

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of a telegraphic instruction from the Department of State, dated August 2, 1924, which states in effect as follows:

The new immigration act is explicit in requiring approval by the Secretary of Labour of educational institutions in the United States to be attended by Chinese students.

Such approvals must be obtained in advance in each case until the list of approved institutions can be prepared and forwarded.

Owing to the necessity of consulting the institutions, an approved list is not yet prepared.

In the meantime, endeavours should be made to prevent whenever possible, the departure of Chinese students for whom prior approval of institutions has not been obtained.

The Department's telegram was received in response to several urgent telegrams from this Consulate-General, requesting information as to the requirements to enable Chinese students to sail for the United States.

CHINESE RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL McVAY

On Monday afternoon at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Chinese Commissioner, gave a reception in honour of the American Admiral of the Yangtze flotilla, Admiral McVay. A large number of Chinese and American guests attended in the new home of the Chinese official, just across Siccawei Creek, which one arrives at by motoring along Route Ghisi.

Among those present were:—Admiral McVay, Captain Hinrichs, Executive of the U. S. S. Isabel, Captain James, U. S. S. Piegon, Gen. Ho Feng-lin, Gen. Wong, Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Mr. Shen, City Magistrate, Mr. Yen, Director S. N. Railway, Mr. Chang and representatives of the Chinese Navy. Other foreigners in the guest list included Mr. Cunningham, the U. S. Consul-General, Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman S. M. C., Mr. V. G. Lyman, American representative on the Council, Mr. J. P. Davis, U. S. Executive Consul, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. J. B. Powell, and Mr. N. F. Allman. Mr. Williams, son of Dean Williams of the University of Missouri, visiting Shanghai, attended, as did the majority of the American Consular staff and Admiral McVay's staff and other officers.

THE CHINA BASEBALL COMMISSION

Organized for the Promotion of Baseball in China, among Chinese Principally

This organization was created a year ago, by H. B. Gallop and F. P. Bills, with the object of developing the game of Baseball among the Chinese, first in Shanghai, and if sufficient interest is aroused here, to extend the Commission's activities for the promotion of the game, to all parts of China.

Up to the present time in Shanghai, the Chinese have no real opportunity to familiarize themselves with baseball, as played by their American friends, as the game has been confined solely to the Race Course.

Messrs. Gallop and Bills, have had the opportunity to observe that the Chinese may possibly take up the game with enthusiasm if they are given proper facilities and opportunities to become acquainted with the game. Baseball is prevalent to some extent in local Chinese schools and colleges but not carried on too enthusiastically. By an organized effort to stir up keen interest it is believed the Chinese may eventually take up the game with the same spirit and enthusiasm that prevails in America and Japan.

With this in view the first real step taken by the Commission was the creation of the Pioneer Baseball Field, situated in the French Settlement at the corner of Rue De 1' Observatoire and Rue Amiral Bayle. The matter of securing land large enough for a baseball field conveniently located proves to be no easy accomplishment in Shanghai. The Commission, however, were most fortunate in securing the present site for this new field, which is conveniently situated and easily accessible. Rue Amiral Bayle being a continuation of Mohawk Road permits one to start at the Race Club at the corner of Mohawk Bubbling Well Roads, and proceed down Mohawk Road into Amiral Bayle direct to the field. It is about a 10 minute ricksha ride by this way to the field. The field is easily reached by tramcar. Getting off at the corner of Rue Amiral Bayle and Avenue Joffre one may proceed down Bayle to the field, taking about six minutes by walking or two or three minutes by ricsha, or getting off at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue De l'Observatoire one may proceed down Rue de l'Observatoire to the field, taking about two or three minutes walking time.

The field will be fed by omnibuses on game days, one line running from the Bund and Edward VII up Edward VII and to the field. Another line will probably run from the corner of either Mohawk Road and Bubbling Well Road or Mohawk Road and Avenue Edward VII to the field.

The Pioneer Basehall Field compares favourably with any of the major league parks at home. The diamond is one ofth e finest to be found anywhere Baseball is played. The shortest point to the foul lines is 300 feet from home plate, making the actual playing area of the field larger than the Polo Grounds in New York. The entire field is encircled by stands, and about 5,000 persons can be comfortably seated. The field will be ready about the end of August or early September.

In additibn to the Pioneer Baseball Field, the Committee plan to open four more fields in Shanghai, one in Jessfield, Kiangwan, Hongkew and Yangtszepoo. These latter fields will be more in the nature of play grounds, where equipment for playing baseball will be supplied those who care to make use of same. They will not be built on the elaborate scale of the pioneer Baseball Field. To encourage the Chinese to play, without causing them any great expense, equipment of all kinds, excepting suits and shoes, will be at their disposal on the Pioneer Baseball Field, as well as on the other four contemplated. Arrangements for coaching and providing instructors will be made, and this department will probably be headed by Harry Kingman. The game will be developed on an amateur basis.

Mr. Bills is now in the states, endeavouring to obtain recognition and support of the project from the American Baseball Commission. The personal of the Commission will be enlarged after Mr. Bills returns from the states in September. Two well known local Chinese newspapers have agreed to join the Commission, and probably, as the activities of the Commission are enlarged, the personal will be increased. The project is not a commercial venture.

The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, is in no way connected with the China Baseball Commission, or the Pioneer Baseball Field, in spite of the fact that the personnel of the Commission includes two of their well known members. In order to devote their undivided attention to the activities of the Commission Messrs. Gallop and Bills may find it necessary to relieve thmeselves of any active connexion with the Baseball Club in 1925, if not before.

The baseball diamond, depicted above, by far the best ever constructed outside the confines of North America, is the result of the enterprise of Messrs. H. B. Gallop and F. Bills, who propose instructing Chinese in the national game of America. Erected in Rue de l'Observatoire the enclosure stands are capable of seating 5,000 spectators.

A lengthy telegram was despatched by M.P.'s from Shanghai to M. Painlevé, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Herriot, the French Premier, protesting against the French demand for payment of the Boxer Indemnity in gold francs. This message was drafted weeks ago, says the Chinese press. Both the Peking and Tientsin telegraph offices refused to accept it.

A meeting was held at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday to discuss the disposal of the Russian ships and reptriation of Russian refugees. A letter from Mr. Chao Chin-ching, a merchant, emphasized the absolute necessity of repatriating the Russian refugees at an early date. Mr. Chao thought it practical to sell the Russian ships and use the proceeds from their sale to defray the expenses of sending away the Russians. Others thought that some other workable plan to raise adequate funds should be evolved.

MISSIONARY AND SCHOLAR

The Late Dr. Hopkyn Rees's Distinguished Career

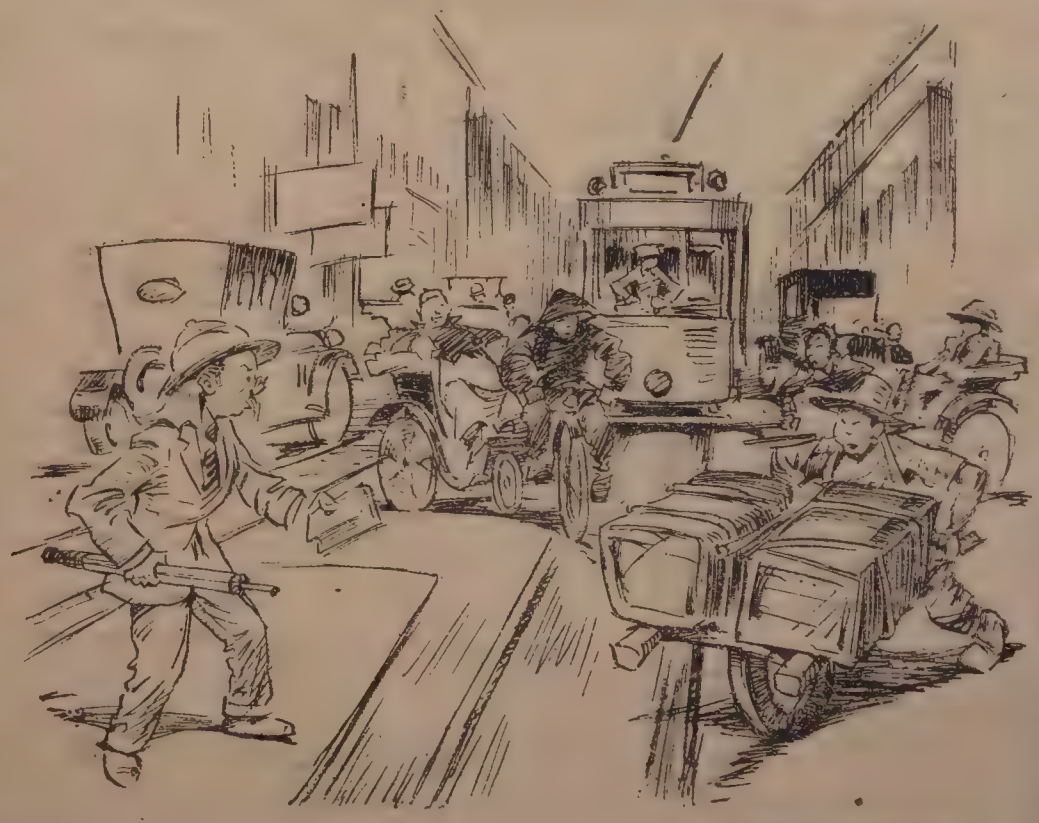
Dr. Hopkyn Rees who passed away so suddenly in London, on August 4, was one of the most distinguished foreigners who ever came to China. He will remain an authority on Chinese language and literature and his long and eventful residence in China as a missionary has played a prominent part in the founding of several educational institutions for the study of the Chinese language.

Born at Ceomavan in Glamorganshire in 1859 he came out here at institutions for the study of Chinese, the early age of 24 for the London Missionary Society, having previously studied at Bala College and for a short time held a pastorate in Wales. At the outset of his missionary career he was in 1883 appointed to Peking, and with Dr. Sewell Macfarlane brought about the opening of a new station at Chichou, Chihli, in 1887. He was in charge of the mission in Tientsin from 1901 to 1903 and took part in the settlement of the negotiations over the Boxer trouble, for which he received the Decoration of the Blue Button from the Empress. Later when transferred to Peing he was one of the founders of the Language School, and was a member of the board of Revisers of the Old Testament Scriptures in Mandarin. His connexion with the Christian Literature Society brought him to Shanghai where he followed Dr. Timothy Richard in the office of general secretary. Whilst in Shanghai he served on the Education committee of the Municipal Council and was organizer and tutor in the British Chamber of Commerce Language School in Shanghai. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Washington, U. S. A., and subsequently from the University of Wales. He was also during his residence in Shanghai a director of the "North-China Daily News."

Dr. Rees who was an unusually accomplished Sinologue, was at one time an intimate friend of President Yuan Shih-k'ai. He was for a time a tutor to the president's son. On his return in 1919 he was taken seriously ill and was not allowed by reason of his health to return to China. He therefore accepted the Professorship of Chinese in the School of Oriental Languages at the University of London, but hoped to return to Shanghai when his health became better. This year he was elected Chairman of the London Missionary Society and also Chairman of the Welsh Congregational Union, but his health suffered greatly in consequence of the strain and extra duties thus imposed upon him. He was first taken seriously ill early in May following the spring meeting of the Congregational Union in which he had taken a prominant part and had undertaken a great deal of public speaking. Previously he had shown signs of overwork while at the School of Oriental Languages, but these latter duties proved altogether too strenuous. On July 1 a cable was received in Shanghai to say that he was sinking, but he rallied considerably, so that on August 1 a further cable spoke of him as being "wonderfully better." This was followed almost at once by a cable announcing his death.

Dr. Rees leaves behind him a widow, one son, and six daughters. His devoted missionary service and association with pioneers of the mission field such as Gilmour in the opening of the interior will long be remembered, both at home and abroad.

MAJOR Brooke, formerly British Military Attaché in Peking, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Pekin Syndicate. Major Brooke is now in England. He retired from military service on reaching Home recently.



With apologies to "Punch."

GLOBE-TROTTER (TRAFFIC-BOUND IN NANKING ROAD): "I'VE TRAMPED UP VESUVIUS; I'VE RIDDEN ELEPHANTS IN KANDY; I'VE DASHED THROUGH THE GATE AT SHAMEEN—I WILL CROSS THE ROAD IN SHANGHAI!"

THE ANTI-NARCOTIC MOVEMENT

Chinese Attack on Renewed Use of Drugs and Enforced Planting of Opium

At the meeting of the Chinese People's Anti-Narcotic Association, held on Tuesday afternoon in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on North Honan Road, representatives were present from the Kiangsu Educational Ass'n, the National Ass'n for advancing Education in China, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., the National Christian Council, and the China Medical Ass'n. Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of the Southeastern University, acted as Chairman of the meeting and was elected Chairman of the temporary committee of seven, formed to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in the same place on August 21, to which all interested organizations will be invited, including military and diplomatic representatives, merchants, and citizens.

The membership of this Association will include organizations and individuals interested in the anti-narcotic campaign. In view of the fact that trade in narcotics is becoming more flagrant every day and because it is well known that military officials are forcing the planting of poppies it is proposed to educate public opinion against this abuse and to use this aroused sentiment to secure pledges from civil and military authorities to put down this unlawful traffic. Similar associations will probably be formed in all the provinces and it is hoped that it will be possible to awaken the people at large to the dangers of the increasing use of drugs so that they will bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the officials to obtain the enforcement of the existing laws.

The National Students' Union, now meeting in Shanghai, has also taken action against narcotics and it is hoped to secure their cooperation in this work. The question of sending a delegate to the Geneva Conference on Narcotics was discussed at this meeting but action was deferred until after the mass meeting on August 24. An encouraging fact is that 11 local organizations, hearing of the formation of this association, have already on their own initiative asked to join.

A GREEK MERCHANT'S DEATH

Suicide at the Mortuary Door

Shortly after 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the police at Hongkew received information that the dead body of a man had been found lying on the pavement at the corner of Range and Fearon Roads. Officers who were sent to investigate found the body of a foreigner, apparently about 60 years of age, with a bullet wound in the head, and it was apparent that death had taken place some two hours previously. Near the body was a Mauser pistol loaded in four chambers. The strange feature of the case was the tragedy had occurred almost directly at the door of the public mortuary, and an unusual motive for suicide was disclosed in a note afterwards found in one of the deceased's pockets. Written in French were the words:

"To those who offer obstacles to my departure to my country I offer my corpse."

The note was signed Phillipides, and detectives spent the rest of the day in investigating the history of the deceased. This proved to be a matter of some difficulty, owing to uncertainty as to his nationality. He was believed to be a Greek, born in Cyprus, in which case the British authorities would have jurisdiction in the case, Cyprus being a British possession, but there was other information that the deceased was a French protégé.

Later inquiries show that the deceased, Christos Phillipides, was a Greek subject, 66 years of age, who had for some time past resided in East Yalu Road. It is understood that at one time he had a flourishing business at Chungking, but latterly had lost money.

COMPANY MEETING

SMALL INVESTORS, LD.

Resolution to Liquidate Lost by Big Majority

An extraordinary general meeting of the Small Investors, Ld., was held in the General Chamber of Commerce Room, No. 17 the Bund, last Friday afternoon for the purpose of considering a formal resolution to wind up voluntarily the company's affairs. The resolution was put to the meeting, however, and lost by a large majority, there being but one vote in favour over and above those of proposer and seconder. An additional resolution reducing the Board of Directors to not less than three and not more than five, with the object of making the Board more workable, was put to the meeting and passed by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. G. H. Wright, Chairman, presided and was supported by Messrs. B. W. Gale, Chun Bing-him (directors) and J. C. Burgess (secretary). The votes represented amounted to 59,560.

The Chairman, before asking the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, took the opportunity to apologise to those shareholders who had gone round to the Chamber's old room at Yuen Ming Yuen Road in mistake.

The Secretary then read the notice.

The Chairman said:

Gentlemen.—No-one regrets more than I do that it should be necessary to call a meeting this afternoon to decide whether or not this company should continue to carry on business, or whether on the other hand it should go into voluntary liquidation. The reason why this step has been considered advisable is set forth in the printed circular of which you have all had a copy. Whilst of course, your Board could have carried on the company's business, they have felt, having regard to the circumstances referred to in the circular, it was their duty to take the opinion of the shareholders as to whether or not, having regard to all the information they can obtain this afternoon, they would wish to continue or go into liquidation. I cannot tell you very much more which will be of use to you in coming to a determination in addition to what has been disclosed in this circular. You will remember that the company was incorporated in the latter part of November, and that it was incorporated to take over the business known as the Small Investors, which was carried on by Mr. Douglas Fleming. According to the balance sheet and figures furnished by your company's auditors at the time of the incorporation, apparently Mr. Douglas Fleming made a great success of the Small Investors. I believe the figures show that he made a profit during the year of over a lakh of taels. I have no doubt at all that the original shareholders believed with more capital this company would at least make as much if not more. As you know a very marked stagnation in the stock and share market set in in the spring of this year. I believe this is very largely attributable to the heavy depreciation of raw rubber. This company, as well as the Small Investors, its predeccessor, has always taken a very large interest in rubber, and I believe I am right when I say this marked depreciation in the price of raw rubber had an effect not only on Langkat stock but on the stock market in general. Now you will probably agree with me that rubber shares, and Langkat shares at any rate, for the first six months of this year formed a major part of the stock and share operations of this market. But owing to this very pronounced stagnation, almost a collapse in the share market, particularly of rubber stocks, Langkat stocks depreciated about 50 per cent. by the time of the June Settlement. This had a very serious effect not only on this company, but I think I am right in saying on all local operators in stocks and shares. I do not pretend, myself, to be versed in share business in Shanghai or anywhere else, and I doubt whether any opinion I can give as to the future prospects of the company are of much value. Apart from this, my connexion with the company as far as its active business is concerned has been very brief. I joined the Board in the latter part of February, to take the place of Mr. Master when he went Home on leave. You will remember Mr. Fleming had a serious accident in the first week in April. He was the company's managing director This meant that the directors had to take matters very much into their own hands, and they decided to conserve their resources to meet the June Settlement and also to carry on business on very conservative lines. Apart from this there was very little business done here in the months of April, May and June. Mr. Fleming you will very probably recall was appointed managing-director of the company from its inception. In fact I understand it was one of the terms of the incorporation that he be appointed managing-director for a term of five years. Accordingly the Board under the incorporation of the company entered into a formal agreement with Mr. Fleming for his appointment as managing-director and gave him full discretion as to his operations in stocks and shares. This they were fully entitled to do as it is expressly provided for in the ordinance, and the Board gave him such power as they thought fit. Therefore, gentlemen, the Board really in fact delegated their powers to Mr. Fleming as managing-director. Now I do not think it can be said that either he or this Board could have foreseen what I may term the June débacle; in fact things were going very promisingly indeed in the beginning of the year, until suddenly, for no apparent reason except the slump in the price of rubber this stagnation set in. Had it not been for this the company's position at the June Settlement would have been very satisfactory. We should have received nearly three lakhs of taels in, in excess of our payments, so that if our customers, or clients, had carried out their obligations and met their contracts for the June Settlement we should be in a very satisfactory position to-day. As disclosed in the circular, you know this was not the case and a great many of our clients, unfortunately, did not meet their obligations resulting, as was stated in the circular, in the company having to meet a loss of Tls. 200,000. Now it has seemed to your Board the best way of obtaining your wishes as to the future is by putting before you just a formal resolution to wind up the company voluntarily. So if that resolution is not accepted it will mean you wish the board to carry on the company.

With regard to the future possibly a few figures I can give you may be of assistance to you in trying to arrive at some conclusion, These figures are based largely on information, or rather, on the opinion, of those connected or concerned with the management of the company.

Take the running or overhead expenses. There is no doubt they have been too heavy, and so far as we can ascertain from the auditors they have been in the neighbourhood of Tls. 4,500 per month. It is estimated that if you decide the company shall continue, the running expenses can be brought down to round about Tls. 2,000 per month. That, of course, is a very drastic reduction.

As regards the possible profit which the company may or may not earn, it is estimated on a conservative basis that the company should, throughout a year, make a daily average profit of round about Tls. 100. That would yield a return to the company on its present paid-up capital of about 4 per cent.

Well gentlemen, that is all I have to say, and if there is any information I can give, or any questions I can answer I shall be pleased to do so after putting the resolution. I therefore beg to propose:—

"That the company be wound up voluntarily."

Mr. Gale seconded.

The Chairman allowed a few minutes to pass in silence. No questions were asked and no-one had anything to say. The resolution was then put to the meeting.

One vote in favour only was recorded, and the resolution was lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Chairman then intimated that notice had been given of an additional resolution for reducing the board of directors. Mr. Harrop was the author of the resolution and he understood that its objects were two, the first being the saving of expense, and the second and more important reason, the reducing of the Board to a more workable size. It was believed that with a business like their's a small body of directors was much better than a large body.

Mr. E. G. Tate, in the absence through sickness of Mr. Harrop, then proposed.

"That the Board of Directors be composed of not less than three and not more than four."

Mr. W. A. Ogden seconded and the resolution was carried by a large majority.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

The Chinese Stock Exchange held its fifth semi-annual Meeting on Sunday at which the shareholders, representing 23,479 shares, expressed satisfaction at the handsome profit made. A dividend of $3.80 per share has been declared.

The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Shanghai Gold Exchange, Ld., was held on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Shih Shan-yi, Chief Director, presided, and shareholders representing 55,817 shares attended. The working accounts covering the first six months of this year, ending June 30, show a gross profit of $355,564.38, and after deducting expenses and a part of the capital outlay, the net profit amounted to $180,861.35. A dividend of $2 per share was declared. A steady improvement in business was noticeable. Compared with the business done during the four preceding semi-annual periods, the result of this half-yearly working showed increases of 74. 36. 52 and 24 per cent., respectively.

A letter sent to Comm. G. de' Rossi, Italian Consul-General, by Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, and published in the Municipal Gazette on July 3, appears to have roused the Shanghai members of the Kuomingtang party to a great state of indignation, culminating in a special meeting on July 31. The letter referred to the lawless doings of the wilder elements in China, and the attempts to stir up trouble against the Peking Government. No mention of the Kuomingtang was made whatsoever, but they appear to have found the cap a good fit, and took the letter as a slight on themselves. Feeling ran high at the meeting and a resolution was put proposing that the order of the party prohibiting anti-foreign movements be deleted. After a considerable amount of verbiage, however, it was decided that the step was too grave to take and the motion was defeated.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Cholera.

The Acting Commissioner of Public Health reports that two cases of cholera have been confirmed bacteriologically in the Municipal Laboratory, both cases from territory outside the jurisdiction of the Council.

Volunteer Corps.

Disbandment of Italian Company.—On the recommendation of the Commandant and in terms of the following correspondence, it has been decided to disband the Italian Co., S. V. C.:—

Shanghai, July 16, 1924.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, principally owing to the departure from Shanghai of many members of the Italian community in the past few months, it has become very difficult to secure a sufficient number of able men to insure the regular functioning of the Italian Volunteer Company, and that, therefore, I have come, with regret, to the decision to temporarily dissolve the above said Company.

But although the number of men available, who are very willing to serve, is not sufficient at the present time, I do hope that, with the changing of circumstances, I will be soon able to reorganize the unit on such a base as to insure its efficiency, and this being the case, I will rely, as usual, upon your valuable co-operation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. de'Rossi,
Consul-General for Italy.

The Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, July 24, 1924.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 16, in which you inform the Council that you have come, with regret, to the decision to temporarily dissolve the Italian Company of the S.V.C. because of the difficulty in maintaining the strength of the Company owing to the departure from Shanghai of so many members of the Italian Community.

In reply I have the honour to state that the Council, whilst sharing to the full the regret expressed by you at the proposed disbandment, feels that there is no other alternative under the existing circumstances than reluctantly to acquiesce in your decision.

Subject, therefore, to your concurrence it is proposed to notify the disbandment of the Italian Company officially in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette, and I am desired to take this opportunity to convey to you the Council's grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance so generously and continuously rendered by you in relation to the Italian Company from its inception to its regretted disbandment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. S. B. Rowe,
Acting Secretary.

N. U. Comm. G. de'Rossi,
Consul-General for Italy.

Maritime Company. — F. L. Laloë, Esq., Late 2/Lieut. A. I. F. and Lieut.-Commander R.N.V.R., to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Long Service Medals.—Issue of the Long Service Medals to the following has been approved:—

Shanghai Scottish Company.—Pte. R. Paterson.—1909-10; 1916—present date; Reserve, 1914-15.

Pte. J. Macbeth.—1912—present date.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury. S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

SELECT LIST OF STORY BOOKS AND FICTION FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION

On Tiptoe	Stewart Edward White	Safety Curtain	Ethel M. Dell
Options	O. Henry	Scaramouche	Rafael Sabatini
Peg O' My Heart	J. Hartley Manners	Sea Wolf	Jack London
Penrod	Booth Tarkington	Second Honeymoon	Ruby M. Ayres
Penrod and Sam (photoplay edition)	Booth Tarkington	Seventeen	Booth Tarkington
Phantom Lover	Ruby M. Ayres	Sheridan Road Mystery	Paul and Mabel Thorne
Princess of Mars	Edger Rice Burroughs	Shield of Silence	Harriet T. Comstock
Prospector	Ralph Connor	Shuttle	Frances H. Burnett
Quin	Alice Hegan Rice	Sister Sue	E. H. Porter
Rainbow Trail	Zane Grey	Sky Pilot in No Man's Land	Ralph Connor
Ramblin' Kid	Earl Wayland Bowman	Smoke Bellew	Jack London
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	Kate Douglas Wiggin	Somewhere in Red Gap	Harry Leon Wilson
Red-Headed Outfield	Zane Grey	Soul of Ann Rutledge	Bernie Babcock
Riders of the Purple Sage	Zane Grey	Spenders	Harry Leon Wilson
Riverman	Stewart Edward White	Splendid Folly	Margaret Pedler
River's End	James Oliver Curwood	Square Deal Sanderson	Charles Alden Seltzer
Robin Hood	J. Walker McSpadden	St. Elmo	Augusta J. Evans
Rosary	Florence L. Barclay	Story of My Life	Helen Keller
Rose O' the Sea (photoplay edition)	Countess Baroynaka	Sundry Accounts	Irvin S. Cobb
Ruggles of Red Gap	Harry Leon Wilson	Swindler	Ethel M. Dell
Rupert of Hentzau (photoplay edition)	Anthony Hope	Tales of Sherlock Holmes	A. Conan Doyle
Rustle of Silk	Cosmo Hamilton	Tangled Trails	William MacLeod Raine
		Tarzan the Terrible	Edger Rice Burroughs
		Tarzan, the Untamed	Edgar Rice Burroughs
		Tess of the Storm Country	Grace Miller White

Mex. $2.00 net per volume

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

30 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD SHANGHAI

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16=Tls. 6.14 at 70.60=$8.20	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 73=Tls. 136.99 at 70.60=$194.04	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	70.8625
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	273,300
Bar Silver	34⅜
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 82.30
New York on London	G.$4.48½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3
Demand	3/3 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	72⅜
Demand	73
PARIS—	
Demand	1328
INDIA—	
Demand	223½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73½
JAPAN—	
Demand	56⅞
BATAVIA—	
Demand	193
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	72

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3⅝
4 m/s. credits	3/4½
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅝
6 m/s. credits	3/4⅝
6 m/s. Docs.	3/4½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	73⅜
4 m/s. credits	75½
4 m/s. Docs.	75½
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1395
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3½
New York T.T.	73½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUG.

Hk. Tls. 5.48 at 3/3 1/16	£1
" 1 at 1408	Frs. 15.69
" 1.25 at 71⅝	Gold $1
" 1 at 58⅝	Yen 1.91
" 1 at 227⅝	Rupees 2.53
" 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1 at 16.50	It. Lire 18.38

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates

Aug. 8.

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$193.43
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.68
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.76
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$80.62

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$190.39
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.52
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.46
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$78.76

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for August 8:—

It. Lire 16.30	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.82	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.15	Yen 15

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates August 8:—Nominal:

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5,13
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2,63
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4,38

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 9.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,192,000 and $43,290,000. These figures include Tls. 4,670,000 and $21,290,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
Nil.
Shipments were:—
Nil.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 350,000 to be melted.
350,000 small coins melted.
90,000 from Hankow.

Tls. 790,000

Shipments were:—
Tls. 450,000 to Canton.
130,000 „ Foochow.
100,000 „ Hongkong.

Tls. 680,000

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$500,000 from Nanking.
300,000 „ River ports.
140,000 „ Ningpo.
140,000 „ Soochow, Wusih & Yahzah.
60,000 „ Tientsin.
50,000 „ Hangchow.

$1,190,000

Shipments were:—
$500,000 to be melted.
200,000 „ Chinkiang.
50,000 „ Huchow.

$750,000

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34⅜d. ready and 34 1/16d. forward, against 34⅜d. ready and 34⅛d. forward a week ago, showing declines of ⅛d. and ⅛d. on the respective prices. China sold, as also did speculators, whilst India and the Continent have been reported as buyers.

Bars in stock 2,622, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of sycee and dollars amount to Tls. 392 lakhs and $433 lakhs, against Tls. 391 lakhs and $428½ lakhs last week, and Tls. 236¼ lakhs and $295 lakhs on August 7, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3⅛d., where it remained until Tuesday, when it opened at T.T. 3/3⅛d. At this levelit stayed until Thursday, when in the course of the forenoon a weakness developed and it dropped a farthing to T.T. 3/3d., our present official quotation.

Yesterday morning the market opened quiet and steady, with sellers of T.T. at 3/3 1/16d. Aug., 3/3⅛d. Sept., 3/3 1/16d. October. Gold $ T.T. 72⅞ Aug., 73 Sept., 73⅛ October. We closed for the tiffin interval firm, with sterling sellers T.T. 3/3⅛d. August, 3/3 1/16d. Sept., 3/3⅛d. Oct. and 3/3 1/16d. December. The gold dollar market has also firmed up and there are sellers at T.T. 73⅜ Aug., 73½ Sept. and 73⅝ October.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on July 2, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The market continues quiet and therefore easily swayed by the amount of buying or selling on balance. Any tendency, however, to advance very far is checked by a disposition on the part of speculators to sell with some freedom. On the other hand, China has not been such a source of weakness during the last day or so as it had been during the previous fortnight, neither is America at the moment a free seller. The Indian bazaars have done very little in this market, and do not appear at all active. On the 27th ultimo, for the first time since June 16, 1922, the cash price was fixed at a discount compared with the two months' quotation.

The United States refinery production of silver during the calendar year 1923 is finally estimated by the U.S. Mint Bureau as 73,335,170 ounces, which is 17,095,122 ounces above the 1922 returns and 1,625,905 ounces below the record production of 1915.

Reporting from London on July 3, Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state:—

The fluctuations in the price of silver have been very small during the past week, the quotation having only varied between 34⅛d. and 34 1/16d., the latter being to-day's price. The chief buying has been for the Continent, though at this level Indian bears have shown some disposition to cover their sales. On the other hand, China has been more of a seller than a buyer and America has sold moderately in this market. The tendency at present is rather uncertain, but the present level appears to attract sufficient buyers to absorb the amounts offering and we think it is likely to be about maintained. For the first time since June, 1922, the forward quotation has, during the last few days, been at premium over spot and these conditions seem likely to continue so long as so much of the buying is for forward delivery.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on July 2, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 25th ultimo amounted to £126,437,570, as compared with £126,406,390 on the previous Wednesday.

There has been practically no demand on Indian account for the substantial supplies of gold available this week.

The Southern Rhoesian gold output for May was 53,816 ounces, as compared with 54,865 oz. for April, and 54,737 oz. for May, 1923.

The final estimate of the United States Mint Bureau gives the refinery production of gold in the United States for the calendar year 1923 as $51,734,000. This figure represents an increase of $2,884,900 over that returned for 1922, but is $49,301,700 below the record production of 1915, namely $101,035,700.

In the review of economic statistics issued by the Harvard Economic Service, of Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., Mr. Joseph Kitchin estimates that the yield of the Transvaal in 1924 will be £40,000,000 to £41,000,000, and that it will fall to £29,000,000 by 1930, mainly in the later years. He estimates that the output of the rest of the world will be £36,000,000 or £37,000,000 for 1924, rising to £45,000,000 in 1920, so that his forecast is that the world total will be about £77,000,000 in 1924 and each of the succeeding three years, and that it will then decline to, say, £74,000,000 in 1930. The actual figures are expected to vary from these estimates by anything up to 5 per cent., and the total production for the five years 1921-1925 is estimated at £360,000,000.

CHEFOO TRADE QUIET

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Chefoo, July 31.

From a business point of view, Chefoo is more or less unchanged. The pongee season has not yet arrived and business in that line is, of course, naturally quiet. Orders have, nevertheless, been received and a little business placed, chiefly with London and Australia. There has been for some time past a great demand from the latter market for low grade 30 yards goods. About two years ago this class of pongee was made in very large quantities. It was found that there was no market for the goods and as a result large stocks accumulated. These were held until this year, when the price was reduced by about 50 per cent. in an endeavour to clear the stocks of somewhere about 20,000 to 30,000 pieces. Stocks are now entirely cleared, Australia having bought the majority, whilst America has been slightly interested. No further business can be done at recent prices.

The situation in the hairnet market is unchanged and there is absolutely no business being done. The demand from the United States has fallen off entirely, except for a few inquiries for extra small sized nets for bobbed hair. No immediate revival is anticipated.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

London, Aug. 5.

Criticism was levelled at the directors at a meeting to-day of the British North-Borneo Chartered Company. The re-election of a retiring director was defeated by a majority of two.—Reuter.

U. S. BANK DISCOUNT RATE

New York, Aug. 7.

The Federal Reserve Bank has lowered its re-discount rate from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent.—Reuter's American Service.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending July 26, 1924, amounted to 87,205 tons, and the sales during the same period to 76,990 tons.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A General Dullness: Holidays and Floods Associated with the Slack Season

Aug. 9.

The week has been very dull all round. The present is recognized every year as the off-season and as it happens to coincide with various semi-religious festivals of the Chinese, many of the dealers avail themselves of the opportunity to get away when there is little chance of missing business, so that things have been very quiet indeed.

Piece Goods

So far as the indent firms are concerned, trade has been absolutely lifeless throughout the week. Not only are the dealers away, but Manchester remains very firm and exchange is unfavourable.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—Although there is plenty of excitement and speculation regarding American cotton, there is little doing in the local variety. The mills are not buying anything and for several days there have been no spot quotations, the last being on July 25—Shanghai, Tls. 45 to Tls. 46; Hankow, Tls. 44.50 to Tls. 45. Thursday afternoon's closing quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—August, 49.70; September, 44.35; October, 42.60; November, 41.85; December, 41.35; January, 41.15.

Yarn.—The spark of life which recently appeared in the market has not yet faded and a moderate amount of business continues to be done. The latest quotations are:—

Produce

All markets continue lifeless. A few inquiries are coming forward for new season's cargo, but at prices very much out of line with the ideas of local dealers, who are unwilling to consider any business except at exorbitant rates. This attitude is the result of the difficulty in estimating the damage done to crops in the flooded areas. It is expected that the crop situation will be obscure for some weeks to come.

THE DEPRESSION IN SILVER

Salt Lake City, Aug. 7.

Three-quarters of the world's silver producers are represented at a conference convened here for the purpose of organizing in order to end the depression in silver, and to expand the market.

The committee to-day adopted tentative plans for the perfection of an organization to act in conjunction with the Government.—Reuter.

JULY RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Alma	23,700
Batu Anam (Johore)	14,100
Bukit Toh Alang	22,500
Bute	13,458
Chemor United	23,200
Chempedak	14,600
Cheng	10,800
Consolidated	52,498
Dominion	27,289
Kapayang	5,811
Karan	6,597
Kota Bahroe	25,955
Langkat	80,000
Padang	14,500
Repah	16,000
See Kee	8,600
Semambu	17,800
Senawang	24,500
Shanghai Kedah	26,494
Shanghai Kelantan	16,300
Shanghai Klebang	11,500
Shanghai-Malay	23,236
Shanghai Pahang	13,500
Shanghai Seremban	10,000
Shanghai-Sumatra	63,707
Sungei Duri	17,306
Tebong	48,000
Tanah Merah	30,100

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ld., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:—

Output of dry rubber for July, 1924	79,000 lb.
Shipped	97,128 lb.
Coconuts	1,000,000 nuts
Rainfall	4½ inches

THE rate for the collection of fees at U. S. Consulate-General has been re-established for the current month as follows:—

U. S. $1.00	=Mexican $1.95
U. S. $2.00	=Mexican $3.89
U. S. $2.50	=Mexican $4.86
U. S. $5.00	=Mexican $9.72
U. S. $7.00	=Mexican $13.61
U. S. $9.00	=Mexican $17.50
U. S. $10	=Mexican $19.44

(Mex. $1=U. S. $0.51465).

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Whether it is an annoying rash, irritation, cut or wound Cuticura will soothe and assist in healing. First bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Talcum also is excellent for little ones.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1.
Try our new Shaving Stick.

ENGLISH lady wishes to travel to Shanghai and is prepared to undertake care of children or act as companion or secretary in return for passage. Highest references. Miss Scott, 91 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

Trade With Australia

MR. E. T. Sheaf, The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the East, will be pleased to furnish upon request information and advice regarding.

ALL AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—A General Meeting will be held at the Offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd.—The Final General Meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 12, 1924, at 2.45 p.m.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 premium.

100,000 Shares of £1 each are allottable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3, not later than July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Taels at the Bank's opening T. T. rate on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.—An Interim Dividend has been declared for the year ending December 31, 1924, and will be payable on Monday, August 18, 1924, at 60 cents per share on the Old Shares and 15 cents per share on New Shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 11 to 16, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend has been declared for the half year ended June 30, 1924, of 3½% (Tls. 1.75) on Preference shares and Tls. 3.— per share on Ordinary shares. Payable on and after August 19, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 9 to 18, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim of Tls. 3 per share will be paid to shareholders on the Register of the Company on August 21, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—The 4th Annual Meeting will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, August 21, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 14 to 21, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending August 8, 1924.

No. 24/31

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

Local Stock Exchange business has continued quiet throughout the week, with prices steady excepting in "Rubbers," which are decidedly firmer with upward tendency as a result of the marked improvement in the price of the raw material, and shares are almost impossible to obtain in any appreciable quantities at Buyers' quotations. The market prices per lb. of raw rubber, received by cables to-day are London 1/11d. buyers; 1/11¾d. sellers, Singapore 46¼ spot buyers, firm with upward tendency.

London quotations indicate a steady to firmer market, and the following are the latest quotations cabled to us by our London Agents:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913	B.I.	£ 72. 10. 0 (Middle Price)
" " " " " "	F.I.	70. 10. 0 ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " "	R.I.	66. 15. 0 " cum "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		3. 15. 0 (Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld.		1. 9. 6 " "
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"		2. 13. 9 (Buyers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"		4. 3. 0 (Sellers)
Singapore Electric Tramways		0. 8. 6 (Buyers)
Imperial Tob. of G. B. (Ord)		3. 19. 0 (Middle Price) cum divd

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

BANK HOLIDAY

AUGNST	2nd Cash	2nd Sept.	4th Cash	4th Sept.	5th Cash	5th Sept.	6th Cash	6th Sept	7th Cash	7th Sept.	8th Cash	8th Sept.
RUBBERS												
Alma Estates, Ld. .. .. Tls.	4.85	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor United Rub. Es., Ld. "	..	..			..	..	0.87½	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ld. "	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	2.45	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Union Insce. Society of C. .. $	..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. .. Tls.	..	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co. (Ord.) "	..	..	87	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld. "	..	..	92½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cathy Dairy Co., Ld. .. .. "	..	..	11½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ltd. "	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Pref.) "	..	..	..	..	5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank .. .. .. $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1200	..	..	..	..
Langkats (combined) .. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18½	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 7% 1922 Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 6% 1916 " ..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 6% 1919 " ..	..	..	103½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Race Club 6½% Debs. ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai W'works 1922 7% Debs. ..	..	..	..	..	103½	..	103½	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

August 26, Tuesday. September 25, Thursday. October 28, Tuesday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 8, 1924.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.									
London	£ 132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	$ 1200			61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,370,314	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£ 10 3/16		£20	600,000	£5	c H $64,494,394			
						(a £222,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d.; (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.						c $3,900,000			
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $ 225	223		55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648		Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.,	
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 136			10,000	e $15	b $89,500	Dec.	Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20% ex 1923 Work a/c.	16-5-24
						c $3,888,195			
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$ 28½	29		21) 250,000	$10	(	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-8-23
						(au $2,213,327			
						au $2,375,638	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22			1) 50,000	T20	c $6,338,955			
						av T16%,845			
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $ 675	675		10,000	f H $250	au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $ 600	575		8,000	g H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	23-5-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $ 150	150		20,000	h H $100	c H $7,149,847	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 500	350		14,000	F500	au H $1,366,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
						c H $6,017,540			
						(a F101,368	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.						c F3,784,330			
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. .. (6% cum. pref.	H $ 38	37½		2) 120,000	£5				
def. ord. ..	H $ 140			2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179			
							Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants	
Shell T'sport & Trading ('B' ord.				56) 30,000,000	£1	c £1,862,956		less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Co., Ld: £5% cum. pref.	£		£4:3.0	21) 300,000	£10	(a* £2,029,056	Dec.	Final 2/6d., free of I/T, Coupon 43	5-7-24
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£			57) 10,000,000	£1	c £5,000,000			
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T 88			20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.	Final Ord. T4.60 (mkg. T7, 1923)	11-3-24
(7% pref.	T 51½			10,000	T50	a T410,000		Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1923) ..	11-3-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T 92½	92		47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H $ 151		149	60,000	H $50	c T2,000,000			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T 6½	6½		42) 500,000	T5	(a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
Works, Ld. .. .. .. (8% pref.	T 5½	5.20	5.30	65) 500,000	T5	c H $4,081,098			
						(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	
						b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 198½			‡31) 40,000	T100	c T1,311,045			10-2-24
						(a T3,480			
						b T200,000			
S'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H $ 209	208		30,000	H $50	c T1,075,291	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
						(a H $299,819			
						b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
						e H $59,240			
MINING.									
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£ 12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,000	G. $10				
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T 21½	21¾		†'24) 2,000,000	$1	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
London	£	£3:13:6	£3:16:6				June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $ 5		5	200,000	$1	(a		No 24)	1-5-24
						c $23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.						b $4,873			
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T 116	115½		‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
S'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. ..	H $ 115	114		‡68) 400,000	H $25	b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
(New Reg.)						c T2,283,317			
						a H $157,887	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares	
						b H $250,000		(mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	28-1-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $ 22½	22¾				c H $6,000,000			
				150,000	H $10	(a H $158,239	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T 6			3,674	T20	b H $50,000			
						c H $421,488	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T 115	119		‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T2,946			
						c T7,000			
		17½ old				(a T9,289	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $ 17 new	18		33) 500,000	H $10	b T20,000			
						c T375,000			
						(a H $35,232	Dec.	Final H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000	
Carlton, Ld.	T 53		45	14) 400,000	T50	c H $4,953,767		shares (mkg. H $2 (old))	24-3-24
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $ 100			‡18) 10,000	G $100	a (Loss) T43 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	....
							Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. (ord	G $ 10				G $10			1922, 7%	4-1-23
pref	G $ 10			††100,000	G $10	(			
								Ord. Pref. 1st pr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 4.85	4.90							
				70,000	$1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.55, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.10						Oct.		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T 2.45	2.35		‡62) 500,000	T1				
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 5.35	5.30		12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
				4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			
						c T372,187	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923	16-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T 21	19		27) 30,000	T10	a T16,223			
						(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½, 1922-23	28-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.65	0.65				c T69,960			
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.87½	0.87½		400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T 0.50	0.45		69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	11-6-24
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.87½	0.85		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	25-7-17
				400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		29-3-17
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T 4½					c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	3-4-24
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld. ..	T 2	1.90		675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	16-10-17
				25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		1-11-17
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1½	1½				T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 8¼	8¾		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	9-4-24
				‡48) 750,000	£1:450,000				16-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee					5s.; 200,000	(a c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	15-4-24
Est. Ld.	T 8½	9				a T17,215			
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 5½	5½		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3 1/2	c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)	
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T 9.40			70,000	T5	....		Incorporated 1923	18-4-24
				35) 15,000	T10	(a T6,577		(T0.50, 1923	
Karam Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	— 4			25,000	T10	T4,023	Dec.	Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921) Ld. ..	T 0.87½	0.60		390,000	T1	(a T37,762	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	17-7-23
Kroewoek Sawa Plantations, Ld.	T 10	12		20) 70,000	£1 at T50	T30,000	(Loss) T38,393		
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 2			50,000	T10	a T37,000	Dec.	T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1923)	1-6-23
						(a T37,000			
						c T37,000			

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, August 7, 1924.

Spot or Aug.	... ...	45⅞ cents
Sept.	... ...	46¼ ,,
Oct./Dec.	... ...	47 ,,
Jan./Mar.	... ...	48 ,,

Market steady.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	*d* 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-5-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	18-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	758,300	6	do.
	...	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	19-5-24	T99	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	6-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	5-8-24	T103½	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,000	7	do.
	...	10 to 30	4-7-24	£104	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	17-6-24	$103	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	2-8-24	T103½	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	29-5-24	T97	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	2-8-24	T97½	T5,000,000	6 %	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-9-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	250,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.			T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Water works Co., Ltd	1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	6-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	800,000	6	do.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	,,	do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,,	do.			250, 00	6	Jan-July
	1912	do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	,,	do.	11-1-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,,	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	250 000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	3-4-23	T88	250,000	5½	do.
	1922	do.	12-2-23	T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922	do.	10-1-24	T98	500 000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	455,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1901	Perpetual	29-5-24	T91	159,000	6	do.
	1914	5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1911	do.	7-6-23	T98	800,000	6	June-Dec.
	1924	do.			*m* 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½	*h* T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	6-8-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Cuity Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	*k* T230.000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	—	..	*l* T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-year's payment.

a—Now issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls 81,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.139,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90 —Tls. 500,000; *l*—Tls. 18,900; *l*—*Tls.* 468,000; *m*—*Tls.* 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	1924: June	1924: July	Total output this fin'yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	..	190,000
Amberst (New)	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.89d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	51,000	404,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	140,000	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	300,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	..	86,800
Bukit Tob Alang ..	,, 500,000	Mar.	306,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	..	83,800
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	13,458	84,958
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	..	122,400
Chempedak	£35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	..	91,500
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.99d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated (1914) ..	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	52,498	343,971
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	308,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	27,289	175,312
Gula-Kalumpong ..	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0$\frac{1}{16}$d.	282,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	79,000	560,000
Java Consolidated ..	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	64,300	466,200
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	5,811	49,530
Karan	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	73,576	84,000	8¼d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	6,597	27,987
Kota Bahroe (1921) ..	,, 390,000	June	339,970	309,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,955	25,955
Kroewoek	£70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	56,000	396,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gld8.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	73,000	80,000	702,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10¼d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	14,500	39,500
Pengkalan (1921) ..	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	..	6,405	6,204	8,370	..	20,979
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8¾d.	37,535	..	..	7,523	..	51,014
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	..	83,700
Sarungasa	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semam	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,598	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	18,000	..	82,300
Senawang (1921) ..	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	..	93,700
Shanghai Kedah ..	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	22,535	26,494	222,886
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	..	34,400
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	60,510	7,983	20,331	24,746	23,236	136,806
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	188,016	187,326	..	9½d.	..	..	..	..	13,500	13,500
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	..	61,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 500,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	650,000	Glds.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	63,707	479,253
Sha-Manggis	,, 280,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,638	8,202	..	25,962
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	296,568	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	17,306	17,306
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	..	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,813	..	42,045
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	395,900	303,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	30,100	109,100
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	..	193,000
Zlangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	53,400	409,000

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense

†Straits $ cents.

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CORRESPONDENCE

PRIMACY OF PETER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Barnabas" is mistaken if he thinks the writer of this is anything but a poor layman (even if he wears coloured spectacles only at this time of the year).

The answers and quotations given in his letters are only such as any Catholic schoolboy (or girl) could give "Barnabas."

As regards celibacy. It is evident that celibacy is only meant for the selected few, not for everybody, as it is not all who can reach this ideal (or any other ideal) state. Christ said "He that can take let him take it," which is not a command to all to take it. St. Paul wrote, "I would that all men were even as myself." But he knows well, as the context shows that all men are not as he and he called marriage "a great sacrament" Eph. V 32. But to those who desire to give themselves undivided to God's service (i.e. as His priests) he explains, "He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord: how he may please God." If "Barnabas" cannot understand that this is a clear indication that for a priest a life of celibacy is a more ideal one than one in matrimony, then it cannot be helped. That celibacy is also for lay people a more ideal state than matrimony is not denied but is outside the scope of Mr. Rowland's remarks under discussion: "Rome believes in a celibate ministry."

Regarding the Primacy of Peter "John" says that, "Quite evidently Peter received no power that was not equally bestowed on the others" But.....

(1) Peter alone was named the Rock upon which Christ would build His Church;

(2) Peter alone was given the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven;

(3) Peter alone was told to "feed" Christ's lambs (the laity) and Christ's sheep (the clergy) in fact he was given the pastorate of His entire flock.

(4) Peter alone was told to confirm his brethren in their faith. "John's" refutation of point (1) "For other foundation can no man lay than is laid which is Jesus Christ," 1 Cor. III 11, apparently means that the Church which Christ would build on the Rock (Peter) was without Himself as its foundation. Does "John" mean that Christ deceived Peter? Or what does he mean? "John" has not refuted one single word of the writer's letters July 22 and 28 and how could he, otherwise than by proving that Christ's words were untrue; which he cannot prove.

"John" shows a tendency towards quibbling and theological hair-splitting which the writer does not feel inclined to counter.

Much heartburning would be avoided if people could only think in straight, clear, logical lines.

I am, etc.,
PAUL.

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1924.

MAN—THE ARBITER OF HIS FATE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—During the morning I have been telephoned to by no less than four people (who know that I write under the pen-name of "Scrutator" in the "N.-C. Daily News") for information regarding the gentleman in Victoria, B.C., referred to in my article on "Man—the Arbiter of His Fate" in this morning's issue.

He is Mr. Charles Ferris (P. O. Box 326, Victoria, B.C.), who is a teacher of the Art of Indefinite Living. He is an Englishman, and a very powerful personality. His plan is to take students through a course of lessons—the teaching being partly physical, mental, philosophical, metaphysical and spiritual. His teaching transcends human conceptions generally. Until he is reasonably sure, however, that a person is bent on securing this knowledge by work and practice, and is mentally and physically equipped to realize such transcendental teaching he will not receive him as a pupil.

The following cutting from the "Scientific American" will show how a certain school of thought is accomplishing the "impossible" in the direction indicated.

I am, etc.,
"SCRUTATOR."

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1924.

CAN LIFE BE PROLONGED?

Men of unquestioned scientific standing agree that the essential tissues of the body are potentially immortal, and that, barring accidents, we ought never to die! This is the newest evidence that Science has to offer; and *it is* evidence, not theory. Experiments which point to this conclusion have been successfully carried out for a number of years, and we now have the final proof:

A skilful surgeon has been able to keep alive by artificial means a bit of tissue for a longer time than the natural span of life of the animal itself. The remarkable thing is that the tissue is no longer subject to the influence of time, and there is no doubt that if properly cared for it will live indefinitely—for ever, if you would have it so. The surgeon is Dr. Alexis Carrol, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and his experiment is with a bit of connective tissue of the heart of an embryo chick, which he has kept alive for eight years. This experiment alone may not be conclusive, but in connexion with the work of other scientists its meaning becames clear. Not only is it possible to cultivate artificially the growing life cells of an embryo chick, but this has also been done with cells from various parts of the human body, nerve cells, muscle cells, epithelia cells from various locations in the body, kidney cells, and connective tissue cells. "We may fairly say, I believe," says Prof. Raymond Pearl, of John Hopkins, Baltimore, "that the potential immortality of all the essential cellular elements of the body either has been carried far enough to make the probability very great that properly conducted experiments would demonstrate the continuance of life to any indefinite extent."

Couched in the cautious language of the scientist, the statement is none the less significant.

The remarkable development recently brought about has been the observation that the culture is no longer subject to the influence of time. There is no apparent "ageing" of the individual cells, and under uniform conditions the tissues continue a uniform rate of growth. Matter of fact as it sounds, it is a venture out into the sea of darkness as dramatic as, but perhaps more far-reaching than, the voyage of Columbus. Our bodies are potentially immortal, All these years, while we have observed old age creep upon a man and finally lay him low, and have said, "It is inevitable—it is the fate of all," we have been wrong. The change in cell structure which accompanies old age is not the cause of old age, but the result. What, then, is the span of human life? Four score years and ten? Actually the average is less than that. So far the probability that a man would die of disease has been so great that there was little chance of his living the maximum of years. Considerable progress has been made in the fight on disease, but we have been so busy with that fight that little has been done in a scientific way to push back the hundred year mark which seems to have been the limit.

Perhaps the day is not far when most of us may reasonably expect a hundred years of life. And if a hundred, why not a thousand?

P.S.—Which all goes to prove that man is Mind, and that the imagination is the wonder-worker of the world—for everything exists as ideation before it becomes fact. Even the cold type the reader is reading did not become realized (made real) until the idea sprang into the imagination of the first typecaster. It was at one time the "impossible."

SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Like, I am sure, very many others I have been deeply interested in the article that appeared in your columns on Thursday last on "The Omnipotent Gland," and in that which followed in your issue of to-day "Man—the Arbiter of His Destiny." One of the difficulties that confronts men like myself—who have no scientific training and little knowledge of "ologies" in general and biology in particular, is in regard to concentrating thought so as correctly to apprehend precisely whither the scientists are directing us. Colonel Barnado's lecture I found difficult understandingly to follow, but "Scrutator's" article was, to me, much more informing and will, I believe, make a stronger appeal to the popular mind.

There appear to be two schools of thought claiming the allegiance of those who think that man, corporeally, can live for ever. One takes the material view that we can mechanically replace obsolete or diseased parts of the body just as we can repair a watch. The other holds that the mind can exercise a direct and absolute power over the body and can order it itself to replace obsolete or diseased parts. No doubt I have expressed myself very inadequately, but if, as I hope, others better informed and with greater facility of expression use your hospitable columns to enlighten those of us who are blindly yearning for intangible better things," a good—nay I venture to say a great and noble—object will have been attained. What we are all, consciously or sub-consciously, striving after is real knowledge, and if a discussion were started, with the two articles that have appeared in your columns as a basis, nothing but good can result.

Some time ago I met a friend who had been subject for some time to the influence of a man who taught that the indefinite prolongation of life could be effected by a mental process, and that the aid of the surgeon was unnecessary. Unfortunately I omitted to inquire who this man was, and it occurred to me, when reading "Scrutator's" article, that the person he indicated as an exponent of the Art of Living might be able to assist me and others towards a study of the new philosophy. Could you supply the name and address of the person indicated? If so, the writer would be profoundly grateful, and so, no doubt, would be others who are, like him, groping in the outer darkness towards a dimly revealed light.

I am, etc.,
EARNEST.

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—In your valuable paper you always inform your readers of the latest scientific investigations and you did thus in the article on the "Omnipotent Gland" which was followed by an article signed by "Scrutator." The importance of inner gland secretion and its possibility of being influenced by mental activities is certainly enormous and as I mentioned in my lecture "Psychology and Disease" delivered before the Quest Society on January 28, 1924 (a very full report of which appeared in your paper of January 30) the cure and even prevention of disease is based on our mental activities, *i.e.*, on our psychic force. Obviously the teaching of the Art of Indefinite Living by a man in Victoria B.C. is also based on psychic force, *viz.*, is a kind of auto-suggestion which, as is known to every physician who has worked with contemporary scientific psychotherapeutic methods, is of the most valuable importance in the cure of all kind of diseases; occasionally it might even succeed in changing the character of a man, *e.g.*, a drunked could be changed into a teetotaler who could not bear even the smell of alcohol; a nervous and anxious man into a firm and steady being, etc.

But it must be kept in mind that the psychotherapeutic treatment may be of great use, but can also be sometimes of the greatest irreparable harm if conducted by a man who has not the full knowledge of mental and nervous diseases and such a man can be only a trained doctor. I think it my duty to warn the public not to put too much trust in the Art of Indefinite Living.

That someone might master his mind with the idea of emptying pockets is the least danger; they must realize that instead of longevity they might perhaps acquire an incurable disease.

I am etc.,
A. BARY M.D.

Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Scrutator" should know that directing people's attention to the force of which he is speaking, will only result in arousing the curiosity of the crowd.

This material knowledge, though not of a high order, has nevertheless the potency of fire; and children must not be allowed to play with that element. Far better they should continue to play with the shells in the sands of times. Thus, they will not harm themselves nor destroy others.

—The merely curious, can be passed by, as they are neither here nor there, but the attempt to steal the fruit of such knowledge by the selfish determined, without the will of carrying them through will only land them in an asylum.

Woe betide humanity if pearls of such knowledge be thrown to the multitude. The fully determined selfish egoist, utilizing this force for the selfish self, will only be enabled with redoubled energy to destroy and devour.

Such knowledge is only for the being that has realized that it is only a cell in the definite organism of the All-pervading, and is laboriously learning to develop and culture its consciousness in harmony with all other cells, for the ever onward path of its own growth and evolution in conjunction with the growth and evolution of all that has form in this infinite variety of life's manifestation.

Poor deluded mass of cells,—the human body, sprang from what? thinking itself the I am, and arrogantly attempting to usurp powers which will ultimately rend it. It is "crying for wool but will only get bristles." The heart of a chick embryo, will remain the heart of a chick even if keep till the end of the world. So with the individual whose sole aim is the prolongation of physical existence for the gratification of the lower self. By virtue of the very powers invoked and provoked, such an individual will not rise in the scale of evolution higher than the lowly forms of existence whose consciousness is only to feed and propogate.

The Ego yearning for the welfare of all; the heart that bleeds for the suffering of all, does not long for the prolongation of the life of its physical body, neither does it care for the promised pleasures. Such a one through suffering and the abnegation of the self, through absolute restriction and guiding of the senses, it beholds and receives the power gained by knowledge of directing the mind in a constant stream of sustained thought on the umblical cord that connects all existence with the one existence.

I am, etc.,
SANAT.

Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1924.

THE GARTER MOTTO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—To settle an argument I should be obliged if you could tell me which of the English Kings made use of the Old French expression: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" and which authority I could consult for the information.

Thanking you,
I am, etc.,
N.V.B.

Shanghai, July 31, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to N. V. B.'s inquiry, it was King Edward III, father of the famous Black Prince, who made use of the old saying: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

The occasion was a ball at which the King picked up a garter and restored it to the lady who owned it. One of the courtiers standing by apparently uttered a remark that it was not kingly (or modest) to do so. The King, over hearing, retorted with the above saying.

The authority from which I make the preceding statement is not, while writing, very clear to me. I believe the Oxford and Cambridge History of England or one of the school lesson books is the source of my information.

Anyway, Edward III was a gallant knight and gentleman; the ladies of his time were coy, modest and obedient to their parents' wishes. (I suppose they slept early as well). I know comparisons are odious but I wonder if your readers also read "The Decadent Age" by "Plain Smith" in your issue of to-day?

Enclosing my card and apologizing for mixing up two subjects in this letter,

I am, etc.,
LUCEAT.

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Replying to N.V.B.'s inquiry in to-day's issue of your paper as to which King of England made use of the old saying "Honi soit qui maly pense, I give the following account of the Institution of the Order of the Garter which shows the King to have been Edward III, and in the year 1348.

"Joan, the beautiful Countess of Salisbury, while dancing with the King at a Court ball accidentally let fall a blue garter from her left leg. The King gallantly came to the rescue, and diverting the attention of the guests from the lady he bound the blue ribbon round his own knee saying as he did so: 'Honi soit qui maly pense' and adding, 'I will bring it about that the proudest noble in the realm shall think it an honour to wear this band.'"

This incident determined him to abandon his plan of forming an order of the "Round Table" and he formed instead the Order of the Garter which was dedicated to the protection of Saint George.

This account I think can be regarded as authentic as it is from the "Annals of Windsor" by Tighe and Davies.

I am, etc.,
BRUTUS.

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If N.V.B. will refer to Mr. Harrison Ainworth's book "Windsor Castle" he will find the whole history of the "Order of the Garter."

Edward III, who loved his birthplace, Windsor Castle, instituted the order in St. George's Chapel, and the institution was confirmed by Pope Clement VI at Avignon on November 13, 1351.

I am, etc.,
T. H. BRIERLEY.

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1924.

RUSSIA UNDER THE REDS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Several letters been written during the last days on the Russian question, most of them by people who either are communists themselves or who do not want to believe it is as bad as it is in U.S.S.R.

There is, for instance, "Shanghailander" who evidently finds a typist's salary of eight roubles plus supplies, of which she can make no use having no household, a normal state of things. That some typists in the Foreign Trade Bureau receive 20 roubles, I pointed out as an exception. In such place as "Vneshtorg," that is Foreign Trade Bureau, much money is in circulation and it is therefore no wonder a typist can get this, for Vladivostok conditions, princely salary. But in all other government institutions the salary is 8-30 roubles. Would you let your daughter or sister work for such pay, "Shanghailander?" I believe not. But you think of course: they are only Russian girls, belonging to an inferior race. Your letter is witty, people can afford to be witty speaking of things they have not experienced themselves.

The letter of "Two Neutral Friends of Russia" is not witty, but it is true every word of it and gives a real picture of life in U.S.S.R.

As to the letter with the title "Saviours of Russia" written by Mr. Perlin, who thinks he has the right of insulting soldiers many of whom have been under arms since 1914, it struck me mostly by its advice to the refugees to go "home" and work helping to build the future of Russia.

I will here try to give a few examples illustrating the conditions for this "building of new life." I am going to speak only of the Maritime Province as it is the part of Russia I have seen since 1920.

Vladivostok and the surrounding towns and villages have been under the reign of the Reds only since 1922.

Its large shipbuilding factory employed a large number of people. When I left in February all the departments but one were closed, even the power station which gave light to a great part of the town. All private power stations were closed too and the municipality had the monopoly of giving light to the whole town. The result of all this, besides a lot of people getting out of work, was that the whole town did not see the lighting of street lamps any more. Every house-owner was obliged to fix a lamp before his house, but as electric light was to be found only in some houses, this little lamp (kerosene) was of not much use.

There is in Vladivostok a rice mill. It is large and excellently equipped. For some years it had not been working because of the difficulty in procuring rice. Since 1920 the Bank of Chosen has supported the Koreans of the Maritime Province in the cultivation of rice in 1923 the crops amounted to five million poods. The owners of the beforesaid mill started negotiations with the authorities concerning the resuming of work. They offered the most favourable conditions to the government, but did not succeed and the mill is not working.

One of the chief incomes of the

Maritime Province is its fisheries. In 1923 there was a specially rich catch of herring. But it was of little use, for salt was dear. The strange thing was that private foreign firms had offered salt at 48 copecks wholesale price per pood, while the State's wholesale price was 1.20 for Russian salt from the Crimea. Many fishers suffered heavy losses, were not able to pay their taxes and their nets were confiscated. The Japanese came with refrigerators on their ships, bought fish for a song and departed, very pleased with the business.

Before the Reds arrived in 1922 the port of Vladivostok was of great importance owing to its connexion with Harbin. But soon the many restrictions and heavy taxes made the vessels avoid this harbour and they went to Dairen instead. Who gained again? The Japanese.

But do not think, there is nothing positive in U.S.S.R.! Near Vladivostok is a match factory belonging to the State. But the matches are of such quality that you must be glad if every tenth one of them gives light.

And then—last, but not least! There is a Vodka factory. It sounds incredible, but it is true. The Bolsheviks who have preached so much against brandy have started a state factory for this product. And it is said to prosper.

Now let us return to the refugees. I am sure every one of them would prefer to go home and do his old business instead of living on charity and be looked upon as outcasts here in China. The refuge question is a very hard one to solve for Russia is not the fit place for them at present and neither is Shanghai or China in general. They cannot find suitable work here where there is such a competition, but could not there in the whole world be found place enough for them where could find work? Czecho-Slovakia alone provides for 3,000 Russian students and gives them the possibility of completing their studies. I am sure the time will come when Russia, not U.S.S.R., will show hospitality to a greater number of foreigners who will go there attracted by her enormous riches.

Thanking you for the space in your paper,

I am, etc.,
A LOVER OF RUSSIA.

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1924.

THE BOLSHEVIK TERROR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I notice that according to "Rosta" Mr. Karakhan in his note of July 22, 1924, to Dr. Wellington Koo regarding the transfer of the Russian ships at Shanghai ends up as follows:

"I may assure Your Excellency that should the Chinese Government disarm and intern this band, (600 armed men and officers refugee Cossacks), the Soviet Government would not object to the men and officers of whom this band consists being deported into Soviet territory."

The "Times" in its issue of June 24 reports the desecration of the abode of the Dominican nuns and the banishment for ten years with imprisonment in Northern Siberia of these nuns, merely because they had committed the crime of imparting religious instruction to Roman Catholic children.

Considering the conditions reported to exist in Russia, one shudders to think of the possible fate of the White Russians whom it is desired to deport. It might interest your readers if the enclosed article were re-published.

I am, etc.,
A CHRISTIAN.

Shanghai July 31, 1924.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF NUNS.

From Our Correspondent.

Riga, June 20.

The Bolshevist authorities have condemned the Dominican Mother Superior Abrikosova and about ten other Roman Catholics, most of them Dominican nuns, to banishment for ten years with imprisonment in Northern Siberia for imparting to Roman Catholic children private religious instruction. The Bolshevist laws prohibit either public or private religious teaching to children.

When "The Times" on November 26 last first reported the desecration of the abode of these nuns by Ogpu agents and their arrest, the Bolshevists officially and emphatically denied the truth of the statements, which denial they later on repeated. Now after seven months' imprisonment the nuns have been condemned, but the Bolshevist Press does not report the affair. These nuns merely share the fate of hundreds and thousands of other persons, clergy, laymen, and women, against whom the Terror has again assumed large proportions. The stream of exiles, formerly sent largely to Archangel, has recently been diverted to Northern Siberia, where some are allowed limited freedom and others are placed in solitary confinement.

Conditions in Russian towns have gone back to conditions in 1919, and citizens who a year ago flaunted finery in the streets or merely clothed themselves decently now again fear to wear collars lest they betray their non-proletarian origin.

MANAGEMENT OF RUBBER ESTATES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Many holders of Shanghai rubber companies living in the outports, must have greatly appreciated the various articles recently published in the "North-China Daily News" regarding the present rubber situation. Your dear old courteous paper is the only source that most of us living in the outports, holding rubber shares, look for information regarding rubber matters.

The writer has held rubber shares in Shanghai Companies since the formation of the first Kalumpong Rubber Company, and needless to say he is not one of those who have made money out of the investment. A firm conviction, however, remains that rubber, like all other raw materials, will some day find its proper level. It is being more extensively used each year, and new channels will be found quite apart from the increasing demand of the motor vehicular traffic—which has great possibilities—houseflooring, and soles for shoes. In connexion with the use of crepe soles I should like to say I had recently my first experience and found it very satisfactory, but the cost viz $8. surely showed a large difference in the price the rubber producer actually received.

I am quite unable to understand the reason why Shanghai rubber Companies are quoted at such a ridiculously low price on the Stock Exchange. An examination of every company listed shows that the intrinsic value is far higher than the quotations suggest. Take the following companies which have a par value of Tls. 10.00, the following rates are recently reported, Shai Malays Tls. 1½, Chempedaks Tls. 4, Karans Tls. 2½, Padangs Tls. 2½, Karans last year paid a dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share, and although Padangs had an exceedingly high cost of production last year, and have not paid a dividend for some years, yet both these companies have a large reserve, and to offer but one quarter of their original par value seems an absurd quotation. The same "offers" extend to most other Shanghai rubber companies, and this, bear in mind, is after the companies have already been reconstructed and the capital cut down by half.

Is the explanation for the low rates due to the public having lost confidence in the management of rubber companies, and if so can shareholders do nothing to obtain a change? Your issue of July 4 contains an article showing how improvements may be made in the standardizing of accounts. I have a strong impression that in view of the very high cost of production in some Shanghai companies, the condition of management existing at the estate itself also requires reorganizing. Thanking you,

I am, etc.,
H. G. STEPHENS.

Hankow, July 27, 1924.

ON "EXTRALITY"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I think it may be safely affirmed that the great majority of American missionaries and Mission Boards take no part in the agitation for the abolition of extraterritoriality. For instance, in the last number received (July 24) of the "Missionary Herald," the official missionary publication of the Congregational churches in the United States, there is an interesting editorial on the subject. A small minority,—28—of members of the North China Mission, averse to being placed in a position which may seem to give colour to the charge that at any sign of trouble the missionary runs up his nation's flag, calls for a gunboat or a detachment of soldiers and falls back on his government for support, have publicly declared their earnest desire that no form of military pressure be exerted to protect them or their property, and that in the event of their capture or death at the hands of lawless persons no money be paid for their relief and no indemnity exacted. The editor comments as follows:—

"We sympathize with this attitude and desire; many of us join in the feeling that force is not a good weapon by which to carry Christianity into a non-Christian land; also we do not want special privileges or protection for the Christian missionary. It must be noted, however, that in the eyes of the United States Government the missionaries are simply citizens of the country from which they come; they are not being accorded any special privileges or being defended in their missionary work. The Government can make no discrimination; it must treat all citizens alike. It has secured through treaties certain rights and privileges which it now claims and maintains for all its citizens; it cannot look with approval on any individual or group of individuals disavowing these rights or declining to conform to the regulations which duly-appointed Government officials prescribe for American citizens in China. It cannot guard one family, one house, one district, and not another because its guarding is not desired in the latter case. If fatalities or injuries should occur through its withdrawal of protection from some, the result would be weakening of protection for all the rest, the lowering of United States prestige, and general confusion as to the rights of extraterritoriality.

"As citizens of the United States, American missionaries, like all other Americans in China, must recognize and conform to the procedure which the Government has promulgated for its people there. One need not be always clamouring for soldiers or flying the flag of protection at any sign of disorder; he may make very clear that his real reliance for protection and for his work are in God rather than in man. At the same time, as a citizen of the United States, he is under obligation to conform to the rules and regulations which this nation has prescribed to meet his case. If he is not willing to do that, he should abandon his United States citizenship, become a citizen of China, and get freed from all obligations to the country from which he came. Such, we understand, is the attitude which the United States holds in the matter; and such, we believe, is the attitude which our missionaries in China will feel themselves compelled to take, and to which they can adjust themselves without disloyalty to their convictions and without self-misrepresentation to the people of China whom they are trying to help."

This statement clearly define's the proper attitude, from the point of view of the State which should be taken by American missionaries.

I am, etc.,
AN UPHOLDER OF LAW.

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1924.

CONGESTION IN THE HUANGPU

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—An article which is given a prominent place on the front page of your issue dated July 31 and is headed "The Congested State of the Huangpu," reads somewhat strangely.

This article, which you state is "contributed," mentions "our correspondence columns" and "our readers" as though it were your article or written by your staff. It authoritatively states that the Huangpu is regulated as well as is humanly possible, and uses the expression "We take it upon ourselves" when giving some information regarding the inspection of launch laodahs.

This letter is obviously written by or for someone who feels some responsibility for the very lax state of affairs that exists in the harbour and at the jetties, and it does much to confirm the impression expressed by your last week's correspondent, "Ulysses," when he said that it seemed to be "nobody's business" to attend to the affairs mentioned. Perhaps he should have said that nobody wants the business.

I was very impressed by the clear way that "Ulysses" noted the principal defects in our harbour traffic administration, and, with many years of experience on the river, I endorse all that he said as being true and not exaggerated.

On any night one can see boats and junks plying on the river without lights, or worse still, with a light placed in the cabin so that it will not blow out, but ready to produce at the last moment, or, in case of collision to show that the steamlaunch laodah is to blame.

It is quite common to see a half dozen lightless native boats between Lay Road and the Customs Jetty.

It is not difficult for a "layman" to understand that any craft that has no light may be arrested by the Harbour Police. Such vessels are a menace to life and property, and if the Chinese Government forbid the enforcing of lights on such craft you will be doing a good turn to the many people who have to move about on the water in this harbour if you give publicity to the matter.

With reference to the unlit buoy; the laodah showed no inefficiency in avoiding an unlit buoy on a dark night. The inefficiency lies with the authorities who permit a buoy which is in the fairway to be unlit.

Regarding the "contributor's" remarks regarding jetties; I consider that the authorities are to blame for the present state of affairs. They should take the trouble to regulate the traffic so that there is always a clear berth for a launch to go alongside the Customs Jetty, Nanking Road Jetty, Wayside Jetty, and Lay Road Jetty. Launches not actually discharging or taking on passengers should be made to lie in tiers above or below the clear berth, until they are called for. This requires organization and control, and is obviously the duty of the Harbour authorities.

The Customs Jetty during the daytime is a glaring example of lack of control. Ferry launches of all sizes and shapes crowd to the jetty, and passengers have to clamber at the risk of their lives over half a dozen craft, some of which are not even tied up, and no attempt is made to regulate this traffic.

Each ferry launch should be made to come alongside the pontoon and then leave and make room for the next one. This again would require the organization and control that is so apparenlty lacking.

Your contributor has such an utterly wrong idea of London and Hongkong that I make no comment on his remarks regarding those ports. His attitude and limitations are clearly indicated by his remarks regarding the lady and the Chinese feet.

You cannot do a better thing, Sir, than to invite correspondence on this subject from the people who have to make use of the ferry launches, or have to move about on the river by day and night.

They know the risks that they have to run, and although they are "laymen" (whatever that means in this instance) many of them could suggest remedies that your "contributor" does not think of.

I am, etc.,
M. M.

Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—A recent article which appeared in your paper under the headine of "The Congested State of the Huangpu" has doubtless caused some amusement to members of the profession which is met concerned in the existing law state of control of native craft in this river, I write entirely from the point of view of an officer commanding a steam vessel frequently entering the port of Shanghai; in the article in question, which, apparently has been written by an enthusiastic tourist or a person "doing" China in a more leisurely manner and who has been given the opportunity to collect a certain amount of information on the subject, more or less incorrect and therefore highly misleading. Let me assure the writer of the "contributed" article that there are junks in the Huangpu River and on any calm day round about slack water he can observe scores of these craft aimlessly drifting through the shipping of our congested harbour, their laodahs well knowing and taking advantage of the fact that they have the right of way and that in the event of their junk being damaged or sunk by collision with a steam vessel under weigh, the latter is solely to blame; the master of a steam vessel apparently may suffer imprisonment, fine or instant dismissal from his employment, but the possibly half-witted, half-clothed coolie in charge of the junk may continue his course generally in mid-channel—a menace to all.

One of the most disgraceful examples of lack of control is the manner in which timber rafts are allowed to drift down river broadside on to the tide, frequently two or three of these rafts are encountered drifting down in line abreast completely blocking one side of the fairway, the coolie in charge being quite helpless and unable to control his unwieldly craft even supposing he considered it necessary to do so. The Harbour Authorities are responsible and have power to forbid craft which are not under control from attempting to navigate (if such a word can be used in connexion with these craft) that portion of the Huangpu where the shipping trade of North China is carried on), there are any number of small launches available for towing purposes and these should be engaged for towing timber rafts to their destination keeping to one side of the fairway in route.

Knowing the Mersey, the Thames, and the Hudson River, I have no hesitation in stating that the Huangpu River is the most trying one to navigate on account of the different types of non-giving-way craft encountered, from the across-the-bow-darting sampan to the lumbering Foochow pole junk; this includes our deadly enemy, the drifting timber raft.

There is room for improvement, a vast improvement.

I am, etc.,
O. C.

Shanghai, August 4, 1924.

WANTED USED STAMPS FOR CHARITY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The success my original appeal, through the London "Universe," met with, has encouraged me to extend my field of operation in the hope that my fellow Britishers outside the "Motherland" will be no less generous than were their countrymen here in England. It may not be generally known that many charitable institutions, or orphanages, are able just to keep their doors open through the financial aid they receive by the sale of "waste" of every description contributed by the charitably disposed; under the term "waste" being included used postage stamps of any denomination and country. May I therefore ask your good readers to help me to "do a good turn" to one of these charitable institutions by forwarding me all or some of their used stamps—even if these be all British half-pennies and pennies. I am anxious to gather in a second million for the "Crusade of Rescue" Refugee.

I am, etc.,
JOHN RECANO.

41 Fabian Road,
Fulham, S.W.
London, England.
July 7, 1924.

A CLOUD OF BEETLES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I enclose herewith three specimen beetles collected on the Bund about 11.30 a.m. yesterday. I consider that they show three distinctive characteristics, 1st has distinctive antennae, 2nd has not, but has tiger-like striped body, 3rd has distinctive green sheen to head whereas other two are copper-coloured. Wing coverts are each quite different.

Anyhow I am not qualified to give you a scientific discussion on the subject but I consider that the following is of some local and possibly, to naturalists, world-wide interest.

While walking on the Bund (incidentally exercising my dog) at about 11 a.m. on August 5, I noticed a peculiar cloud skimming low down and apparently coming from the Pootung shore. There was a strong breeze (i.e. for summer season) blowing from the direction of a little higher up the river than the International Cotton Mill, but not so far as China Navigation Co.'s wharf. Say almost due west.

The cloud settled on the grass plots of the Bund and almost immediately I noticed that all round

me the grass was alive with brilliantly shining beetles.

My dog became quite annoyed as these insects buzzed and flopped all around her and this caused me to investigate the phenomenon. I walked from the Customs shed to the gate of the gardens and I found thousands upon thousands of these insects (only from opposite the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank down to the Nanking Road) and here they were in multitude.

Beyond the Customs sheds up to the Shanghai Club I saw two or three only here and there. From Nanking Road to the Gardens I saw only a few but all flying in lively fashion and not to be captured.

I send this to you as the "North-China Daily News" has always been the standard recorder of unusual occurrences even when such are apparently trivial. It is not impossible that this swarming of beetles has some significance. I have known Shanghai since 1893 and have never seen such a thing before.

Anyhow for what they are worth herewith the specimens.

I am, etc.,

A. L. Hall.

Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1924.

***It is a pity that Mr. Sowerby is absent from Shanghai or he might give us some light on this phenomenon. In his absence could another naturalist kindly help?—Ed.

QUIET IN THE PARKS

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I am really ill. There is something seriously wrong with my auditory senses and I am sure you can find someone who will help me.

The other evening found me strolling in the French Park and soon I sat "beside the still waters." It had been a very hot day and I was out to cool off my fed-up and far-from-home sort of feeling. Amidst such beautiful calm surroundings, who could but be rested and at peace with the world. A sudden thought occurred to me; why is it more people do not go to these lovely gardens? If there was a charge for admission, I was sure many more people would use it. The vast Crowd cannot even pretend to enjoy a thing unless they pay and the more they pay the more they pretend to enjoy themselves. Where is true happiness to be found?

Such was the trend of my thoughts when I noticed a number of people leave the footpath and walk down the grass slope in my direction. Before I could see them distinctly I knew them to be Chinese. They looked to be a well dressed family party with a friend or two and seated themselves at least twenty yards away.

Somehow the peaceful evening was at an end for it was then that my auditory senses seemed to cause trouble. The harmonious rippling laughter of some little French girls in the distance was interrupted by the discordant shrieks of two Chinese children. Why is it that even their elders cannot speak in a subdued tone amidst such quiet surroundings, when every one else instinctively does? By the way, is it true that it is impossible for a Chinese to whisper? I was fast becoming disappointed that I ever visited the park, and my feelings were overcome with horror and disgust when I heard from these apparently educated and refined Chinese, their unmistakeable, unmentionable, uneverything else habit they have of letting one know who is near.

Imagine how pleasant it would be if, at one of the open air concerts at Jessfield Park and during one of those soft melodies, we should suddenly hear a battery of what even the educated Chinese think no more of than we do of an unavoidable sneeze, if even as much under the above circumstances.

Once and for all this is a sufficient reason as to why the Chinese, even the so-called educated and well dressed, should be barred from our Parks.

Of course they will persistently try to gain admittance but until it is possible for them to abhor what we abhor, surely we are justified in refusing their admittance.

On my way home I wondered what the definition of "To Civilize" could be. Nuttall says "to reclaim from barbarism; to instruct in the arts and refinements of civil life."

I would be grateful if any one, especially a Chinese, could tell me if there is anything really wrong with my ears. If not, then for goodness sake give the Chinese their own parks.

I am, etc.,

Tranquil.

Shanghai, August 6, 1924.

THE SCHERER CASE

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have read with interest Mr. Scherer's case, and I trust that the foreign population of China will help this man, who is now unable to help himself. It is awful to think of him lying in a Chinese prison, and it is easy to imagine that before the end of a term, he may become the victim of melancholia.

I congratulate you on giving the matter every publicity, and I hope, if necessary, (after the re-trial) that people will wake to their sense of responsibility in this matter.

I am, etc.,

E.

Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1924.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans and Sussex Draw: The County Championship

Brighton, July 31.

The match between Sussex and the South Africans opened to-day in cloudy weather before a good attendance. The wicket was good. Sussex were all out for 334 (Bowley 106, Young 53). Blanckenberg took five wickets for 102 runs. At the close of play the South Africans' score stood at 42 for 1 wicket.

Score:—South Africans 337 and 42 for 1 wicket. Sussex 334.—Reuter.

Brighton, Aug. 1.

The weather was cloudy and there was a fair attendance at the resumption of the Sussex *v.* South Africans match to-day. The Africans made 217 for 4 in their second innings and declared at 3 o'clock. Susskind made 88 and Nourse 44 not out. Relf took 3 wickets for 43. at the close of play Sussex had scored 96 for 6 wickets, Hands taking 3 wickets for 9 runs. The match was thus drawn. Stumps were drawn at 4.30 in order to enable the South Africans to leave for Glamorgan.

Scores:—

South Africans 337 and 217 for 4 declared.

Sussex 334 and 96 for wickets.—Reuter.

South Africans *v.* Glamorgan Match Abandoned

Cardiff, Aug. 2.

The match between Glamorgan and the South Africans opened today in showery weather, before a small attendance. The wicket was soft. Owing to rain there was no play before lunch. Glamorgan were dismissed for 178, Blanckenberg taking 8 wickets for 97. Bell made 38, and Davies 34. At the close of play the South African score stood at 15 for 1 wicket.—Reuter.

Cardiff, Aug. 5.

There was again no play to-day, owing to rain, in the match between the South Africans and Glamorgan. The match has been abandoned.—Reuter.

Surrey *v.* South Africans: Century by Shepherd

London, Aug. 6.

When stumps were drawn to-day at the Oval in the match between the South Africans and Surrey, the respective scores stood at 300 for Surrey and 44 for two wickets for the South Africans.

For Surrey Sandham scored 51 and Fender 56. Shepherd contributed 127 in an innings lasting three hours and 55 minutes. He hit 18 fours.

Nourse took three wickets for 27 and Blenckenberg three for 37.—Reuter.

County Matches

London, July 31.

At Lord's, Rugby beat Marlborough by 3 wickets. Marlborough made 181 and 109. Rugby made 155 and 137 for 7 wickets.

At Nottingham, Notts beat Leicestershire by 9 wickets. Leicester made 121 (Richmond 4 wickets for 25), and 194 (Richmond 5 for 80). Notts made 264 (George Gunn 95), and 54 for 1 wicket.

At Taunton, Warwickshire beat Somerset by 4 wickets. Somerset made 99 (Howell 5 wickets for 36), and 97 (Howell 9 wickets for 35). Warwick made 137 (White 6 wickets for 29), and 60 for 6 wickets (White 5 per 33).—Reuter.

London, Aug. 1.

At the Oval Hampshire beat Surrey on the 1st innings Surrey made 237 for 9 wickets, declared, (Sandham 56) and 349 for 5 wickets (Hobbs 90 and Sandham 84). Hampshire 355 for 9 wickets, declared, (Mead 140).

At Leyton Lancashire beat Essex by 9 wickets. Essex made 135 (Tylesley 5 for 76) and 196 (Tyldesley 6 for 117). Lancashire made 256 for 8 wickets, declared, (E. Tyldesley 83) and 76 for 1 wicket.

At Huddersfield Yorkshire beat Derbyshire on the 1st innings. Yorkshire made 300 for 7 wickets, declared, (Holmes 107). Derby made 111 (Rhodes 6 wickets for 25) and 78 for 8 wickets. Rain robbed Yorkshire of the victory.

London, Aug. 5.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Derbyshire on the first innings. Warwickshire scored 255 and in the second innings declared at 67 for 2 wickets. Derbyshire scored 180 and 36 for 2 wickets.

At the oval, Surrey defeated Notts on the first innings. Notts declared at 365 for 8 wickets (Walker 97, Flint 103) and made 111 for 3 in the second innings. Surrey scored 407 in their first innings, Hobbs contributing 105 and Sandham 169.

At Canterbury, Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 21 runs. Kent declared at 330 for 9 wickets (Woolley 101). Hampshire scored 172 and, following on, made 137.

At Manchester, Lancashire drew with Yorkshire. Yorkshire made 459 (Leyland 133 not out). Lancashire scored 78 for 2 wickets. Rain spoiled the match, at which 36,000 people were present yesterday.

At Northampton, Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire on the first innings. Leicestershire made 265. Northamptonshire replied with 96 but followed on with 240 for 5 wickets (Hawtin 95).

At Brighton, Middlesex beat Sussex by 33 runs. Middlesex scored 248 and 100. Sussex made 153 and 162.

At Worcester, Worcestershire beat Essex by 5 wickets. Essex made 110 (Root took 9 wickets for 40) and 182. Worcester made 164 and 131 for five wickets.

At Bristol, Somerset drew with Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire made 273. Somerset made 63 for 2 wickets.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup Competition: China Easily Beaten by Australia

New York, July 31.

In the Davis Cup tie between Australia and China the first two singles were won by Australia.

G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Lock Wei (China), 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

P. O'Hara Wood beat Ng Sze Kong, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

Later.

In consequence of orders from Washington, Messrs. Fukuda and Harada, members of the Japanese Davis Cup team, who arrived here on the Olympic, were detained on Ellis Island until yesterday afternoon, when they were allowed to enter America on parole. It is alleged that their passports were improperly vised in Paris.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 1.

In the doubles of the Davis Cup tie between China and Australia Messrs. Patterson & O'Hara Wood beat Messrs. Wei and Kong 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

The Australians have thus won the first three maches.

The Australians were surprised by the spirited opposition of the Chinese. Kong developed a top spin off his forehand drives which enabled the Chinese twice to break through O'Hara Wood's service. The Chinese players made their best stand in the second round.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 3.

In the Davis Cup tie between Australia and China, Patterson (Australia) beat Kong (China) 6-0, 6-0, 6-1 and O'Hara Wood (Australia) beat Wei (China) 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

Patterson's service twisted Kong into knots. The latter's service was weak and he often double-faulted. Sometimes, however, he showed brilliant flashes.

Wei's returns against O'Hara Wood were too strong.—Reuter's American Service.

France's Success Against Czecho-Slovakia

Evian-les-Bains, Aug. 3.

The singles of the European zone final of the Davis Cup competition between France and Czecho-Slovakia resulted in Cochet beating Zemla, 6-1, 8-6, 6-4; while Lacoste beat Macenauer, 6-2, 8-6, 6-4.

France thus leads by 2 matches to 0.—Reuter.

Evian-les-Bains, Aug. 5.

In the final of the European zone of the Davis Cup competition between France and Czecho-Slovakia, Cochet and Brugnon (France) defeated Zemla and Lezeher, 7/5, 3/6, 6/4, 6-4, France thus winning the tie.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

The Goodwood Cup

London, July 31.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Cup (2½ miles), run at Goodwood to-day:—

Teresina 1
Leonardo 2
Keror 3

There were six starters. Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Betting:—9 to 4 against Teresina; 3 to 1 Leonardo; 5 to 1 Keror.

The Drayton Handicap

The Drayton Handicap (7 furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Pondoland 1
Azimuth 2
Jarvie 3

There were 18 starters. Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Pondoland; 10 to 1 Azimuth; 100 to 7 Jurvie.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Richmond Stakes

London, Aug. 1.

The following is the result of the Richmond Two-years-old Stakes (6 furlongs), run at Goodwood on Tuesday:—

Mr. H. E. Morriss's Manna (Carslake) 1
Mrs. S. Whiburn's Field Argent (R. Jones) 2
Mr. ———'s Bravado (Donoghue) 3

Also ran:—Doorstep, Firouz Mahal, Elspeth, Silver Idol, Broth of a Boy and Kentish Knock, which finish in the order named.

Won by six lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Manna; 7 to 1 Field Argent; 5 to 2 Bravado.

The Molecomb Stakes

The following is the result of the Molecomb Two-year-old stakes (6 furlongs), run at Goodwood today:—

Priory Park 1
Sir Kenneth 2
Chang Chia 3

There were nine starters. Won by four lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Betting:—10 to 1 against Priory Park; 7 to 1 Sir Kenneth; 10 to 1 Chang Chia.

The Chesterfield Cup

The Chesterfield Cup (1¼ miles) resulted as follows:—

Frater 1
Karl 2
Dinkie 3

There were nine starters. Won by half a length; a head between second and third.

Betting:—8 to 1 against Frater; 100 to 8 Karl; 100 to 8 Dinkie.

The Nassau Stakes

The following is the result of the Nassau Stakes (1½ miles):—

Straitlace 1
Charley's Mount 2
Golden Emblem 3

There were three starters. Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Betting:—9 to 4 on Straitlace; 5 to 2 against Charley's Mount; 100 to 8 Golden Emblem.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Brighton Stakes

London, Aug. 5.

The following is the result of the Brighton Stakes (1½ miles), run at Brighton to-day:—

Cloud Bank 1
Crubenmore 2
Floral 3

There were nine starters. Won by half a length; a neck between second and third.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Cloud Bank; 10 to 1 Crubenmore; 4 to 1 Floral.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Brighton Cup

London, Aug. 6.

The following is the result of the Brighton Cup (4½ miles), run at Brighton to-day:—

Morestel 1
Azimuth 2
Vic's Choice 3

There were eight starters. Won by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Betting:—7 to 1 against Morestel; 5 to 2 Azimuth; 9 to 2 Vic's choice.—"North-China Daily News" Special service.

LAW REPORTS

THE POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Moorhead & Halse and the Ice Company's Land: Disputed Jurisdiction

Further argument was heard in the Supreme Court last Friday before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner, on the question of jurisdiction raised in the case of Messrs. Moorhead & Halse *v.* the Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ld., and the Union Cold Storage Co. Ld., which is an action concerning a piece of land in Shanghai occupied by the first named company and owned by the second. In April, the Court issued an order of "substituted service" on the Union Company, which is registered in England and has no business or office in Shanghai, and defendants are now seeking to have this order set aside on the ground that it is bad in law, and that the Court has no jurisdiction over the Company and therefore its name should be removed from the case.

This was argued at length for defendants by Mr. G. H. Wright, on Thursday, and yesterday Mr. Reader Harris replied for plaintiffs. He submitted that the Supreme Court in Shanghai was the only court in the world which could have jurisdiction over the piece of land in question. It could be laid down as a principle, counsel argued, that the only power which had jurisdiction over land in a country was the sovereign power of that country, and that was an exclusive jurisdiction. China had given its sovereign power over this piece of land to the Sovereign of Great Britain, and the Sovereign of Great Britain had by orders in council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act stated that jurisdiction should be exercised by the British Supreme Court in China. His Lordship was therefore exercising the jurisdiction of his Majesty under the Tientsin Treaty and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, and this jurisdiction extended to "all property and all personal and proprietary rights and liabilities within the limits (of the Order in Council) of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the limits or not." Council suggested there could be no other reading to these words, and contended that if the court was given jurisdiction over the property of British subjects in China it must also have jurisdiction over the owners of that property. The High Court in England certainly had no jurisdiction over it. The Supreme Court was the only court which could issue an effective order in the case, and it might be the only court which could entertain the action. There was nothing in the Treaty, the Order in Council, or the Foreign Jurisdiction Act excluding his Lordship from jurisdiction over a person merely because he happened to be outside the limits of the principal Order.

Further argument ensued as to whether there could be service of the writ "outside the limits" and his Lordship observed that this was expressly provided for in rule 111.

Mr. Wright—That applies only to cases where a defendant has been within the jurisdiction.

His Lordship—If you are correct, the position is this: you can withdraw land from the jurisdiction of any court in the world if it belongs to a British subject who, having registered it in a non-British country, himself goes to reside in the United States.

Mr. Wright—You are assuming that no court in the United States would take jurisdiction.

His Lordship—This court is not bound in any way by a decision of the High Court of the United States, and therefore there would be no court that would have jurisdiction over the land.

Mr. Wright—The question at present is that of jurisdiction over an individual, and you must have that first before there can be jurisdiction over the land.

His Lordship—Would it be going too far to say that you have been within the jurisdiction?

Mr. Wright—Yes.

His Lordship—But you have been here by your agent, and you have admittedly registered at the Land Office for ownership of this piece of ground.

Mr. Wright—In that way, it might be said that we have been in the jurisdiction for a few minutes.

Counsel having concluded argument, his Lordship announced that he would give a decision in writing.

When Action Lies Against Persons Outside Jurisdiction

His Lordship, in giving judgment, on Thursday, said: The plaintiffs as the registered owners of B. C. Lot 4341 issued a writ against the Union Cold Storage Co. Ld. as the owners, and the Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ld., as the occupiers, of B. C. Lot 5881 for trespass to their land, asking for a rectification of boundaries with the usual consequences as to buildings, etc., or damages. Under our rules service of a writ must, speaking generally, be personal and it was possible to serve the second defendants, the occupiers; but it was found that the first defendants the registered owners of this land were not here; they are a limited company with offices in London and having no office here. In these circumstances, on an ex parte application, I made an order under Rule 111 (b) for substituted service on the resident manager here of the second defendants, (the occupiers), being satisfied on the evidence before me that knowledge of the writ would come to the first defendants by that means. And it has been most effective, for they now apply to set that order aside on the ground that there was no jurisdiction to make it.

The Question Important.

The question is important and has been argued in open Court: if the argument is correct, it means that any land owned by British subjects in China can be withdrawn entirely from the jurisdiction of any Court in a matter like this: by, for instance, registering it in the name of a British subject residing and or carrying on business in the United States. It is a serious limitation on the jurisdiction of this Court and a considerable drawback to those who may have claims in respect of any such land.

Even in this case it may now be that no Court can exercise jurisdiction: for it seems clear on the text books that, though these defendants are within the jurisdiction of the High Court in England, that Court would not take jurisdiction. It is clear that land in China is "foreign land" and so governed as to its incidents by the law of China, the *Lex Loci Rei Sitae;* and for that purpose this Court even takes judicial knowledge of that law (see the Zanzibar case: 1901 A. C. 373).

For the above statement as to the jurisdiction in England I need only refer to Halsbury, Vol. 6. on pp 199, etc.:—"The English Courts have in general no jurisdiction to determine directly the title to a foreign immovable, nor can they entertain any action which substantially involves the determination of such title. Thus no action will lie in England to obtain possession of foreign land, since the question of title must be dealt with in order to discover the rights of the parties. In an action for damages for trespass to foreign lands where an issue of title is directly raised either by the statement of claim or by the defence, the English Courts are as incompetent to try the issue as they are to try an action directly brought for the recovery of the land The English Courts will not interfere where to do so would be useless and it would be impossible for the decree to be carried into effect. But English Courts have powers to exercise a jurisdiction *in personam* in respect of foreign immovables against persons locally within their jurisdiction in cases where there is an equity between the parties arising from contract fraud or trust provided that the decision of title be not directly involved."

An Incredible Position.

Of course it is not for me to decide upon the jurisdiction of the Courts in England: I can only say that on the authorities before me it appears that, if this Court has no jurisdiction in this case, there is no Court anywhere that has: an incredible position and contrary to all theories of jurisprudence; and not unnaturally one against which I should strive.

Now it is clear to me that this is a case in which if it arose in England an order would be made for service out of the jurisdiction: the Courts would take jurisdiction: (see Order 11. Rules 1 (a), (b), (g).) It is also clear that our rules do not provide a code for service out of the jurisdiction and it may be then that, assuming we have jurisdiction in a matter when such an order is required, we are entitled to look to the practize at home under our Rule 315. It may well be that, once it is established that a particular case is one over which this Court can exercise jurisdiction, the provisions of that Rule may be called into play. But it must be remembered that it is only in respect of matters of practice and procedure for which no provision is made that we are entitled to look to the home practice and procedure. Hence it is obligatory on this Court first to see whether the particular matter is provided for in our Rules, before we are entitled to look to the home practice. I have already dealt with this matter at some length in the case of Nootia *v.* 2 White-Cooper reported in 191 "North-China Herald" at p. 262. (November 4, 1916).

Now what is the jurisdiction of this Court? It is to be found in Order-in-Council 1904. Article 5: an Order passed under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts to provide for the exercise in China of the jurisdiction acquired by the King under the Treaty of Tientsin. It is over (1) British subjects, within the limits of the Order: and (2) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects, whether such British subjects are within the said limits or not. (That is all that matters for the purposes of this case).

It is thus clear that some jurisdiction at all events is to be extended to person outside the limits of the Order. It is not suggested that this jurisdiction is *ultra vires.* The Treaty or the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts (see as to this the judgment of the Privy Council in In re Carew. 1897. A. C. 719: and 18 Cox C. C. 629). And again the exercise of such jurisdiction is the same as that exercised by the Courts in England; as to which see the list of matters in which orders for service out of the jurisdiction are made by Courts in England It is the existence of property, etc. within the limits of the order that gives the jurisdiction over the persons: it is not the presence of the persons within the limits of the order that gives the jurisdiction over the property. The argument as to the meaning of (2) above seeks to limit it to particular classes of cases only (such as bankruptcy, etc.) and to persons who have been within the limits of the Order (practically confining it to persons who have left to evade service). But I do not find any hint of such a limitation in the words nor do I discover any need to make such. How for the words extend is not necessary for me to decide to-day, but it seems to me that they clearly cover a case like the one before me. The land in question is property within the limits of the Order of a British subject: it does not matter whether he is here or not: the claim is in respect of a liability in respect of that land and it seems to me that it is exactly within the words of the Article. This Court therefore has jurisdiction.

The further question then arises: how can the Court get at a defendant not within the limits of the Order in a case in which it is sought to serve him? Our only rule in Rule 111. and this seems to provide ample means. It provides that when personal service cannot for any reason be conveniently effected (note the absence of the word "prompt" as in the Home Rule, and also the generality of "any reason"): then the Court may make one of several orders whereby service can be effected. Of these only one seems to contemplate action outside the limits of the Order: (c): which it is to be noted may not be made by a Provincial Court. Now it is clear that this Rule, and specially (b), is intended to deal with cases where service is wanted on persons not within the limits of the Order: see the proviso at the end. I therefore find the Order-in-Council giving jurisdiction in certain matters over persons not within the limits of the Order and I find a Rule of Court laying down a method whereby each persons may be served. It seems to me that is enough to dispose of this summons. The case falls within the jurisdiction Article and the procedure adopted is part of our prescribed procedure.

I am not called upon to define more nearly the limits of Article 5 (2) of the Order-in-Council. But I may say this; it appears to me that it would certainly cover all such cases as come within the jurisdiction of the Home Courts when a proposed defendant is out of the jurisdiction; and I see no reason at present to limit it to less than that.

I also want to add that I am disposed to think much might be said for the view that the Union Co. have been here, at all events when they signed the Land Register and undertook the liability still upon them of paying taxes for this land. It may be that they carry on the business of landlords here, for it seems not unfair to assume that the other defendants are their tenants.

I am glad to be able to come to this decision to-day on the wording of the Order-in-Council; for it would be inflicting an enormous hardship on would-be litigants if they had to go to England to get redress in a matter of this class from a defendant who owns land in China, pays taxes on it and in respect of it has the privileges of a voter at Ratepayers' Meetings; and with no certainty that the Courts in England would entertain the action.

The summons must be dismissed with costs.

MONEYLENDER'S WOMAN VICTIM

Plaintiff Principal Witness in Rowarth Case

Harbak Singh, who was the central figure in the sensational Rowarth trial, appeared in the Supreme Court on Tuesday in the character of money lender, claiming $30 balance of money lent to a lady client.

Defendant denied owing anything. She told Judge Grain that she borrowed $100 from plaintiff and signed a promissory note for $180, to be repaid in instalments of $18, plaintiff's usual terms. Falling behind with one instalment, she had to sign a further note for $30 and pay $13.50 court fees in order to induce plaintiff to withdraw a summons against her. The $30 he now claimed was a bribe he had made her pay for withdrawal of the case. All other instalments due had been paid.

His Honour—You are prepared to swear that?

Defendant—I do swear it.

Plaintiff—I must take her word, but—(raising his hand)—God knows about it!

His Honour—All right. Case dismissed.

HOTEL VENTURE THAT FAILED

Unlucky Sikh Partners Again in Court: Judgment Summons Adjourned

The affairs of the three Sikh partners, Sucha Sing, Gujan Singh and Bishen Singh, whose unfortunate venture in the Imperial Hotel has led to their frequent appearance in the Supreme Court, were again before his Honour Judge Grain on Tuesday defendants appearing on a judgment summons by the Wing Tai Co. for $1,154.40.

In answer to Mr. A. Covey, who appeared for plaintiffs, Gujan Singh said he had no fixed abode and lived sometimes at the Sikh church and sometimes with friends who provided him with food. He was formerly in the Municipal Educational Department, but had done no work for eight months. He had not recently sent money or jewellery to relatives in India, and the expenses of a journey which he lately made to Japan were paid by Rose & Co., an Indian concern. He was not a wealthy man a year ago. His share in the hotel partnership was $2,800. Sucha Singh put in $1,500 and Bishen $1,300, most of it borrowed money. Witness denied that since the judgment against him he had paid $2,700 to a man named Franck, but admitted that he knew this man. He also denied that he was a shareholder in a printing business at Yangtszepoo. He was willing to assign his police superannuation to plaintiffs.

His Honour—I think you will find that under his agreement he cannot do that. Perhaps that is why he is so willing to assign it, knowing you cannot get it.

Bishen Singh also pleaded inability to pay, but admitted that he was a money lender and had $500 out on loan. He was willing to make the promissory notes over to plaintiffs.

Sucha Singh told the court he also was living on his friends, who would provide him with food, but would not lend him money. He had no outstanding claims for money lent, but there was one action against him in connexion with the ghee fund.

His Honour—That was the case in which I ordered an account to be taken between this man and Amar Singh. While they were giving evidence one of their confrères got up at the back of the court and said they were both liars.

The matter was adjourned *sine die,* plaintiffs being given leave to apply in the event of obtaining evidence that defendants were able to pay.

TRAUMATIC NEUROSIS AGAIN

Russian's Claim for $9,000 Alleged Damages Following Motor-car Accident

Another case in which a claim for damages arising out a motor-car accident was supported by evidence of the nervous disease known as traumatic neurosis was heard in the Suppreme Court on Wednesday, by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner and a jury.

The action was brought against Mr. W. J. Humphries, of 4A Wongkashaw Gardens, by Stefan Uznamski, who claimed Tls. 1,100 and $9,000 damages due to defendant's negligence. The accident occurred on the Recreation Ground during a race meeting in October last, and plaintiff alleged that the accident had caused him considerable expense and that his health had been, and would continue to be, seriously affected. For the defence, it was alleged that the accident was due to the fact that an ambulance belonging to the General Hospital approached the defendant's car at an excessive speed on the wrong side of the road, and the only course open to defendant in avoiding a collision was to accelerate his car and cross over on to the grass. There was a general denial of the alleged injuries and consequent expenses.

Mr. C. Mansel Reece appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Ranald G. MacDonald for defendant.

Plaintiff gave evidence that he was an engineer and had earned his living in Shanghai by repairing typewriters and sewing machines. On the afternoon of October 13 last he was with a friend on the Recreation Ground watching the races, and they were seated just off the path between the Lawn Bowls Club and the Recreation Club, facing the grandstand. An accident occurred during one of the races, and witness and his friend stood up to watch a motor-car bringing in an injured jockey. Just at this moment he received a blow in the back and was knocked down, and the next thing he knew was that he was lying on a bench and someone was offering him a glass of wine. He noticed that the edge of the bench was broken, and also the lamps of a motor-car. He was taken to the General Hospital and remained there for a fortnight, and he had done no work since being discharged from the hospital. He tried once, but fell down in a faint.

Cross-examined by Mr. MacDonald, witness said his earnings for two months before the accident averaged $250 a month, but in the preceding month he only earned $25, with quarters, as a watchman. He was not now able to do manual labour.

Counsel—I suggest that you were not injured at all?—I was very seriously injured. If you don't believe, try standing in front of a car yourself.

Dr. Burton was next called and stated that he saw plaintiff at the General Hospital on October 14 and examined him very carefully, as also on every succeeding day., and all he could find was that he complained of tenderness on the left buttock. There was no discolouration or abrasion of the skin, and no sign of fracture.

Plaintiff's Appetite.

In cross-examination, Dr. Burton said that prior to this date plaintiff

had called at the hospital to report that he thought he was suffering from appenditicis, but witness found no sign of it. He next came and complained of chest trouble, but witness found nothing seriously wrong, and sent him away with a cough mixture. He seemed then to be half starved. He afterwards said that witness had refused to operate for appendicitis because he (plaintiff) had not money to pay for the operation, but this was quite wrong. On another occasion, plaintiff came to the hospital suffering from dysentery. During the time he was in hospital after the accident, he ate very heartily and put on weight. He complained of palpitation of the heart, after meals, but witness ascribed this to over-eating.

His Lordship—That would be possible with a half starued man?

Witness—Yes. As far as I observed, his health generally was better when he left the hospital, but he had a slight limp.

In answer to a question by Mr. Reece, witness said when plaintiff first called at the hospital he formed the impression that he was a malingerer. This impression remained, and he therefore examined him very carefully in the days following the accident. On the evening of his admission, plaintiff walked about the hospital, but when witness went to examine him next morning he said he was unable to get out of bed. It seemed to witness that he was anxious to get into hospital.

His Lordship—You don't suggest that he put himself in front of a motor-car in order to get there?

Witness—No. But I thought he was making the most of his injury.

Thought He Was Going to Die

Mr. Stibelsky an operatic singer who said that he was now a motor driver, corroborated plantiff's story of the accident. Witness himself was struck by the car, but was not injured. When picked up, plaintiff kept shouting "Oh my head," and he insisted upon being taken home because he thought he was going to die.

In cross-examination, witness said the car which was bringing in the injured jockey was not driven at an excessive speed. He estimated its speed at about 18 miles an hour. It might have been some 50 or 60 ft. away when defendant's car struck the seat.

Chronic Case of Traumatic Neurosis.

Dr. Bary, specialist in mental and nerwus diseases, gave evidence as to his examination of plaintiff after the accident. He was suffering from headache and insomnia, had a twitching of the face and eyes, and was lame on one leg. The reflexes were exaggerated, and there was a distinct diminution of feeling of the whole of the left side of his body, especially the left leg. A pin could be pushed in and he would feel nothing. "I can do it now," said the doctor.

His Lordship—Mr. MacDonald has already been invited to try one experiment. Perhaps you might try this one on Mr. Mansel Reece!

Continuing, witness said he formed the conclusion that plaintiff was suffering from traumatic neurosis, the symptoms of which were then precisely as they were in October last. This was a chronic case and might last for two or three years, perhaps a little more, or a little less, or perhaps much more. He estimated plaintiff's loss of working power at 50 per cent.

In reply to a question by a juror, as to whether the symptoms would continue or increase as long as plaintiff made up his mind not to get well, Dr. Bary said: That is quite sure. Many of these symptoms are fed by auto-suggestion. For example, many cases of shell-shock became quite cured when peace was signed and there was no fear of the patient having to go to the front again. I do not say that it was cowardice. It is a nervous complaint, and was common to all the armies.

A Russian doctor who was called in to examine plaintiff on October 29 gave evidence that he found him suffering from nervous shock and headaches, and subject to fainting fits. Witness saw him faint on four occasions, and attributed these fits to the blow on the head which he received. If plaintiff remained in his present circumstances it was possible he might never recover, and he might not even live for more than another two years. Plaintiff was in good health and physical condition before the accident and was able to work. He owed witness $1,490 for professional services, and witness had also lent him money to help him along.

This concluded the case for plaintiff.

Suing the Wrong Man

For the defence, Mr. MacDonald told the jury that however much they might sympathize with plaintiff in this distressing case, they must not allow sympathy to obscure the only issue in the case, viz., whether or not defendant had been guilty of negligence. They were not interested in the question of damages until this had been decided. The defence was that defendant had exercised reasonable care and diligence in endeavouring to avoid the accident and therefore could not be found to have been negligent. What happened was that the wrong man had been sued.

Defendant then gave his version of the affair. He said that he was driving his car towards the Recreation Club and, on taking the turn at the Lawn Bowls Club, at a speed of about eight miles an hour, he blew his horn. On turning, he saw another car approaching, on the wrong side of the road, and at about 20 miles an hour, and had to make up his mind quickly what course to adopt. Had he gone forward remaining on his proper side a collision would have been inevitable, and the only possible alternative seemed to be to accelerate and get clear of the other car. This he did, crossing over to the green. He would have gone straight on to the Police ground, but there was a little knot of people standing at the corner near the Lawn Bowls Club, and to avoid them he had to steer to the left. This put him in line with the seat upon which plaintiff and his friend were sitting, and he at once put on his brakes and stalled the engine, but could not avoid striking the back part of the seat end on. Mr. Stebelsky was thrown clear of the seat, which was pushed from beneath plaintiff, causing him to fall straight to the ground. The seat was pushed along some five feet, and the car had been pulled up before the seat stopped moving.

Letter Asking for $250

Witness described the assistance which was then given to plaintiff, adding that he called at the hospital two or three times to see what could be done for him, and went on to say that when plaintiff had been discharged from hospital he came round with a letter asking for $250. Witness referred him to someone else.

In cross-examination witness repeated that, in view of the other car coming along on the wrong side of the road at 20 miles an hour, he considered the only thing he could do was to get on the grass and out of its way.

His Lordship—Weren't you running an appalling risk in doing so, apart from any question of negligence? Supposing the driver of the other car had crossed over to his proper side, would there not have been a most almighty smash?

Witness—If I had held on my course he might have done the same.

Mr. Mansel Reece—Why did you go over on the grass at all? Why not have crossed to the right of the road only?

Witness—Because I was afraid of the speed of the other car. If there had been plenty of room on the road there would have been no need to go on the grass.

Thomas Mason was next called and corroborated defendant's story. Asked what he thought might have happened if Mr. Humphries had not crossed over to the right, witness said: "I do not think I should have been here to-day."

Plaintiff re-called, and questioned with regard to the letter which he took defendant, said the request was not, as defendant said for $250, but for $2,500. He denied that the letter described by defendant was the one he took. There was a further letter in which $500 was mentioned as suitable compensation, but this sum had been stated in error by its writer.

The hearing was then adjourned until next morning.

Humphries to Pay $600: Deliberate Breach of Ordinary Traffic Rules

The care was concluded on Thursday.

Addressing the jury on behalf of defendant Mr. McDonald said that on the question of damages, they must take into consideration plaintiff's condition prior to the accident, and Dr. Burton, who was entirely unbiassed in the matter, had told them he formed the opinion that plaintiff was a malingerer. If he was a malingerer before the accident, he was an even greater one after, because he saw it was an easier way to make money. Counsel went on to define traumatic neurosis "as an imposing synonym for ordinary nervousness." Traumatic neurosis brought enormous fees into the coffers of mental and psycho-analytical experts and was a godsend to any malingering humbug who met with an accident and hoped to make money out of it.

If plaintiff succeeded on this exaggeration of nervous symptoms, it would be open to any destitute individual in the place to go to court and say that his earning capacity had lessened because some one blew their motor horn too loudly near him. As for negligence, counsel contended, that not only had defendant not been negligent, but he exhibited great presence of mind, with the result that instead of a serious accident all that happened was that plaintiff was compelled to go to hospital for a fortnight. Defendant took the only course open to him in the circumstances.

Mr. Mansel Reece, for plaintiff, said he could not see how there could be any doubt but that defendant was supremely negligent. He lost his head at a critical moment and departed from all the rules of traffic, thus making himself a menace to human life.

Defendant Guilty of Negligence.

In the course of summing up, his Lordship said the case in some way resembled the running down of a steamer at anchor by another steamer in motion: there was negligence on the part of the one causing the collision unless he could get out of it. In this case a motor car in motion struck a peaceful individual sitting on a seat provided by the authorities and put in a position where it was supposed to be safe, and it was thus not necessary for plaintiff to prove any specific act of negligence. It was for the defendant, if he could, to excuse himself from the consequences of his act. It had been said that plaintiff was suing the wrong man, but the occupant of the other car had not been called, though it must have been perfectly well known who was in it. Nor had Dr. O'Hara, who saw plaintiff immediately after the accident, nor any member of the police, nor any other independent witness been called. Of all the manoeuvres which might certainly seem liable to cause an accident, that adopted by defendant was one. Seeing a car coming towards him, as he said at from 20 to 25 miles an hour, he immediately increased his own speed and deliberately drove across the track of the approaching car, putting himself on the wrong side of the road straight away. Moreover he went off the road with people standing about on the grass. If this sort of manoeuvre were to be allowed, it seemed certain that the court would be occupied with more accidents of this character. Defendant's duty would have been first, to keep on his proper side of the road and, second, stop: and he himself had told the court that a car proceeding at 20 miles an hour and fitted with efficient brakes could be stopped in from 10ft. to 20ft. With this course open to him, he deliberately crossed to the wrong side of the road, risking an accident, and an accident happened. His Lordship, proceeding, commented on the fact that no doctor representing the defendant was asked to examine plaintiff, and the evidence of Dr. Bary and the Russian Doctor was therefore not contradicted. When Dr. Burton examined him he had already formed an idea that the man was a humbug. Dr. Burton admitted this, and thus they saw that from the beginning he had a prejudice against plaintiff.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and when they had been absent for an hour and a half, his Lordship announced that two questions had been addressed to him by them. They asked if they might be allowed to visit the scene of the accident, and he had informed them that it was impossible at that stage of the case. The other question was, as to whether it was necessary the verdict should be unanimous, and to this he had replied that it must be unless the parties agreed otherwise.

The foreman of the jury then asked: Can an error of judgment in any way be considered as negligence?

His Lordship—Yes, it can in a case like this where it led to a deliberate breach of ordinary traffic regulations. In such circumstances there is no doubt an error of judgment can be considered as negligence. A simple definition of negligence is the doing of something one ought not to do or not doing something one ought to do.

Witnesses Who Were Not Called.

His Lordship—There is no evidence about that. There were heaps of witnesses who could have been called. I cannot give you any information because I do not know. We are left with the suggestion by Mr. McDonald that the other car was guilty of negligence without their having been seen or heard in this court.

The jury again retired, and after an absence of a quarter of an hour returned with a unanimous verdict that the accident was caused by the negligence of defendant, and they awarded plaintiff $600.

His Lordship gave judgment accordingly, with such costs as are carried by this amount in a suit brought *in formâ pauperis*.

HIS GRANDFATHER'S WATCH

Lad Charged with Theft: Story of Trust Funds and a Won't Work

A sensational affair which occurred in 1908 was recalled at H. M. Police Court on Saturday when a youth named Alexander Stewart Maclean, 16 years of age, appeared before Mr. G. W. King upon a charge of having stolen a silver watch belonging to his grandfather, A. C. Peterson with whom he lived at 64a Tiendong Road.

Chief Inspector Mackintosh appeared for the police, whose witness gave evidence that the watch was stolen some time on Wednesday last and was sold by Maclean to three small boys, who scraped together $1.90 to pay for it, and then disposed of it at a pawnshop in Woosung Road for $4. When Maclean was arrested by Chief Inspector O'Toole in Minghong Road on Friday morning, he admitted taking it and selling it to the three boys.

Asked by the Magistrate why he did so, Maclean said that he "wanted some money."

The Magistrate observed that he knew something of the lad's history, his father having met his death in a brawl which occured at a bar in Broadway in 1908. Maclean's death caused a great deal of excitement at the time and several people came under suspicion, but the question as to who fired at him was never cleared up. The accused's mother died in 1913. There was the estate of the father from a life policy, worth something like $10,000, but only $900 at the time of his death. When the mother died, her estate was found to be worth only $198.

Asked what had become of this money, Inspector Mackintosh said he understood that Mr. Benbow Rowe was one of the trustees. Inquiries had been made and it was believed there was a sum of $6,000 invested for the accused. Before he was old enough to go to school, the interest was taken by his mother and afterwards it was used for his education, five years at the Thomas Hanbury School and three at the Roman Catholic School. He left the latter school about 12 months ago, and appeared to have been idle ever since. It was said that he would not work.

His Worship—He seems to be adopting Mr. Micawber's attitude.

The Magistrate decided to adjourn the case and intimated that he would probably give the accused another chance, but he warned him that by conduct of this kind he was heading directly for gaol.

There being some comment on the pawning of the watch by three small boys, the pawnbroker's assistant was called and said that it was customary to take articles from children who were able to write their names and addresses.

The case was adjourned until next morning.

Youth Admonished and Put on Probation for Two Years

Alexandar Stewart Maclean (16) appeared again before Mr. G. W. King on Monday to be dealt with for having stolen a watch and disposing of it to some his mates for $1.90 (and by them afterwards lodged in a pawnshop in exchange for $4).

In answer to the Magistrate, Mackintosh said Maclean was living with his grandfather, Mr. Peterson, at Tiendong Road, and he had promised to look after him, though the family was in straitened circumstances. Last year, $100 had been laid out to provide the youth with clothes, some of which he had pawned.

The Magistrate said he proposed to give Maclean the benefit of the Probationers' Act, on condition that he would promise to remain with his grandfather, and he would have to stop in that one place until he received permission to move. He had qualified for gaol, and was of an age to be sent there but his Worship was loath to do this. Maclean must clearly understand that a conviction was entered against him, and he would have to enter into recognizances to come up at any time during the next two years when the court might call upon him, and if he did anything wrong he would be sentenced for this conviction. He would have to promise not to go about with undesirable people or to undesirable places, and generally to lead an industrious life. If he broke any of these conditions the court would be reluctantly compelled to send him to gaol, which would mean ruin for him. He would therefore have to make the most of this one chance. Shanghai was a place where young people might easily go astray, and Maclean looked like one who would go astray unless compelled to pull up with a sharp turn. He was better off than most, there being some money to which he would be entitled when he came of age, and he should remember this and take advantage of it.

A SAILOR'S LAW SUIT

No Excuse for Practising Pugilism on Chinese: One of the Owego's Crew Fined

Sidney Hughes, a young seaman, appeared before Mr. G. W. King on Monday charged with having assaulted the No. 1 Boy at the Hanbury Institute.

Chief Insp. O'Toole informed the court that an officer was sent to the Institute, in response to a telephone message, to arrest the defendant. It appeared that arrangements had been made by the British Consular authorities to send defendant away by the Empress of Russia on Sunday morning, but he failed to go aboard and the Shipping Office accordingly gave orders that he was not to be furnished with any more food at the Institute. He turned up for tiffin, and when informed of this order, went to the boys' room and committed the assault.

Complainant gave evidence to this effect, and denied that he first hit defendant with a shoe or that he ordered other Chinese to attack him with sticks and shoes.

Mr. Gee, assistant manager at the Institute, told the court that when he went to warn defendant at 7.30 on Sunday morning that he was to leave by the Empress at 11, he found him in one of the dormitories drinking Chinese wine with other men. Hughes said that he would not go away because he had a lawsuit against his former ship. When asked to leave the Institute, he threatened to wait outside and beat up the Chinese one after the other.

Defendant informed his Worship that the ship he came out in, the Owego, a freighter, had been sold and the members of the crew were given a promise that they would be returned to Seattle, with wages and assistance, and if he had gone away on the Empress he would have lost all he signed and worked for. A lawsuit was pending and seven men were interested in it.

His Worship—But does that entitle you to hit a Chinese boy?

Defendant—No, but he made a rush at me, and I got several blows from others.

The Court was informed that defendant had received $300 and "blew it in" on the same day.

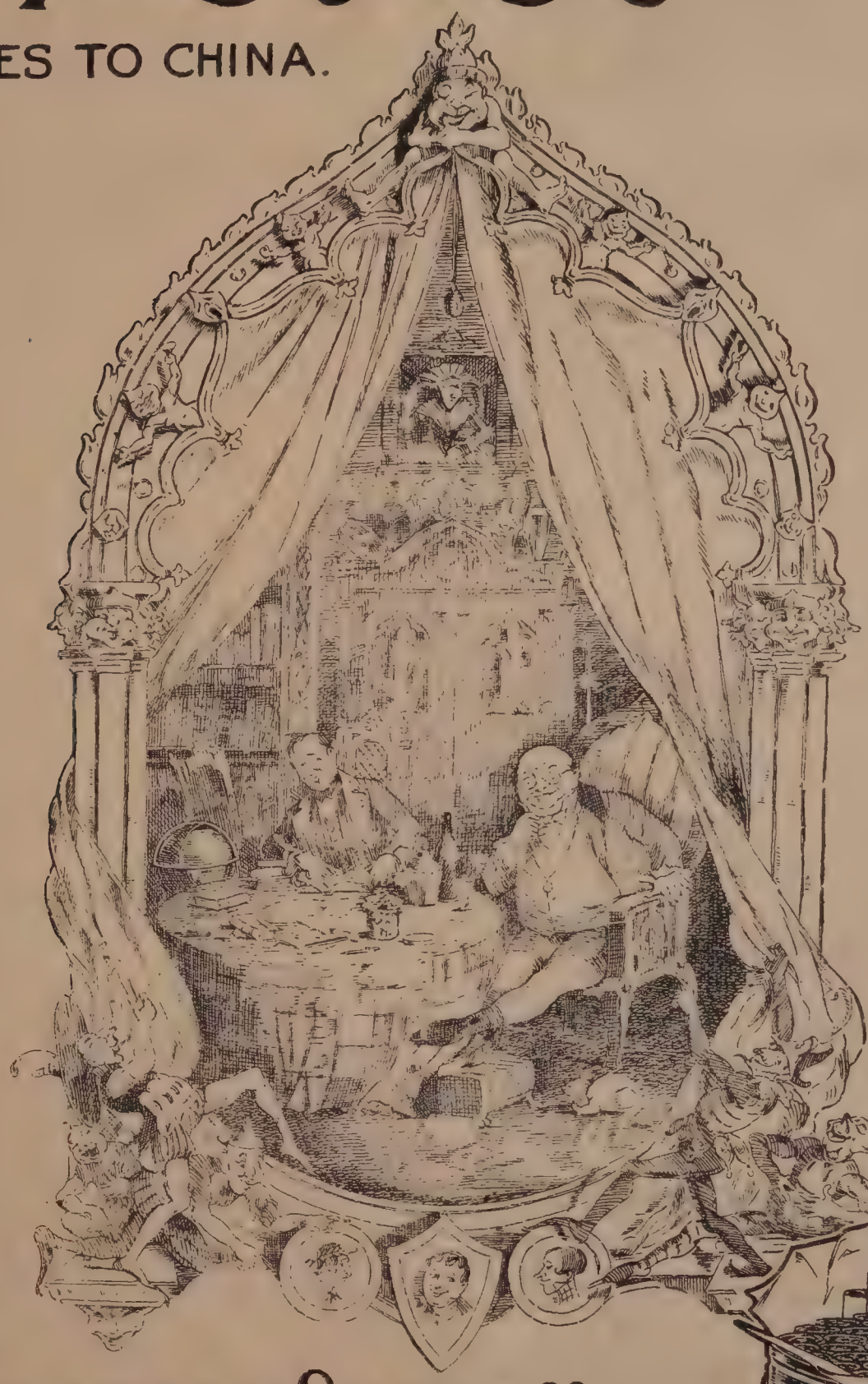
Defendant—When the ship was derelict on the Aleutian Islands.

His Worship—I don't want to hear a long story of the sea. It can be no excuse for hitting a Chinese boy on the nose, and threatening others. You must pay $10 or go to prison for seven days.

THE Ministry of Education has issued an order for Mr. Hung Shih-lu, former Chancellor of the Medical College, to proceed to Germany for study in medical science.

"MR. PICKWICK"

COMES TO CHINA.



"PICKWICK"

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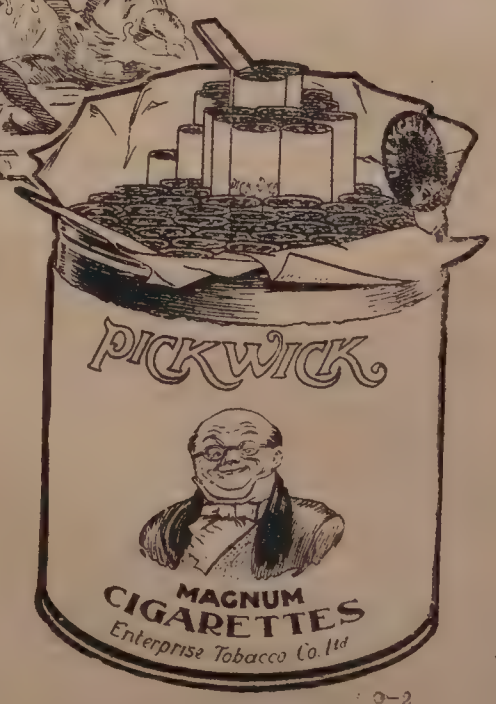
MADE FROM THE FINEST

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.~~~



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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

IRISH BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY

Special Legislation Forecast to Force a Settlement Unless Ulster Appoints a Commissioner: Traty's Intention Held to be Quite Clear

London, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to the Conservative leader, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. H. Thomas, said that the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the question of the Irish Boundary Commission had been presented to the King yesterday

The report held that the refusal of the Government of North Ireland to appoint a member of the Boundary Commission was a contingency not foreseen at the date of passage of the Act of Parliament implementing the Treaty. If the refusal were maintained, there was no constitutional means under the existing Statute of bringing the Commission into existence. The report raised grave issues. The Government were bound to honour and secure the carrying out of the undoubted intention of Parliament when it ratified the Treaty (Ministerial cheers). The Government earnestly hoped that the Government of North Ireland, even at this late stage, would appoint a Commissioner. If the hope were not fulfilled, the Government would forthwith introduce legislation giving effect to the undoubted intention of the Treaty and would press for passage of this legislation regardless of the consequences to themselves.

Not merely the honour of the Government but the honour of the country was involved in seeing that the obligation imposed on the United Kingdom was fulfilled in the spirit and letter. His colleagues and himself were not prepared to omit any step necessary to place the good faith of Parliament and the people beyond question (Ministerial and Liberal cheers).

Liberal Approval.

The Liberal leader, Mr. Lloyd George, expressed great satisfaction with the announcement. The Opposition would dissent, but he himself and all his colleagues would support the Government measures necessary to make clear to the Empire and the world that the Government were not prepared to shuffle out of a bargain on a mere question of machinery (Liberal cheers).

Colonel Ashley (Conservative) angrily asked if it was an honourable agreement with Ulster.

Mr. Thomas replied that nothing was more disastrous in this issue than passion of feeling.

The Colonial Secretary continued that at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, he had invited the President of the Dail Eirann, Mr. Cosgrave, and the Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig, to meet him in London. He still believed that there was a possibility of a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Ronald McNeill (Conservative) asked if Mr. Thomas realized that the Government's assumption that this was a mere drafting oversight was not universal and would be hotly contested.

Prospects of a Fight.

Mr. Thomas said that he was convinced that any legislation on his question would be hotly contested; but it must not be forgotten, he declared, that the Treaty was not merely ratified by Parliament but endorsed at the general election. The legislation would not be introduced until after the meeting between President Cosgrave and Sir James Craig.

Captain Wedgwood Benn (Liberal) asked whether, in the event of the introduction of the bill being necessary, it would be passed in all its stages before the recess.

The Colonial Secretary said that he wanted nothing done to hinder the possibility of a settlement. For him to make such an announcement would have this effect, but he emphasized that no steps would be left untaken to prove to the world conclusively before Parliament rose what the Government intended.

Irish Fears of a Tragedy.

Mr. J. H. Thomas' statement has aroused the keenest anxiety in Ulster and in the Free State. Several of the speakers in the Dail referred to public forebodings of an approaching tragedy, but Mr. O'Higgins, the Free State Minister for Home Affairs, deprecated the tendency to "wax turbulent" at short notice. He declared that this was no case for sudden decisions or jumping at conclusions, which facts did not justify. The Dail adjourned to the 12th instant.

A statement issued by the Ulster Association says that Ulster has already made great sacrifices of territory under the Act of 1920. Sir James Craig has repeatedly intimated his willingness to negotiate with representatives of the Free State on a mutual basis. The statement concludes by saying that without defining the terms of reference of the commission, Mr. MacDonald is asking Ulster to take a leap in the dark.

Irish Leaders Coming to London.

Aug. 2.

Mr. Cosgrave is on his way to London in response to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's invitation, while the Marquess of Londonderry, who is the Leader of the Ulster Senate, will deputize Sir James Craig, who is incapacitated by illness, at the vital discussions to-day on the Boundary question. The Marquess of Londonderry, who is accompanied by the Ministers of Finance and Labour, interviewed Mr. J. H. Thomas yesterday. The prospect of an agreement issuing from the conversations is generally considered remote. Mr. Cosgrave is likely to urge expeditious action on the part of the Imperial Government in consequence of dangerous resurgence of the Republican movement due to impatience at the delayed settlement of the Boundary arrangement. The attitude of Ulster is based on fears lest Boundary revision be not confined to rectification of the political and religious anomalies along the border and strongly opposes the Free State contention that the Boundary Commission should have wide powers of delimitation which in extreme application mean transfer of whole tracts of territory.

Mr. Cosgrave arrived here to-day and immediately went to Downing Street where he conferred with Mr. Thomas and Mr. MacDonald. The latter left 10 minutes later to preside over a plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference, which was attended by all representatives of the Dominions.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cosgrave continued their conversation at the Colonial Office.

The Acting Premier of North Ireland and Colonel Spender, the Secretary of the North Ireland Cabinet, to-day joined the conference between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cosgrave at the Colonial Office.

This is the first time that the Irish leaders have conferred since the abortive conference in April.

Failure to Agree?

Later.

The Irish conference broke up without arranging for a future meeting. The conferees are very secretive, but it is believed that they have failed to agree, and, consequently, the Government will proceed with the legislation.—Reuter.

Aug. 3.

Mr. Cosgrave has returned to Irleand.—Reuter.

Suggestion of Compromises

London, Aug. 4.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that at Saturday's meeting of the Irish Boundary Conference, the Marquess of Londonderry intimated Ulster's willingness to appoint a Boundary Commissioner if provision were made for the Commission's terms of reference to be limited in changes in border to simple frontier rectification.

The Government was not able to give the desired assurance, but offered to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for definition.

The Marquess of Londonderry was not able to agree, but Mr. Cosgrave was willing.—Reuter.

Colonial Secretary's Visit to Dublin.

London, Aug. 4.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-day announced in the House of Commons that he was going to Dublin in the evening in consequence of a further communication from Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Government.

Later.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, has left for Ireland.—Reuter.

Dublin, Aug. 5.

The Conference has concluded and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, will leave for London by the night mail.

A *communiqué* says that the question of putting into operation Clause XII was fully discussed, and a statement will be made in the House of Commons to-morrow.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 6.

At a late hour the Dublin correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed that as the result of great pressure by Mr. J. H. Thomas the Free State Government had agreed to a postponement of the second reading in the Imperial Parliament of the Amending Bill as regards the constitution of the Boundary Commission until after the recess.—Reuter.

BILL TO RECTIFY IRISH TREATY

Government's Intention to Keep Faith with Free State: Appeal to the Press

London, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that after a very full and frank discussion with the South Irish Government it had been decided to ask Parliament to meet on September 30, unless in the meantime the North Irish Government had nominated a boundary commissioner. The Bill rectifying the treaty was being introduced to-day and would be pressed forward.

Mr. Thomas continued that Mr. Cosgrave wrote to Mr. MacDonald on August 4 stating that after a very full consultation with his colleagues he must urge on the British Government the necessity of passing a bill rectifying the treaty before Parliament adjourned, so as finally to remove the grave doubts and suspicions which had been aroused in the minds of the Irish people by the long delay in appointing a boundary commission. Mr. MacDonald felt that it was impossible to call on Parliament at the end of the session to consider legislation which was certain to be seriously opposed, not merely in the House of Commons but in the House of Lords, without allowing time for reflexion. Therefore he (Mr. Thomas) and Mr. Arthur Henderson had gone to Dublin where they had had a very full and frank discussion with Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues, as a result of which the Government had decided to ask Parliament to meet on September 30 instead of October 31. The Government on September 30 would move the second reading of the Bill and thereafter use all their power to pass it as law.

Mr. Thomas did not pretend that the Free State Government were satisfied, but hoped that at least they would be able to satisfy the Irish people that the British Government and people meant to keep faith. The Government very earnestly hoped that the North Ireland Government would before September 30 appoint a representative to the commission, thus rendering further progress of the Bill unnecessary.

"Let there be no mistake. The issues are grave, involving the honour and good faith of Britain. They are too serious to be the sport of party controversy." (Cheers and counter-cheers.) He hoped, therefore, that the Press and the people would refrain from action calculated to inflame old prejudices.

Mr. Thomas then formally introduced the Irish Free State Confirmation Bill, which passed its first reading.

A Heated Discussion.

Heat immediately generated. In the ensuing discussion Sir J. Simon (Liberal) asked a series of questions about the advice Mr. Thomas had given to the North Ireland Government. The Speaker evoked Opposition cheers by saying that Sir John Simon's questions sounded like an argument. A Conservative member interjected, "It is unfair; just like them!"

Mr. Ronald McNeill (Conservative), referring to Mr. Thomas's appeal to the Press, asked if Mr. Thomas expected complete silence for the next two months.

Mr. Thomas, replying, emphasized his deep indebtedness to the Free State Government's appreciation of the difficulties. He was therefore entitled to ask sections of the press, which had blazingly announced the imminent proclamation of an Irish Republic, to refrain from encouraging not merely the enemies of the Free State but the enemies of the Empire as well. The Speaker disallowed further questions.—Reuter.

PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS REACHED AT ALLIED CONFERENCE

Decisions Outlined by British Premier in House of Commons: Tribute to Co-operation of Allied Premiers Delegates and Experts

London, Aug. 1

Members of the Third Committee state that an agreement is within sight now and that the only question is the drafting of certain papers.

The plenary conference to-morrow expects to facilitate the attendance of the Germans on Monday.

Aug. 2.

The plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference to-day reached an agreement on all points. The terms of invitation of Germany are now being considered.

Later.

Mr. MacDonald to-day sent to the German Embassy an invitation for a German delegation to attend the Inter-Allied Conference.

Later.

A *communiqué* regarding to-day's plenary session of the Reparations Conference says that it has reached the decisions already telegraphed, and has adopted the report of the First Committee without discussion. The report of the Third Committee was approved after minor emendations. Mr. D. M. Dalal, the High Commissioner for India, represented the Dominions, Sir James Allen, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Sir Edgar Walton, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, being unavoidably absent.

The jurists up to the present have not yet decided whether the decision of the reparation commission shall be unanimous or majority decisions.

Mr. MacDonald has sent an invitation to Germany expressing the hope that the German delegation will arrive in London at an early date.

Appended to the *communiqué* are the reports of the first and third jurists' committees, the substance of which has already been cabled —Reuter.

The German Delegation.

Berlin, Aug. 2.

The German delegation will leave for London on Monday. It is headed by Herr Marx, the Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, and Herr Luther, the Finance Minister, and is accompanied by representatives of Prussia and Bavaria.—Reuter.

Proposed Method of Coping with German Default

London, Aug. 3.

The most important sections in the report of the First Committee provide that if German default is reported under the Dawes scheme, the matter shall go before the Reparations Commission with an American member added. If the Commission does not reach an unanimous decision, any Commissioner may appeal within eight days to an arbitral tribunal consisting of an American as president and two other independent and impartial persons whose decision shall be final. The members of the tribunal shall be nominated for five years by unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission or, failing that, by the President of the World Court of Justice at the Hague. There can be no question of sanctions unless default is decided through this machinery. Once default is registered the Allies shall confer as to the nature of sanctions and the method of effective application. The service of the £40,000,000 loan to Germany is to enjoy absolute priority.

The Third Committee recommends, *inter alia*, that Germany shall be asked to accept the proposal for the establishment of a committee of an equal number of Allied representatives and Germans with power to coopt a neutral in the event of a difference to ensure observance of Reparations deliveries and commercial contracts and also provides machinery to prevent defects in the working of the plan for German payments and for detection of fraud in deliveries through German financial manœuvres. Provision is made for the Reparations Commission *plus* an American member to have the right to make any necessary modification in the Dawes scheme on the application of any interested Government. If it is not unanimous or if the decision is not acceptable to Germany, the matter may be referred to an arbitral committee as in the case of German default.

It is commonly expected that the German Delegation will immediately raise the question of the occupation of the Ruhr and the retention of 4,000 French and Belgian railwaymen there.—Reuter.

French Tribute to British Premier

Paris, Aug. 3.

The Premier, M. Herriot, interviewed by the London correspondent of the *"Petit Parisien,"* attributed the success of the Inter-Allied Conference primarily to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who, he said, had shown himself a great statesman.

The future would show that decisions had been taken which were not only in conformity with the interests of Britain, but were likely powerfully to promote the cause of peace. Very complete cordiality had prevailed throughout the conversations and they felt that peace was now possible. It was now for Germany to show herself equally wise and bring about the final re-establishment of peace in Europe.—Reute.

London, Aug. 4.

The concord established by the Allied Conference is greeted with expressions of sober satisfaction by the London press. It is recognized that there has been much give and take. Some of the proposals are regarded as complicated but sight is not lost of the fact that there are still great obstacles to be overcome in the discussions with Germany before a complete understanding can be reached.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, outlining the decisions of the Allied Conference, Mr. MacDonald said that various safeguards had been taken to secure all parties against decisions which could be regarded as partial or unjust. All the Allied Governments hoped that the effect of the agreement would be to create a new spirit of co-operation on both sides, so that some points that might have still to be left open owing to the impossibility of settling them in the present state of the public mind might become negotiable by a change of that mind. The Allied representatives hoped to confer with the German representatives to-morrow.

The Prime Minister said that it was proposed at present to execute three agreements: (1) between Germany and the Reparations Commission in regard to matters within the latter's competence; (2) between the Allies and Germany regarding matters requiring direct agreement; and (3) between the Allies themselves regulating matters of inter-Allied concern.

Mr. Macdonald concluded by paying a tribute to the spirit of loyal co-operation of the Allied Premiers and other delegates and experts.

Mr. MacDonald stated that the Conference had agreed to elaborate a series of stipulations with a view

to restoring the fiscal and economic unity of Germany, including restoration of the full powers of the German administration regarding the Customs, commerce and railways, which was to come into full operation not later than October 15; and also a reciprocal amnesty for acts done by individuals in consequence of the events which had taken place since November 1, 1923. He added that disputed interpretations of the experts' report and the Conference agreement would be referred to the Committee of Jurists. The Government had agreed that in the event of taking sanctions they must act as trustees for all interests created by the experts' report and, especially, not damage the security of the loan.

In Case of Default by Germany

Questioned regarding the action the Governments might take with reference to sanctions in the event of a declaration of default, Mr. MacDonald said that matters remained as left in the Treaty of Versailles; namely, when the Governments failed to agree it was possible for them to pursue their own policy. It was obviously very unsatisfactory (Opposition cheers), but the whole situation would be eased if they could get the state of unanimity necessary before a default could be declared. Members might rest assured that the question of sanctions was not likely to arise in a hurry. The loan would not be floated under the auspices of the Governments or the responsibility of the Governments, and the bankers must consult German representatives in regard to security before they could definitely say whether they would float it.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald emphatically adhered to the view of the late Government that France's separate action was not sanctioned by the Treaty of Versailles. He declared that the Spa Agreement with reference to the proportion of reparations deliveries of the various Allies had not been disturbed.

Later.

The principal representatives at the Inter-Allied Conference to-day discussed the procedure to be adopted at the forthcoming meeting with the Germans. It was decided that America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium should each nominate two ministers to discuss every outstanding question with two German Ministers, each Prime Minister or chief delegate always to attend together with the chief diplomatic or financial lieutenant as the occasion demands. Only one expert will be allowed to present each case, but others may be in attendance.—Reuter.

Mr. Hughes in Germany

Belin, Aug. 4.

On the eve of their departure for London, Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann met the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, at a luncheon which President Ebert gave in honour of the visitor. Other prominent German politicians were also present.

Mr. Hughes is visiting Potsdam to-day. He will sail for America from Bremen in the evening.

The Berlin papers welcomed Mr. Hughes in flattering terms and expressed the hope that his short visit would benefit Germany.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 4.

The German Delegation left for the London Conference this morning.—Reuter.

GERMAN DELEGATES IN LONDON

Prepared to Proceed with Draft Bills to Carry Out Dawes Report

London, Aug. 5.

Herr Mark, Dr. Stresemann and the other German delegates have arrived in London.

The party numbers about 40. The Chancellor, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said: "We have come with a sincere desire to assist in finding the best method of putting the Dawes report into action unaltered and in the spirit of its author. We wish to see the report carried through as soon as possible and intend contributing our part towards its loyal fulfilment. We do not doubt that we shall find the same spirit prevailing in London. If that is the case then it may safely be assumed that we will speedily come to an agreement."—Reuter.

Later.

The second stage of the Inter-Allied Conference opened at Downing Street at noon to-day.

The Allied delegates were joined by half-a-dozen German representatives, whose arrival was watched by crowds.

The conference lasted three-quarters of an hour and was purely formal. Mr. MacDonald, welcoming the Germans, hoped that it would be possible to hold the final conference on Friday.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized that the only business of the conference was to deal with the Dawes report and hoped that, by a spirit of co-operation, a successful conclusion would be reached very soon.

Herr Marx, speaking in German, said that upon the success of the conference depended the fate of Germany and Europe.

Goodwill and thorough sincerity were necessary for success. The German delegation proposed to negotiate in that spirit.

Herr Marx confirmed that the German Government regarded the Dawes report as a suitable basis for the solution of the reparations question and said that they were prepared to proceed with draft bills to carry out the report. If the conference succeeded, the German people would devote their whole strength to carrying out the obligations involved in this report.

The Occupation of the Ruhr.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, to-day, requested further information on a number of "serious points," in connexion with the Inter-Allied Conference, notably whether the report was true that France would remain in the Ruhr for two years. He declared that it was important to know not only whether we were going to evacuate Cologne, but whether another Power was going to send troops there, and thus make matters much worse. Mr. Lloyd George further asked whether France still claimed the right to take separate action.

Mr. MacDonald, in reply, declared that he would consult Parliament in the event of any serious question arising subsequent to the sittings of the Conference, but he did not anticipate that any serious question would arise, and also that any agreement reached would be unacceptable to Parliament. Consequently, the Premier said, the House might go on its holidays, and leave the Conference to do its work.

Mr. MacDonald, in conclusion, argued that the safeguards were so complete that if the stage of sanctions were reached there would probably be unanimity upon them. As regards the military evacuation of the Ruhr, he did not believe that French public opinion would be blind to the obligations placed upon it by the declarations of its own Government, and declared that no British soldier would remain in Cologne a minute longer than was necessary to carry out the obligations imposed upon us by the Peace Treaty.

Aug. 6.

A very good impression was created by the German Delegation at their first meeting with the plenary Conference. The speech of Herr Marx is regarded as tactful and conciliatory.—Reuter.

Request for Discussion of Military Evacuation and Rhineland Railways

London, Aug. 6.

It is learned that the covering letter with the German reply presented to the Allied Conference this morning urges that the questions of military evacuation and Rhineland railways, which the Conference has not dealt with, ought to be discussed.

It is understood that these matters are now being examined outside the Conference by the Allied representative.

Later.

The Allied Council of Fourteen to-day considered the report of the conversations between the Germans and the Allies with reference to the German memorandum.

The report is described as distinctly encouraging in character, and as narrowing down considerably the number of points which require handling.—Reuter.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF WAR

Germany's Day of Remembrance: Silent Tribute to Fallen Warriors

Berlin, Aug. 3.

The 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the War was celebrated all over Germany as a day of remembrance to the fallen. The flags on all public buildings in Berlin were half-masted.

President Ebert, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, addressed a huge meeting from the steps of the Reichstag, in which he declared that Germany 10 years ago had resorted to arms solely in defence of the Fatherland. He adjured Germans to rehabilitate the Fatherland. Military bands then played the funeral march, after which two minutes' silence was observed. Flags were then hoisted on the tops of poles.

The police arrested several communists who created a disturbance by singing the "*International*" and scattering revolutionary pamphlets. —Reuter.

THE TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Holland Unwilling to Support Present Proposal of League of Nations

The Hague, Aug. 5.

The Foreign Minister, in his reply to the League of Nations declining to support the proposed mutual guarantee pact, says that the Government will aim to strengthen the legal guarantees of the League of Nations, but it does not feel justified in supporting the present proposal to create an organization based on power instead of on right, and likely to lead to international complications instead of strengthening the principle of unity and co-operation. —Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT REACHED

Commercial and General Treaty Combined: Russia's Liability to Bondholders: Admission to Export Credit Scheme: Property Claims and Compensation

London, Aug. 2.

M. Rakovsky, the Soviet representative, has returned to London, and resumed negotiations.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 4.

It is reported that an important economic and financial agreement was concluded at this morning's plenary meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Conference under which Russia undertakes to pay £28,000,000 out of her debts to Britain.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 5.

The following *communiqué* was issued by the Foreign Office this morning:—

"The Anglo-Soviet Conference, having sat in committee during the whole of Saturday and Sunday, met in full session on Monday at noon and sat until 7.15 this morning. As the Soviet Delegation was unable to accept the amendments and concessions offered with regard to Article 14 of the draft Treaty, no aggreement was reached. The negotiations broke down and the Treaty will not be signed."—Reuter.

Later.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Russian delegation contended that Art. 14 would leave the way open for demanding complete recognition by the Soviet of their liability to compensate for nationalized property as a matter of right. The delegates declared that the Soviet had rejected the principle involved as far back as the Genoa Conference, but they had now made certain concessions, although their attitude was generally unaltered. The breakdown means that the other miscellaneous questions discussed will also remain unsettled.

Later.

Notwithstanding the gloomy *communiqué* issued by the Foreign Office relative to the breakdown of the Anglo-Soviet conference, it is noteworthy that none of the Russians have as yet arranged to leave. Observers in London state that it is probable the breakdown is in no way so definite and complete as at first thought.

Aug. 6.

The news of the break-up of the Anglo-Russian Conference has not caused surprise and does not evoke much regret. It was even received with gratification in some quarters. —Reuter.

London, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was greeted with Ministerial cheers as he rose, declared that a settlement had finally been reached with the Russians this afternoon.

The first intimation of the settlement was made by Mr. J. R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, who apologized for Mr. Ponsonby's inability to make the promised statement at the moment because modifications were necessary owing to the fact that the Russians had signed at the last moment.

Mr. Ponsonby, subsequently announcing the agreement, stated that a commercial treaty and a general treaty were involved. An unusual departure in connexion with the commercial treaty was that we took account of the Soviet's monopoly of foreign trade and granted to a limited number of trade delegations diplomatic immunity for themselves and for the existing office of the Trade Delegation.

Debts and claims had occupied the chief place in the negotiations. The Government had been faced with the Soviet decrees of repudiation of nationalization, while we were determined that the legitimate rights of British citizens should be recognized.

The general treaty, Mr. Ponsonby said, contained the Soviet admission of liability to bondholders and an assurance that the Soviet would negotiate with bondholders (loud Opposition laughter), and he believed that they were in process of negotiating with a very considerable number.

The commercial treaty conferred on Britain most favoured nation treatment, in return for which Britain admitted Russia into the export credit scheme.

Mr. Ponsonby, dealing with the general treaty, stated that both sides would appoint members to a commission which would investigate property claims and deal with the question of compensation. When the bondholders were satisfied and the British Government were satisfied regarding the lump sum for miscellaneous claims and when there was an agreed settlement regarding the property claims these agreements would be embodied in a subsequent treaty arising from which the Government would submit to Parliament a proposal for guaranteeing a loan to the Soviet. Meanwhile both Government debts and intervention respecting claims would be put into cold storage. He hoped that the treaty would be signed to-morrow.

Settlement on Broad Lines.

The speaker went on to say that the question of the definition of territorial waters must be left for international settlement, but we had secured a satisfactory fisheries agreement.

Mr. Ponsonby paid a tribute to M. Rakovsky's intense wish to reach a settlement, He declared that the Government had not attempted to reach a settlement in figures, but to establish machinery with a view to reaching the necessary settlement. He declared further that the settlement was an instance of the Government's international policy to avoid acrimonious discussion on petty points, and to seek settlement on broad lines, based on conciliation and co-operation so as to convince European peoples that the Government at least were using their power to establish peace and brotherhood.

"An Utter Farce."

Later.

The speeches made in the House of Commons to-day in the Russian debate were mostly ironical in character. Mr. Ronald McNeill (Conservative) congratulated Mr. Ponsonby on the fact that four months' onerous negotiations had resulted in the information that the Soviet and the bondholders had agreed to negotiate. He said the whole thing was an utter farce, and the promise to guarantee a loan was a scandal.

Mr. Lloyd George complained of the lack of information, and twitted Mr. Ponsonby on going to sign to-morrow something of which he had not the ghost of an idea to-night. He asked how much of the debts we were going to write down, and what was the extent of the proposed loan. He declared that the Liberals would oppose the proposal to guarantee a loan which we would not grant to any other of the Allies.

The debate on the Russian question in the House of Commons was adjourned till to-morrow on the pressure of the Opposition, who contended that the debate showed that the House opposed the agreement, which ought not to be signed until the House had seen the text.

Scorn and Derision.

London, Aug. 7.

A scornful reception has been given to the proposed Anglo-Soviet treaties both inside the House of Commons and outside.

Mr. Ponsonby's speech was several times interrupted by derisive laughter.

Mr. Lloyd George's unsparing denunciation of the treaty, which he described as a fake, finds considerable, though apparently not unanimous, party support. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are united in condemnation of the treaty.

Adjournment of the debate was pressed to enable Mr. MacDonald to attend and address the House to-day.

A peculiar fact was that, subsequent to Mr. Ponsonby's speech in the House of Commons, Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, questioned by Marquess Curzon in the House of Lords, professed ignorance that any agreements had been reached.

The Government's only friends in the morning press are the "Daily News," which is mildly sympathetic, and the "Daily Herald," which is in high feather.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT THREATENED

Consternation in the House

Later.

The official announcement of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations on Tuesday was followed by the official announcement of their success yesterday evening, but when Mr. Ponsonby stated the terms of the agreement surprise was succeeded by mystification.

Parliament had met for the penultimate day. It was a remarkable session. Members were under the impression that the Russian Conference after its final all-night session had resulted in a hopeless breakdown.

Suddenly Mr. Clynes announced early in the evening that an agreement had been reached and signed. The House gasped. Mr. Clynes's statement was subsequently denied and re-affirmed in the lobbies. Messages flew between the House of Commons and the Foreign Office and a report came back that the resumed Conference was still sitting and that a conclusion had not been reached.

Later in the evening Mr. Ponsonby arrived at the House from Whitehall. He announced that an agreement had been reached. It had been a race against time. He was obviously ill at ease whilst explaining the nature of the preliminary agreements designed to lead to the ultimate agreements.

The Government will probably resign if it is defeated in the debate on the Russian Treaty to-day.—Reuter.

THE NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE

Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Reverse the Decision of the Government

London, July 30.

The Conservatives have made another attempt to reverse the Singapore decision. Mr. L. S. Amery (Conservative) in the House of Commons to-day, moving a reduction of the naval vote as a protest against the naval programme of the Government, urged a comprehensive scheme of replacement and reversal of the decision as regards Singapore. He said that the importance of Singapore did not lie in the Pacific, but in the Indian Ocean, which it would effectually cover from outside invasion.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) thought that the Government was absolutely right. He believed that there was a liberal-democratic movement in Japan which would respond to an invitation to a disarmament conference.

Commander Bellairs (Conservative) said he was of the opinion that if we were to bear this burden of armaments, the Dominions ought to help us.

Mr. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, stated that the Premier was fully occupied with other matters, but as soon as possible every step would be taken to convene an international conference. Meanwhile the Government would maintain what it considered the right margin of safety, without doing anything which might be considered provocative.

Mr. Ammon said that all the signatories to the Washington agreement had abided by it. Nobody had made a greater reduction than Britain. He saw no reason for revision of the Singapore decision. He denied that there was strong feeling in Australia, where, he said, there was a division of opinion on the matter. Mr. Ammon pointed out that in view of the distance between Australia and Japan, it was not so easy for the latter to wreak her will on Australia as might be thought. He said that Singapore gave Mr. MacDonald something to bargain with and failing a satisfactory decision we should regretfully have to establish a base.

Mr. Amery's motion was negatived by 226 votes to 182.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTION SURPRISE

Tide Turning Against Labour: Conservatives Win Back Seat by Large Vote

London, Aug. 1.

The by-election at Holland-with-Boston to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. S. Royce (Labour) resulted in a conversion of the Labour majority of 2,366 into a Conservative majority of 806, the figures being Mr. A. W. Dean (Conservative) 12,907 votes, Dr. Hugh Dalton (Labour) 12,101 votes and Mr. R. P. Winfrey (Liberal) 7,596 votes.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS

Marconi Co.'s Projects

London, Aug. 1.

The House of Commons to-day approved the agreement with the Marconi Company with reference to the construction of a beam wireless station in Canada to communicate with Britain.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, the Postmaster-General, said that he understood that arrangements were now being made with Australia and South Africa for the erection of beam stations as already arranged with Canada.—Reuter.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

Communications Restored

Santos, July 31.

Large coffee shipments from the interior are arriving. The telegraphic and telephonic communication between Santos and Sao Paulo has been restored.—Reuter's American Service.

ENGLISHWOMAN SHOT DEAD IN MEXICO

The Gallant Mrs. Evans Foully Murdered: Villains Escape with $2,000 Booty

Mexico City, Aug. 4.

Mrs. Evans, the woman who was at the bottom of the Anglo-Mexican trouble which led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cummins, the British Chargé d'Affaires, from Mexico, was shot dead yesterday at Texmelucan, Puebla, on the road leading to her hacienda. The murderers are believed to be Agrarians spurred on by anti-foreign agitators. She was shot in the left side and fell from her wagon. Her hair was caught in the wheels and the body was dragged some distance and her face was badly mutilated. Herr Strauss, the German manager of the estate, was seriously injured. The assailants escaped with a payroll of $2,000.—Reuter's American Service.

United States Authorities Conducting a Thorough Investigation

Mexico City, Aug. 4.

The Federal authorities are very actively searching for the murderers of Mrs. Evans. The American Chargé d'Affaires to-day conferred with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Later.

The Federal troops and the mounted police are scouring the territory in the vicinity of Mrs. Evans' ranch for the murderers, It is officially thought that the attack was made solely from motives of robbery, and was not due to agrarian agitation to force her consent to a division of the ranch. —Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Aug. 4.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City is pursuing the Evans case with the Mexican authorities, who have given their assurance that every effort will be made to apprehend and punish the murderers. The Chargé d'Affaires is keeping the British Foreign Office informed of developments.—Reuter's American Service.

London, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was warmly bombarded with questions regarding the Government's intentions in connexion with the murder of Mrs. Evans. The Premier declared that the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City was taking up the matter with the Mexican Government. He was requesting all possible information and the House could depend on his acting on it when he got it, but he was not able to say what could be done until full information had been received.—Reuter.

Motive Not Robbery: Several Suspects Arrested: A Case for Compensation

London, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons to-day, questioned again relative to the murder of Mrs. Evans, Mr. MacDonald said that an officer of the British Legion who had been sent to the ranch to investigate had reported that the motive had not been robbery and that the Mexican Government were acting energetically and had made a number of arrests. Mr. MacDonald had informed the British Ambassador in Washington that the Mexican Government should be made to realize their responsibility for this tragic occurrence. A claim would certainly be made for suitable compensation. —Reuter.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.

Mrs. Pettus, a sister of Mrs. Evans and wife of the chief surgeon of the San Francisco Marine Hospital, has planned to take over and defend possession of the murdered woman's ranch.—Reuter's American Service.

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET ESTIMATES

Reduction of Income-tax: Increase in Navy and Air Force

Melbourne, July 31.

The Federal Treasurer, in his budget statement, announced income-tax reductions totalling £2,000,000. He stated that, in addition to the two 10,000-ton cruisers of the Defence Equipment Bill, the Government contemplated building two modern sea-going submarines, and increasing the Air Force by four units.—Reuter.

EMPIRE JAMBOREE

Boy Scouts from All Dominions and Crown Colonies Gather at Wembley

London, Aug. 1.

India, Burmah, Ceylon, China, Hongkong, all parts of Britain and the Empire were represented among the 13,000 boy scouts of various nationalities and colours who are participating in the Empire Jamboree, which was inaugurated this afternoon by a great procession at the Wembley Stadium.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, welcomed the boys.—Reuter.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY

H. & S. Bank Man Killed in Ireland

London, Aug. 1.

Mr. Robert Sheridan, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who was home on leave from the East, was killed in a motor accident at Downpatrick yesterday. His companion, Mr. Irvine, the son of a prominent official of the Football Association, was injured and is in hospital in Belfast.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Hopkyn Rees

London, Aug. 5.

The death is announced of Dr. Rees, Professor of Chinese at London University.—Reuter.

*The Rev. Dr. Hopkyn Rees was for many years a well-known missionary in China and during his residence in Shanghai was at one time a Director of the North-China Daily News and Herald, Ld. He was an intimate friend of President Yuan Shih-k'ai and at one time tutor to the latter's son. Leaving for Home in 1921, he was appointed Professor of Chinese at the London University, a position for which he was well fitted owing to his excellent knowledge of Chinese language and literature. A month ago a Reuter's telegram reported that he was dangerously ill, but no further news has been received until the report of his death.—Ed.

CEYLON MARU IN TROUBLE

Rangoon, Aug. 4.

The Japanese steamer, Ceylon Maru, is calling for assistance. Her position is latitude 17 north and longitude 90 east. The British steamer Namsang is proceeding to her assistance at full speed and is now 178 miles distant.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYER AGROUND

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

The destroyer, No. 4, which went aground in Beppu Harbour yesterday while taking refuge from a storm, is reported to be deeply embedded in sand, but has not capsized owing to the efforts of relief workers, who are, however, being hampered by rough seas. The crew is safe.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SHASI KHELS SUBMIT

Simla, Aug. 1.

The Shasi Khel tribesmen have handed over the squadron leader, and have submitted to the British terms. The punitive operations have now terminated.

BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN CANADA

Halifax, Aug. 5.

A swarm of small craft went out to meet the Special Service Squadron, which arrived here to-day. It was welcomed by a thunder of guns from the citadel and the sirens of the shipping in port.—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL PASSED

London, Aug. 5.

In the House of Lords to-day the third reading of the Housing Bill was passed with some minor amendments.—Reuter.

CHARABANC ACCIDENT IN WORCESTERSHIRE

London, Aug. 6.

Seven women and children were killed and ten seriously injured in a charabanc smash in Worcestershire. The vehicle was descending a hill when it got out of control and crashed into a stone wall. The occupants were hurled in all directions.—Reuter.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Madras, Aug. 6.

The official reports of the floods in Southern India, which are still incomplete, record 100 deaths and 50,000 houses destroyed at Malabar.

A severe outbreak of cholera has occurred at Trinchinopoly.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

DEBATE ON ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY

Premier's Anxiety for Immediate Signature: Promise to Lay Treaties before Parliament for Acceptance, Rejection or Amendment

Lonon, Aug. 7.

Parliament, which should have adjourned yesterday, was forced to meet to-day in consequence of the vigorous Conservative and Liberal opposition to the Russian treaty yesterday evening.

At the outset of the debate to-day the Opposition secured a ruling by the Speaker that the abortive draft treaty on which the Russian negotiations broke down must be published.

Sir Robert Horne (Conservative) evoked angry Ministerial cries and Opposition cheers by urging that the agreed draft treaty should not be signed till Parliament had reassembled.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that he wished to sign the treaty to-day. The Prime Minster emphasized that signature of the treaty did not involve the sanction of the House of Commons. The Government pledged themselves to produce the treaties and lay them before Parliament for acceptance or rejection. They were anxious that not a clause, provision or line of the treaties should be operative until the House had sanctioned them. The House, in fairness, ought to allow the agreement to be signed; otherwise an extraordinary and intolerable precedent would be established. He could not assent to it. The Opposition were unable to point to a single thing that would come into operation as the result of the mere signature of the Govenment to the treaty.

The whole Liberal front bench, including Mr. Lloyd George, left the House at this point, presumably to consult regarding their attitude.

The Premier's Pledge.

Mr. MacDonald, after pointing out that the House had had to accept or reject the Lausanne Treaty as it stood, gave a pledge that the Government would not follow the Lausanne precedent. They would not insert a clause that every word, line and provision of the present treaty must be accepted *en bloc* or rejected altogether. The House could amend, consider, pass or reject what had been done.

The Prime Minister particularly urged the Conservatives not, rashly on the last day of the session, to set a precedent in regard to the negotiations.

Mr. E. D. Morel (Labour) said that the whole of the Labour Members enthusiastically supported the Prime Minister in refusing to be placed in a position of inferiority in negotiations as compared with his predecessors. He characterized Mr. Lloyd George's attitude in attacking the treaty and pretending to sympathize with the Russian people as revolting.

Sir Robert Horne stated that the world's belief that the signature of British Ministers would be confirmed by the House of Commons obviously did not appertain to the case of a minority Government.

Mr. MacDonald interrupted, pointing out that he had pledged that this treaty could be amended.

Mr. Jowitt (Liberal), while criticizing the treaty, indicated that the Liberals were not likely to support the Conservatives in their effort to delay the signature.

The Prime Minister then left the House.

Mr. Clynes asserted the constitutional right of the Government to complete the initial stage in an honest endeavour to restore Anglo-Russian relations. He appealed to the House to pass to adjournment discussion.

Later.

The Russian debate fizzled out when Mr. Lloyd George supported the appeal of Mr. Clynes to discuss adjournment.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the grounds for yesterday evening's adjournment had been complied with when the Prime Minister stated that the treaties would be available to the House of Commons. He therefore supported Mr. Clynes's appeal that the House should discuss adjournment.

The House of Commons thereupon passed the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, finally passing the financial provisions for the year.

It is unlikely that any vote as regards Russia that the Opposition may press during the adjournment debate will have any political significance, even if the Liberals support the Conservatives, which is unlikely; consequently the Russian debate is virtually dead. A vote is unlikely.

Parliament Adjourned

London, Aug. 7.

Parliament has adjourned until September 30.—Reuter.

Later.

Parliament adjourned after a brief resumption of the Russian debate initiated by Mr. Lloyd George, who challenged Mr. Ponsonby, to state a single subject of dispute settled by this so-called treaty, and opposed guaranteeing a loan to Russia.

Mr. Ponsonby replied that the agreement secured for the House of Commons every right and safeguard. They were making a satisfactory beginning by establishing machinery giving an inducement to the Soviet Government to settle rapidly, because not a penny would be guaranteed until all points of the agreement had been settled.

Asked what would be the amount of the loan, Mr. Ponsonby replied that loan negotiations would only be possible after a second treaty. He was unable to give the House any idea what it would be. It was for the Government to judge the amount when liabilities had been satisfied.

The Russian Point of View

M. Rakovsky, interviewed to-day, said that the treaty was an immense step forward. It was the first time that the Soviet Government had given its pledge to satisfy the interests of the different categories of British claimants who had lost by the revolution. He said that it was a profound mistake to consider the proposed loan as a concession entirely favouring Russia. Without it any extension of Anglo-Russian trade would be impossible; but the political side of the treaty was far more important than the economic. It renewed Anglo-Russian friendship on a solid foundation.

Mackerel to Catch Sprat.

Later.

A study of the text of the proposed Treaties with the Soviet led to the conclusion in several quarters that they are more in the nature of agreements to try to arrange Treaties than treaties. Renewed opposition to their ratification is certain on the reassembling of Parliament.—Reuter.

A French Lever.

Paris, Aug. 8.

M. Pertinax, discussing the Anglo-Russian Agreement in the *"Echo de Paris,"* says that just when everything indicated a rupture in the Anglo-Russian Conference, Franco-Russian conversations were opened by the French as a starting point of seriously considering restoration of the warships brought to France by General Wrangel. The news leaked out whereupon protests were raised. Meanwhile, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, advised of the efforts of the French Ministry, decided to renew the pourparlers with the Russians.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS GONE TO S. AFRICA

London, Aug. 8.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, together with the British Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Association, has departed for South Africa.—Reuter.

THE 1925 WEMBLEY

London, Aug. 8.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" learns on the highest authority that the Empire Exhibition will open again next year.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

A NEW RECORD IN AMERICAN POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

The Great Democratic Fight: Sixteen Days of Unparalleled Bitterness and Discord: Powerful Influence of the Ku Klux Klan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, July 10.

For 16 days the attention of the American people has been rivetted upon the Democratic National Convention, the most turbulent, bitterly contested, and in every way most extraordinary political convention in the history of the country. A keen struggle for the presidential nomination had been fully expected, but the constant succession of disorderly and often riotous scenes, due to unbridled ambition and religious animosities, was wholly unlooked for.

The opening of the Convention was not inauspicious from a party standpoint, Senator Harrison, of Missi-sippi, and Senator Walsh, of Montana, the temporary and permanent chairmen, rousing the delegates, alternates and 16,000 spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm by their denunciation of the "impotence and corruption" of the Republican party, a corruption that had compelled the indictment of President Harding's Secretary of the Interior, and forced the resignation of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Navy, who had retained their portfolios when Mr. Coolidge became President. The opening speakers furnished other material for the use of the party in the coming campaign in their comments upon the Finance Bill, which, notwithstanding the Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, was in the main a Democratic bill, forced upon the Republicans by the Democrats, with the aid of the farm bloc, the bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury being contemptuously rejected.

The League of Nations.

The discussion of the platform brought up the first controversial question in the League of Nations. The Democratic party is so fully committed to the League, which formed the principal plank in its platform in 1920, and holds the memory of President Wilson in such affectionate regard that the number of delegates favourable to taking a distinctly backward step was very small. But in the oft-quoted words of President Cleveland it was a condition and not a theory, by which the Convention was confronted. It has always been maintained by the party leaders and conceded by many Republicans that the election of 1920 with its seven million majority for Mr. Harding was no conclusive test of the sentiment of the country regarding the entrance of the United States into the League. There was a strong pro-League sentiment among Republicans, and a number of the foremost men in the party, including ex-President Taft, ex-Attorney-General Wickersham, Mr. Elihu Root, President Lowell of Harvard, and others equally influential, urged that fact upon Mr. Harding, who replied that he was not opposed to the League on principle, and that if elected he would endeavour to bring about an association of nations that would serve the same purpose as the League. That, however, he never did and never attempted to do. But he had gained his point. Republicans favourable to the League were given the assurance that they might consistently vote for Mr. Harding, as an association of nations, with the United States in the leading rôle, would surely come. The consequence was that practically the entire pro-League wing of the party gave Mr. Harding their votes.

No Clear Issue Again.

History will not exactly repeat itself at the forthcoming election, but there will still be Republicans whose party allegiance will not allow them to vote for Democrats. Furthermore, prohibition, the financial policy of the Government, the demands of organized labour and of the farmers, and other questions will so divide public attention with the League that once more there will be no definite expression of public opinion regarding one of the greatest questions submitted to the electorate.

The National Committee wrestled with the problem for many hours, a majority of its members finally agreeing upon a plank reaffirming the faith of the party in the League as an agency for the promotion of international peace, but expressing the desirability of taking the question of the relation of the United States to the League out of politics, and submitting it to the American people in the form of a referendum. Seven members of the Committee headed by Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson cabinet, who made the only really great speech at the Convention, presented a minority report, urging the immediate entrance of the United States into the League, upon such conditions as the President with the advice of the Senate might deem proper. The question was argued in the Convention more ably and more temperately than any other that had come before it, and in the end the plank recommending a referendum was carried by 742½ votes to 353½.

The K. K. K.

The Convention passed at once from the promotion of international peace to the provocation of national strife. As readers of the "North-China Daily News" are doubtless aware, there has come into existence in the last few years an oath-bound secret order known as the Ku Klux Klan, that is anti-Catholic, anti-Hebrew, anti-negro, and anti-foreign-born. The constitution declares these four classes of persons, numbering (without allowing for duplications) about 45 millions, unfit to hold political office of any kind. The order, which is said to have a million members, is extremely aggressive. In all their public appearances, usually at night, the members are masked and hooded, and with the exception of the principal officers, who bear fantastic titles, they are unknown and unidentifiable. Calling themselves the Invisible Empire they terrorize entire communities, driving peaceable citizens from their homes at dead of night, and committing still more serious crimes.

Although the organization is utterly at variance with the spirit of American institutions and is regarded by the great mass of the American people as a grave menace to the country, the Republican Convention entirely ignored it. No such course, however, was open to the Democrats, on account of the large Catholic and foreign-born element in the party, especially in the great cities of the eastern states. At the Convention the problem narrowed itself down to the question whether the Klan should be denounced by name or should the Convention content itself with condemning secret societies setting class against class. A majority of the National Committee favoured the latter course, submitting a plank reaffirming the principles of religious liberty, insisting upon obedience at all times to the orderly processes of law, and condemning any effort to arouse religious or racial dissensions.

A One Vote Majority.

The submission of this plank to the Convention created a tremendous uproar, which was intensified when a minority report was submitted retaining the plank offered by the majority, but adding to it a declaration condemning secret political societies and pledging the party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom or to limit the civic rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin. For four hours the alternative planks were argued, while 18,000 men and women howled and shrieked and screamed and fought like Bedlam let loose. Never before had the famous Madison Square Garden witnessed such a scene nor can the entire history of political gatherings show its parallel. For four hours the tumult continued until at two o'clock on Sunday morning a vote was taken and it was found that the majority report, omitting any reference to the Klan by name, had been carried by a majority of one. As about 400 of the 1,098 votes are authoritatively stated to have been controlled by the Klan the wonder is that the vote was so close. There is a story that a woman who was opposed to the Klan but was reluctantly persuaded at the last moment to vote for the majority report was heart-broken when she discovered that her vote had turned the scale.

The Spirit of Bitterness.

Although the plank adopted by the Convention condemns unequivocally the principles of the Klan, the fact that a still stronger plank was rejected put the Klan in the position of having gained a notable victory, and the anti-Klan in that of having sustained an equally notable defeat. Accordingly the adjournment over Sunday did nothing to allay the bitterness that had been engendered, and when the Convention assembled on Monday there was an entire absence of the spirit that should have animated the representatives of a great party seeking to choose from among 16 candidates the man most likely to lead them to victory.

For many months it had been recognized that Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury for six years in the Wilson administration and President Wilson's son-in-law, and Governor Alfred E. Smith, the idol of the New York Democracy, would be the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. While not known to have been officially endorsed by the Klan, Mr. McAdoo had secured in advance the support of nearly all the States in which the Klan is strongest.

On the other hand, Governor Smith is a Roman Catholic and an anti-prohibitionist, both of which facts were in his favour rather than against him in the group of populous states of which New York is the centre. But the mere fact of the Governor's candidacy enraged the Klan and anti-Catholics in general; so both sides were embittered, and notwithstanding the fact that the Governor and Mr. McAdoo were certain to control between them four-fifths of the total number of votes, it was freely predicted before the voting began that neither of them could be nominated. No such idea, however, possessed either of the two candidates or the great mass of their loyal supporters. It took nine days and 103 ballots to bring them to a realization of the folly of continuing the struggle.

Mr. Bryan's Blunders.

The balloting began on Monday morning, June 30, the first vote giving Mr. McAdoo 431½ and Governor Smith 240½, with 426 votes distributed among 14 other candidates, in many cases by way of compliment. Fifteen ballots were taken that day, the last giving Mr. McAdoo 479 and Governor Smith 305½, the scattering vote falling to 313½.

On leaving the hall that night the delegates read in extra editions of the newspapers an interview given out during the afternoon by Senator Reed, of Missouri, who from a sickbed had vigorously denounced one of the leading candidates, declaring that, should the candidate alluded to be nominated, the Democratic party might find itself in the position of having to conduct its campaign from a federal courtroom, the candidate being almost certain to be indicted on a serious criminal charge. The following day the McAdoo vote dropped to 415½. That afternoon Mr. W. J. Bryan made what was considered the greatest mistake he ever made in a life so many people regard as abounding in political blunders. He obtained permission to address the Convention in the interest of harmony, and then made a speech strongly supporting Mr. McAdoo. His speech provoked an outburst of rage. Abuse was heaped upon him, men shook their fists at him and at times he had difficulty in making himself heard, the interruptions almost culminating in a riot.

* * *

After three days' fruitless balloting, suggestions began to be made to put an end to the deadlock. One was an adjournment of the convention to some other city. Another was that after each ballot the candidate having the fewest votes should be dropped. A third proposed the abrogation of the two-thirds majority rule and the substitution for it of a rule requiring only a majority of the votes of the delegates to nominate a candidate. All these suggestions, however, were so obviously in the interest of Mr. McAdoo that they failed of adoption.

The final ballots of the following three days (the 61st, 70th and 77th) gave Mr. McAdoo 469½, 526½ and 513, and Governor Smith 335½, 334½ and 367, the scattering vote falling to 118.

So grave had the situation now become that that night and the following day (Sunday) a conference of the party leaders was held in the hope of finding a way out of the increasing embarrassment. At this conference 15 of the 16 candidates, all of them, except Mr. McAdoo, released their supporters from their pledges, "as completely as if the names (of the candidates) had been withdrawn." When the Convention reassembled on Monday Mr. McAdoo was still obdurate, but his vote fell to 333½, while that of Governor Smith rose to 361½.

The Beginning of the End.

The following day, or rather at 2.40 on Wednesday morning, Mr. McAdoo finally released his supporters, his vote having fallen to 190, or little more than half that of Governor Smith. That was the beginning of the end. The same ballot, the 100th, had seen the vote of Mr. John W. Davis rise to 203½, and despite the paradoxical behaviour of a number of delegates who did not know their own minds, the ex-Ambassador's nomination at the next session was practically assured.

When the delegates reassembled it was easy to see that the battle was over. The large number of lady delegates who had been among Mr. McAdoo's most faithful and noisiest supporters were meekness itself. The 101st ballot gave Mr. Davis 316 votes and Senator Underwood 229½, Mr. McAdoo having only 52. The 102nd ballot saw the Davis vote rise to 415 and the Underwood vote to 307, that of Mr. McAdoo falling to 21. Whether the 21 included the men who were going to follow their leader "until Hell froze over" I have no means of knowing.

The 103rd and decisive ballot gave Mr. Davis 818 votes, Senator Underwood 109½, and Mr. McAdoo 11½. On its announcement, Mr. Davis's nomination was made unanimous. The delegates were so exhausted physically and many of them so impoverished in pocket that there is little doubt that had Mr. Davis been for any reason unavailable, the choice of the Convention would have fallen upon Senator Underwood, notwithstanding that he is not only opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, but is also favourable to a modification of the prohibition law.

Convention's Choice Approved.

Except in agricultural, labour and socialistic circles—important exceptions, it must be admitted—the choice of the Convention has been everywhere applauded.

But the political disaffection that recently overspread the western states shows no signs of abatement, and moreover the Convention was formally notified that unless Mr. McAdoo was nominated union labour would support Senator La Follette, who was nominated as a Progressive by a group of radicals who met at Cleveland at the very time the Democrats were assembled at New York. The only thing for the Democrats to do therefore was to give Mr. Davis a radical 'running mate' in the person of the candidate for the vice-presidency. And in the choice it has made the Convention has subjected itself to as much ridicule as it won commendation by the selection of its candidate for the presidency. How far the delegates were moved by a desire to conciliate Mr. W. J. Bryan, who had declared in advance that the nomination of Mr. Davis would be a calamity, it is hard to say; but in nominating Mr. Bryan's own brother, now Governor of Nebraska, for the office of vice-president the Convention selected a man who is said to possess all the faults of the more widely known member of the family.

GUEST TICKET TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

The originals of the above reproduction, printed by a banknote company on paper similar to that used in the Treasury, were most anxiously sought for by the thousands who visited New York and waited through the week's deadlock until Mr. Davis was finally nominated.

THE FALL OF THE FAN

An Elegance of Life Now Passed Away

Thus the "Daily Telegraph:" It is a rude and practical age. Our manners have not that repose which marked the people of yesterday and the day before. We disdain the elegances of life. We have no style. Our earnest modern women disdain the arts by which the fair used to rule. And so we find the Master of the Fanmakers' Company sorrowfully declaring that henceforth the only fans which the members of the Guild will deal with are those which rotate and ventilate. He tells us that the pretty craft of the fanmaker, the artist in ivory and chicken-skin, in lace and feather, has been killed by foreign competition. No longer can the Foreign Warden of the Guild seize, as Queen Anne's charter to the Fanmakers provides, all foreign fans exposed for sale in the cities of London and Westminster without the licence of the Company. So to those useful but less graceful articles, the ventilating fans, the Guild must needs confine its attention. Foreign cheap labour may have done its part in ruining the British fanmaker, but we cannot hold the British woman guiltless. The chivalry of the Master has persuaded him to make excuses for her which she does not deserve. It is notorious that the nice conduct of the fan is a lost art. What should our brisk Amazons know of hiding behind a fan or looking over it, of using it to rebuke a man's presumption or wicked wit? The vision is grotesque. To every age its own qualities. Our ladies have a hundred excellences which would make their grandmothers gasp and stare. But she who is an athlete who dares do all that may become a man in work and play, cannot have the airs of Lady Teazle or the graces of Millamant. The golden age of the fan was brief in England. Fans there have been, as the curled Assyrians of the Museum remind us, for uncounted centuries. We find Henry VIII.'s ladies using them, and the Elizabethan poets talk about them: but, as a traveller of that time thought it necessary to explain that people in hot countries used fans to cool their faces, it seems likely that the instrument had not gone far beyond the Court in England. The Fanmakers' Company obtained its charter at the beginning of the 18th century. But that time the fan was as necessary to a fine lady as conversation, and a good deal more necessary than reading and writing. We know from Addison's jests how elaborate was the drill of the fan. The signals of the semaphore are clumsy and complex compared with those with which the Belindas and Angelicas teased their admirers and mocked their rivals. These pleasant tasks, no doubt, are still performed by the fair. But with what a difference! In the golden age of the fan, to be a woman was an art.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

Show Such as the World Cannot Surpass: Britisth Win in Close Fought Contest

By Brig.-General C. D. Bruce, C.B.E.

Three o'clock on the hottest afternoon this summer, 78 in the shade. "Well, that's nothing to kick about in the way of heat," I can hear a murmur from Shanghai. Perhaps not. But 78 dressed up in London clothes, a black morning coat and tall hat is not to be lightly borne. The cool white drill or the even more cool flannel of June in Shanghai makes all the difference.

The vast amphitheatre at Olympia was packed to its utmost in spite of the heat. From its glass roof to the flower-bedecked tan ring tier upon tiers of seats met the eye. Filled, too, with the exceedingly becoming frocks of the 1924 season. London has a reputation to keep up for "good-lookers." Nor has this summer belied her reputation.

The *piéce de resistance* this brilliant afternoon was the Officers International Jumping Competition for the Prince of Wales' Cup. Teams of three from the armies of Great Britain, America, France, Italy and Switzerland. Everyone who loves a horse has made or intends to make the pilgrimage to Olympia. It is the Mecca not only of Mohammedans, but of all admirers of the horse at its highest level. That the Mongol pony has not yet figured there is probably due to an oversight on the part of Mr. H— M— or other staunch supporters. But now that "Old Bill" is destined to end his days in the peace and seclusion of Lord Roseberry's paddocks, no doubt the oversight will soon be made good.

No Such Horses Anywhere.

Where in all the world can such horses be seen as at Olympia? Hunters, chargers, ponies, hacks, jumpers of the highest class. Was not six feet eight inches the record jump only this week? Coaches and coach-horses there still are, though even Mr. Barron's coach and well-known team of chestnuts looked a somewhat prehistoric mode of progression as he tooled them smartly round the arena.

It was close upon four o'clock when the Band of the Royal Marines struck up "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Englishmen and foreigners alike rose, hatless, to their feet to do honour to the "First Gentleman in Europe." "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" we know, but all the world also knows that in the prospective wearer of this particular crown the Empire possesses one of its greatest assets. The Prince of Wales walked quietly to the front of Royal box, a slim, boyish, figure, then stood gazing down over the huge concourse of people surrounding the arena. When the band finished he sat down, incidentally doing a good old-fashioned "mop" while he settled comfortably in his seat to watch the jumping.

Uniform Style All Through.

To practical horsemen few things are more interesting to see than an exhibition of varying styles of horsemanship. With the picked representatives of five European nations it might have been supposed this would be the case. But it was otherwise. In the early days of Olympia our own army representatives were conspicuous by their loose hunting seat and long stirrups. The Belgian and French officers by what was then irreverently known as the "monkey on a stick" seat. The Italians have always had a style apart. In no army is the training and turning out of high-class chargers more studied. This year America had sent of her best, and needless to say, her best was very good indeed. But the style of one was the style of all.

Another curious similarity lay in the uniforms of the various International teams. One had to look twice to be certain which team were in the arena. In far-off, prewar days, continental uniforms vied in brilliancy of colour with the Plumage of the cock pheasant. At Olympia this year one saw a drab, inartistic, but very efficient, dull level of colour. Khaki, a dead grey, and dull blue, so alike as to be almost indistinguishable. Between our own and the uniforms of the American team there was, to the ordinary observer, no difference whatever. All the world seems to have adopted "Sam-Brown" belt and the English cut of uniform and breeches. Only between the caps and kepis could any difference be noticed. Ours looked the most comfortable. The somewhat heavier-topped Italian kepi with its yellow piping was a land-mark. On the other hand the only competitors to lose their caps during a round were two of the British team.

Beauties All.

Prior to the main "turn" a grand parade took place of hunter prize winners, and what a sight these were! More than a dozen horses of the highest class. Horses of such size and scope and quality as would make any man's mouth water. A 13-hand China pony may show, at times, if not much quality all the good points of an English hunter. But the good big 'un as we all know will always beat the good little 'un. Rippingale, the property of Lady Irene Curzon from Melton Mowbray, a bright bay gelding 16.2 and full of quality seemed another type of animal altogether. But I would not care to be on the back of Rippingale at Shanghai during a paper-hunt finish, even though I was an aspirant for a red coat.

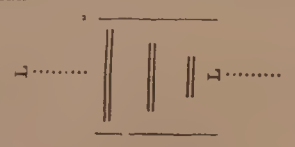
Once more the huge arena doors opened and the impedimenta for putting up the jumps appeared. Everything at Olympia is done in style, so it was no surprise to find the open wagon carrying the impedimenta drawn by a pair of smart browns ridden by an immaculate postilion. The latter wore an old-fashioned tight post-boy's jacket, a beaver hat, white breeches and top boots.

A Formidable Test.

Anything more calculated to put a horse off jumping can hardly be imagined than the irregular circle of fences over which they are tested. The obstacles themselves are, some of them, like no fence any horse ever saw. Then there is the band, the surrounding cheering crowds, the banked-up flower beds, and at night the artificial light. Remarking upon this to a well-known official at the close of the performance, he replied:

"Quite right. It takes the very best horsemen and the cleverest horses in the world to get round without a mistake. That's what we cater for." His English may perhaps have been faulty but his answer was unarguable.

In addition to the usual swing-gate, painted loose brick wall, and bush fence, there are a hog-back style and a fence which to anyone who has not seen it beggars description. Instead of three upright bars, one below the other, the bars in this fence are placed thus—in plan—



so that to clear all three bars at different heights from the ground a horse must stand back and jump some 20 odd feet in width, frequently nearer 25 feet, and five feet six inches in height. He can, of course, see daylight all through the fence, nor is there anything to show him when and where to take off. That more mistakes are not made at this abnormal fence is a wonderful test of the cleverness and adaptability of the horses and to the artistic handling of the riders. What the actual height of each fence may be is not stated. But none appear less high than the shoulders of the judges standing close to them, and two or three looked even higher.

Of the jumping itself no praise can be excessive. If asked to select one horseman as the best individual performer, the writer's choice would fall on Lt. Col. G.F.H. Brooke on "Daddy Longlegs" one of the earliest enthusiasts at the Olympia tests. But there were members both of the United States and Italian teams who ran him close. It was very sporting of the Swiss Army authorities to permit a team to compete at all, and the Swiss officers made a good show. But the horses distinctly lacked the long and careful training bestowed upon those of the other teams.

A Thrilling Finish.

For nearly two hours the thousands present followed and cheered to the echo every good round of the Competition. Towards the end of the afternoon excitement became intense. The knowing ones who had been keeping each competitor's marks could barely separate the two leading teams. The English division were once again called in, and but for a bad mistake on the part of Captain de Fonblanque on "War Bady" seemed to hold the prize within their grasp. Then came the turn of the Italian officers. Their leading pair, Captain Count Borsarelli and Major Tappi, gave a finished exhibition, and at the end of these two rounds spectators still held their breath in suspense. Captain Cacciandra the last of the Italians began equally well but a heavy blunder at the final gate let the side badly down.

Then while the judges totted up the marks excitement reached boiling point. How did they stand? What were the final marks? What about the American team? But it does not take long to get a decision at Olympia. Everything there goes like clock-work. When the British number went up vociferous cheering broke out all round the arena. People rose to their feet wildly waving and cheering.

Down from the Royal box stepped the Prince lightly, accompanied, not quite so lightly, by Lord Lonsdale and the inevitable long cigar. Again the big doors swung open, and to a hurricane of cheers in rode the British team. Smiling all over they accepted winning rosettes from H.R.H. and departed. Then came the runners-up the Italian team, to receive the red rosettes and a very warm reception also. The U.S.A. team were placed third. Eleven and a half: 14 and a half: 16 and a half were the final figures, which speak volumes for the closeness of the competition between the three leading teams.

A League of Nations may be the world's final hope of peace. But such contests as Olympia provides go a long way in promoting International harmony among sportsman of all countries.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Centenary of Lord Kelvin: An Original Genius: Winston in the Trenches

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh July 2.

Glasgow is celebrating the centenary of Lord Kelvin, the great physicist. He was not born in the city on the Clyde, his earlier years were spent in the North of Ireland; but from the age of six until his death it was the centre of his activities, for nearly seven years as a student, for over half a century as a Professor and latterly as the venerable Chancellor of the University.

Carlyle's celebrated dictum that genius was an infinite capacity for taking pains is less applicable to Kelvin than to almost any other of its author's contemporaries. Not that Kelvin did not take pains—his life was one of constant application and unremiting pursuit of knowledge—but on the testimony of all his fellow-scientists he was so richly endowed by nature that his achievements owed unusually little to the labours of other men working in the same field. His mathematical capacity was such that he was able to neglect the majority of treatises already written on a subject he commenced to explore and to master it on his own lines by deductions from first principles and the force of his intellect was so penetrating as to have led him, 50 or even 70 years ago, to foresee scientific developments which only the past decade has brought to practical application. To a degree which has rarely, if ever, been equalled, he united a profound mastery of scientific principles with exceptional skill in their practical application. Probably it is this combination of qualities which gives him his peculiar position among great physicists. For while the professional scientist remembers him by such things as his statement of the law of the dissipation of energy, he is famous to a far wider circle by the improvements he made in the mariner's compass, by his sounding machine, his tide predictor, and, above all, by the services he performed in the sucessful laying, after many difficulties and disappointments, of the first Transatlantic cable. "The life and soul of science," he said in one of his public addresses, "is its practical application." The words could stand as the motto on which he based the whole of his scientific offorts.

Lord Kelvin's ideal condition for happiness as expressed on many occasions was "To live among friends."

Dr. John Brown, of "Rab and His Friends" fame, who had been Thackeray's host in Edinburgh, wrote to a sister-in-law—"He (Thackeray) was delighted with your William Thomson (Kelvin), and said he was an angel and better, and must have wings under his flannel waistcoat. I said he had, for I had seen them."

Many a tale is told of Kelvin's class-room manners. The "snaffle" that the lecturer must fix in the teeth of his mind was powerless with this Professor. Once off, his mind would bolt, leaving the young gentlemen helpless on the benches. In the diary of a student of the period one finds this—"Attended a course of lecturer on the pendulum by Sir William Thomson and learned only that it wags."

There is the story of the eggs, expressive at once of the Professor's confidence and his absorption on the matter in hand. One of the annual features was an experiment which, like the country conjurors, required eggs. We will not trouble Physics for its exact explanation; the point was that eggs when spun lengthwise upon a table will tend to rise on end, the exception being when the egg is boiled, when it exhibits no such spectacular tendency. Very well, one day a wag boiled the eggs before the Professor arrived, and, charmed with his cunning, awaited the result. No jest ever failed more completely. Lord Kelvin was in no way puzzled. When the eggs refused to get up at his spinning, he merely observed quietly—"As you will observe, gentlemen, these eggs have been boiled." There was no pause, no flicker of doubt that some exceptional hen had laid an abnormal egg.

Another side of this great men is reflected in the first message transmitted by the Kelvin instruments across the trans-Atlantic cable:—"Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest on earth peace and goodwill towards men." It must be said that the terms of this message more nearly express the splendour of the occasion than the laconic "Hello, Great Britain!" (Was it not something like that?) which opened the first communication by wireless.

It was one of Kelvin's most remarkable characteristics that the immense gulf in ability and attainment which separated him from ordinary men never affected his native modesty. To the end he was unassuming, ready to make allowances, patient even with opposition of a stupid kind, and the most courteous of opponents, "Gentler knight," declared Huxley after their controversy over the age of the earth, "never broke a lance." What tribute could be nobler?

Labour Party's Golf.

The Labour Party contains few sportsmen, and is singularly devoid of golfing talent. In the Cabinet itself the two principal golfers are the Premier and Lord Thomson and the pair were indulging the passion away up at Spey Bay during the recess. As for the other players in the party, "Ramsay" could probably take them all on collectively and play their best ball. Some years ago, when he used to play a lot with a Liberal M.P., Mr. MacDonald was a steady and consistent performer. His chief characteristic was his desperate keenness. Every effort was strained in the desire for victory. This never-say-die spirit was exemport, the Premier took off his coat to it, and exulted in the freedom which the Yankees admire on the links. He is a good wooden club player, as befits a man with a smooth, steady and fairly round swing, but he carries a sufficient number of the other shots to make him a formidable opponent off a handicap of nine.

Of the Air Minister's prowess less is known, but Lord Thomson certainly has the physique of a good player. For years Mr. J. H. Thomas has coquetted with the game, but candour compels me to say that he has never mastered it. His style is of the forceful type. "Jamie" likes to let out at them. Disaster does not discourage or deter him.

"Uncle Arthur" Henderson has never played, and declines absolutely to be seduced. His favourite game is lawn tennis, of which he is no mean exponent. But his two M.P. sons are enthusiastic beginners.

It is rather surprising that Mr. Wheatley, the leader of the Clyde brigade, should not have taken up this traditionally Scottish game, but, as a matter of fact, none of the group has ever had anything to do with it. They prefer something more exciting—like bowls. Only one Scot in the Ministry possesses a set of clubs. He is Mr. Tom Kennedy, one of the Scottish Whips.

Churchill in the Trenches

Impressions of Mr. Winston Churchill in the trenches as commanding officer of the 6th (Service) Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the end of 1915, are the subject of a book by an anonymous writer. In "With Winston Churchill at the Front," Captain X. says the battalion was in billets when the new colonel took charge, and he at once started reforms. He called the officers together. "War is declared, gentlemen," observed Winston, "on the lice." With these words did the scion of the house of Marlborough first address his Scottish officers. From day to day the C. O. introduced little innovations, and by the end of ten days he had produced a manifest smartening up on every side.

The battalion went to "Plugstreet," which had an unpleasant reputation at this period, and was not considered by any means a cushy spot. "From the day of our arrival it was apparent to all that Winston's motto was to be 'Work' in the sense of trench-building and trench-repairing and improvement. . . Very early in our occupation of the Plugstreet trenches a whizzbang came through the roof of the farm in which the Battalion Headquarters was, and very nearly blotted out the colonel and his retinue. "One of the brigade commanders visited the farm after that stronghold had been considerably knocked about and various protective works destroyed. The General at once opened out about their defective conditions. 'Look, here, Churchill,' he fussed, 'this won't do, you know. There's no protection at all here for the men. You ought to get something done; look at that sentry there—it's dangerous, you know, it's positively dangerous.' 'Yes, sir,' Winston replied, 'but, you know, this is rather a dangerous war.'"

Mr. Churchill was under no misconception as to his importance. It was noted by officers and men that when the battalion was in the trenches there was a lot of shelling, whereas the relieving battalion had things very quiet. This seemed to them proof that the Germans knew who was in command. But the colonel would have none of this. "I am just as well known in Germany as Tirpitz is in England, and they don't like me there; they hate me. If they knew I was in the line here they wouldn't send over a few shells like this. They would turn on all their guns, and blot the place out. They would love to do that."

Always original in his choice of hats, it may be noted that Mr. Churchill, throughout his stay in the line, wore not the ordinary tin hat, but the much more ornamental French helmet.

Scottish Church Union

The union of the principal Presbyterian Churches in Scotland has taken a long step forward. When the Church Bill was last before the Peers there were signs of trouble ahead. But still it had an easy and unanimous passage through the House. A long list of amendments dealing with the property and endowments of the Church of Scotland were agreed to with practically no discussion. This was largely due to the tact and management of Lord Haldane, who had been able to meet all the objections by a compromise with the landowning interest. Mr. Macmillan, the Lord Advocate, had also a large share in the negotiations which ended so happily. The candour with which the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the almost incredible spectacle of Scotsmen of one crowd remaining apart for over 80 years had a powerful effect upon the House. His speech was a trumpet call to unity, and in the opinion of this great Scotsman, who has so long been head of the Anglican Church, the union which is now well above the horizon will prove to be of great worth to Scotland.

A CALENDAR OF CRIME

The Condemnation of Vaquier the Byfleet Murderer: Wembley Gives an Opportunity to the Blackmailer: Chance for New Cinema Star to Make Millions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, July 4.

The chief interest this week has been the trial of the Frenchman, Vaquier, for the murder of Mr. Jones at the Blue Anchor Inn, Byfleet, with whose wife he had carried on a liaison. It will be remembered that he poisoned him with strychnine, which he put into the bottle of salts which Mr. Jones was accustomed to take in the morning after a night's heavy drinking. The Police Court proceedings did not disclose anything of very great novelty. Everyone was waiting, however, to see if the prisoner possessed any real defence, since he had throughout the case constantly indicated that if really pressed he could point to the real murderer. For the first time on record he did so at the trial, and stated that the villain of the piece was the late Mr. Jones's solicitor, who, he stated, had instructed him to buy the strychnine, had actually administered it, and was himself a lover of the widow. In the circumstances, the Court naturally called the solicitor, who turned out to be a Mr. Bruce Miller, a well-known solicitor carrying on business in Basinghall Street, London. He denied every allegation made by Vaquier, and he was practically not cross-examined at all. It is clear, therefore, that even the defence regarded the prisoner's statements as a delusion. The Jury were absent for about 90 minutes and had no difficulty in returning a verdict of guilty. In view of the favourable comments of the French press on our methods of justice and the trial generally, I may quote the remarks of Mr. Justice Avory in pronouncing sentence of death:

"You have been convicted by the Jury of the most serious crime known to the law of any civilized country. I can see no reason whatever to doubt the righteousness of that verdict. You have been tried according to the law and procedure of this country which are more favourable to the interests of the accused than the laws of other countries, and you have had further the advantage of being defended by one of the most able and experienced counsel at the English Bar. Having been so convicted, it is my duty to pronounce upon you the sentence which is prescribed by law for this wicked and detestable crime.

A Strange Character.

Vaquier seems to have been a man of some ability and consummate vanity, and there is no doubt whatever that he has exercised a great influence on women with whom he has come in contact. Up to the last he seems to have believed that he would not be convicted, and when liberated, he was reckoning on being allowed to return to France to publish memoirs of his experiences in this country. There is little doubt that he will be executed, and there are many people who think that the woman, although not concerned in the murder, really adopted a reprehensible line of action throughout.

Vaquier kept his nerve throughout the whole of the trial, save at the end when he broke into a passionate outburst, while he had showed the most remarkable courtesy and deference, to all throughout the whole proceedings. The revulsion of feeling which he is undergoing is, therefore, not unnatural. Since his arrival at Wandsworth prison he has been on a diet of milk, meat extract, and fish. He cannot sleep and his appetite has deserted him. The condemned cell has been transformed into a hospital, and its occupant is never left for a second, night and day. It is learned that he is suffering from nervous collapse, and for hours at a time he sits with his head buried in his hands.

The Blackmailer's Chance.

The Wembley Exhibition seems to have brought to London a considerable number of people of a very undesirable type, in fact the police have clearly authorized a statement dealing with blackmailers, who, despite the heavy punishment usually imposed on conviction, are increasing more than ever. A number of well-dressed young men, who seem never to work but always to have money, are at present suspected by the police of levying blackmail on innocent people, and their movements are being closely watched. As an instance of the impudence of the blackmailer, an incident which occurred recently may be quoted. A man well-known in the theatrical and film world was spoken to in a quiet street off the Strand shortly before midnight, by a well-dressed young man. Almost immediately the stranger was joined by two other young men, who declared that unless money was immediately paid over, the victim woud be given in charge. The victim refused resolutely to part with any money, so a policeman was actually called, and a charge preferred. The man was taken to Bow Street, when a charge was definitely made. Two of the blackmailers gave their names and addresses, and then departed. They were to appear next morning to give evidence before the magistrates, but they failed to appear, and it was found that the addresses they gave were fictitious. Not until their victim had been detained for 15 hours was he released. The advice of a high police official is:

"If you are threatened with blackmail, no matter what the circumstances, go directly to the police. Threatening letters should never be destroyed. They should be taken to the police.

"In themselves the letters may be of no consequence, but taken in conjunction with the hundreds that are in the archives of Scotland Yard, they may be of great use in ridding society —at all events for a time—of one of the pests who are making a living by levying blackmail."

Visitors to London should, therefore, be warned to look out for this particular type of offender.

We have had some very big law cases recently dealing with alleged misrepresentation in respect of company promoting, the latest unsuccesful action being connected with the sale of shares in the firm of De La Rue & Co. We have had a very large number of offences in which jewellers' shops have been smashed with bricks and trays of jewellery stolen. There was one case this week in Bow Lane in the City, but in this instance both the men were caught, though all the diamond rings thrown into the street were not recovered.

Theatres Actually Paying.

The theatre are not doing quite so badly as was at one time thought. Although this year is not so good all round as last year, there probably never was a season in which there were so large a number of firm and conspicuous successes among the theatres from a financial point of view. There are a dozen "shows" which are doing good business week-in, week-out, and seem, for one reason or another, to be above the influence of the weather or Wembley. They are:—

Diplomacy,
It Pays to Advertise,
Madame Pompadour,
Leap-Year,
Toni,
In the Next Room,
To Have the Honour,
Our Betters,
The Mask and the Face,
The Rat,
Little Revue,
Punch Bowl.

There are several others which are doing quite satisfactorily even on their worst nights.

Of course attention will be attracted to the failures by the withdrawal of "London Life" at Drury Lane, but that was a badly-chosen play and neither wet weather nor the absence of Wembley would have made much difference. Something similar might be said of most quick withdrawals.

The British National Opera Company is still doing well at His Majesty's, while Gilbert and Sullivan always draws crowded houses at the Prince's no matter whether the chief artists change or not.

Wanted a New Charlie.

I think there is a little slump in cinema going, mainly due to the fact that there are too many medium American films. I am certainly inclined to think that there is accuracy in the remarks of Mr. Jack Root, personal representative of Mack Sennett Comedies, who has arrived in England on a hunt for a new comedian.

"The film badly needs new blood, especially in comedy," he said, 'and the man who suits my requirements can be made a millionaire in a very short time. He must be short of stature and fairly good-looking, and able to make the world laugh. If he does it he will have a bigger salary than the President of the United States, and in three years I will make him a millionaire. I have my eye on a well-known London man and also two men in Germany. You see, nationality and language are no bar in film comedy."

Only a very few concerts pay, but picture galliaries are on the whole doing better, while the Zoo has never been so well-attended for years, and the crowds who go to cricket matches are as numerous as ever, although the standard of play is not particularly high, while the charges for admission are still far too much. Thus at Lord's it still costs 2/- for admission and only to see a second-rate match. This may perhaps explain why the attendance at the Varsity Match this year has not been very good—the play of both the Universities has been nothing exceptional.

Fortunes for Rodeo.

I ought to add that the Rodeo Cow Boys sailed for home to-day. The show has been a very great financial success. About 500,000 people visited it and the three promoters between them have probably made £60,000 after paying all expenses. The summonses against the Rodeo performances were dismissed by a majority of the local magistrates, and the popular view may be summed up from the appended extract from the "Daily News:"

Whatever view may be taken of the propriety of the steer-roping contests as a public or private exhibition, few people will deny that the Rodeo as a whole provided a fascinating revelation of daring horsemanship and that the risks run by the cowboys themselves were at least as great as those in which the animals were involved. The one [illegible] of the show which created [illegible] uneasiness in the mind of a people unaccustomed to see cattle [illegible] treated was withdrawn from the public gaze as soon as this uneasiness was effectively expressed. To the cowboys, whose everyday work on the ranch includes the roping of steers as a part of the routine of duty, our fastidiousness may appear unintelligible, and not a little hypocritical, in a country which hunts the stag, the fox and the hare, and courses the rabbit sometimes in circumstances of revolting cruelty. It is, nevertheless, a sound instinct which distinguishes a necessary operation on a farm from a public entertainment, and it is to be hoped in this country, at all events, the distinction will always be observed.

TOKYO, Aug. 5.—Seven Russians acting as peddlers were to-day ordered to be deported within the week as undesirables.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SNAKE THROWS MEN INTO RIVER

Fight to Death with 32-Feet Anaconda: Native Swallowed

Stirring stories of struggles with monster Anacondas in the Amazon were told by Mr. Antonio Bergelt, who captured the "16-footer" recently installed at the Zoo.

Acting as collector in Brazil for Mr. G. Bruce Chapman, F.Z.S., of Tottenham Court Road, it is the business of Mr. Bergelt to secure specimens of such creatures as are likely to interest visitors to European menageries.

In the Amazon his canoe was twice upset, and the party had to swim for the shore surrounded by the huge snakes, which spend most of their time in the river.

"I had as companions on the expedition an Englishman named Morris and half a dozen Indians," said Mr. Bergelt, "and whilst passing Maroyo Island, on the Amazon, we noticed the head of a large Anaconda protruding from the water.

The Capture.

"The Indians have a great dread of these snakes, and, becoming panic-stricken, they upset the canoe, pitching us all into the river.

"On reaching the bank we watched the movements of the Anacondas, and found that they congregated in the water under a tree trunk spanning a creek like a bridge.

"Here they were quite still with their heads above the surface, so we fashioned a pole with a noose at the end and, clambering along the fallen tree, caught one round the neck and hauled it to shore, where we tied it to a tree until we had constructed a box to put it in.

"The snake which is the one now at the Zoo, was 16ft. long and as an anaconda is, I should say, twice as strong as a boa constrictor of equal length, the packing of our captive was as difficult as it was dangerous. (The anaconda, though not venomous, can inflict a severe bite, whilst, being a constrictor, it is capable of crushing a man with ease.)

Family of 24.

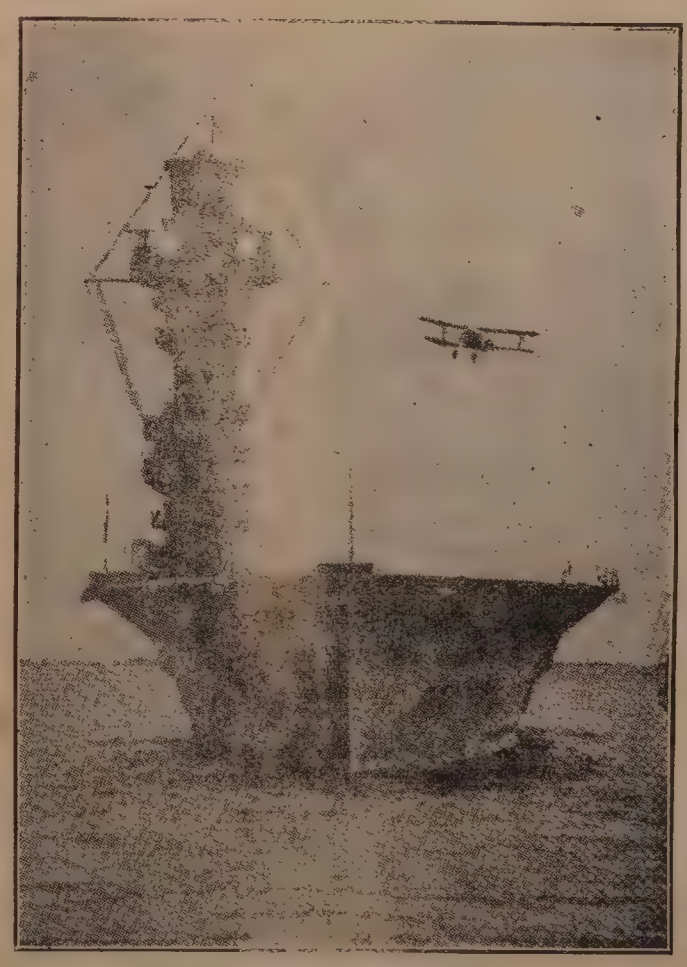
"We captured a second anaconda at the same spot, and this gave birth to 24 young ones on the way to the coast.

"The largest anaconda we encountered was fully 32ft. long, but as we had no means of dealing with a live snake of this size we killed it. We came across this one, with several others, whilst crossing the river with a cargo of pigs. The anacondas, in their eagerness to make a meal of the pigs, came alongside the canoe and craned their necks over the side. Once more we were upset, but no one was harmed."

Mr. Bergelt explained that anacondas rarely attack man unless interfered with, but he recorded an exception.

Eaten Alive.

"A mounted messenger conveying a large amount of money from one town to another had been missing for some days," he said, "A search party found his horse grazing in a clearing of the forest. Near by a huge anaconda was basking in the sun. The party killed the snake, and upon opening it they discovered the body of the unfortunate messenger, with boots, clothing and equipment intact. The skin of the actual speciment is now in a Museum."



H. M. S. HERMES

This strange-looking vessel is an aircraft carrier just constructed for the British Navy and no doubt one of the weird new craft which attacted so much notice at the recent naval review at Spithead. She is of 10,950 tons displacement, has a speed of 25 knots and carries an armament of 10 5.5-in. guns and four 4-in. anti-aircraft guns. The feature of the ship is the shifting of the superstructure and the mast to the extreme starboard side amidships to allow of a clear deck from bow to stern for aeroplanes to rise from and land on. The vessel can carry a large number of aeroplanes and is equipped with workshops. The hangers are in the hull, and the 'planes are raised to the flying deck in electric lifts. An aeroplane about to land will be observed in the photo.

OLD LONDON

The House Where Pope Bade Farewell to London

A scheme is on foot between the London County Council and the Westminster City Council to widen Berkeley-street at the total cost of £85,000. It is proposed to cut off a narrow strip of land on the western side of the thoroughfare, between Piccadilly and Lansdowne-passage, and to erect thereon a number of shops and flats. Shops and flats do not suggest anything very attractive, but they could not be worse than the dismal, dirty brick boundary of the gardens of Devonshire House. Let it go; it is one of the eyesores of London.

Berkeley-street, formerly known as Berkeley-row, boasts a respectable antiquity for it dates from 1642, when it marked the western extremity of Piccadilly. Beyond lay the open country, the western road, with plenty of mud under foot. The street, and Stratton-street also, was built by Lady Berkeley on a portion of her grounds, much to the disfavour of Evelyn, who had been consulted about the changes:—

"I went to advise and give directions about the building two streetes in Berkeley Gardens, reserving the house and as much of the garden as the breadth of the house. In the meantime I could not but deplore that sweet place (by far the most noble gardens, courts, and accommodations, stately porticoes, etc., anywhere about towne) should be so much straightened and turned into tenements."

But he finds some excuse for Lady Berkeley's action since a similar fate has overtaken the pleasaunces of Clarendon House, and the fact that these two streets increased Lady Berkeley's income by £1,000 per ann. in mere ground rents.

"To such a mad intemperance [he adds] was the age come of building about a city by far too disproportionate already to the nation."

Berkeley-street, an it would, could boast of one or two famous residents in the past. Cosway was living here when he first attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales, whose portrait he "drew in little." To a house here was carried Mr. Chaworth, after the duel with Lord Byron, the great uncle of the poet, which had resulted over a quarrel as to the best way of preserving game. Here, too, at No. 9, Pope, anxious to be near his friend Lord Burlington, came to live, and to compose his "Farewell to London."

Dear, damn'd, distracting town, farewell!
Thy fools no more I'll tease.
* * *
Why should I stay? Both parties rage;
My vixen mistress squalls;
The wits in envious feuds engage;
And Homer (damn him!) calls.
* * *
Adieu to all, but Gay alone,
Whose soul, sincere and free,
Loves all mankind, but flatters none,
And so may starve with me.

In a short time he had shaken the dust of London off his feet and had gone to live at Twickenham.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE STORY OF A CHURL

A Sermon Preached on July 20, 1924, by the Rev. A. N. Rowland in Union Church, Shanghai

"The man (Nabal) was churlish." (*1 Sam. 25.3*).

That is to say he had a certain form of bad temper. Now bad temper is a sin that denies the discipline of Christ and makes room for the devil. Temper is God's good gift to us, but like many others it is easily spoiled. It may be short or sour, fiery or gloomy, caustic or obstinate. It may break out in rage or keep smouldering on. But always it makes for mischief and demoralization, and not least the churlish kind.

"Churl" is a historic word. Being the old Saxon word for "man," it was applied by the Norman conquerors to people who did not answer to the call of chivalry. It came to signify a lack of manners and refinement, coupled with indifference to high standard and the common good. But "Time brings its revenges," and when chivalry faded away it was found that the people in charge of affairs were chiefly those who were immersed in business, captured by the "cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches." The poor have many faults, but they are not characteristically churlish. You are likeliest to find Nabal to-day among those who have possessions and pretensions, sometimes called the "nouveaux riches."

The Ways of the East.

The story of Nabal is vivid enough, but it might be misunderstood if read from a Western standpoint. David the uncrowned chief makes a requisition upon him with all politeness. But why should he give a cent to this prince of bandits however debonair? Why should a peaceful farmer be held up to ransom for his riches? It might seem then that Nabal was an ill-used man. But the truth is different.

In East and West there is a common sense of obligation to the general good in proportion to the benefit received. Society is a kind of insurance against the evils of unregulated selfishness. It secures that a man keeps what he has, and if he has much more shall be given, for which security he must make some return.

This is where East and West diverge. It is the mark of the West that rates and taxes are paid for safety and for maintenance. But in the East the method is different though the principle is the same. There is no stable government to pay officials and to guarantee security and justice. But the farmer makes his terms with power wherever he can find it and in return for protection pays in hospitality and tribute. Here is an illustration from "Fire and Sword in the Soudan."

Hospitality in Darfur.

In those troubled days that culminated in the heroic venture of Chinese Gordon, Slatin Pasha set out on a march against Sultan Harun with 200 blacks and some Turkish horsemen, when he discovered they had brought no rations. His Soudanese staff reassured him however, saying "Wherever you go in Darfur you'll find something to eat." And sure enough as they came to a village in the evening the local sheik brought them corn and a large dish of asida. Slatin says "I called up a clerk to give a receipt to serve as a voucher for the remission of taxation, but the good man declined it, saying it was not only his duty to give the corn, but that the rights of hospitality demanded it."

Such a story makes the case clear against Nabal. It was a small thing to acknowledge David's protection, seeing it might have been translated into brigandage. And Nabal becomes the type of the man who ignores his social obligations.

The Modern Churl.

Now we have all come across the Nabal type—the kind of man who puts his gains into his pocket without a word, but makes a song about meeting his obligation. He is prepared to live by the labours of others, to enjoy the benefits of economic solidarity, and the amenities of our common social life, but is staggered by the suggestion that, beyond all rates and taxes [illegible] morally in debt to the [illegible]. He lives and perhaps flourishes [illegible] good-will and credit, but sees no reason why he should contribute any of his own. He hates the pulpit to speak of these things, being anxious not to know the social bearings of the Gospel.

A man buys a plot of land, let us say, and a 100,000 neighbours come to live about it. Its value goes up a hundred-fold in consequence. Is he not indebted to the community? Not that the unearned increment should be taken from him, but if he does not use it in the public interest he deserves to lose it. Or take a case that is not touched by treatises on political economy. A lady, let us suppose, marries a man who has the art of getting on, and by reason of his standing in public or commercial life she has pretty well all she wants and a large measure of recognition and esteem as well. Is this a ground for arrogance, and does it not occur to her that by the superiority of her fortune she is the more a debtor? What she can give is not a question of charity but of justice, and should be offered with a humble heart.

Now these principles are fundamental to the Christian faith, yet there are nouveaux riches and their flunkeys who look upon them with incredulity and prefer to keep company in spirit with Nabal the churl. It only remains then to consider the consequences of this disposition as given in this old mirror of social life.

Give the Man a Chance.

(1) The first fruit of churlishness is cynicism. "Who is David," was Nabal's rejoinder. "There be many servants nowadays that break from their masters." His error lay in refusing to consider the individual, to think of David apart from a class. It was always the way with our Lord to draw the man out of the multitude, and give him a hearing, but it is the habit of the cynic to push the individual into the ruck of a class or race that rouses dislike. "Who is so and so?" "He is only one of those Germans—Niggers, Chinks"—it depends on the connexion. Or "he is one of these bloated capitalists," or "one of these aggressive working men," The Prince of this world blinds the eyes of his people so that they do not see the real situation. The fashionable lady who insists on her dress being ready by a certain day and objects to paying the bill in a reasonable time, sees nothing amiss but the tradesman's effrontery. It is so much easier to excuse ourselves than other people, and the churl soon learns to cal his creditors knaves, for we are sure to slander those we wrong. The churlish heart discounts the value of the entire human race. Even David once said that all men were liars. But he said it in his haste and confessed his sin. And certainly we need to repent of our cynicism.

The Last Dishonour.

(2) The second fruit of churlishness is isolation. Nabal was a lonely man in his household, and first with his employees who said "He is such a man of Belial that one cannot speak to him." The Bible always treats servants sympathetically, and has no use for the man who regards them as if they had no claim. The punishment of hard masters is their isolation. Lady Astor spoke a true word the other day. "Those men who have built up their businesses without any thought of those who have helped them to do so often go to their graves unhonoured and sometimes cursed." Man's greatest boon is fellowship and to lose that is worse than losing life. Such was the end of Jay Gould who moaned from under the burden of his millions, "I cannot remember ever having had a good turn done me, and I'm not surprised, for I've had to shove down every one I met."

But Nabal was divided even from his wife and that was his last dishonour. Abigail knowing from experience the perversity of her husband had to take her own line for the good and even the safety of the household. "Go and I will follow," she said to her steward, "but she told not her husband." It is dreadful when a wife has to meet churlishness with secrecy. It is the way to many a divorce before the great divide of death. Life flows between them like a cold river without a ford.

> They both walk on in their grassy places
> On either marge of the moon-lit floor,
> With the moon's own sadness in their faces
> Where joy is withered, blossom and bud.

So Abigail had the shame of saying concerning Nabal. "I pray thee regard not this man of Belial; as his name means 'fool,' so is he."

The Root of Churlishness.

I have reminded you of the ugly and hateful end of churlishness in order that we may greatly dread its obscure beginnings and watch against them. It is due to a blind absorption in one's own affairs, especially in material things. Life is mutual obligation, and if our fellows are not viewed and treated as partners and associates they come to be regarded as superfluities, inferiorities, rivals, enemies. And then a man lives in a false world as Nabal did. Against all the folly of the selfish heart stands the mind of Christ. He helps us to approach our fellows, to appreciate them. He bids his disciples stand on the threshold of other lives and say in effect.

SPEND THE BOXER MONEY ON SOMETHING PRODUCTIVE

Education Not So Much the Primary Need as Railways and Road Construction Which in Turn Will Yield Funds for Education

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Peking, July 29.

We certainly do not condemn wholesale those out-and-outers who are pressing for the whole of the remitted Boxer funds for one particular purpose, be it education or any other. But what we desire to point out is, that the greatest need relative to this money is a sense of proportion.

There is roughly the huge sum of about £70,000,000 available from Boxer sources if all the Powers follow in the wake of America and Russia. In regard to the disposal of this huge sum there is a strong section who are determined to devote it exclusively to education. They contend that education is the foundation of a nation's prosperity, and is at the present moment China's most vital need. They speak as though the whole future of the Republic depended on the immediate rushing of the whole of the nation's youth into schools. We yield to no one in the conviction that education is of paramount importance, and, if the other vital interests of the country were provided for, even the stupendous sum to be released from the Funds mentioned would not be a cent too much for education. Provided of course that the organization existed for the wisest use of the money, a matter in regard to which we venture to doubt, or that economic conditions were at present favourable.

We wish, however, to urge one or two considerations, which, in the opinion of many people qualified to know, should cause a halt and inquire if the use of the whole of the available money for education is really wise.

Roads and Railways.

The economic factor is an element which cannot be ignored in this reference. Industrial expansion as expressed in the existence of roads, rail or other is a condition *"sine qua non"* even for educational development. They are the arteries of the national organism. One consideration, which we do not remember to have seen mentioned previously, comes to our mind. Long experience in organizing schools under Government auspices enables us to speak with a certain amount of authority. There are hundreds of villages in China where private and semi-private charity has provided schools and teachers. The schools concerned are lower and higher primary, the foundation of higher grades. They remain comparatively empty, simply because economic conditions in the villages make it impossible to free the children of school age from necessary domestic and farm duties. Take one branch, the raking and scraping of grass and weeds for fuel. At least one youngster from each faimly is required for this essential work, the family pot must be kept going and the children must be employed. It is pathetic to see the competition among these youngsters and a whole day's raking and scraping only yields enough for the couple of meals to be cooked, and in winter for the k'ang which heats the house.

Impoverishment All Round.

The tragedy is, that in some of the provinces where this waste of labour is entailed there are abundant supplies of coal, but the communications are so inadequate that it cannot be put down where it is needed at cheap enough rates, and so the young people of the villages are perforce bound to the rake when they might be in school or employed in productive operations.

Take another reaction of this wasteful and needless policy. The ground is improverished by raking which pulls up those natural binders of the soil, the roots in such a way that excessive erosion during rains washes the best part of the soil into the local streams and rivers thus causing silting and consequent flood. With good roads education would be served bringing cheap fuel into the village and liberating children now required for raking. The soil would retain its rich surface properties and the danger of flood would appreciably and almost immediately be lessened.

Consider on the other hand, the multiplication of schools which would if Boxer Funds all suddenly devoted to say Higher Education, turn out teachers by the thousand but who on account of the economic disabilities just enumerated could not possibly be absorbed as quickly as they could be produced.

The same remarks apply to the excessive deforestation which is going on in many parts of China due to the struggle for fuel, and which, by cutting down young trees, deprives the country of not only soil binders but of large and numerous trees with all their possibilities for precipitating atmospheric moisture and so ensuring regular and non-torrential rainfall which, under the present conditions of deforestation, is impossible.

Economic Slavery.

It is the existence of these soil-destroying activities which by impoverishing the land that perpetuates the intense struggle existence, which in its turn makes these activities necessary. A vicious circle of economic slavery is induced. The soil capital is being wasted instead of conserved, and good roads would go far to solve the difficulty. It will be seen that those who advocate the use of Boxer money for roads are not essentially antagonistic to education, they are really more far-sighted than the out-and-outers, simply because their policy is one of proportion and thus contributes to the mutual benefit of equally insistent needs.

There is no need to enlarge on the perils of large numbers of graduated students for whom no suitable employment could immediately be found, if the production be suddenly inward. The example of India where the British Government and the larger Missionary Societies have been lavish in expenditure on education is an example we wish China to avoid. In that country education has to a large extent been proceeding more rapidly than industrial expansion and the uplift of economic levels. The result is a large body of educated but unassimilable men whose activities are turned in the direction of stirring up political strife and embarrassing the Government which has made them. Already we see the possible beginnings of a similar state of affairs in this country and to increase the danger by overproduction would be bad statesmanship.

We have already expressed the doubt of China's ability immediately and wisely to use the enormous sums to be released, assuming that other Powers will follow the example of America, Russia and England. The sum total from all sources spent on education in this country during 1923 was $59,424,567. Assuming £60,000,000 or $50,000,000, to be the sum eventually available, this would give an average addition of $50,000,000 per annum for the next 10 years over and above the present expenditure. Two things should be borne in mind in view of [illegible] figures. The organization would break down under it and there would be grave risk of waste, or [illegible] would be the temptation of indulging in an orgy of erecting expensive plants which in turn would spell augmented annual income. Supposng the money could, without waste, be immediately adapted for education then in the absence of adequate communications the economic barriers which are preventing the people from advancing so as to be able to free children for schools would still continue. If a sane and cautious policy of funding the money, or investing it so as to ensure a steady income for education is sought, what better investment could there be than in railways or roads which would provide as sound an investment as any other and at the same time assist the country to attain to the prosperity which would enable schools to be attended by children at present bound by the necessity of engaging in earning money?

Business Men in Favour.

The whole sum still unallocated could be made for a loan to be applied at once to railway construction and as the payments by the Powers came in the loan could be liquidated and the country would have a going concern freed from dividend demanding capital and the earnings would form a permanent endowment for education. This is the suggestion we put forward, and we are in a position to state that it has the support of a large section of Chinese Government officials as well as leading bankers and merchants in many parts of China. It does not introduce the discordence of pitting one set of interests against any other, but by aiming at proportion will mutually benefit at least two of China's most pressing needs, education and communications. Control of expenditure would be as easy under this scheme as under any other and the Chinese would not object to any adequate method of such control.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT

["*The children particularly enjoyed the remarkable representation of the bombing of the Houses of Parliament and of Westminster Cathedral.*"—*From an account of "the first presentation of 'the aerial attack on London,' given before an audience of 600 children at the Admiralty Theatre, Wembley Exhibition.*"]

When little Willie saw the bomb
Destroy the H.O.C.
He was (and so were Jane and Tom)
Beside himself with glee;
And when St. Paul's went up in smoke
(A very fine production)
How Willie did enjoy the joke
Implied in its destruction!

London Bridge is falling down,
To Willie's vast delight;
From Kensington to Camden Town
The fire's a splendid sight;
And when the Abbey disappeared—
A pretty swift removal—
My word, how Willie sat and cheered
To show his warm approval!

* * * * *

When little Willie bombs his aunt,
Or sets the house aflame,
For once at least the movies can't
Be saddled with the blame.
Before the Bench the lad will go;
And there to that assembly
"It wasn't films," he pipes; "oh, no—
I saw it done at Wembley."

LUCIO.

("Manchester Guardian").

THREE British sloops of war of the "Flower" class, which have been out of commission for some time, are ordered to be prepared for foreign service. The Daffodil and Heliotrope will be fitted out at Pembroke Dockyard, and the Delphinium at Sheerness. The Daffodil and Delphinium were paid off in July, 1919 and the Heliotrope in December, 1920.

A plea is being made against the extinction of the gorilla, the "next of kin and poor relation of man." The main body of gorillas inhabits the tropical forests of the Congo and is at the mercy of every "sportsman" who can secure a licence from the Belgian Government. The race of gorillas is in imminent danger of being wiped out and one contributing cause is the alliance between sportsmen and museums, though as often as not gorilla hunting is for the sport of the thing, though many regard the killing of such animals as pure murder.

MR. LI HSIEH-YANG AND THE SUMMER PALACE

Chinese M.P.'s Unfounded Attack on the Emperor: A Slander Exposed

BY R. F. JOHNSTON

(Tutor to H. M. the Ching Emperor).

The Chinese newspapers of July 23, 1924, published a series of Five Questions addressed to Government by Mr. Li Hsieh-yang, a member of the House of Representatives in Peking, on the subject of various rumours which have been circulating recently regarding innovations at the Summer Palace. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Li made certain charges of a very serious nature against the Manchu Emperor and also against myself. These charges were admittedly made on a basis of mere rumour, yet it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Li that he should first have ascertained whether the rumours were true before denouncing the Manchu Emperor and his English Tutor on the strength of them. No English translation of Mr. Li's questions, as far as I am aware, has yet appeared in the foreign press, hence it is on the Chinese oriyinal that I base my own remarks. But even if foreign editors treat Mr. Li's questions with the contempt they deserve, the letters which I have received from foreign newspaper correspondents and others during the past few days show that the questions have not escaped the attention of foreigners who can read Chinese. Moreover, it is evident that a good deal of misunderstanding exists in foreign circles regarding what is actually being done at the Summer Palace, and it seems desirable that this misunderstanding should be cleared up. For these reasons I have drawn up the following memorandum, which not only embodies the general purport of Mr. Li's questions and my own replies to them, but also contains a detailed account of present conditions at the Summer Palace and the steps which are now being taken to alter them.

Mr. Li prefaces his first question with a reference to newspaper reports that the Summer Palace is being converted into a commercial emporium, under the direction of the Manchu Emperor's English Tutor. Tenders are being received for the lease of lands and premises, with a view to the establishment of various commercial enterprises, such as five foreign restaurants, five Chinese restaurants, two photographic studios, 10 tea-houses, public baths, a recreation ground, and four residential hotels outside the walls. He declares that in dealing with the Summer Palace in the way described, the Manchu Emperor has violated the terms of the Abdication Agreement, which designated the Summer Palace as the Emperor's place of residence. He asks whether the Government sanctioned his action, and whether it authorized General Nieh Hsieh-fan to surrender control of the Summer Palace to the Imperial House.

An Untrue Insinuation.

The obvious answer to this question is that the Government did not sanction any violation of the terms of the Abdication Agreement and that no such violation has been perpetrated. Nor did the Government authorize General Nieh to surrender his control of the Summer Palace, because its administration was never in his hands and he had therefore nothing to surrender. The Summer Palace is part of the private property of the Manchu Imperial House and no attempt has ever been made by the Republican Government, or any of its responsible officers, to deny the right of the Imperial House to administer the property in any way it thinks fit.

In his second question, Mr. Li asks whether the Government approves of the Manchu Emperor breaking the terms of the Abdication Agreement by turning the Summer Palace into a commercial emporium.

I suggest, as a fitting answer, that as the Emperor has no intention of transforming the Palace into a commercial emporium, it is unnecessary to consider what the attitude of the Government would be in such a contingency. It may be added, however, that the Government could hardly legitimately interfere, if the Imperial family, besides using the Palace as a temporary or permanent place of residence, were to develop some of its commercial possibilities. That the Government has no objection in principle to the commercial development of imperial properties is clear to anyone who is acquainted with the present condition of Hsiang Shan (the "Hunting Park") and T'ang Shan, both of which properties have been leased by the Imperial House to persons who are or were high officials of the Government itself, and have been commercialized by those officials on a very considerable scale. So far as I am aware, neither Mr. Li nor anyone else has raised any objection to the erection of hotels and dwelling-houses by Republican officials in the leased properties, though on aesthetic grounds their protests would have received the ready support of all Chinese and foreigners who realize how terribly the natural beauty of those parks has been sacrificed to the interests of commercial exploitation.

Base and Cowardly.

In his third question, Mr. Li asks whether the Government is willing to acquiesce in a commercial development of the Summer Palace which by increasing the financial power of the Manchu Emperor may bring upon the country the calamity of a monarchic restoration.

Before I proceed to reply to this question, I cannot refrain from drawing attention to the base and cowardly insinuation that if the Manchu Emperor possessed the necessary financial power, he would, in defiance of the will of the people of China, attempt to restore the monarchy. I can only suppose that Mr. Li is judging the Manchu Emperor by the standard of his own nature, and is vividly conscious that if he himself were in the Manchu Emperor's place, and had gold enough, he would not hesitate to buy his way back to the throne.

But perhaps we should not pay Mr. Li the poor compliment of taking seriously his suggestion that an income derived from the commercial exploitation of the Summer Palace could provide the Manchu Emperor with the necessary financial basis for a movement aimed at the overthrow of the Chinese Republic. Mr. Li's faith in the stability of Republican institutions in China would be weak indeed if he honestly feared they could be endangered or overthrown through the instrumentality of a financial power based on the sale of tea, fish, lemonade and picture-postcards at the Summer Palace, or even on the profits of a dozen hotels and restaurants. In sober fact, there is just a hope that by carrying out various much-needed and long overdue reforms in the administration of the Palace estate, and by a reasonable development of existing sources of income (a development which will by no means ruin the Palace as a place of residence for an Emperor), those in charge of the property may with difficulty succeed in making it self-supporting. Even then it is to be feared that there will be little or no surplus left out of which to pay for the adequate upkeep of the buildings, many of which, through unavoidable neglect, are already beginning to show signs of decay.

An Uncalled for Charge.

I hope Mr. Li's anxiety (if he spoke seriously and not in jest) about the possibility of the surplus revenues of the Summer Palace being used to destroy the Republic, will now be set at rest. His question is, however, accompanied by some comments which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. He makes a charge (wholly uncalled-for and out of place) against the Manchu Emperor of being in wrongful occupation of the Imperial Palaces in Peking, and asks how long this state of things is going to be tolerated. He seems to imply that the Emperor is maintaining himself in those Palaces in defiance of the efforts of the Republican Government to turn him out. Here again it is difficult to believe that Mr. Li can be serious. Has he such a mean opinion of his Government's sense of public duty, or of its power and prestige, that he believes it capable of tamely acquiescing in an act of usurpation by a defenceless boy, who in spite of his empty title of Emperor is without financial, military or political resources, and whose person and liberty are wholly at that Government's disposal? How can the Manchu Emperor be said to be a defiant usurper of a "Forbidden City" from which he could be ejected at an hour's notice by a single police constable armed with a warrant from President or Cabinet?

Mr. Li makes another quaint comment, to the effect that if the Summer Palace is provided with popular attractions, the Chinese people will gradually forget the circumstances in which it was originally built,—that it was erected out of naval funds, and therefore stands, and should always stand, as a memorial of one of the most ignominious episodes in modern Chinese history, her disastrous defeat, 30 years ago, at the hands of Japan. Mr. Li is apparently one of those foolishly ignorant persons who believe that if naval funds had not been diverted to the construction of the Summer Palace, China's navy would have been strong enough to defeat that of Japan. China's naval and military weakness at the time of the China-Japan war was due to many causes, some of them dating from a period long anterior to the time of the late Empress Dowager. I am far from wishing to suggest that China's collapse was not partly, indeed very largely, due to the incapacity, corruption, ignorance and folly of the Court during the closing decades of Manchu rule; what I wish to emphasize is simply this, that the construction (or rather reconstruction) of the Summer Palace was only a minor and relatively unimportant cause of China's defeat. Had that Palace never been rebuilt, had the best possible use been made of all the funds at the disposal of the Naval Board, the war might have lasted a few days or a few weeks longer, but the end would have been the same. In that case China to-day would have had nothing to show for her increased expenditure at that time. A larger number of her warships would now be rotting at the bottom of the sea, and there would have been no Summer Palace to delight the eyes and refresh the minds of countless Chinese and foreign visitors.

The Attack on Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Li may have been indulging in somewhat elephantine pleasantries when he constructed his third question with its irrelevant addenda, but he can hardly plead a similar excuse for the terms of his fourth. This question embodies an extremely grave charge against myself. He has "heard" that I make a grossly improper use of my position as Tutor to the Manchu Emperor by encouraging him in various unlawful activities, and by inciting him to work for a restoration. Mr. Li asks whether anything of these unholy doings has come to the ears of the Government. Whatever the official answer to this question may be, I hope the Government will call upon Mr. Li to produce the evidence upon which he bases this scandalous and lying accusation. If the Government on its own initiative takes no steps in this direction, I trust His Britannic Majesty's Minister will request it to do so. If it were proved that I, a British subject, were or had been engaged in fomenting a political revolution in China, the lightest punishment that could befall me would be my immediate expulsion from Chinese soil; nor would the British Government think it necessary to delay action until it had received from the Chinese Foreign Office an official request for my deportation. On the other hand, if Mr. Li fails to produce any evidence that I have been guilty of so gross a misuse of my position and opportunities in the Forbidden City, I hope it is not improper to suggest that the Chinese Government should call upon him to offer me a public apology for his baseless insinuation or accusation. If he is a gentleman, he will, as a matter of course, offer that apology without waiting to be called upon to do so. He will also be most anxious, if he is a gentleman, to offer his deepest apologies to the Manchu Emperor for suggesting that His Majesty is willing to employ as his Tutor a foreigner who seeks to involve him in dangerous political intrigues.

An Anti-British Motive.

I fear there is reason to believe that this question of Mr. Li's was deliberately framed with a view to stirring up anti-British sentiment in China, for he laboriously drags into it a reference to alleged British encroachments or usurpations in Tibet. Apparently my suspected attempts to foment a new Chinese revolution under the nominal leadership of the Manchu Emperor are connected in some mysterious way with deep-laid British schemes to reduce China to the same sort of vassalage to which British guile is supposed already to have reduced Tibet. Mr. Li's wild statements about matters of which he evidently knows very little suggest to me the whimsical notion of a Dalai Lama and a Manchu Emperor wriggling together like two Summer Palace fishes in a close-meshed net of British intrigue. I suppose Mr. Li regards me as a wicked instrument of a malevolent Government in the carrying out of sinister schemes whereby Peking and Lhasa are to be chained together and made to drag the chariot of British imperialism over a roadway strewn with the writhing bodies of Chinese and Tibetan slaves. Anti-foreign agitators are at liberty to make what use they like of these pleasing pictures, which if handled by a skilled draughtsman, and judiciously displayed, might prove very effective in rousing the patriotic indignation of the ignorant masses of China against the horrors and manifold iniquities of Western Imperialism.

In his fifth and final question, Mr. Li wants to know whether the blame for the Emperor's alleged commercial exploitation of the Summer Palace should be borne by General Nieh Hsien-fan or is accepted by the Government. He declares that the Manchu Emperor has forfeited his right to the Summer Palace because the Abdication Agreement designated it as his ultimate place of residence and he has failed to make use of it as such.

Even if it were true that the Emperor intended to turn the Palace into a thriving centre of commerce and industry it is more than doubtful, as I have already pointed out, whether the Government would have the right to forbid him to do so. In any case, the Government could not honourably use this as a pretext for confiscating the place: the most it could legitimately do would be to inform the Imperial Household of its reasons for objecting to the proposed commercializing schemes and request it to devise other means of meeting the expenses of maintenance. One such means, obviously, by which those expenses might be met would be by inducing the Government to pay at least a small fraction of the millions of dollars which it now owes the Imperial House under that very Abdication Agreement of which Mr. Li has unexpectedly constituted himself so eager and zealous a champion.

The obvious answer, then, to Mr. Li's final question is that no blame whatsoever attaches either to the Government or to General Nieh for what is now taking place at the Summer Palace, and that no wrong, injustice or breach of contract has been committed either by the Manchu Emperor himself or by those who are responsible under him for its administration.

The Actual Facts.

Having dealt with Mr. Li's questions to the best of my ability, I will now, as briefly as possible, indicate the actual facts which have been so grossly distorted as to give rise to the absurd rumours that the Summer Palace was to be converted into a hive of commercial activity.

Let me first mention the existing sources of revenue. As all visitors to the Palace are aware, there is a charge of $1.20 admission. Though many thousands of people of different nationalities visit the Palace every year, the income from this source is far less than it should be, for more than a third of the proceeds are paid to certain departments of Government for the upkeep of the road from Peking to the Summer Palace and for the services of a military guard. Moreover, multitudes of persons (sometimes more than 2,000 in a single month) are admitted free, on the strength of "introductions" from various influential military and other officials. Personally I should like to see the price of admission-tickets materially reduced, so that the Palace grounds might be visited by those thousands of Chinese residents in Peking to whom $1.20 is a prohibitive fee. No such reduction, however, can be effected without the friendly co-operation of the military authorities who now take so large a proportion of the present proceeds; and perhaps Mr. Li and his Parliamentary friends, who apparently object to the Manchu House making an effort to popularize the Palace, would find my suggestion too democratic for Republican China.

To proceed with our enumeration of sources of income. A small additional revenue is obtained from admission-fees to the Jade Spring Park, which is under the same management, and to a few buildings and gardens within the Summer Palace grounds which are not always or necessarily open to the general public. Tea and light refreshments are sold in various pavilions and appropriate resting-places, and a small proportion of the proceeds reaches the Palace coffers under a clumsy and unsatisfactory system which admits of serious leakages. Under similar unsatisfactory systems, the Palace derives a few dollars from the sale of tickets for boating on the lake and from the fees payable to semi-official guides.

Heavy Annual Deficit.

Outside the Palace walls are a number of houses which were formerly occupied by persons employed in and about the Palace. Of these, some are empty and are falling into decay; others are rented at ridiculously low rates which barely repay the cost of upkeep. Some houses are occupied by military officers of the Republic who pay no rents at all on the plea that for months past they have received no pay from the Government that employs them. Small rents are received (or rather should be received) from certain rice-fields and other farm-lands in the vicinity of the Palace, and rent is also payable (but has not been actually paid for six years) in respect of a soda-water factory in the Jade Spring Park. The whole revenue of the Summer Palace and its adjacent properties is far below what is required for upkeep and repairs, and there is a heavy annual deficit which has to be made good out of the impoverished exchequer of the Imperial Household.

The Reforms in View.

The reforms which are now being initiated amount, at the outset, to little more than the reorganization of existing income-producing arrangements and the adoption of some Western methods for the stoppage of leakages and the elimination of "squeeze." An attempt is being made to collect arrears of rent, though it is to be feared that in most cases the attempt will be unsuccessful. (It would take a long time to explain why this is so, but the main trouble comes from the lack of proper supervision and incompetent management in the past.) Boating on the lake is to be re-organized, and the four clumsy ferry-boats which now constitute the lake-fleet will be supplemented by a few light craft of foreign design, such as sculling-boats and canoes. Some of the beautiful state house-boats used in the Empress-Dowager's time will be repaired and made available for the use of Chinese and foreign visitors. Guides will be properly trained and will be strictly prohibited from making exorbitant demands, as heretofore, on the visitors who employ them. A Complaint and Suggestion Book will be provided. The space in front of the Palace gates has been cleared of the hordes of dirty and greedy hucksters and self-appointed guides who till lately infested it. The service of light refreshments will be continued, but will be re-organized under efficient management, so that visitors may count on being properly and courteously served under clean and attractive conditions. The rights of rearing fish have been leased to a Chinese expert (not to a foreigner, as certain newspapers falsely alleged) who will be responsible for checking manifold abuses such as the theft and illicit sale of fish by Palace employees and their confederates outside. A Chinese firm of photographers has been granted the exclusive right of taking and selling professional photographs in

the Palace grounds, in return for which he pays a reasonable quarterly fee. The only innovation here consists in the fact that the privileged photographer will in future pay his fee direct to the Palace treasury instead of to Palace servants. Amateur photographers will not be hampered or restricted in any way. Arrangements have been practically completed for lending an empty building (never used as a dwelling-place) to a well-known Chinese firm of caterers, whose function it will be to provide visitors with good Chinese and foreign food, at reasonable prices. Hitherto there has been no place either inside or outside the Palace grounds where visitors could get lunch. This has always been felt to be a serious inconvenience, for the Palace and its grounds are very extensive, and it is impossible to explore them all during the few hours that elapse between one ordinary meal-hour and the next. When Mr. Li pays his next visit to the Summer Palace I do not think he will complain if he finds that there is one place (not ten, as his facetious newspaper told him) where he can satisfy the pangs of a healthy hunger.

Figments of Imagination.

As to the other new features mentioned in the Chinese papers in which Mr. Li places so naive a trust—the ten tea-houses, the baths, the recreation-ground, the four hotels and theatre at the palace gates, and such-like—I can only assure him that they are, and will probably remain, figments of the journalistic imagination. I am personally of opinion that there is room for one small hotel outside the Palace walls, close to the main road, but no steps to establish one there will be taken without the full knowledge and concurrence of the local civil and military authorities, especially in view of the proximity of military barracks and two large educational institutions. It has also been suggested that a small country hotel, for visitors to the Western Hills, might with advantage be established in the charming grounds of the Jade Spring Park, but in view of the lack of suitable accommodation there, this also is a projcet that must for the present remain in abeyance. Meanwhile, we have now under consideration the applications of a Cabinet Minister and two other well-known Chinese gentlemen for the lease of residential building sites within the Jade Spring grounds, and provided they will undertake to erect no foreign or semi-foreign monstrosities, it is probable that their applications will be granted. Perhaps Mr. Li will raise objections to this on the ground that the Manchu Emperor's financial position will thereby be improved to the extent of a few hundred dollars a year, and that he may use the money for plotting against the State. If so, now is the time for him to speak.

A Few Questions in Return.

Mr. Li Hsieh-yang, as the records of his Parliamentary career show, is very fond of asking questions. I wonder whether he is equally fond of answering them! In the hope that such is the case, I venture to propound five questions which I hope he will see his way to answer at his convenience. I am well aware that he is in a position to ignore the questions of a mere foreigner, who lacks Parliamentary privileges. Still, there are many people, Chinese and foreign, including some members of Parliament, who would be glad to have from him clear and unambiguous replies to these simple questions of mine, and I hope he will not refuse to answer them merely because he is under no obligation to do so. In the case of his own five questions, he required the Government to reply within three days. I should not dream of following his example by imposing a time-limit, though I trust his answer will be forthcoming without unnecessary delay.

1.—In his questions, Mr. Li more than once accuses the Manchu Emperor of breaking the Abdication Agreement. May we assume from this that Mr. Li regards the Agreement as still in force? It should not be necessary to ask this question, but in view of some of the curious assertions and statements made by him in a recent newspaper controversy, his attitude towards the Agreement is, to say the least, an ambiguous one. He has certainly conveyed the impression to a good many people that in his opinion the Agreement ceased to be valid several years ago. Now, apparently, he has changed his mind, recognizes its validity, and has become its champion. Is this so? Or does he merely recognize its validity when it happens to suit the purpose which he has in view at any particular moment?

2.—If Mr. Li regards the Agreement as a mere "scrap of paper" which has lost its force or never had any, on what grounds does he arraign the Emperor on a charge of violating its terms? Mr. Li's accusations against the Emperor are explicitly based on the latter's alleged infringement of those terms. How can anyone violate an agreement that does not exist? Surely it is not Mr. Li's contention that the Abdication Agreement, though not binding on the Republic, is still strictly binding on the Emperor?

3.—If Mr. Li admits that the Agreement is still binding, and binding on both parties, is he prepared to assert that the Republican Government has never transgressed its terms in any particular? If he admits (as unfortunately he must) that the Republican Government has failed in certain respects to fulfil all the obligations towards the Imperial House which it undertook in that Agreement, why does he aim his charges of breach of contract against the Emperor alone?

Mr. Li's Gross Contempt.

4.—Though Mr. Li is filled with indignation at what he conceives to be breaches of the Abdication Agreement by the Manchu Emperor, he seems to be curiously oblivious of the fact that he himself is consistently guilty of treating that Agreement with the grossest contempt. This is strangely inconsistent conduct for one who has become its self-appointed champion. As he is well aware, it was specially provided in the Agreement that the Emperor was to be treated by the Republican Government with all the respect that it would accord to the sovereign of a foreign State on Chinese soil, and that he was to retain his full imperial title indefinitely. These particular stipulations (whatever may be said of others) the Republican Government has never failed to observe to the best of its ability. In the Chinese journalistic world, the usage of the various newspapers is apt to follow their political affiliations. Some papers clearly take the civilized view that staunch Republican principles are not incompatible with courtesy, and always refer to the Emperor and the Imperial House in terms which besides being respectful have the additional advantage of being legally and technically correct. In their columns, the Emperor is described as *Ch'ing Ti*, of which the nearest and most convenient English rendering is "Manchu Emperor." Other papers, owned by political factions or interests whose view seems to be that in this glorious and emancipated age of liberty, equality and fraternity (or perhaps I should say "comradeship") all honorary appellations and distinctions of rank must be scrupulously ignored by every good democrat, take evident pleasure in referring to the Emperor with deliberate discourtesy. In the case of the foreign newspapers, the inconsistencies of their references to the Manchu Emperor are probably due, in most cases, to sheer ignorance. For many years they usually spoke of him as "The Boy Emperor" and "The Young Emperor," terms which in themselves are inoffensive enough but necessarily lose their appositeness with the passing years. Well-informed correspondents now usually write correctly of "the Manchu Emperor;" but even important organs such as the "North-China Daily News," and the "Peking and Tientsin Times" still often use the technically incorrect term "Ex-Emperor." This, I suppose, is mainly due to the fact that in Europe we have had no experience of a sovereign who after abdication or dethronement still retains, with the express concurrence of the revolutionary Government which displaced him, the legal right to the title of King or Emperor. But the fact that there is no European precedent does not justify Western newspapers in ignoring the peculiar arrangement whereby the Manchu Emperor retains the full imperial title though without a vestige of imperial authority in the State. We may disapprove of the arrangement or we may laugh at it, but there is no justification for refusing to recognize its existence and its legal sanction.

A Studied Rudeness.

Now in view of the general tone of Mr. Li Hsieh-yang's persistent attacks on the Manchu Emperor and Imperial Family, which certainly give the impression that he is actuated by other motives than a pure and disinterested zeal for the public good and the triumph of right and justice, we shall hardly expect to find him going out of his way to treat the nineteen-year-old Emperor with anything remotely resembling chivalrous courtesy; but in view of his position as a member of the Legislature he should at least aim at scrupulous accuracy in his phraseology where legal niceties are concerned, and especially when, from his place in the House, he is addressing questions to the Executive. Nevertheless, Mr. Li not only studiously ignores the Emperor's right to the imperial title but constantly refers to him by his personal name, a practice which, as all Chinese and many foreigners well know, is a very grave breach of decorum. I am surprised that the Government, which as I have said is always careful to refer to the Manchu Emperor in proper terms, has not long ago pointed out to him that in addressing questions to the Government on matters connected with the Manchu Emperor he should be careful to refer to him in the terms which the Government itself recognizes as legal and correct. If Mr. Li refused to take the hint, the Government would be fully justified in declining to answer his questions until they were couched in the proper language. Will Mr. Li now be good enough to explain how it is that while he sternly rebukes the Manchu Emperor for alleged breaches of the Abdication Agreement, he himself regularly treats at least one of its clauses with studied contempt?

Fatuous Tittle Tattle.

5.—My last question is a very simple one. Will Mr. Li tell us whether he took any steps to ascertain the accuracy of the newspaper stories on which he based his charges against the Manchu Emperor with regard to the Summer Palace? If not, is he so simple-minded and lacking in worldly wisdom as to accept all newspaper tattle at its face-value? If he is, I can call his attention to a recent newspaper paragraph which surely would have provided excellent material for another Parliamentary question. Within the last few weeks it has been stated in many Chinese newspapers that the Manchu Emperor called at my private residence in Peking, for the purpose of discussing with me in private the question of his going abroad. In the Chinese section of the "Far Eastern Times" the paragraph was headed "Hsuan T'ung secretly plots to go abroad" (宣統密謀出洋): and in the English section of the same paper (July 21st) the following remarks appeared: "The latest report is that the boy Emperor has been for two days closeted with Mr. Johnston in the latter's house.....working out a plan to facilitate the boy Emperor's departure abroad, on which his heart is set."

Now the true facts of the case are that on July 16 last the Manchu Emperor, accompanied by his father-in-law, did me the honour of calling upon me, and remained at my house about 20 minutes, during which time not a single word was spoken by the Emperor or myself or anyone else on the subject of a visit to foreign lands. Let us observe how this single brief visit has become the basis for a statement that the Emperor was "for two days closeted" with me in my house. The statement that the purpose of the visit was to hold a secret discussion regarding an alleged desire of the Emperor to visit foreign countries was a pure invention. It was also a singularly fatuous invention, for it implies a belief that in order to hold a secret conference with me it would be necessary for the Emperor to visit me at my private house, in spite of the fact that in the Forbidden City I see His Majesty alone nearly every day. Further, the reader is allowed to assume that the Manchu Emperor's attempt to hold a private discussion with me in my house was foiled by journalistic enterprise: otherwise, how could the subject of our alleged secret plotting have got so speedily into the papers? Evidently the walls of my house are well provided with ears. The basis of truth that the story contains is, then, a very slender one; but that, presumably, would not have deterred Mr. Li from making it a subject for Governmental enquiry if it had come to his notice. He seems to have missed a great opportunity.

Truth Quite Easy to Learn.

I fully admit that it is often so difficult for private individuals to ascertain the truth or falsity of newspaper statements that it is necessary, when important interests or issues are involved, to appeal to Government to institute inquiries and communicate the results to an anxious public. But in the case of Mr. Li's question about the Summer Palace, no such difficulty existed. The Summer Palace is situated only a few miles from Peking and can be reached by motor-car in half an hour. Had he come direct to the Palace (it would have occupied less time than it took him to indite his questions, and would have given him a delightful respite from his arduous and disinterested Parliamentary labours), he would have been promptly admitted and (I hope) treated with courtesy and consideration. Another half hour spent in the Palace grounds would have convinced him that he might save himself the trouble of asking unnecessary questions in the House. I hope that if in future he finds himself in any perplexity about what is being done at the Summer Palace he will not hesitate to adopt my suggestion and come straight to those who can give him all the information that he can reasonably require. Should I still be in administrative charge of the Palace when he comes, I hope he will condescend to consider himself my guest; and though I shall be unable to offer him the choice between the bills of fare of ten restaurants, I trust he will have every reason to be satisfied with the culinary capabilities of one.

R. F. JOHNSTON.
The Summer Palace,
July 27, 1924.

POETS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

An Introduction to De La Mare

BY LEWIS CHASE.

The author of this article is a recognized authority on modern poetry and has lately been giving a fascinating series of lectures on the subject at St. John's University, Jessfield.

Mr. Walter De la Mare is Huguenot on the father's side, Scottish on the mother's, and as he adds, "English on the others," He was born in Kent, in the southeastern part of England, in April 1873. For many years he "worked in the City," which vaguely means that he earned his livelihood uncongenially in one form of business or another.

For a long time, however, he has been intimately associated with the writing life of London, in such capacities as reader and literary advisor to publishing houses, and as occasional and staff contributor to all sorts of periodicals from daily newspapers to quarterly reviews. No one is better informed on the newest books dealing with letters than he, a fact which is taken advantage of by the "Edinburgh Review," for which he does a regular article on current literature,) by the Westminster Gazette," and by the Literary Supplement of "The Times," for which he is a "leader writer." Much of this "stuff" is frankly journalistic, composed for a day and a day only, but its author is regarded in Britain not only as more than a mere journalist, but as being, indeed, one of the best literary critics of the decade. It is high time that the best of his work in this kind should be put between covers. It was doubtless in recognition of his critical ability that he was appointed to one of the honorary professorships of the Royal Society of Literature and to membership in the Academic Committee (the recently founded British counterpart of the French Academy). He has written a play or two, short stories and novels, and since it is primarily as a poet that his fame seems to be spreading, especially in America, it seems curious that his prose book, "The Return," should bring forth his first official recognition, as it were, for "style and promise." I refer to the bestowal upon him, the first year of its establishment, of the prize offered by Prince Edmond de Polignac. Later recipients of this honour were Messrs. John Masefield, James Stephens, and Ralph Hodgson.

I once asked Mr. Hodgson if he were ever going to write a long poem. He replied that he feared that he might never write a good long poem. I then asked, "Why not?" He said, in effect, that he had not known early enough Walter De la Mare, who might have shown him how to do it,—De la Mare, with his training and technique. It is in itself no mean tribute to the poet of "The Listeners" that the poet of "The Bull" should thus by implication allude to him as his master, but it is a significant indication of the respect amounting to deference in which Mr. De la Mare is held by his fellow-craftsmen. There is, I believe, none of the younger poets whose circle of admirers is quite so choice. I refer not only to the professional critics many of whom are in surprising accord in this matter; but to that larger number of amateurs, of lovers, (though still not large enough) to whom certain notes particularly appeal, and whose approach to poetry in general is marked by sensitive discrimination.

The reviewer for the "Spectator" says that "The Listeners" is full of many notes. Sometimes he writes little apologues instinct with tender simplicity. Again he follows the old fairy magic, with the richness of fancy we have known before in his work. "The Dwelling Place" and "Ages Ago" show this side of his talent. But [illegible] quality is his wistfulness, his sense of the things not [illegible] ness that the glowing world is a thin cloak which hides the greater verities. According to Mr. D. Figgis there is scarcely [illegible] whose poems leave [illegible] impression on [illegible] De la Mare's. Delicately wrought, exquisitely carved, there [illegible] of words in them, [illegible] so seldom is, part [illegible] inspiration that seldom fails. In the opinion of Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mr. De la Mare is one of the two living poets who has "magic."

The following are some selections from the the work of De la Mare.

[FROM "THE LISTENERS."]

EXILE.

Had the gods loved me I had lain
Where darnel is, and thorn,
And the wild [illegible] nightlong strain
Trembles in bows forlorn.

Nay, but they loved [illegible]; and I
Must needs a stranger be,
Whose every exiled [illegible]
Aches with their memory.

DREAMS.

Be gentle, O hands of a [illegible]
Be true: like a shadow [illegible]
In the starry dark [illegible]
Are your eyes to me.

But words are shallow, [illegible]
Dreams fade that the [illegible]
And youth fades out [illegible]
In the dark eyes [illegible]

What can a tired [illegible]
Which the wise of [illegible]
dumb?
Save to the lonely [illegible] child.
'Return again, [illegible]

BE ANGRY NOW NO MORE.

Be angry now no more!
If I have grieved thee—if
Thy kindness, mine before,
No hope may now restore:
Only forgive, forgive!

If still resentment burns
In thy cold breast, oh if
No more to pity turns,
No more, once tender, yearns
Thy love: oh yet forgive!

Ask of the winter rain
June's withered rose again:
Ask grace of the salt sea:
She will not answer thee.
God would ten times have shriven
A heart so riven;
In her cold care should be
Still unforgiven.

NOD.

Softly along the road of evening,
In twilight dim with rose,
Wrinkled with age, and drenched with dew
Old Nod, the shepherd, goes.

His drowsy flock streams on before him,
Their fleeces charged with gold,
Where the sun's last beam leans low
On Nod the shepherd's fold.

The hedge is quick and green with briar,
From their sand the cronies creep;
And all the birds that fly in heaven
Flock singing home to sleep.

His lambs outnumber a noon's roses,
Yet, when night's shadows fall,
His blind old sheep-dog, Slumber-soon,
Misses not one of all.

Its are the quiet steeps of dreamland,
The waters of no-more-pain,
His ram's bell rings 'neath an arch of stars,
'Rest, rest, and rest again.'

[From "Songs of Childhood."]

ENVOY.

Child, do you love the flower
Ashine with colour and dew
Lighting its transient hour?
So I love you.

The lambs in the mead are at play,
Neath a hurdle the shepherd's asleep,
From height to height of the day
The sunbeams sweep.

Evening will come. And alone
The dreamer the dark will beguile;
All the world will be gone
For a dream's brief while.

Then I shall be old; and away;
And you, with sad joy in your eyes,
Will brood over children at play
With as loveful surmise.

[From "The Listeners."]

THE LISTENERS.

'Is there anybody there?' said the Traveller,
Knocking on the moonlit door;
And his horse in the silence champed the grasses
Of the forest's ferry floor:
And a bird flew up out of the turret,
Above the Traveller's head:
And he smote upon the door, again a second time;
'Is there anybody there?' he said.
But no one descended to the Traveller;
No head from the leaf-fringed sill
Leaned over and looked into his grey eyes,
Where he stood perplexed and still.
But only a host of phantom listeners
That dwelt in the lone house then
Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight
To that voice from the world of men:
Stood thronging the faint moonbeams on the dark stair,
That goes down to the empty hall,
Hearkening in an air stirred and shaken
By the lonely Traveller's call.
And he felt in his heart their strangeness,
Their stillness answering his cry,
While his horse moved, cropping the dark turf,
'Neath the starred and leafy sky;
For he suddenly smote on the door, even
Louder, and lifted his head:—
'Tell them I came, and no one answered,
That I kept my word,' he said.
Never the least stir made the listeners,
Though every word he spake
Fell echoing through the shadowiness of the still house
From the one man left awake:
Ay, they heard his foot upon the stirrup,
And the sound of iron on stone,
And how the silence surged softly backward,

The city of Durban, recently celebrated its centenary. It was on June 26 and 27, 1824, that Lieutenant Farewell, R. N., and Messrs. Cane and Ogle reached Natal from Capetown, and made their abode close to the site of the present Town Hall of Durban. Eleven years after the arrival of the first settlers, Capt. Allen Gardiner appeared on the scene. He had come out from England to the missionary work amongst the Zulus; but, being refused permission to live in Zululand, he decided to comply with the request of the setters at Port Natal, or the Bay of Natal, as it was then variously known, and to live there, choosing as his home the top of the ridge, overlooking the bay, at the junction of the present St. Thomas and Ridge Roads. This he called Berea, and the name has since been extended to the whole of the upper residential portion of the town. In the same year, 1835, he called a meeting of the settlers, who then numbered no more than 30, at which it was decided to lay out a township and to call it Durban in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the then Governor of the Cape. That was really the beginning of the present great city. It was not until 1854, however, that the municipality was formed. At that time the rateable value of the town was £4,487. It is now £17,409,696. The population of the city is about 150,000.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

I.—On the Choice of a Camera

By R. V. Dent.

This series of brief articles is expressly written for the amateur photographer who wants to secure good pictures—almost always of the "record" variety—but who has neither the inclination nor the time to devote to the necessary study of the various sciences employed to produce one of the most marvellous things within the power of man—a photograph.

Therefore throughout this series no attempt will be made to go deeply into the subject of photography nor will technical explanations or masses of formulae be given; they can be had wholesale from text-books and every packet of films and papers gives the best formulae for their use. We shall drive straight to our goal—the accomplishment of 95 successful pictures from each 100 films exposed by the camera-user who knows little beyond the fact that exposure to light of a sensitive film behind a lens in a light-tight box results in a photographic negative of whatever was in front of that lens provided the focus was right, the quantity of light permitted to pass through the lens neither too little nor excessive, and the latent image thus impressed on the film subsequently developed.

In short, we are writing for those who press the button and get others to do the rest. Though no button-pressers can ever consistently maintain the quality of results reached by the serious workers who are thoroughly acquainted with the artistic, technical, optical, and chemical side of photography and who have been through the mill, yet the quality of work that is frequently done by camera-users with almost no technical knowledge is a proof that for ordinary amateur snap-shotting a little knowledge helps a great deal and is very useful.

These few words are to encourage the tyro and disarm the formidable criticism of our local experts who may think we skim too lightly over the surface.

The majority of our readers own one or more cameras. All should know the capabilities and the limitations of their instrument for in this knowledge lies their power.

There are innumerable different cameras designed for different purposes, but fundamentally a camera is nothing more than a light-tight box fitted with a lens, with various means of allowing light to pass through that lens. All types have their advantages and drawbacks. For the tourist and snapshotter there can be no question that the folding roll-film type specially designed for their use, quarter-plate (3¼ by 4¼) size with a good moderately-fast lens and a fully-speeded between-the-lens shutter is the best choice they can make.

To explain in detail precisely why this is the most suitable instrument would take pages; briefly, the type is amongst the simplest to use, the expense of operation is very moderate, and roll-film is almost a necessity to the amateur without a dark-room and has the inestimable advantages to him of being daylight-loading and obtainable almost everywhere. To the worker that cares to develop his own films they are the only film-medium that can be conveniently developed in daylight. Such a camera is light in weight and can be carried all day without fatigue, especially in a case. If a camera becomes a nuisance it is apt to be left at home. The quarter-plate size is recommended as being large enough to give contact same-size prints which are worth looking at without enlargement and can be enlarged to almost any extent. Buy the very best lens you can afford, but do not think that because it has to be a cheaper quality it will be no good. Not so—your limitations are greater, but except for fineness of definition and slight curvature with consequent shortcomings for enlarging, such lenses can do very satisfactory work.

A moderately fast lens means a lens with a maximum aperture of about (Anastigmat) F 6.3 or F. 7.7, or (Rapid Rectilinear, Universal System) U.S.4. The meanings of these symbols we shall discuss in a later article. The third main type of lens is the meniscus, a simple concave piece of glass mounted behind the shutter. This is the cheapest form of lens but within its limitations is not to be despised; its greatest drawback is lack of speed which only permits fully exposed negatives in bright sunlight with a slow shutter speed, or by a time-exposure. Calculate their speed as F. 16 or U.S. 16.

If a faster lens can be afforded, say an anastigmat working at F. 4.5 then quarter-plate is slightly large and the 3¼ by 2¼ size is extremely satisfactory, as the exact focussing required for a lens of such speed renders their use in the larger sizes difficult when the only means of focussing is by scale. Of course the lens can be used stopped down but in that case it is no faster than any other lens of a similar aperture. The best focal length for all round work is the length of the diagonal of the picture-size; thus about 5½ inches for quarter-plate size; hand-cameras are usually fitted with lenses of about this focal length though it is too short for landscape work.

The advantage of an anastigmatic lens over a rapid rectilinear is that the former is much more highly corrected for chromatic aberration due to various light rays not all focussing at the same point, and also anastigmats can be made to work at far higher speeds than the less corrected lenses, thus permitting more light to pass in a given time with consequent briefer exposures. But remember that all lenses of the same relative aperture to their focal length work at the same speed for all practical purposes, the only exceptions being crystal and quartz lenses.

Another advantage of the quarter-plate size is that it is good for composing pictures vertically or horizontally. When one side of the picture is far longer than the other—e.g. postcard size—it is very difficult to compose satisfactorily and the finished print needs a considerable amount of trimming down if it is to have any pretensions to being a picture. 5 by 4 is a good size but costs more to operate and is far more risky to use when one is entirely dependent on a focussing scale and a ground-glass screen is practically a necessity.

A good shutter is a very wise investment; next to the lens it is certainly the most important part of the camera in practical work. The expert would sacrifice all the very high speeds running up into the several hundredths and to the thousandth of a second for a good reliable series of slow shutter-speeds, say, one second, half-second, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twenty-fifth, fiftieth and hundreth and with a two-hundreth for very special occasions. The high speeds are of no use to any but the speed specialist with an ultrarapid lens and absolutely useless for serious work with ray-filters.

Therefore look for the slow speeds and disregard the very high, as in practical work they are used ninety-nine times to every once the high speeds might be thought necessary—and the chances are that on the hundreth occasion the result is a failure unless you are an expert.

If you have a really good lens with a poor shutter, a new first-class shutter, fitted by the makers, is a good investment, but if one takes the trouble to learn how to give very brief time-exposures (which we shall discuss when we deal with exposure) a great deal can be done with the very simplest kind of shutter.

Re Plates and Film-packs—both have their advantages, the former in particular. The latter present no advantages over roll-film in actual practice though in theory they do, and they need a darkroom for development. Plates are the best film-support of all and will do all that any other film-medium can do and have many advantages, their sole disadvantages being weight and breakability. They can stand many treatments that a film cannot (which treatments, however, should not be needed if the exposure and development were right) but a darkroom is a necessity and the snapshotter had best be content to leave them alone until he is more properly entitled to be called a photographer.

The reflex camera, where the picture is visible right-side up on a ground-glass screen until the moment of exposure, is the nearest approach to an all-round camera that can be made, especially if various lenses are available. But is bulky except in the miniature sizes, heavy, and expensive. The serious worker needs a reflex, but the tourist does not.

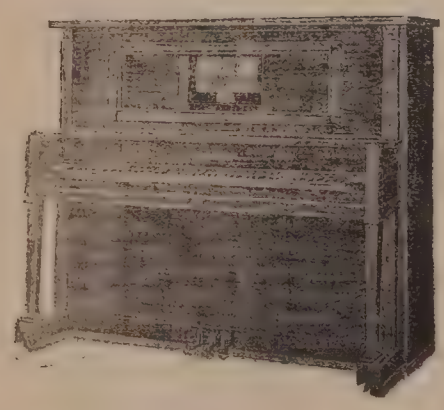
These, and the folding "press-cameras," have focal-plane shutters; that is, a blind which passes across the face of the film at the focal-plane, i.e. where the rays of light from the lens are focussed. Splendid cameras, but more suitable to the serious worker who is out for pictures and must get them sunshine or rain.

Lastly, remember that a good worker with an inferior camera will produce far finer photographs than the duffer with the best camera made, so the important thing is to learn how to use what you have as almost any camera if in working order will give good pictures in the hands of an expert.

The bane of photography are the innumerable accessories which are most of them of no real use and finally end up in the rubbish drawer. Avoid accumulating accessories; they will not give you good pictures and the danger of having masses of apparatus and no photographs is very real! The snapshotter needs only a case, a tripod, a sky-filter and perhaps one other light-filter, a lens-shade which he can make himself, and last, but perhaps most important of all, a reliable exposure-meter or calculator. Get these accessories, and use them. They are essentials; most other things are luxuries which finally form a ruinous litter of junk.

The real photographer of course needs dark-room equipment according to the class of work he is doing, but he is usually past the "accessories delusion" stage.

In our next article we shall give practical information as to how best to use such a camera as we have discussed above.



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ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

It is claimed for Mr. Henry Greenly, author of a fascinating little book on "Model Railways", that he knows more about model railways than anyone in England. For a century his family has been connected with stage-coaches and railways, and he has designed and built many miniature "lines." His present book (which is in Cassell's "model" series) simply illustrates the meticulous and extraordinary pitch of perfection to which the model railway can be brought. It has the remarkable total of 390 photographs, diagrams, and drawings, for many of the latter of which the author's daughter is responsible. The style is bright and easy, and an amusingly-instructive section is that on railway-signalling as applied to "models."

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"The Brothers" (by Mr. John Sillars), is a tale of the Isle of Arran, unusual and picturesque. It has a touch of originality (in spite of the fact that feuds between brothers have given stories to the world for countless years) in that there is a departure from the usual triangle, although a beautiful girl is concerned with both James and John, to her sorrow. Jane is a fine character, noble and steadfast. She is in the position of a servant, but has the dignity of good blood in her veins, and a high courage. It is usually the engaging scapegrace brother who brings shame on such a girl, and the steady and home-keeping one who shelters her. Here the situation is reversed. Harum-scarum John has no eyes for Jane but a brother's eyes. It is James who marries her in secret and throws her off at once at the first rumour against her name and the parentage of her child. The tale is vividly told and has a freshness about it that brings the winds of Arran blowing in our faces

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"The Elements of Shooting," by Mr. Eric Parker, Editor of "The Field," is a handsome and informing colour-book, covering much ground. The author's advice to the aspiring sportsman opens with hints as to the right sort of weapon, kit and gear, on learning to shoot, "nerves," and so forth. Then follow lucid chapters treating of the chase of every description of British game—the patridge, pheasant, grouse, snipe, woodcock, mallard, ptarmigan, pigeon, hare, rabbit, etc. Even the humble sport of ferreting is not omitted. Picturesque, as well as practical, and never for a moment tiresome, Mr. Parker is in these pages a guide to the young beginner—"as a man might talk to a boy when taking him out shooting." The excellent colour illustrations of birds and eggs are the author's own work, as also, presumably, the interpretative diagrams

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His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has written a letter of recommendation for a volume entitled "Scout Pie," which Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson Ld., are publishing. It has been edited by Mr. Ernest Young on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association, for the benefit of whose funds the work is being issued. It will form a handsome presentation volume, and every copy sold swells the funds of that deserving movement, the Boy Scouts Association.

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In "The Marriage Craft," by D. H. S. Nicholson (R. Cobden-Sanderson) we are given the description of an interesting experiment. A small company of friends embark on a barge at Rickmansworth, and, as they travel along the peaceful waters of the Grand Junction Canal, explore the facts and possibilities of marriage—and its alternatives. As they represent widely divergent types of both sexes, their points of view are continually in conflict, so that few possible attitudes are left unexpressed by the journey's end. Both the usual and the unusual are given a fair hearing, with a result that is of considerable interest to everyone who has experienced, or proposes to experience, the adventure of marriage.

OURSELVES AND THE UNITED STATES

"America To-day and To-morrow." By Sir Charles Wakefield. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net.

They are fine ideals, those of the practical idealists on both sides of the Atlantic, the men who are never tired of claiming and of admitting the common Shakespeare and Milton ancestry, and who, politically, get continual inspiration from the Pitts and Fox and Burke. Here, in "America To-day and To-morrow: A Tribute of Friendship," Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Lord Mayor in the dark days of 1915-1916, in a plain, straightforward, and yet oftentimes strangely moving manner, exemplifies them well. Sir Charles, with so many of us, looks to seeing Woodrow Wilson's glorious failure gain its eventual victory. And as a beginning he has worked, and is working, for a better mutual understanding throughout the world among the English-speaking peoples. He had the happiness in 1917, on behalf of the Shakespeare Association, of presenting a fine First Folio to Dr. Walter H. Page, great Ambassador and great friend of England. And for the Sulgrave Institution, of which Dr. Page was first chairman of the board of governors—named after, and the guardian of Washington's old home in Northamptonshire—Sir Charles made in 1922 a memorable pilgrimage, of which the experiences are recounted in this book, to the United States. His party was a very happy one. It comprised Lady and Miss Wakefield, Sir Arthur and Lady Haworth, of Manchester, Mr. H. S. Perris, Mr. Harold Spender, Sir William Letts, and on the other side was joined by the Hon. McCallum Grant (Governor of Nova Scotia) and Mrs. Grant, and by representatives of Australia and Canada, and enthusiasts of the American Sulgrave brotherhood. They took offerings of friendship in the form of busts of the elder Pitt and of Lord Bryce, and a statue of Edmund Burke. It is a strange and hopeful world when we can have these displayed in positions of honour in Washington and New York and Pittsburgh, and statues of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln at Westminster.

The missionaries—the famous journalist, the men of business, the publicist, the eloquent Governor of Nova Scotia—made many speeches. The ladies, too, exercised their gracious influence. And everywhere they received the usual American thoughtful and beautiful hospitality. In Kentucky they met our beloved Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, and were introduced to mint-julep, that drink—it is Mr. Harold Spender's description—"that most entrancing of nectars, crystal clear in goblets of silver shimmering with frost." Atlanta gave them good opportunities; and then they dared what no other Sulgrave deputation had ever dared before—they attacked the Middle West. Sir Charles does not wish to beguile us with false music, or to make us believe that that region, with its mixed origins, its intense preoccupation in local and State problems, its isolation from world polities, is ready to fall upon the neck of the Anglo-Saxon. It is not. Its active friendship is yet to be won, but it can be won. Despite gloomy warnings, it was, says Sir Charles, "obviously wise to make the plunge. We were quite prepared to be pioneers. But, happily, we carried the day all along the line. Nowhere were we more heartily welcomed, and as the Middle West appears to be the great forcing-house of American politics, it was extremley encouraging that our ideas should find so much sympathy where so little had been indicated."

It is, of course, heartening to read of the unveilings at New York and Washington and Pittsburgh, with the surrounding enthusiasm and the cordial speeches of tried friends. It is still more significant to read of the party's welcome at the University of Kansas, where the students' journal announced," "Wakefield's geniality pleases;" or at Lincoln, Nebraska, where the hope was expressed that "your visit may do much to forward the formation of an altruistic entente among thinking men of both countries, that the impelling thought will be the just and peaceful advancement of the English speaking peoples, and of all people." It was a long pilgrimage. If it had its fatigues, it certainly had its compensating gratifications to Sir Charles and his friends—gratifications which will undoubtedly be shared by the reader.—"Daily Telegraph."

MR. FISHER ON NAPOLEON

"Napoleon." By the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher. Williams and Norgate. 7s. 6d.

The re-issue of this excellent volume at seven and a-half times its original price may be a pleasing or a sinister event. Perhaps it means that culture is spreading from the shilling public to the wealthier classes. Perhaps it means that the new rich want to read. But perhaps it means that the general body of readers must be charged at least the price of a dog licence before they are convinced that a book is good. Certain it is that readers have an odd way of loving their authors.

In the very Home University series that contained Mr. Fisher's original primer, there appeared a very delightful book about French literature by Mr. G. L. Strachey. Nobody made a fuss about it. Then the author had an inspiration. He remembered that he had a name, and in his next volume called himself Lytton Strachey. As Mr. Birrell remarked, it is difficult not to believe in a man called Viollet-le-Duc. So it was impossible to believe that a book by Mr. Lytton Strachey could be other than excellent, and the volume had, therefore, a great vogue.

Thereupon the publishers reissued the little French book at seven-and-six under the now noticeable name, and it was instantly admired. There are several morals to be drawn from the incident, but we leave them to the reader. Mr. Fisher's own book is worth having at any price, for it is perhaps the best account of Napoleon we have produced. Indeed, it is triumph of its kind. Anybody can write a long book; to write a good short book needs unusual talent. You can disguise ignorance in 30 words; but you are found out in three. Mr. Fisher is in full possession of all the material, and has a fine sense of historical proportion. He does not take sides—it would not occur to so clear-sighted a writer that there are sides to be taken; but he writes sympathetically about one of the great figures in the world's mythology, and he writes like an artist and not like an artisan. It would be hard to name a more fascinating volume of its kind.—The "Daily News."

CAN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HELP?

The Revival of Europe. By H. G. Alexander. (G. Allen and Unwin. 5s. net.)

Since few people in Europe and America give to the League of Nations a tithe of the thought that it deserves, we would draw their attention to this book, whose subtitle is *Can the League of Nations Help?* The accounts of the League's constitution and methods and the record of its work are satisfactory, and the facts are stated accurately enough. It must be admitted that Mr. Alexander does not approach the subject with an attractive ardour. He seldom praises without some cold criticism, and his expressions of satisfaction with each piece of work done seem to be grudged and only due because worse would have happened but for the League. He gives little credit for obstacles overcome and does not mention the chief difficulty of a League of 50 and more nations, many with no great interest in any one question, namely, the danger of log-rolling. His earnest plea for Germany and her admission are mainly based on the demerits of the Allies, and do not include the one that appeals most to us, that the poacher should have been turned into a gamekeeper as soon as possible. The author's trouble is explained by his chapter on "The International Spirit." He is an internationalist and pacifist without an understanding sympathy with the weaknesses, amiable or otherwise, of those who cannot go so far. He wants us to subordinate patriotism to international good, and we are not all ready for that wider outlook. To urge us to give up Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus to prove that we are not aggressive in the Mediterranean only shows that he thinks we hold them for aggressive purposes, which is not the whole truth, nor the half of it. Let Mr. Alexander continue to express reasonably the cause of the League as the best hope of the world against self-destruction. The more it is studied and taught, as it is in the greater part of this book, the better. With knowledge support will grow outside the League and will increase that self-confidence within it which is needed for still better work than it has yet done.—The "Spectator."

NEW NOVELS

When the Bough Breaks. By Naomi Mitchison. Cape. 7s. 6d.

Some Do Not. By Ford Madox Ford. Duckworth. 7s. 6d.

Lifting Mist. By Austin Harrison. Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

Love Us All. By A. Nell Lyons. Thornton Butterworth. 7s. 6d.

Gentleman Into Goose. By Christopher Ward. Laurie. 2s. 6d.

Though all five of the books that I have to review can quite reasonably be termed works of fiction, only one is concerned with the art of telling a story. Of the rest, one is intelligent journalism, well served up with modern characters and conversation, and quite acute analysis of, and sprightly irritation with, the world we live in. Another is an amusing collection of short sketches of the familiar "types" its author has dealt in before. Another is a lively parody, and none the worse for that. And another is a tract on what is called "the public school question," quite sincere and even sensible in its way, but judged purely as a story a thing of naught.

But one author is a story-teller, and that is something. "When the Bough Breaks" is historical—a collection of four stories all dealing with Rome. "The first story," we are told on the cover, "is about Rome in the far back time, the earliest blossoming of the Bough. The next ones are in the first centuries B.C. and A.D., when the Bough was heavy with leaves and fruit. The last comes at the beginning of the fifth century, at the time of Alaric and the Goths, and in the winter of the Bough-breaking."

All the stories are simply told and they have no moral. They are historical only in the sense that they are about people who lived at a definite time which is far away. They are not concerned with the virtues or vices of the Roman Empire, or of Christianity, or of paganism, or of discipline or liberty or anything else except themselves. Each story is complete in itself. In each there are characters who interest us because they seem to be at once true to the time in which human nature remains unchanged. None of these characters are very complex, nor, on the other hand, are they types. They are simple and often attractive individuals; they are humorous, spiteful, mean, generous, even noble, as men and women are. All these stories move well, they are psychologically reasonable and free from archæology and pedantry of every kind. It is not only that one remembers the animal satisfactoriness of Gersemi, the prim and unpleasant coquettishness of Innocentia, nor even the delightfully humorous character of Onesimus, the Christian whom St. Paul mentions, humble and fussy and immensely explanatory, who blames himself for everything and cannot bring himself to blame others, even when he knows he must. What is still more important is the way these stories work up to definite moments of climax. One such moment in the "Triumph of Faith," where the apparently dead body of a slave is raised by the united and fervent prayers of the disciples of various gods is a really admirable piece of writing. And there are others almost as good. In fact, Mrs. Mitchison is clearly a story-teller, and in a rather lean world there seems good reason to be thankful for her arrival.

Mr. Ford Madox Ford, on the other hand, whom most people know better under the name of Ford Madox Hueffer, seems to have been given all the gifts of the literary gods but this (and that of proof correcting). He is very intelligent, very competent, very observant of amusing details in character. He can write 10 or 20 pages as if they belonged to a first rate story; his tools are excellent. Unfortunately his story is quite uninteresting for some reason or other, and one knows that here is another bright book written to be forgotten, another novel about "Africa" written because its author has something to say about that country rather than a story to tell. "Africa" in this case is England just before and during the War. On this Mr. Ford has a good deal to say that is interesting. If when one reads a novel one wants a mirror of the fairly intelligent side of the times in which we live, here it is. Mr. Ford seems to me to do it much better than Mr. Wells. Both may be journalists, but Mr. Ford's journalism seems to be not only more acute in its comments but also considerably more observant of the details in the world which he is reporting. His characters are less like caricatures, nor are they, at any rate so obviously, mere projections of himself. Indeed, the main character in this book, that of a gentleman, is a really sympathetic study, and one it would have been pleasant to meet among other people as real as himself.

And if "Some Do Not" is journalism, it is not unfair to call "Lifting Mist" a tract. Its author's reason for writing it is so clearly not even the journalist's desire to describe, but the moralist's desire to teach. Mr. Harrison, like many other people, has felt impelled to tell "the truth" about the Public Schools—like many others, he has also considered that the best medium for this purpose was the novel. Why he should have thought the latter or desired the former is hard to say. Enough that people are continually longing to expose the secrets that are shared by all the world, and that Mr. Harrison is one of them. As for the story which results, it is a poor thing. And even the promise on the cover that "certain aspects of school life are dealt with fully and candidly" is very far from kept. But that is what always happens on these occasions. Mr. Harrison's views are often sensible, and if he had written them in reasonable form for the "Hibbert Journal" they might have been worth reading.

Of the last two books, "Love Us All" is a series of sketches quite up to Mr. Neil Lyons' ordinary competent standard. "Gentleman into Goose" is a really good joke, a successful parody on a first-rate book. And that, after all, is rather a rare thing. Actually I think the parody of the story is rather better than the parody of the style—the "forsooths," "withals," and "albeits" and so on being rather clumsy. Yet even in that there are good moments, as that of the metamorphosis:—

> Where her husband had been a moment before was a great gray gander, with a tobacco pipe in his beak, looking at her fiercely with angry eyes and hissing with great violence.

Or when Mrs. Teapot considers the amount of money her husband used to waste on clothes:—

> But now, look at him, thinks she, in his little chequered breeches, with no thought but that he is the fine little gentleman, as well dressed and fine as any. And when these wear out, thinks she, there is more of the old petticoat and no new breeches to be made of it until I please, no, indeed, let him hiss for new breeches as he may.

Even there the repeated "thinks shes" are a clumsiness. Still, the book is a really good joke, and the illustrations are as amusing as the letterpress.—"The New Statesman."

Messrs. Alexander Moring Ld., (the De la More Press) are publishing a new edition of "Siam," by W. A. Graham. Since the first edition was published 11 years ago great changes have taken place in Siam, and her rapid and successful advance in foreign politics and commerce has necessitated the expansion of the work to two volumes. Many new illustrations have been added, and the book thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

...HAT MEN WANT IN WOMEN'S WARDROBES

Taken by Elizabeth Pepys' Dictaphone

They sat in the lobby of the Palace Hotel where they got a good view of the entrance. Odd how popular that position is in the summer time! And no one with a soul for beauty could fail to observe its strategic advantages.

...Brown stopped in the midst of ...exhortations to the bar boy to ...make the gin fizzes sufficiently cold, ...observe two girls as they enter. "Now that's what I mean old ..." he remarked to Jones, "and ...'s what the chap in the anti-...ural society that 'Visibility' ...writing about meant when ...said when he didn't wish ...non-tranparency campaign ...Shanghai. He has my full ...moral or otherwise. ...ver see anything prettier than ...? Outside the ballet, that is?"

"Not so bad, not so bad," admitted ...es with the air of a connoisseur, ...how about this picture."

"No," conceded Brown in turn, "not even the bald-headed row ...uld fall for that. When I see ...tours like that I'm quite content ...vote for opaque fabric."

"Then," said Jones, in the tones ...an oracle, "you would say that a ...dy should decide whether it is ...matter of displaying her charms ...concealing her defects, before she ...leers her costumes?"

"Surely," said Crockett at the next ...ble, breaking into conversation as ...dipped his frost-beaded glass in ...station, "surely, you do not mean ...imply that any lady dresses with ...eye for this-er-high visibility, ...ray phenomenon?"

"Certainly not," agreed the others ...h devastating sarcasm, "they all ...ink that the subtropic sun is going ...dim its rays for their benefit or ...herwise."

"Perhaps you'd like to have them ...aring broadcloth in this weather," ...mmented Crockett with asperity.

"If it was the style they would," ...torted Jones, with ungallant con...ction.

"What do you want them to wear, ...way? demanded Crockett. ...ire of dames.

"It's easy enough to dress comfortably and yet appropriately" asserted Brown belligerently.

"Well, just how?" persisted Crockett.

"Why, something in a simple dotted Swiss, or a Scotch gingham for mornings. My mother always managed to look nice without collecting a crowd to stare at her. O, one of those pretty little things that don't cost much but look as if they were worth a million. Short enough to walk in but long enough to be modest. Inexpensive yet unusual. Cool, but not so cobweb-like. Up to the moment in style but mostly assembled from last years clothes. Something you wouldn't forget, but nothing to create talk. O it's easy enough. Now if I only took one-tenth the time women do in thinking about their clothes I could design a wardrobe for them."

"Better design us another drink old man," said Crockett, "you sound as if you needed it."

BANK HOLIDAYS

How to be Happy Though Working

By Elizabeth Pepys.

By the ... bank holidays. Bigger and Better Business ... Blissful and Better ... and how better can they be secured than by a few holidays judiciously inserted in the ...idst of the desert of financial worries? We feel that bank holidays are a step towards the millennium, when working days will come about once a week.

Our only objection to the holiday ...that there is not enough leisure ...go round. The banks, to be sure, ...closed. Most business houses ...low their alluring lead, and we ...that they are literally and ...ically closed, and not, as one ...ness house was unkind enough ...put it in outlining the duties of ...new stenographer: "*officially* we ...closed at five o'clock." Cable ...es will smile wanly in sympathy.

But there are some hongs who ...not jump at this opportunity ...loaf and invite their souls," ...golf, and sail and houseboat, to ...bridge or polo a little extra. We ...not understand that attitude to...ard life, and frankly, we deplore ...The highest function of an ef...iency expert, as we understand ...would be to figure out how the ...k of the world might be done ...d yet no holidays omitted. Trains ...st carry pleasure-seekers; boats ...ust always arrange schedules to ...t everybody's convenience; but ...the holiday were only regarded ...the essential matter, some system ...extra shifts could be devised ...ich would not work too great a ...dship. We wish, for example ...that the public was not so avid for ...ers on holidays. We know one ...ung man, a highly estimable per...n, who is leaving for a vacation ...n, who pledges himself not to look at ...paper during the whole of his ...ce. May his tribe increase! ...second and prudenter thought ...we cannot have this independ...ce of papers become so general as to lose us our jobs—let this indifference to news be extended to some suitable holidays in summer and autumn as it now covers Christmas and Easter.

Unkind Distinctions.

Just at present social affairs about Shanghai are sadly perplexing because the observance of the summer holidays is not universal. We know of one host and hostess who invited a party for a week-end houseboat trip, counting on a Saturday-Sunday affair, but finding their guests were all confidently counting on the Monday holiday, were hard put to it to stretch the larder's supplies over the other day. And on the other hand there is always the sorrow of parting with the junior clerks, who have been the life of the party, because they have to get back to carry on an unfeeling taipan's business for him.

Minor social annoyances develop when you explain to your favourite Auction player that you didn't ask her over to your bridge tea yesterday because you thought that she and her husband would be out on the golf links, and then hear that she moped at home while Jack was in the office, or vice-versa. Standardization would be a great help along this line, and if there are wretches so unfeeling as to gloat over the sorrow of those who must toil while they make merry, then it is about time for a bit of a revolt. Let's make this question of holidays unanimous!

GUIDE-POSTS OF FASHION

This Way to Chic Town

By Elizabeth Pepys.

It would be rather nice, if after one has painfully or gladly, grudgingly or gaily assembled one's clothes for the summer accordingly to the concensus of opinion gleaned from the fashion books combined with visits to Mademoiselle Modiste, the mode would consider itself fixed for the summer. A sleeping beauty fashion edict would be tremendously appreciated by those whose wardrobes are practically fixed when the last trunk is snapped to and one's back is turned on the shops and one's face to the open.

But—Fashion is not like that. Either it sleeps with one eye open or else it is hydra headed with every separate eye keen to note the effect of its prophecies and pronouncements, to favour one style above another, to relegate some frocks to the hindmost hooks in the wardrobe and to bring others out for the Casino and Hotel. Little changes, imperceptible in themselves, but mightily important in the aggregate, creep in, so that although a girl may bring back the same clothes in her trunks, her attitude toward them will be entirely changed over the summer.

For Instance.

Some of the little straws show that the winds of fancy blow favourably upon light shades for the evening, green, white, pale flesh, and a pinkish mauve which is predicted as the ultimate winner. If you wear black it should be lace, or embroidered in beads. Ostrich,

THE STRAIGHT OUTLINE INSERTS FAN PANELS FOR EASE IN WALKING.

popular everywhere, is being especially affected for collars on evening wraps and scarves, though chiffon is still used for the latter. Paris has plumped for dark blue for general wear this summer, but many prefer black or light beige, while an entire grey costume is in good taste.

New Cravats.

Ladies with necks which look well enveloped in the smart new cravats have been clever enough to select resorts where they may be worn, and so they will be the first to appear in the irresistible neckwear. Others are courting the days on the calendar before the muffled neck will not be a patent absurdity. It would be difficult for a Shanghai person with some of these clever ties in her possession to possess her soul in patience. Those who have such accessories (cravats, my dears, not souls) are no doubt praying for typhoons and cool days.

One of the new fancies is quite possible for hot days, since it may be worn spreading over the shoulders and down on either side the V-necked blouse like a careless sailor collar. Then the moment a chilly breeze arises it is knotted around the neck and tied in an airplane bow, as those dashing, big ends are called. Riding-stocks of linen or silk are worn with lingerie blouses and tailored suits, and crepe collars button up high under the chin, with a jabot-like frill, or some high cravats with fringed ends meet the same needs. A long crepe tie or almost scarf may be tied loosely round the neck to trim a simple silk gown, and tied low in a splashing tie, or pulled once round the throat and then tied low. As we say "Good-bye, Summer," we shall have a welcoming eye out for the scarf.

INTENTION

Opalescent in the sunlight,
A soap bubble floated
Through the crystal air
And broke
Into nothing.
Like a good intention.

—Grace M. Pugh.

NOTE THE LARGE AND SMALL OF IT AND THE STANDING RUFF.

Summer suns have brought out shady hats and wider brims have given greater scope in trimming, the air-plane bow being especially smart, and the brims themselves being slashed at will or moulded into unusual designs. The small hat is departing widely from the spirit of the cloche and the Caroline Reboux version of the Directoire shape—high and narrow in the crown and small in the brim—is frequently seen.

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

The Good Old Summer Time

The South Wind doth blow,
Thank goodness it's so,
Without it what should we do then,
poor thing?
We'll fly to the Roofs
Cooled for our behoofs
Or fight for seats neath the fan's
wings, hot things.

Income Increasers.

See saw, Margery Daw
Peking proposes a surtax.
It shall have but a penny from me
Because its accounting is so lax.
But stay, here's a way
I'd like to manipulate a tax.
Upon icecream and cooling drinks
I'd pile up money like haystacks.
We'd ban every fan
Unless it had paid us full duty.
Cool swims, too, thin clothes as well.
Isn't that idea a beauty?

—By Elizabeth Pepys.

HAPPY SUMMER MORNING

The sun is smiling in the sky
On rosy clouds that pass,
He tells the trees a joke that makes
Gold dimples on the grass.

The flowers are glad to be awake,
The birds are very gay.
Even the gardner croons a song,
It's such a laughing day.

Daddy and Mummy are so queer.
They don't like this hot weather;
But O, we have the best of times,
Trees, sun and I together.

—Elizabeth Pepys.

Peach Water.

Slice 1½ lb. ripe peaches, and put them into a basin with their bruised kernels. Pour over them 3 pints boiling water, add sugar to taste, cover the basin; when cold, strain through a fine cloth and stand on the ice to get quite cold before serving. If liked, a little peach brandy, noyeau, or ratafia may be added.

Oxford Cup.

Toast 3 slices of bread, and put them into a jug with the strained juice of 2 lemons. Rub 1 oz. sugar on to the rind of a lemon, pound it, and put into the jug, add the thinly pured rind of another lemon, 1 pint of sherry, 1½ pints good ale, and grated nutmeg to taste, and if liked a little more sugar, let it all stand for 1½ hours, then strain and serve.

LOOKING BACK

Need We Grumble?

We women of to-day who complain of high prices and so on may cheer ourselves up (or the reverse!) by recalling what our ancestresses in the latter part of the 18th century had to endure. The year 1783 was one of great dearth in Scotland. War taxation was very heavy, and the time resembled the autumn of 1923, there being a desperately bad harvest, so much so that the whole country was threatened with famine.

Meat at 3d per lb.

Lady Mackenzie wrote to a friend —"There is nothing so scarce and ill to be got as oat-meal and flour, and what we get is bad, the size of a loaf of bread so small it is of no service in a family. The cries of the poor are lamentable; they are most distressful to feeling hearts."

Yet meat remained most reasonable at 3d. per lb., when meal was a guinea a "boll" (140lb.).

But the Scottish labouring classes at that time ate very little meat. They lived mostly on oatmeal and salt fish.

A Plaint from Inverness

It was in the towns that the pinch was felt most severely, they being dependent on the farmers for their daily bread.

"There is no meal coming to market," writes one lady from Inverness, "not to be got for any money; such as have any for sale are keeping it, in hopes of getting a higher price at Lammas." Coals were 2s. 3d. a "barrel" (a cwt.), and "Well it is (she writes to a friend) with those in the country who can get good peats."

No Tea in Cromarty

Cromarty was in a hopeless plight; Lady Mackenzie in one of her letters declares—"There is not a pound of tea in the town, and the best flour to be had is last year's, and all very musty; there are no apples or onions, but we procured a few from Edinboro'."

Servants' Wages

In the matter of servants these ladies were more fortunate than their descendants; in those hard years service was cheap and plentiful. "My wife had a line last night,' writes a gentleman, "from Mr. Macleod anent a maidservant. He found her faithful, honest, and obedient, and for wages she had last year equal to 20s. She is but young, but has had charge of the family in the absence of his wife."

A capable housekeeper, who could oversee the making of wine, pickles, etc., and also superintend all household affairs, required £4 a year. A young girl in whom Lady Mackenzie had a direct interest was to be employed in minding the bedrooms and ironing gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linens. The "boy" "minded" the table, and went all the errands so "Sallie" would have no outdoor work.

It is remarkable in this old Highland correspondence how seldom letters or diaries refer to the children! The lads and lassies who were the forebears of this present generation lived a retired life in their nurseries and schoolrooms, and were never heard of unless they were ill. Then there was no lack of sympathy or offers of help.

Children in the Background

Lady Mackenzie's "two poor lassies were sadly distressed by coughs," but we hear nothing fur- of them except when they were inoculated for smallpox.

Miss Peggy Mackenzie, we are told, "reads, writes, and plays the fiddle every day, but has no spinet, but her father is corresponding for one for her." Of their early sayings and doings, when they began to walk or talk, and of the fashion of their frocks—all the details so loved by mothers to-day—we hear nothing.

The Little Violinist

A child is described as "promising" or "tall of his age," or he may be "interesting," words that fail to convey any definite impression of the boy or girl.

We do not even know if there were governesses or tutors in the lairds' houses, though surely little Miss Peggy Mackenzie must have had some one to teach her how to play the fiddle and her other small accomplishments.

Some of the boys were sent to school early:—

"Our dear little cousins Hugh and George are settled attending school in Edinburgh, and have a fine boy to attend them."—Winifred Cheslyn.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru ....Aug. 10
Per M.M.S. A. Le Rideau .... „ 10
Per P. & O. S. Sardinia .... „ 11
Per R.D.S. Pres. Polk ..... „ 12
Per P. & O. S. Kalyan ..... „ 12

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per H.S.L.S. Emil Kirdorf ..Aug. 10
Per B.F.S. Pyrrhus ..... „ 13
Per M.M.S. Angkor ..... „ 14
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru .. „ 11

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jackson ..Aug. 10
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru .... „ 11
Per R.M.S. Pres. Taft ..... „ 16
Per O.S.K.S. Manila Maru .. „ 17
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 18
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson „ 22
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru .. „ 25
Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson .... „ 30

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru ....Aug. 10
Per M.M.S. Angkor ..... „ 14
Per R.D.S. Pres. Polk ..... „ 14

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Russia, August 2. From Hongkong. Mr. A. E. Aubry, Mr. G. W. Archer, Mr. J. C. Britto, Mr. C. M. Correa, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. A. Corritt, Miss M. B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Field, Miss M. Langhammer, Miss M. Hein, Master R. Langhammer, Mr. C. Lambert, Miss Moosa, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Maconachie, Captain R. Nevelle, Mr. J. Newmarch, Dr. T. Nagel, Miss G. Rozario, Miss L. Bozario, Mr. H. C. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. J. H. Taggart, Mr. C. Van Driel Endt, Mrs. J. J. G. Walle, Mr. C. R. M. Young, Mr. P. P. Hill, Mr. H. J. MacMillan, Lt. E. P. Earle, Mr. T. Eldridge, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mrs. I. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kienholz, Mrs. C. P. Rodriguez, Miss M. Rodriguez, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carne, Mr. E. M. H. Castro, Mr. C. S. Garden, Miss A. Glasgow, Mrs. J. L. Graves, Mrs. G. A. Harvey, Mrs. H. R. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Miller, Miss M. Oppett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Oldfield, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Lumpp, Mrs. C. A. Nelson, Miss L. F. Nelson, Miss N. R. Spivey, Miss R. E. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Tappan, Master S. Tappan, Miss H. Vaughan, Mr. J. E. Warner, Miss K. Shellhorn, Mrs. A. Vaxmouth, Mrs. V. Stepanoff, Mr. G. Roubanovsky, Mr. M. Ivanoff, Mr. V. Postrykh, Mr. M. Pashkoff, Mr. J. Silapeter, Mr. P. Federoff, Mr. N. Berkoutoff, Mr. A. Nechaeff, Mr. B. Krapin, Mr. P. Doroshenko. Mr. G. Petrenko, Mr. G. Slepanoff, Mr. A. Medem, Mr. A. Klushin, Mr. E. Toyer, Mr. V. Keintzoff, Mrs. L. Gonsalves, Miss O. H. Gonsalves, Mr. and Mrs. M. Prochoroff, Miss V. Prochoroff, Master Prochoroff, Miss J. Prochoroff, Mr. S. Takahashi.

Per str. Fengtien, August 3. From Tientsin. Mrs. MacWilliam, Mr. Hatton. **From Chefoo.** Lieut.-Com. Lee, Miss Crofts, Miss Tull, Masters MacDonald, Pote-Hunt and Weatherhead. **From Weihaiwei.** Lieut Brownrigg, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. R. J. Roberts.

Per str. Yingchow, August 3. From Hongkong and Amoy. Miss Richardson, Mrs. Wilkins.

Per str. Hsinchi, August 3. From Foochow. Miss O. C. Bolton, Mr. H. M. W. Waetcke, Mr. A. C. Mackay, Mr. J. L. C. Ford, Mr. V. Orloft, Mr. Maiorhko.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Australia, August 3. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. T. E. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Billikopf, Mr. W. H. Burtt, Mr. G. O. Blacker, Mrs. S. Bender, Mr. J. H. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Camm, Miss J. Camm, Master Camm, Mr. E. S. Erickson, Mr. F. S. Elias, Miss M. D. Gibson, Dr. R. Guy, Mr. W. Hoegger, Mrs. K. L. Hobart, Mr. R. B. Herbert, Mrs. Herbert and child, Miss A. M. Bench, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Euyang, Miss M. G. James, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kosloff, Mr. S. Y. Low, Mrs. V. Meyer, Mr. D. McIntosh, Mr. A. Rouse, Mr. P. Rutherford, Mr. H. M. Snyder, Mrs. H. Sperry, Mr. W. A. Sterling, Mr. W. Veil, Mr. S. Ward, Mrs. L. T. Woolley, Mr. A. H. Watson. Dr. J. B. H. Woods, Miss I. Woodcock, Rev. and Mrs. M. B. Fuller, Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Miss E. M. Rainey, Mr. E. Vockerodt, Mr. S. Singh, Mr. C. Singh, Miss Euyang, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Morris, Master R. B. Morris. Miss R. Morris. Mr. and Mrs. R. Pollak, Master R. Pollak, Master H. Pollak, Mr. T. Meada, Mr. J. Singh, Mr. P. Singh, Mr. W. Singh, Mr. K. Singh, Mr. S. Singh, Mr. B. Singh, Mr. H. Singh, Mr. O. Singh, Mr. P. Singh, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Buchman and child, Mr. L. D. Ling, Mr. Y. Morita, Dr. C. B. Whitmore.

Per str. Kungwo, August 3. From River Ports. Mr. J. L. O'Leary, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. Lentchford, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Martin, Miss Beis, Mr. L. Sapheire, Mr. O. G. K. Buyuon, Miss Twigg, Miss E. Saelberg, Mr. D. B. Mouroe, Mr. J. M. Plumer, Miss E. Jones, Mr. K. Gollway, Miss Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Dr. Davenport, Mrs. J. Zalsman, Mrs. T. Hardan, Miss Wilhelent, Captain L. Seite.

Per str. Kiangyung, August 4. From Hongkong and Swatow. Captain G. C. L. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and child.

Per str. Liangchow, August 5. From Hongkong and Swatow. Captain and Mrs. G. C. L. Johnson and child.

Per A. O. L. S. President Jefferson, August 5. From Seattle. Mr. A. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Drake, Miss D. Drake, Dr. N. J. Eastman, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Fay, Master F. Fay, Mrs. E. B. Fenner, Mr. C. L. Hackrader, Mr. F. H. Harjes, Dr. D. V. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, Mr. E. W. Miller, Dr. O. H. Robertson, Mr. P. E. Shaw, Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Sheretz, Master W. Sheretz, Master P. Sheretz, Miss G. Sheretz, Miss G. Templeton.

Per P. & O. S. Nagoya, August 5. From London. Mr. E. Perry, Mr. R. M. Treviss, Mr. H. Fogg, Mr. E. R. Devey, Mr. F. E. Whelan, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. T. Chapman, Mr. A. Mathews, Mr. W. F. Pressley, Mr. R. Briggs, Mr. J. Gahagar, Mr. E. Clegg, Mr. J. Webb, Mr. T. Lovell, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. E. Eccleshall, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. S. Brightman, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. F. A. Ford, Mr. S. Chamber, Mr. S. Thomson. **From Hongkong.** Mr. J. Baines, Mr. T. Westoel, Mr. E. Keeler, Mr. J. Pennington, Mr. W. Milkle, Mr. G. Marshall. **From Melbourne.** Mr. and Mrs. G. Draffin and three children, Miss MacDuff.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 5. From Ningpo. Mr. W. Daniels, Mr. Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. Blyth.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 6. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Robbeniss.

Per str. Haean, August 6. From Foochow. Miss Bellecy, Miss F. Kurebat, Mr. A. W. Billey.

Per str. Tatung, August 6. From River Ports. Messrs. W. M. Peach, R. E. Bedford.

Per str. Luchow, August 6. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Wiessjimsan.

Per str. Suiwo, August 6. From River Ports. Mrs. Fiene, Mr. O. J. Anghurmer, Miss B. Broner, Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

Per str. Kiangtah, August 7. From River Ports. Miss Sequiera, Mr. J. D. Schoad.

Per str. Suiyang, August 7. From Tsingtao. Mr. Helde, Mr. Stunsfield, Mr. Webster, Mr. Bruecher, Mr. Schaenherr. Miss Stobie.

Per str. Loongwo, August 7. From River Ports. Miss H. H. Smith, Rev. Campbell, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss E. W. Graves, Mrs. A. B. Puddicombe, Mr. Chant, Mr. W. Herthel, Mr. M. G. Brisker, Mr. N. W. Robjohn, Mr. V. J. Holland.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Poyang, August 2.—For River Ports.—Dr. W. S. Hopkins, Mr. L. MacKinley. Miss H. T. Hopkins, Miss Blake. Mr. V. J. Holland, Mr. A. C. Davis, Mr. H. C. Wessels, Miss Souza, One French Sailor, Miss A. Grabille, Mr. and Mrs. Beytagh, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hopkins, Mr. T. J. Whittaker.

Per str. Tungchow. August 2.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. H. Lipson Ward, Miss E. Christen, Mr. G. Sinclair, Mr. L. T. Stodard, Major Ford, Mrs. H. M. Scollay, Master E. Scollay, Mrs. Wallace and child.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. J. H. Smart, Miss C. Guillabert, Mr. Blevins.—**For Tientsin.**—Master L. Wade, Mr. S. Hartogg, Mr. Posenor, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Traynor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macgregor and child, Mr. H. E. Bodde, Miss Macgregor, Mr. M. Greve.

Per str. Poyang, August 2.—For River Ports.—Dr. W. S. Hopkins, Mr. L. MacKinley, Mr. H. C. Wessels, Mr. V. J. Holland, Mr. A. C. Davis, Miss H. T. Hopkins, Miss Blake, Miss Souza, One French Sailor, Miss A. Grabille, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk McConnachie, Mr. and Mrs. Beytagh, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hopkins, Mr. T. J. Whittaker.

Per str. Newchwang, August 3.—For Amoy.—Miss Harvey.

Per str. Kaiping, August 3.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. March, Mr. Sowerby. Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Miss Manning, Mrs. Groundman, Mrs. Landau, Mr. and Mrs. Handley Derry, Mons de Carcer, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Chassells, Mrs. Howell and child, Mrs. Bidwell, Miss Milne. Miss Bursell.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Russia, August 3.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. F. L. Bullock, Mr. W. H. Coke, Mrs. D. Cowan, Miss M. I. Dugaid, Mr. T. de Fuzzey, Mr. A. Holgerson, Mrs. L. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hayes, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Miss C. P. Jones, Master H. L. Jones, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Master J. Marshall, Mr. P. Noblet, Miss M. Roloff, Mr. D. L. Smith, Miss H. M. Smith, Mr. F. J. Tuchey, Miss E. Roberts, Miss M. V. Stafford, Mrs. J. V. Scott and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Smith and child, Miss M. Smith, Miss J. Smith, Mr. R. Tismer, Mr. J. Tawil, Mrs. T. Wangerin, Miss G. Wangerin, Miss D. Wangerin, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. J. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wheen, Mr. G. Anderson, Miss G. E. Beckwith, Mr. F. S. Cushner, Mrs. J. F. Cunningham, Miss J. Cunningham, Mr. W. A. Doberck, Mr. J. P. Danton, Mr. I. R. Evans, Mr. E. W. Everson, Miss M. Flathers, Miss W. Jennings, Dr. Harriet F. Love. Mr. R. A. McKenzie, Mr. C. Powell, Mr. C. Pardee.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 4.—For Ningpo.—Mr. J. L. Robbins.

Per str. Fengtien, August 4.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Levy, 20 Naval Ratings.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. A. Rouse. Mr. and Mrs. Tappan.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. H. C. Banner, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. Paradissis, Judge Peter Grain.

Per str. Yingchow, August 5.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. R. E. Greig and child, Mr. R. P. Peck, Mr. D. McNeill, Mr. R. Eatough.

Per str. Luenyi. August 5.—For River Ports.—Mr. C. L. Comady, Mr. C. C. Young, Lt. Brownrigg, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. B. Wolthe, Mrs. de Linde, Mrs. E. Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Camm and two children, Mr. J. O. L. Martin.

Per P. & O. S. Devanha, August 5.—For Hongkong.—Mr. J. A. Thompson.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kottinger, Mr. Gordon-Stables.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. A. Watts.—**For London.**—Mr. D. J. Meek, Mr. G. W. Cutler, Mr. A. Gough, Mr. M. Doig, Miss N. W. Booth and child, Mr. M. W. Steadman.

Per N. Y. K. S. Nagasaki Maru. August 6.—For Nagasaki.—Rev. A. N. Rowland, Mr. A. Braid, Mr. P. B. Critchley, Mr. E. Egle, Mr. C. B. Blaikie, Mr. J. P. Stalker, Mrs. C. A. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Huon, Mr. H. Ambrose, Mr. T. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sequeira, Mrs. A. A. Chaiflet.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. S. W. Smith, Mr. Shorts, Mr. J. Nycholm, Mr. E. Nielsen, Mr. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiike. Mrs. W. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Valkof.

Per str. Whangpu, August 6.—For River Ports.—Mr. C. Y. Yeung.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 6.—For Ningpo.—Mr. E. M. Tucker, Mr. N. A. McNulty, Mr. Gleghorn, Mr. H. B. Duff.

Per str. Liangchow. August 7.—For Amoy.—Mrs. E. Coghill, Mr. C. F. Wolsiffer.

Per A. O. L. S. President Jefferson, August 7.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. J. A. Borges, Mr. O. S. Watson, Mrs. R. E. Spurgeon, Mr. L. W. Strawn, Mr. J. H. Taggart, Mr. R. R. Roxborough, Mr. C. A. New, Mr. C. D. Galloway, Mr. C. A. Stone, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. J. M. Kluppert, Mr. C. Wagner, Mr. G. A. Allen, Mr. F. H. Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Liddle.

Per str. Ngankin, August 8.—For River Ports.—Miss M. G. Cornie.

Per str. Luchow, August 9.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Toppes, Mrs. W. Hunter and child. Mrs. Brandes. Mr. Rober, Mr. Shilling, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. C. Knipschildt.

BIRTHS

BRYSON.—On July 30, 1924, at Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Bryson, a daughter.

FERGUSON.—On August 4, 1924, at the P.U.M.C. Hospital, Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ferguson, a son.

HALL.—On August 1, 1924, at River Mead, Woodley, Berks., the wife of Lieut.-Commander Hall, of the Upper Yangtze, of a son.

TONKIN.—On August 4, 1924, at St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Tonkin, a daughter.

ZEHNTNER.—On August 4, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Zehntner, a daughter.

DEATHS

AHLBERG.—On July 13, 1924, at Santa Cruz, California, Charley Ahlberg, aged 62, after a short illness of four days, late of the Chinese Customs Service. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow. Hongkong papers please copy.

CLARKE.—On August 8, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Sidney Herbert Clarke (Asiatic Petroleum Co. North China, Ld.), aged 56 years.

DALLAS.—On August 6, 1924, in London, Arthur Dallas, late of Shanghai, in his 65th year.

HODGMAN.—On August 5, 1924, at St. Helens, Tasmania, Cyrus Hugh, beloved husband of Amy L. Hodgman, in his 40th year.

HOPKYN REES.—On August 4, 1924, at The Avenue, High Barnet, England, the Reverend William Hopkyn Rees, D.D., aged 65, Professor of Chinese in the University of London, Chairman of the London Missionary Society and the Welsh Congregational Union.

MAGNANI.—On August 8, 1924, at 59 Brenan Road, Shanghai, at 2.30 p.m., Mrs. Anna Maria Magnani, at the age of 67; mother of Mrs. E. Magnani.

IN MEMORIAM

Machine Gun Company, S.V.C. (late Maxim Battery).—To the memory of members of this unit who fell in the Great War.

FULLER.—Capt. Dunstan Fuller, M.C., 11th Batt. Royal Fusiliers, killed on August 10, 1917, near Ypres, in his 21st year. Born at Shanghai, November 24,

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Attchd Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug.	1	29.91	83.2	E S E	2	86.5	78.6	94.8	74.5	c.
„	2	29.85	83.4	S E	2	86.9	78.3	96.2	74.1	p. c.
„	3	29.74	82.6	E	1	83.3	76.8	92.5	72.4	c.
„	4	29.70	82.8	N	1	81.7	76.8	90.2	74.5	c.
„	5	29.81	82.6	E	2	85.6	78.5	91.4	75.4	c.
„	6	29.84	82.6	N N E	2	82.2	76.3	93.2	75.7	c.
„	7	29.80	82.1	N W	1	82.2	76.1	93.9	71.4	c.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement.

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Aug.	1	77.2	80.0	89.0	98.1	Nil.	Nil.
„	2	78.4	80.0	91.4	96.5	Nil.	Nil.
„	3	76.8	78.2	90 0	93.8	Nil.	Nil.
„	4	79 0	78.5	87.0	92.0	0.24	Nil.
„	5	78.0	79.8	89.2	90.0	Trace	Nil.
„	6	75.0	79.0	92.5	92.0	Nil.	Nil.
„	7	75.0	82.0	92.4	88.5	Nil.	Nil.

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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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BREACH OF FAITH IN SETTLEMENT OF CANTON CONFLICT

Strikers Led to Believe Police Would Be Reinstated in Defiance of Clearest Understanding to the Contrary: Agitators Still Barring Gates of Shameen

Peking, Aug. 8.

An official telegram from Canton says that it is believed that a settlement of the Shameen strike is within sight. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Concession authorities are exchanging views.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Canton, Aug. 8.

Yesterday, an understanding was formally effected between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the British and French Consuls-General here regarding the settlement of the strike at Shameen. Eastern News Agency.

Hongkong, Aug. 13.

The British Consul-General announced at the Canton Club yesterday evening that the strike had been settled and that the servants would be returning to their employers to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Shameen, Aug. 13.

The strike has been officially settled and the workers will return immediately.

The Shameen Municipal Councils will accept the resignations of the police and grant each a gratuity. They will re-employ such as the Councils may select; the rest will be incorporated in the police force of the city of Canton.

The above terms relating to the police were not published before the settlement of the strike, but were covered in a gentlemen's agreement between the Canton authorities and the French and British Consuls-General.

An apparent misconception by the police and the Chinese community in general as to reinstatement, and the continued intimidation by pickets argue misrepresentation in certain quarters. The councils have taken measures to rectify the misconception and to make the situation clear.

Other terms, liable to withdrawal if the employees do not return on August 14, are as follow:—

The Councils will encourage the re-instatement of private employees and also the payment of wages for the period of the strike, namely for four weeks.

Shameen reverts to the old pass regulations with certain amendments, including passes with photographs, to be enforced on equal terms for all nationalities.

The reinstatement of the police has never been contemplated. The new police have already arrived for the British concession. They are Hakkas (an aboriginal tribe of the province of Kuangtung), who speak Cantonese.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Aug. 14.

The terms of the strike settlemen have not been disclosed here. The British Consul-General at Canton has communicated the terms to the Covernor of Hongkong and the British Minister in Peking, before their publication.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Statement by the Consuls.

Later.

A statement has been issued by the Consuls-General for Great Britain and France in Shameen which contains the terms of the settlement of the strike. They are as follow:

(1) The two Municipal Councils agree that the new police permit regulations shall not be brought into force, thus automatically reverting to the old pass regulations hitherto in force with certain amendments which shall be enforced simultaneously and on equal terms for all nationalities alike;

(2) The Councils agree, in the special circumstances under which they left their work, to encourage the reinstatement of private employees and also the payment of their wages for the period of the strike;

(3) Public employees shall be reinstated and their wages paid for the period of the strike: reservation is made in the case of the police on the question of disciplinary measures, which will be finally dealt with according to the discretion of the Councils;

(4) No reprisals shall be made on either side.

Police Not Reinstated.

In their statement, the Consuls-General state that after protracted attempts to find a formula which should offer a lasting and amicable settlement just to both sides; the above terms of settlement were arrived at. Those relating to the reinstatement of employees are covered by an explanatory statement in the form of a "Gentlemen's Agreement" as between the Cantor authorities and the two Consuls-General.

The terms of this "Gentlemen's Agreement" clearly laid down the non-reinstatement of the police and the measures to be taken.

On August 12, after numerous notes pronouncing in the aggregate the terms to be fair and just, Mr. Luk King-fo of the Provincial Bureau of Foreign Affairs called on the British Consul-General, Mr. Giles, and informed him that he had been sent to announce that the terms had been accepted and the men could be expected to return on August 3. The strike was therefore settled and official notification would follow in the morning

All the parties of the Chinese authorities had been informed that these terms could bear no altering or equivocation. Mr. Luk's message was conveyed to the foreign residents of Shameen and Mr. Giles told Mr. Luk that no equivocation would be tolerated.

Pickets Still Terrorizing.

On the morning of August 13 it was found that the pickets were still at the gates and workers seeking to return in good faith were prevented from so doing. During the day it became abundantly clear from evidences from many sources that the strikers had been deliberately led to believe that the reinstatement of the police had been conceded by Shameen. This point had never been and could not be conceded. It had been made clear that the police had placed themselves in a position where they could not be accepted in their old places.

The non-withdrawal of the pickets argues, according to the statement, a gross breach of faith on the part of someone in the chain of strike negotiations. The presence of pickets at a time when the strike had been declared officially to have been actually settled becomes either an act of simple lawlessness to be dealt with by the City police or a subject of grave import according to the section from which the fact emanates.

Later.

It is rumoured that there had been a resumption of the strike in Shameen over difficulty with the French police. Picketing at the gates is reported to have been redoubled.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A CHEKIANG-FUKIEN WAR SCARE

Wu Pei-fu Reported to Have Ordered Invasion of Lu Yung-hsiang's Ground

TROOPS CONCENTRATING ON THE BORDER

Categorical reports of war impending between Chêkiang and Fukien reach us, with Marshal Wu Pei-fu said to be the chief instigator.

It will be remembered that last year there was great alarm over the possibility of war between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. Force of public opinion compelled the two Tuchuns involved, Chi Hsih-yuan of Nanking and Lu Yung-hsiang of Hangchow, to sign an agreement of peace. At that time Wu Pei-fu had his hands full in Szechuan and could take no active part in the quarrel, although he is an antagonist of Lu Yung-hsiang's.

Not long ago two generals in Fukien, opponents of Wu Pei-fu's, Tsang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao by name, were defeated and took refuge in southern Chêkiang. General Tsang is said to have 1.5 troops and General Yang 4,000.

Wu Pei-fu, we are told, called upon Lu Yung-hsiang, of Chêkiang, to turn them out and, on his refusing to do so, ordered his lieutenant in Fukien, General Hsun Chuan-fang, to invade Chêkiang. We are told that General Hsun is now concentrating troops at three points on the Chêkiang border, Pucheng, Sungan and Yenping.

It is said that Chih Hsih-yuan of Nanking is not concerned in this general, but that by way of precaution he has begun to move his big guns from Pengpu in Anhui, where they are in a dangerous position to Nanking.

The concluding part of the report is that, if necessary, Wu Pei-fu himself might come to the attack on Chêkiang and that he would be accompanied by General Feng Yu-hsiang, the well known Christian general, who is said to have a fancy for the Tuchunship of Chêkiang.

We publish the above under reserve, though it reaches us from a usually well informed source.

Immediate Outbreak of Hostilities Not Expected: Northern Warriors Cautious

In view of these persistent rumours, the following from the "Star," a Peking Chinese daily, is of interest.

Gen. Sun (says this newspaper) has reinforced his troops at all points in northern Fukien; but no immediate outbreak of hostilities is expected. It is a question whether the provinces controlled by the Chihli party are unanimous; and it is also doubtful which side will be disposed to fire the first shot. A report has it that both Loyang and Nanking are not satisfied at Chang Tsz-ping and Yang Hua-chao's troops being admitted into Chêkiang province, and that an exchange by messengers has been going between them. Anhui and Kiangsi are said to show hesitancy, because they are afraid, it is alleged, that Chêkiang may be the first to take the offensive, using its whole strength, when either of them, should they disclose their attitude beforehand, may suffer the brunt of its attack.

A foreigner puts the situation in a nutshell by saying that last year it was a case of A being the moving spirit. B, fearing A's ascendancy, thwarted A's plan. It is B who is the primary mover this year, and as he is certainly going to be thwarted by A, who is jealous of his power. Thus there will be no concerted action and the war cloud in the southeast may soon disappear.

THE TROUBLE OVER RUSSIAN ISSUE OF REORGANIZATION LOAN

Scrip of Which Bonds Had Not Been Issued Owing to War Stolen by Bolsheviks and Sold Abroad: Over 31,000 Bonds Untraced Involving £870,000

Peking, Aug. 6.

The efforts recently being made by holders of the old Chinese Reorganization Loan bonds, Russian issue (yellow bonds), to have their claims for validation of these bonds placed before the Hague International Tribunal has revived interest in a matter that has been a source of worry and trouble ever since the Soviet authorities confiscated and seized the unissued bonds in the head office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in 1917. The revalidation of the German issue of the same loan bonds, the difficulties that have arisen in the first steps towards carrying out the Sino-German agreement, and the conclusion of the Sino-Russian agreement, lend additional interest to this complicated dispute. In trying to arrive at an understanding of the facts concerning the Russian issue, Reuter's correspondent has obtained the following review and suggestions from reliable and varied sources in Peking:—

Russian Issue Split up

It will be remembered that the 1913 Chinese Reorganization Loan of £25,000,000 was divided into equal parts for issue by the British, French, Japanese, German and Russian banking groups. As the Russian bankers thought it unlikely that Russia would absorb the whole portion allotted to that country, as some of the other groups were ready to issue more than their share, and as some banks in non-participating countries desired to undertake some of the loan, provision was made for the Russian group to farm out some of these bonds abroad. In the case of Belgium the issue was made locally, the scrip and afterwards the bonds being received direct from London. Dutch investors, and some British, French and German investors who were, apparently, unable to secure bonds in their own country, made their applications through the Russo-Asiatic Bank and obtained their scrip from Petrograd.

The scrip, which was to be exchanged for bonds when the latter had been obtained from the printing house in London, consisted mainly of large blocks. The scrip documents were receipts for sums paid in advance for bonds but they were not numbered to correspond with the bonds for which they were to be exchanged. If the precaution had been taken of numbering the scrip and exchanging it for bonds correspondingly numbered, a great amount of confusion might have been avodied. The conditions in Europe in 1913, however, appeared normal, and none foresaw the international complications that followed the outbreak of the Great War.

War Delays Delivery

Owing to the war, delivery of the bonds was delayed long after the expected date, and it was not until June, 1915, that the bonds reached Petrograd. Further delay occurred in getting the bonds sealed by the Chinese Minister to Russia, and the bonds were not ready for delivery to scrip holders in that country until the following August. The scrip holders themselves then seem to have been curiously tardy in exchanging their scrip for bonds, for the exchange went on from August, 1915, to December, 1917, and even then, it is asserted, only about 50 per cent. of the bonds had been given out in exchange for scrip. This apparently only refers to scrip holders in Russia of the Russian for outside holders of Russian scrip had not forwarded their scrip for exchange. Their delay in doing so is attributed to the exigencies of War—principally mail difficulties and objection to pay the heavy insurance on account of war risks.

The Red Revolution

Before the end of 1917, while the bonds were still being exchanged on demand by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the thunder bolt fell on the bank, in the shape of the second Russian revolution, bringing the Reds into power.

With the advent of the Bolshevik Administration the Russian banks were nationalized, and as a first step banking employees were warned against removing any documents from their banks on penalty of death.

Among other securities in the Russo-Asiatic Bank were the unissued bonds of the Reorganization Loan, which were confiscated by the new *régime*. The exchange of scrip for bonds was, therefore, abruptly terminated.

It soon became obvious that the Russo-Asiatic Bank was not likely to regain possession of the unissued bonds, and various schemes were put forward with the object of meeting the obligations to holders of the provisional scrip. It was fully recognized that great care would be necessary to provide against double payments, namely, payment on the scrip and on the bonds. Consequently the matter was brought to the attention of the Chinese Minister of Finance, but no definite action was taken for some time.

On August 21, 1919, the Dutch Government took up the question of the rights of Dutch holders of scrip, and the Dutch Minister in Peking asked the Chinese Government to safeguard the interests of Dutch scrip holders.

The French Minister in Peking, on July 4, 1920 made similar representations on behalf of French citizens, requesting the Chinese Government to regularize French holdings and pay interest on scrip in French hands. In July, 1921, the Belgian Minister sent a Note to the Waichiaopu in much the same strain as the French and Dutch communications.

Stolen Bonds Offered for Sale

In 1920 Mr. Litvinoff, the Society Representative, placed a parcel of the confiscated bonds on the London market, the British Government apparently not considering that the circumstances called for official objection. Conversations on this subject are said to have taken place between representatives of the British and French Governments. Just what took place here is not clear, but certeimly the action of Mr. Litvinoff was referred to the Chinese Government, and discussion of the whole question of the validity of the confiscated bearer bonds became general in several countries. The common opinion was that nothing could be said against the claims of scrip holders, for where the scrip had been retained there would have been no exchange for bonds. The weight of opinion, however, seems to have been against recognition of the confiscated bonds, for it was thought that the circumstances should be taken into account as against unquestioned validity of bearer bonds. In other words the irregular action of the Reds attached to the bonds they were putting on the market,

In 1921 the Russian bank agreed to pay interest on scrip provided the Chinese Government undertook to relieve the bank of responsibility in the event of double payment.

China as Conditions of Payment.

Faced with the responsibility itself the Chinese Government took up the matter and issued the following notice it "The Times" in December 1921:—

NOTICE.

The Chinese Government 5 per cent. Reorganization Gold Loan of 1913, Russian Issue.

It having come to the knowledge of the Chinese Government that the Russian Soviet Government has confiscated a large number of the definitive bonds of the loan which were still in the possession of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Petrograd, awaiting delivery against scrip, and has thus distributed the definitive bonds so confiscated to other persons regardless of the holders of the provisional scrip, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that before paying the coupons of the Russian issue of the Reorganization Loan the paying bank must require from the presenter proof that his bonds were delivered prior to December 27, 1917, together with an undertaking that in case such bonds are subsequently found to be bonds confiscated by the Soviet Government he will refund the amount received. As an alternative to the above procedure an approved banker's guarantee to the same effect may be accepted. Banks are therefore warned that unless supported with such bankers's guarantee coupons of the above issue should be accepted only for collection through the paying agents in London. Paris, or Yokohama, accompanied by documents furnishing the required evidence. In the event of non-payment, the coupons will be returned but the supporting documents may be retained by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Paris, for later investigation. This notification does not apply to that portion of the issue which was made in Belgium.

The position of scrip holders and bond holders of the Russian issue was thus suddenly reversed, the former being placed on a secure footing and the holders of confiscated bonds being thrown into air.

New Bonds Issued

For a time the new situation was found satisfactory, but a solution of the whole question had yet to be found, and in 1922 another scheme was put forward with the idea of enabling scrip holders to obtain bonds as well as coupons later than the third issue, which they had received owing to the late delivery of the bonds in the first instance. The scheme was finally agreed upon by the Chinese Government and the group banks. It embraced an issue of new bonds, which were to be green instead of yellow. An announcement to this effect was made in "The Times" and the leading papers in other participation countries on December 6, 1922, as follows:—

CHINESE REPUBLIC

The Chinese Government 5 per cent. Reorganization Gold Loan of 1913, Russian Issue.

The following is a translation of an announcement made in Paris by the Chinese Government, under date December 4, 1922:—

With a view to protecting the interests of holders of bonds of the Russian issue of the Chinese 5 per cent. Reorganization Loan, 1913, the Chinese Government has decided to have the bonds of the Russian Issue of this loan exchanged for new bonds absolutely similar to the old ones except as to colour, which will be green. The original issue will henceforth be cancelled.

The exchange of bonds will take place at the offices of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, 9 Rue Boudreau, Paris. The exchange may be effected on or after the December 4, 1922, in order to enable bondholders to collect without delay the coupon due January 1, 1923, which will only be paid on the new bond. Bondholders are invited in their own interests to forward their old bonds as soon as possible to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Paris. whose offices are at their disposal for this purpose. In order to effect the exchange holders should deposit, at the same time as their bonds, documents establishing their rightful ownership and give satisfactory proof as to the origin of such bonds which must not have formed part of those seized in Russia. All bonds deposited for the purpose of exchange should have attached thereto coupons from No. 19 due January 1, 1923, inclusive. In the event of an exchange not being granted, the original bonds would be returned to the holders, but the accompanying documents may be retained by the Russo-Asiatic Bank with a view to further investigation. The examination of documents deposited with the bonds sent in for exchange will be undertaken by a representative of the Chinese Government conjointly with a representative of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, who, in this connexion merely lends his assistance to the Chinese Government. Holders of Provisional Certificates are also invited to lodge their certificates which will be exchanged for definitive bonds bearing Coupon No. 19, due January 1. 1923, and onwards. The question of overdue coupons (not yet paid) will be settled later. For this exchange, a charge at the rate of 2/6 (two shilling and six pence) per certificate of one bond will be made to holders of provisional certificates. This notification only applies to that portion of the Reorganization Loan which was issued in Russia—i.e., to bonds numbered 586,668 to 725,556 and to all provisional certificates which have not yet been exchanged for definite bonds. Special notice is given to the effect that from coupon No. 19, due January 1, 1923, inclusive, coupons will only be paid on presentation if same have been detached from the new bond.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, 64 Old Broad Street, London, E. 62.

This appears to be the last official action taken by the Chinese Government in connexion with these bonds.

It may be conceded that many holders of the confiscated bonds purchased them in good faith, although in some cases at least, the prices paid indicate speculation rather than investment.

Unaccounted For

The clearing house in London by means of recording payments prior to 1917 has compiled a table from which it appears that 138,000 bonds, each of £20 denomination, were sent to Russia and 107,815 have been recorded leaving 31,076 unaccounted for, presumably having been confiscated and sold by the Soviet authorities abroad.

The coupons due on these 31,076 bonds at 10/- each give a total of £248,658

while the value of these bonds is 621,520

making a total of £870,178

This appears to be the amount involved in the possibility of double payment, although it is possible that some other double payments have occurred.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RUMOURED RENDITION OF MIXED COURT

Chinese Draft Scheme for Administration: Assessors Still to Sit in Police Cases

The "*Sinwanpao*" on Tuesday published what purported to be a draft scheme for the return of the Mixed Court to China, said to have been submitted by the Waichiaopu to the Diplomatic Body which now has the matter under consideration. The principal clauses in the draft are to the following effect:—

The Mixed Court is to be changed into a Special Tribunal presided over by a Judge and a number of Magistrates, the status of this tribunal to be similar to that of a district court of justice. Criminal and other cases involving Chinese only should be heard by the magistrate alone. If foreigners are involved or the police are interested in a case affecting peace and good order an Assessor will sit and cooperate with the Magistrate. Foreign residents who do not enjoy extraterritorial rights will be tried by the Magistrate alone. If a sentence exceeding 10 years' imprisonment is proposed, as for instance in cases of armed robbery or murder, it must receive the sanction of the Minister of Justice. The Municipal Police will issue summonses and execute warrants, but the Magistrate will have the right to inquire into these matters, and in every case an accused person not brought to court within 24 hours of arrest must be released. In all cases involving foreign interests, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs will act as Judge of the Appeal Court, but in cases where Chinese only are interested the Special Tribunal in the interior must be applied to for a rehearing. A Chinese is to be appointed Chief Clerk of the Court, with Chinese assistant clerks, and foreign clerks appointed must have a recommendation from the Consular Body, and must submit to the orders of the judicial authority.

It is said that a scheme on these lines has been submitted to the Diplomatic Body, with an intimation that it will remain in force as long as extraterritoriality remains.

Another report states that the Judicial Rights Society is pressing for the return of the Court, and is inviting the co-operation of the German Minister, the Russian Ambassador, and the representatives of other nationalities who have no extra-territorial rights.

SOVIET AND MONGOLIA

Parliament's Suggestion of Appointment of Special Commission

Peking, Aug. 11.

A group of Members of Parliament have sent a communication to the Government pointing out that as the formal negotiations between China and Soviet Russia will shortly begin, it is, in their opinion, necessary to appoint a special commission to study questions connected with Outer Mongolia and the restoration of China's sovereignty over that region.

The Cabinet decided to refer the matter to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War and the Interior for consideration, with instructions for these Ministries to appoint the commission if they deem it necessary.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

UPROAR IN PEKING'S PARLIAMENT

Opposition's Way of Downing Dr. W. W. Yen's Candidature for Premiership

Peking, Aug. 8.

There were 384 members present at the meeting of the House of Representatives this afternoon when the principal item on the agenda was the vote on the election of Dr. Yen as Premier. The Government supporters moved the vote accordingly.

The Opposition thereupon overturned their chairs and generally kicked up a tremendous row which continued until the Speaker announced his inability to restore order and adjourned the House.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHANG TSO-LIN AND SOVIET TREATY

Alleged to Have Come to Terms with Karakhan: Under Modifications

Peking, Aug. 8.

It is officially stated that Marshal Chang Tso-lin and M. Karakhan have reached an agreement which accords with the Sino-Russian Agreement with some slight modification and that this will facilitate the forthcoming negotiations in Peking.

The Waichiaopu says that the Sino-Russian Conference will begin between August 15 and August 20, probably on August 15.

The Soviet Government has not yet ratified the Sino-Russian Agreement but the Soviet Assembly passed it on July 31. The Moscow Central Executive Committee is now considering it and it is expected that it will be ratified shortly.

At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning, the Ministry of the Interior suggested appointing municipal bureaux to administer the former Russian Concessions in Tientsin and Hankow but the meeting resolved to allow the existing administrations to carry on for the time being.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

***It is advisable to take the statement of Field Marshal Chang's change of attitude with salt.—Ed.

MUKDEN NOT AGREED WITH REDS

Karakhan's Too Previous Optimism: White Russians a Stumbling-Block

Peking, Aug. 12.

The official report issued on August 8 that M. Karakhan and Marshal Chang Tso-lin had reached an agreement which accorded with the Sino-Russian Agreement was based on information which the Waichiaopu received from M. Karakhan who had been conducting independent negotiations with Marshal Chang Tos-lin.

M. Karakhan now admits that an impasse was reached through Marshal Chang Tso-lin's attitude vis-a-vis of the White Russian question and the Soviet Ambassador desires to begin formal Sino-Russian negotiations without further parleys with Mukden. After a delay of some days apparently due to the Mukden impasse M. Karakhan will meet Dr. Wellington Koo to-morrow when it is expected that the date of the Sino-Russian Conference will be finally fixed.

The question of handing over the Russian Legation appears to be going on smoothly. It is reported that all the Legations except the Italian Legation have received instructions from their Governments to comply with the request to hand over the premises to M. Karakhan. It is not anticipated that the Italian Government will offer objection and there seems to be a chance of the matter being settled before the departure of Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—The railway, telegraph and postal surcharges to aid the flood sufferers will operate from September 1.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, Aug. 7.—President Tsao gave a luncheon at the Palace today to Mr. Karakhan and his suite. All of the Cabinet Ministers were present and the company also included Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Huai-ching and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, Aug. 7.—It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce in Shantung Province has telegraphed to the Government objecting to the opening of treaty ports along the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, as was requested by the Japanese Legation in a Note sent to the Waichiaopu on July 25 reminding the Chinese Government of the promise it made in 1920.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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DR. SUN AND THE COMMUNISTS

Aug. 11.

WITHOUT further confirmation, not available at the time of writing, it would hardly be safe to accept unreservedly the report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the British and French authorities at Canton have come to an agreement settling the strike. We hope it may be so, provided there is no loss of face for the foreign community of Shameen. For although there were features in the regulations, which caused the strike, not very wise, sufficient concession had been offered in respect of these by July 21 to satisfy Chinese *amour propre;* and in view of the general nature of the strike, it was of the utmost importance that the foreigners should stand firm. No one, whether Chinese or foreigner, in Canton is ignorant of the fact that it is the Communist wing of the Kuomintang who are controlling the strike. The leaders of this section are a man named Wang Ching-wei, formerly a resident of Shanghai and with an attempted political assassination to his credit when he was only eighteen; and Tse Ying-po, a former school-master, described as a man of strong and ruthless character. The Communists were only admitted to the Kuomintang party some few months ago, but according to one good source of information, they already exercise a great deal of power and are said even to defy Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself, whose ascendancy generally and physical force personally are reported to be not what they were. We may take it for granted that the Communists care nothing about the losses of Chinese silk merchants arising from the strike. The question of a settlement, therefore, is really an issue between Dr. Sun's personal prestige and the extent to which the Communists desire and are able to defy him.

One thing must clearly be borne in mind. The strike at Shameen is only in name a servants' strike. The boys, cooks and police are merely catspaws. The real quarrel is between the Chinese Communists and the foreigner, a repetition on a smaller scale of the Hongkong strike. The passport regulations question was settled so easily in the first negotiations, that it is quite clear they were not the real bone of contention. Indeed, had any warning been given of the strike and the Shameen authorities been notified that this particular regulation was obnoxious, we have good reason to know that it would have been withdrawn. The fact of the matter is that a great deal of bad blood was caused over the bomb outrage at the Hotel Victoria, the assumption by some foreigners that its author was a Chinese infuriated the Cantonese and the strike was, partly, their retaliation. That it has been kept going so long by the Communists is due simply to the fact that if they can force Shameen to take back the police, they, the Communists, will be able to claim a great victory and much silver will flow into their coffers.

It is naturally believed by all foreigners in Canton that the Cantonese Government has been fully aware of every move in the strike and could have stopped it if it had wished. The first part of this assumption no one will feel disposed to contradict; we find it shared by Chinese who have correspondents in Canton. The fact that electric light—which Shameen pays for—has never been cut off is significant. It is also not unlikely that the Canton Government could have stopped the strike at the beginning. Whether the Communists afterwards got beyond control is what we shall never know for certain. Chinese informants, referred to above, say that Dr. Sun can stop the strike whenever he pleases, and that as the house-boys and other servants are very tired of the fight, we are likely at any moment to get news that it is definitely over. But there remain good grounds for thinking that Dr. Sun's control over the wilder elements of the party is not what it was. He cannot altogether plead innocent to the charge of having called those wild elements into being. He published, it will be recalled, a joint declaration with Comrade Joffe, the former Bolshevik envoy to China, expressing sympathy and fellowship. He harboured a Bolshevik agent in Canton for many months, and has more than once spoken as if Moscow and Canton were natural allies, with the world against them. Among the fiery peoples of the South, where political hotheads of all kinds find themselves in congenial surroundings, this is a dangerous line to take, which may easily end in the creation of a Frankenstein's monster. The Cantonese Government did not attempt to check the Communists who ran the Hongkong strike, for which there was certainly no defence; they appear to have been equally tender towards that in Shameen. So do the Communists gain strength and by and bye, when Canton wishes to suppress them, it may not so easily be able to do so. The fight around Shameen is really a demonstration by the Bolsheviks against all lawfully constituted authority to test their strength; and it is no exaggeration to say that the Canton Government are hardly less concerned than the foreigners in seeing that the agitators do not win.

As regards the foreigners of Shameen, our hope that the strike has been settled is equalled by our hope that there has been no surrender of their stronghold. They have settled down now to the irksomeness of doing their own menial work and we are sure that the overwhelming majority of them—we will say every man of them—would far rather go on doing so than give in. To surrender now would merely mean renewal of the fight a little later under worse conditions. To Shameen the issue is vital. It is a little community, but with rights well established by many decades of treaty and old custom. We are no believers in "gunboat policy;" we believe that more is to be done with the Chinese by conciliation than by pugnacity. But where just rights are concerned we hold that, in the present state of political flux and anarchy, the foreigner should be unyielding; and it is also well known that where the masses of the Chinese know that the foreigner is within his rights, they cannot easily be roused against him. Mistakes were made at the beginning by Shameen, but directly these were pointed out there was instant willingness to rectify them. In the latter stages Shameen has been fighting against the worst elements in Southern China and in doing so it has championed the cause of all orderly and respectable Chinese as much as its own. If the fight is not yet over, we trust that the Chinese will give this view of the matter impartial consideration; and for the foreigners, that their employers in other ports will back them up through thick and thin.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

Aug. 12.

IT would be a waste of time to attempt to answer in detail all the arguments pressed, in our correspondence columns to-day, by Mr. J. C. E. Rye, for taking the Bolshevist to our bosoms. His point of view is such that any reconciliation between Mr. Rye and those who differ from him is simply impossible. At the same time there are one or two statements in his letter which cannot well be let pass and some criticism of our own position, meant, we feel sure, in no unfriendly sense, but none the less calling for an answer.

Our correspondent says that if we left the editorial chair and went to Russia, we should find "that all the Russians (outside a few die-hards) would tell you 'out of two evils Tsarism and Bolshevism, we choose the latter.'" Now in the first place this is no argument for Bolshevism. Accepting for the sake of argument that it is better than Tsarism, the only conclusion is that the latter was much worse than ever supposed. But in point of fact, so long as people kept out of politics, they were free under Tsarism at least to work as they pleased, to enjoy the fruits of their labour, to employ others or take service with others, to marry, to have a home to themselves, to worship. None of these is permitted under Bolshevism. But going further in Mr. Rye's letter, we find that he "does not know one single Bolshevist." If, as seems reasonable, we may deduce from this that he has no more been in Bolshevist Russia than we have, then it is a fair question, Why should Mr. Rye's information as to the perfections of Bolshevism be more credible than our information regarding its imperfections? And it is a curious thing that though Mr. Rye does not know one Bolshevist, he does possess "hundreds of friends amongst the White Russians," who strangely refuse to believe what he tells them about Russia to-day—probably because they have been there themselves.

To take another point, the fact that a man whose brother has been killed by the Germans during the war is willing to shake hands with Germans after the war, is no earthly argument for King George liking to shake hands with those who slew, or share the responsibility for slaying, his cousin and the wife, son and daughters of the latter. The Germans killed in fair fight, and in fair fight the British did their best to kill them. When the fight is over, the proper spirit is that the bitterness of war should be forgotten as soon as humanly possible, and that the two should shake hands. But the Tsar, the Tsaritsa, their son and daughters were butchered in a cellar at Ekaterinburg without provocation and without the ghost of a chance of self-defence. Mr. Rye will find all the facts fully told—they are perfectly well attested—in Francis McCullagh's "A Prisoner of the Reds:" if he has not read the book we recommend him to do so.

Our correspondent goes on to say that "amongst the Russian *émigrés* there are a vast number of useless, spineless, idle rich, whom Russia can well do without." This appears to us rather a loose statement: we wonder how many Russian exiles can really be described as rich. But accepting it as it stands, for the sake of argument again, the assertion does not touch the worst of the charge in respect of Bolshevist persecutions. If Mr. Rye has read the history of the French Revolution, he will remember that the sufferings of the aristocrats were almost to be called small in comparison with the suffering of the bourgeoisie. The people who were destroyed in Carrier's *noyades* by hundreds at Nantes were certainly not aristocrats. The same thing has happened in Russia. The worst sufferers by Bolshevist proscription have undoubtedly been the mercantile and professional people, the middle classes, who could not escape from Russia and had to endure the hate, which, by all its published speeches and newspaper articles, Communism specially directs against the bourgeois.

Mr. Rye tells us that this paper has "of late expressed the fervent hope that the Whites will some day come back into their own again." If we really did appear to utter such a hope, and we cannot recall having done so, we can only regret that we expressed ourselves so unintelligibly. We have no special wish that the Whites or any other particular kind of colour should come into power in Russia. But we certainly do fervently hope that the days of the Reds are numbered, because we are convinced that while Bolshevism remains what it is in Russia to-day, that country cannot come into the comity of nations and cooperate with others for the rebuilding of the world. The difference between Mr. Rye and "Shanghailander" and ourselves is that they believe that Bolshevism is a feasible form of government, and we emphatically do not.

Admitting, once more, for the sake of argument, that the men who compose the Soviets are personally virtuous, and of high ideals, it none the less remains that the government they wield is bad, morally and practically. There are, to say the least, very strong reasons for believing that that government practises treachery and deceit as the first weapons of statecraft, and that, so far from being impressed by the sincerity and frankness of others who try to deal evenly with it, it merely congratulates itself that the gods of Bolshevism have delivered such transparent fools into its hands. A government which does that sort of thing is morally a bad government, which it behoves others to keep at arm's length. And it is also a bad government practically, because it is based on the negation of two of the strongest motives in human nature, personal initiative and spiritual aspiration, both of which it does its utmost to suppress. Even if we estimate the idea of an agreement between Soviet Russia and any other country from the lowest possible point of view, namely, that of self-interest alone, it appears utterly futile to expect any profitable cooperation between a state which does its best to destroy private capital and trading, and a state which encourages and depends on them.

Furthermore, when we look into the future, we have to allow for one very probable contingency. Sooner or later, Bolshevism must develop, or suffer some rude shock which will violently convert it, into something quite different from what it is now; and it is by no means unlikely that, just as the Bolshevists have repudiated all the obligations and responsibilities of their predecessors, so will the future governors of Russia repudiate theirs.

THE LACK OF MONEY AND POWER

Aug. 13.

WHEN we read that Peking believes the time has come to bring about the unification of North and South, that it proposes to open an office for that purpose in Hongkong and has instructed the Ministry of Finance to find the requisite money, we all smile. Where will the Ministry of Finance find funds for new bureaux when it is already at its wits' end how to satisfy even a portion of the many bureaux that cry to it? And if there really are grounds for believing that North and South may be unified, what-earthly need can there be for opening an office to manage the reconcilement? Has not Peking enough secretaries and to spare for all the work that might be done? But this is the prevailing feature of Republican life in China. Whatever is to be done, from building a new road to patching up an alliance between two political parties, a special office with a high-sounding name must be set up. When Peking announced that it could not assist in Shanghai's project for an international exhibition because it was at work on a similar scheme itself, the only foundation found for the statement was that an office had been opened, with an exhibition in view, that it had wasted three lakhs of dollars and had had to be closed. One is reminded of the old mandarin's remark to a foreign dealer in machinery: "We don't want things that save labour in China; we want things that make it."

The curse of China to-day is the multiplication of bureaucrats. It is said of the Ministries in Peking to-day that if everyone whose name is on their pay roll attended the office at once there would not be room for them all to sit down. When the Hangchow-Ningpo Railway was taken over by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway a few years ago, just about nine times as many clerks were found in the accountants' office at Hangchow as were necessary. The united revolt of householders in Peking against the police tax is due, not to any animus towards the police, who are said to do their work loyally under most disheartening conditions, but to the well-founded suspicion that the police would get but a portion of the tax, and the notorious fact that revenues are ample for all the employees really required. The penury of Peking has long been notorious, but now the penury of the provinces is becoming equally so, notwithstanding that for years past they have sent not a penny to Peking. Kiangsu is or ought to be exceedingly prosperous. But Nanking is desperately hard up. In each of the two past years the provincial budget has been pared down to the utmost and still there is not money to meet it. Take the case of the cigarette tax. When Kiangsu, in defiance of the Tuchun, decided to follow Chêkiang's example and impose a 20 per cent. tax, the B. A. T. Co., as a last expedient, offered to pay five per cent., which would have amounted to $50,000 each month. This offer was made three months ago. An easy sum in multiplication shows that if the offer had been accepted Nanking would be the richer now by $150,000 *which money it would have received.* The offer was refused, the twenty per cent. tax was imposed and in three months has yielded a net revenue of $20,000 and even that Nanking has not, or a few days ago had not, received. The remainder had stuck to the

fingers of tax-farmers and bureaucrats.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland described the revolution of 1911 as a revolt of the young mandarins—the men who had spent money on a foreign education and meant to get their outlay back—against the old. The truth of this description becomes more and more apparent every day, as every day the demand for money becomes more insistent and taxes and impositions of all kinds are multiplied but still without affording relief. Indeed the young mandarins have got into power and their little finger is thicker than their predecessors' loins. So the question of what is to be the future of China becomes very grave. We have faith in it, because a country so richly dowered cannot "go under"; but she is straining that faith very hard. For from the multiplication of bureaucrats arises not only lack of money but lack of power. The men who fill the principal places as Governors and Tuchuns are helpless in the innumerable claws of their subordinates. We may believe, without "throwing bouquets," that if the Tuchuns really could assert themselves, the majority would be glad enough to govern decently and live at peace with the foreign Powers. But it is abundantly clear that they cannot. The Tuchun of Chêkiang knew nothing of the cigarette tax until after it had been decided upon beyond his power to stop it. The Tuchun of Kiangsu openly opposed the tax but in vain. There is no supreme power in China to-day on which reliance can be put and one does not see where it is to be found. This is why people incline more and more to the hope of an Imperial restoration. But with the myriads of office holders battening on the so-called Republic, the odds against an Emperor are over-whelming, unless he is equipped to fight for his throne, to establish himself in one corner of the country and gradually extend his power, as has been the manner of arrival of so many dynasties.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE

Aug. 13.

A cursory glance at the history of the British Houses of Parliament must convince anybody that literature has not been at all badly represented in those august assemblies in times past. To recall a few of the literary stars that have also shone in the political firmament, there are Mill, Morley, Burke, Macaulay, Bryce, Lecky, Sheridan, to mention only a few of the great names. Nor were these people members of the "dumb friends' league." Their voices were frequently heard and to-day, even, we read their speeches, not generally perhaps for their political significance,—for some of the problems they dealt with do not now concern us,—but as examples of good literature, and beautiful diction; for many of these men were masters of the spoken as well as of the written word.

At the present time, however, there appears to be a lack of literary geniuses in the Mother of Parliaments. True there are any number of writers in both Houses, but it would be wide of the mark to call their productions literature. Most members of the Cabinet have one or more books to their name, but these are works that deal mainly with present day problems and the writers themselves would be the last people on earth to claim for them such literary merit as is likely to make them remembered by future generations or to earn them a place among the classics of the English language. In fact there is something depressing in the uniformity of the representatives of present day democracy. Political geniuses there may be, though they tend to hide their light under a bushel; but men of this type are not always the sort of people whose lives and works can be held up as examples of high endeavour for our children and our children's children to copy. Of men of genius in that most difficult and yet most enduring of all the arts—literature, there may be said to be none.

Nor is it difficult to find reasons for this want. For better or worse we are living in the age of the specialist—the man who attends solely to one particular job, and politics is becoming more and more of a profession for which one must submit to special training, and to succeed in which one must let other things go by the board. Then the amount of "spade work" which has to be done to-day by any man who hopes successfully to contest a constituency makes it impossible for him to secure the quietude and seclusion that are, with very rare exceptions, so necessary for the output of work of real literary merit. The successful business man who can leave much of his work in the hands of his trained subordinates or the labourite who is financed by his union have a much better chance of "nursing" a constituency than the scholarly man of letters. Neither does the latter tend to shine in present day electioneering meetings like the men of the above mentioned types. The person who has spent his life in persuading customers to buy his goods or shareholders to agree to his business policy or he who has forced his way in the face of the opposition or jealousy of his rivals to a commanding position in his trade union are not the sort of men to flinch at the jibes of the practised heckler, or to lose their heads at some rowdy demonstration of the "many headed." Few men whose delight is in the quietude of their studies could be brought to face the mob of semi-educated voters which a candidate for parliament must cajole or hoodwink.

And yet Parliament would be all the better for the presence of a few literary geniuses even if they were somewhat irresponsible and more than a little unpractical. Speeches of literary merit are none so common now but that we might have more of them; and their authors would present a refreshing contrast with the normal type of politician which might even rehabilitate the sadly fallen reputation of democratic government.

MARKING TIME AT WEIHAIWEI

Aug. 14.

Lapse of time does not help one to take a more enthusiastic view of the wisdom of the British offer at the Washington Conference to hand back Weihaiwei to China. Two and a half years have passed since that offer was made and still there is no certainty of what is to happen. One does not precisely perform spontaneous acts of generosity with the idea of being thanked, so that there is no space for commenting on the conspicuous absence, on the Chinese Government's part, of any sign of appreciation of Britain's quixotism. Indeed there has been rather more abuse of Great Britain, more insinuations of her alleged plotting in Tibet, more unrepented violations of her treaty rights, since the promise to give back Weihaiwei was made than before it. And as gratitude does not enter into the question, it would be interesting to know why retrocession was volunteered. The old flaw in the lease, involved in naming Russia as the Power at Port Arthur on whose occupation the holding of Weihaiwei should depend, had long been adjusted. If it be said that we owed a duty to the Chinese Government, much more might it be said that we owe one to the 150,000 Chinese who live under our protection in the Territory, many of whom must have grown to man's estate under the British flag. The only possible explanation was that Lord Balfour's usual clear judgment was temporarily fuddled by the miasma of disordered sentimentality which pervaded the whole atmosphere of the Washington Conference. Born in such superheated and unnatural surroundings, the offer regarding Weihaiwei has proved no less abortive and unprofitable than all other resolutions of the occasion.

These reflexions, common to most of us indeed, are again induced by reading the second annual report on the Territory since retrocession was announced. It is a melancholy tale. No grant-in-aid was given, of course, either in 1922 or 1923; the Treasury is never generous where no votes are involved; and upkeep costs have been pared to the quick. "The estimated expenditure for the financial year 1923-24 was $203,633," says the Officer Administering the Government, "a figure it is hoped to reduce by about $10,000, owing to the very strict economies exercised during the year in view of the proposed rendition of the Territory to China." But these reductions are not won without serious loss to the good of the Territory. The Weihaiwei folk are normally well behaved, but nowhere can a police force be reduced below a given point without danger. As for example:—

The police posts in the Territory, now ten in number, an extra post having been during the year established at Yao-Yao to check opium smuggling over a lonely stretch of coast line, were visited as frequently as circumstances permitted, and the men were invariably found to be at their posts and to have kept their quarters and equipment in good order. Closer supervision and more frequent inspections are urgently needed to maintain the discipline of the force and to protect the public against possible abuse of office, but this, although highly desirable, is an impossibility as the staff is under strength and the remaining inspectors are further required to discharge the duties of other government posts left vacant for reasons of economy.

During the year twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men were transferred to the Hongkong Police Force, four constables, one warder and one detective resigned, one police constable died as the result of a bicycle accident, and one was discharged for drunkenness on duty. This unusual depletion of the ranks at first occasioned some loss of efficiency, as the exigencies of the service gave no opportunity for the effective training of recruits before they were sent on duty, but despite this drawback the police have, on the whole, carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The health of the port has also been endangered by the necessity of cutting Weihaiwei's coat according to its cloth, as the following extract will show:—

The posts of Junior Medical Officer and of Sanitary Inspector which fell vacant in 1922 were, for reasons of economy, left unfilled during the past year, and the sanitary condition of Port Edward has in consequence steadily deteriorated. The Inspector of the Port Police charged with the supervision of sanitation in addition to the performance of his own duties has done all that was humanly possible to keep the Port Edward area in a satisfactory condition. Abuses of many kinds have undoubtedly crept in, as inspections of cattle, bakeries, dairies, houses of Chinese and foreign residents, drains, the slaughter-house and the market, etc., could be made only at irregular intervals, and an outbreak of sickness in the summer months, when the accommodation of the Port is taxed to its utmost by the influx of several hundred foreign visitors, appears only too possible. That no prosecution for nuisances occurred during the past year in no way indicates that the sanitation of the port is in a satisfactory condition, and should the retrocession of the Territory be delayed the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector is of first importance in the interests of public health.

Pity for the thought of the Damoclean sword which hangs over Weihaiwei is augmented by the fact that trade improved, even in these disheartening circumstances. Its total for the year under review amounted to 2,264,688 packages, valued at $12,864,040, an increase of 743,735 packages and $2,973,925 over 1,520,953 packages and $9,890,155, the figures of the preceding year. This is really a remarkable showing, in connexion with which may be quoted the following:—

Should the retrocession of Weihaiwei to China not occur before the end of the financial year 1923-24 it will be necessary to increase the number of police in order to provide effective patrols for the business quarter of Port Edward, which is expanding with great rapidity. Several thefts and attempts at housebreaking have already occurred in this locality, and further police protection must be afforded to the shopkeepers and residents.

Well, the shopkeepers are probably better off even under these conditions than they will be when the Union Jack flies above them no more and republican bureaucrats are let loose upon them.

The report comments sympathetically on Mr. Beer's having found himself compelled, by the uncertainty of the future, to close his school, "one of the few purely British educational institutions in China; the loss will be keenly felt by the British communities existing in the Treaty Ports of China." So indeed say many people: whoever was not entitled to compensation, surely Mr. Beer was. Trade may be carried on. But the school was absolutely dependent on certain things—the most obvious, a resident foreign doctor—which disappear entirely with the flag. We doubt, however, if Mr. Beer expects to get any compensation; we do not think anyone does. The report contains a most interesting paragraph on the negotiation of the terms of retrocession which is well worth preserving:—

That retrocession was unaccomplished last year is in no way attributable to lack of willingness or good faith on the part of His Majesty's Government.

The Anglo-Chinese Commission, appointed in September, 1922, "to study the question locally and make the necessary recommendations" to their respective Governments, sat at Weihaiwei from September, 1922, to January 7, 1923, when the Chinese delegates, accompanied by the senior British delegate, returned to Peking. Considerable progress had been by this time made in the main outlines of the retrocession agreement by the delegates, who had throughout their consultations remained in close touch with their Governments, and it was hoped that an agreement satisfactory to both countries would be speedily reached. At the resumption of negotiations at Peking on March 16, 1923, however, an entirely new set of proposals drafted by the Pacific Conference Committee, a body including members of all Chinese Government departments that had been formed to deal with matters arising out of the Washington Conference, was presented by the Chinese delegates. These proposals, *which completely ignored the many concessions made by the British Government*, were found to be unsatisfactory by the British delegates, and finally, on May 31, 1923, after repeated and prolonged discussions *and further concessions made by His Majesty's Government*, the British and Chinese delegates unanimously adopted a draft agreement for submission to their respective Governments. This draft agreement His Majesty's Minister at Peking was, in August, 1923, authorized to sign on behalf of His Majesty's Government and formal notice to that effect was duly given to the Chinese Government. The latter, however, submitted a Memorandum of desired modifications and suggested that a date should be fixed for their consideration. *These modifications, which are of so fundamental a nature as to necessitate the reopening of negotiations from the very beginning*, have been transmitted to London and are at present under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

The italics in the above are ours, an irresistible underlining. But is not China well described by a contributor to-day as "the spoilt child?" What other Government would be permitted to go on in such a way? On the 23rd of last month a question was asked in the House of Commons as to what stage the retrocession of Weihaiwei had arrived at: to which the Foreign Secretary replied that "negotiations on the subject are now proceeding but they have not yet reached a stage at which I can make any statement." Private information from London, however, is that the British Government has accepted the Chinese point of view, and local report, from quarters not usually ill-informed, says the same. This country not being Mexico, we suppose that the British community of Weihaiwei have long ceased to expect justice and will be the less disappointed at what befalls them. But we are sorry for them and not less for the Chinese of the Territory.

THE FASCISTI OF BRITAIN

Aug. 15.

Some three or four years ago a good deal was heard of the organization of the middle classes in England, and there is at least one well known Shanghai resident who has addressed meetings at Home, to rouse the long-suffering ones who now find themselves ground between the upper millstone of Capital and the nether one of Labour. Judging by the last general election results, however, the middle classes are not yet roused, and interest turns to the creation of a British Fascisti organization, of which one or two pamphlets have reached us. One strong claim made for it is that "it is *not* a class movement." We read:—

It embraces all grades of society, from peers to the humblest of peasants. Neither is it concerned with Toryism Liberalism or any other shade of party politics, its ranks being open to all who have its objects at heart.

A further emphatic claim is that Fascism "is essentially law-abiding and constitutional, so long as the Government adequately fulfils its primary function of keeping order." In this connexion the following point is tellingly made:

Much of the criticism levelled at Fascism arises from the fact that in Italy it came into power by unconstitutional methods. It should, however, be remembered that constitutional government had entirely broken down in that country before Fascism was born; that is a fact which its opponents find it convenient to ignore.

The British Fascisti are resolved that in their country constitutional government shall not break down.

It is not surprising to read that the "steady growth of the organization" has been followed by "misleading statements in a number of newspapers" and some details of the system are accordingly issued. Among the officials mentioned, the posts which excite most interest are the directorships of Units, of Transports and of Propaganda and Publicity. The duty of the units is "to take active measures against the revolutionary elements in their own districts" and to be prepared for "swift mobilization in the event of a general strike or re-

volution." The Transport service consists of owner-drivers, motor cyclists, motor drivers, cyclists, and owners and drivers of those vehicles, to maintain communication in event of revolution—otherwise to be attached to local Unit—owner-drivers are expected to render all necessary assistance where a car is needed.

Under the heading of propaganda we read:—

This Department will call the attention of Units to existing Bolshevik activities in their districts which may have escaped notice. The Units will be informed, and the combative measures left entirely in their hands.

The last sentence is somewhat menacing and one wonders what precisely may be the outcome of it. If, for example, a Fascisti unit took upon itself to break up an office which was publishing Communist literature, the overwhelming sympathies of the public would be on its side, but we doubt that the law would be against it. Just as policemen are posted in Hyde Park to see that the anarchist orators are not pulled to pieces by the crowd, the law takes a more lenient view of those who print revolutionary literature than of those who tear it up. For the rest, we read that:—

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the British Fascisti is NOT a "swashbuckling" concern, as stated in certain newspapers; nor does it bear the slightest resemblance in any way to the Ku Klux Klan or any other "terrorist" organization. Its object is the preservation of law and order and the prevention of the terrorizing of this country by the forces of Red Revolution, which are seeking to overthrow society and plunge Great Britain into the same state of anarchy and chaos obtaining in Russia at the present time.

Further while the Fascisti are banded together to fight Bolshevist doctrines, they are also zealous to alleviate those unhappy conditions of life which tend to probuce Bolshevism.

It can hardly be said that there is no excuse for the formation of such an institution. The Communist party would appear to have redoubled their efforts in proportion to the advent of a Labour Government. The British Labour Party is the peculiar object of the hatred of the Moscow Reds who inspire and finance the Communist movement in Britain; and since Labour actually experienced the responsibilities of office, it has tended more and more to sober down and to put away the extremist views which once brought it at least within measurable distance of the Communists. Thus we find MacManus, President of the Communist Organization in Britain, who has been attending the Third Internationale in Moscow, writing in the *"Isvestia"* that the advent of a Labour Government in Britain provides "a splendid opportunity" to further revolution. This same MacManus has been advocating measures to assist anti-British agitators and secessionists in the Dominions and to endeavour to wreck any bargain with Germany tending to settle the reparations issue. He also appears to have joined with approval in discussion of measures to foment revolution in India. Is it possible that he will be allowed to return to England and go about his evil work unchecked? If so, one cannot think the Fascisti unjustified if they take strong measures to stop his mouth. The chief question, regarding the success of the British Fascisti, is whether they have a real leader. In Italy the movement succeeded as it did, partly because social conditions were already far worse than they have ever been in England, partly because there was Mussolini as leader. The best organization will fail, if run on demoratic lines. Meanwhile one wishes the British Fascisti every success. There is ample scope for their efforts, as shown by the recent transport strike in London and dock strike at Southampton—both unquestionably Communist work. And in these days it is a pleasure to come across people who are not afraid to call themselves patriots.

THE COSMETIC EVIL

Aug. 16.

A few days ago, on our "Woman's Page," a department not wholly devoid of interest to masculine readers, there was an interesting article on the feminine use of cosmetics. The writer made a spirited defence of her sex for adhering to the usage in spite of masculine expostulations. As to the Chinese fashion, she invoked the sanction of "olo custom" for it, by pointing out its universality and antiquity. Certainly cosmetics were commonly used by the women and girls of all the ancient civilizations of the world. In the Jewish Scriptures we read that Queen Jezebel, who lived about 3,000 years ago, "painted her eyes and tired her head, and looked out at the window," a proceeding which failed to propitiate her implacable enemy. At a much earlier period, there is overwhelming evidence of the use of cosmetics in ancient Egypt. Slate palettes have been found on which the Egyptian women mixed the paints with which they touched up their eyes and faces. Our British ancestors painted themselves with woad, and among primitive peoples generally the use of paints and powders was common. But antiquity in itself is no justification for any custom, and in these days cosmetics often are poisonous chemical concoctions that may do much harm. Beginning with the scientists, a movement is under way urging the adoption of legislative measures prohibiting their use.

As we should expect, it is in the United States, the home of radical reforms, that the campaign has started. It must be admitted that the facts are sufficiently serious to warrant careful attention. Statistics show that the trade in cosmetics has reached such proportions in the United States that in 1919-1920, on the basis of taxes paid, G.$205,000,000 worth of cosmetics were sold; in 1921 the actual cost of the cosmetics manufactured was G.$75,000,000, and if the retail prices amounted to ten times as much—a very moderate estimate—the amount spent by American ladies was $750,000,000 gold currency. This surely is very much more than they give to the various agencies for the improvement of mankind. And the worst of it is that, as already pointed out, poisonous chemicals such as lead, mercury, arsenic, etc., frequently enter into the composition of the various face powders, face enamels, hair dyes, depilatories, skin bleaches, toilet creams, "rice powders," pastes for staining the eyelashes and eyebrows, and the rest of the beauty armamentarium. The consequences of indiscriminate and excessive use of these preparations may be very serious. Often the health is impaired, it may be slowly and insidiously, the effects being hardly discernible in a life-time, or the symptoms may be severe; one unfortunate patient suffering from the colicky pains of lead poisoning was erroneously operated on for appendicitis. But we do not wish to make the recital too harrowing. Sufficient to say that poisonous substances cannot for a long while be used with impunity.

What is to be done? The evil cannot any longer be regarded with equanimity. In Shanghai it is a marvel that the feminine organizations devoted to reforms of various kinds have not already taken action. Think of the millions of dollars spent on cosmetics which might be given to the poor, or to philanthropic enterprises. The time devoted daily by women and even very young girls to artificial adornment that ought to be given to their mental and moral improvement; the disregard of parental and marital advice and authority; the hardworking husbands obliged to curtail their own expenses to provide the money for cosmetics, economy which may be willingly borne on the whole, but which is apt at times to mar the serenity and happiness of the home; the impaired health of the victims; the unavailing remorse that should come sooner or later, to prey like a worm in the bud on the damask cheek, for the time and money lost and much else that is to be deplored. Is it not surprising that a vigorous campaign against the injurious custom is not everywhere being waged? If it be said in defence that the artificial adornment, when done artistically, adds to feminine charms; that it gives the users a sense of pleasure and power and, therefore, makes them more agreeable companions; that without it they would be miserable; that the money, if it were not spent on cosmetics, would disappear just the same; that many who use cosmetics reach a good and happy old age—or late period of girlhood—whichever we like to call it; that it is only the reckless and very ignorant who suffer; and that, anyway, it is no one's business but their own if ladies do use cosmetics, it may be admitted there is much that is plausible in the argument. Yet the same or very similar arguments may be urged in defence of certain masculine indulgences which are condemned by feminine reformers.

No partiality should be shown. If the defensive arguments on the one side are untenable, the arguments on the other side are equally so. All who do not live the simple life in its entirety fall under the same judgment. But it is to be feared that the use or disuse of cosmetics is not a matter to be settled by pure logic and argument. The women and girls who need good advice the most will say they care little for what they are pleased to call "silly talk" and will declare their intention to do as they please. Nevertheless, so far as Shanghai is concerned, it is for the various associations of ladies to join in the campaign for the prohibition of cosmetics, and sternly to expel from membership those of their number who do not believe that nature unadorned is adorned the most.

MR. Cheng Keh, Minister of the Interior, recently sent a memorial to the President pointing out that Dr. Wellington Koo and other enthusiasts had started a movement for the establishment of a "Chung Hua Museum." Mr. Cheng requested the President to issue a mandate sanctioning the scheme and giving encouragement to this laudable enterprise. The President accordingly issued a mandate, which was gazetted on Friday, instructing Mr. Cheng Keh to inform Mr. Koo and the other gentlemen concerned in the movement that the plan met with the hearty approval of the President. The establishment of the museum would be an important factor in the life of the people. From the historical point of view it would have considerable educational effect, and it would tend to improve the national spirit. Finally the President trusted that the scheme, which appeared to be thoroughly efficient, would require extension as time went on and that provision for such extension would be made.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Socialization or Nationalization

Views from Australia on the labour question always are interesting, if not illuminating, for Australia was the first country thoroughly to become "labourized," and in Australia Labour has, for some years, had a voice in the affairs of the land that generally has been predominant. In Australia especially has the doctrine been preached of the nationalization of everything that possibly could be nationalized, and though in such matters as shipping, which is under state control and has been for some years, the results have neither justified the experiment nor brought about that ideal condition of affairs so ardently preached by the extreme Australian Labour Party as typified by the lurid, insatiable Mr. Walsh and his satellites, the howl for nationalization still goes on apace. Addressing the students of Sydney University recently, Mr. A. C. Willis, one of the Australian Labour leaders, took upon himself to differentiate between nationalization and socialization, after denying that the Australian Labour Party had in view the nationalization of the whole of industry. According to Mr. Willis,

"Socialization did not mean the same thing as nationalization, for nationalization meant merely handing over industry from the direction of individuals into bureaucratic control, leaving the worker in exactly the same position as he occupied before. No better results were obtained from an employee of a state enterprise than from one under private control; he was still merely a wage-earner. Socialization meant a raising of the status of the worker and an expansion of his functions so that he might be a partner in industry. The working of immutable economic laws must force this on us sooner or later; but it was the method of attaining the ideal which created a cleavage in opinions. The means to be adopted must differ in accordance with the nature of the obstacles to be surmounted. Action which might be appropriate in Russia would be quite inapplicable to British conditions and that which might be successful in France would hopelessly collapse if attempted in Germany."

Apparently Mr. Willis has accepted the law, equally as immutable as the one he quotes, that nationalization tends only to bureaucracy; that nationalization does not go far enough; that the worker must constitute a bureaucratic self, a partner in his own industrial activities and subject to neither state control nor any other. The statement that means which might be appropriate in Russia would be inapplicable to British conditions is obvious, but none the less welcome, coming, as it does, from an avowed socialist. It proves—though there has not ever been much doubt in the matter—that, whatever the British socialist may say and think, there is not and probably never will be any real scope among the great body of the British workers for a counterpart of the departed Mr. Lenin.

The Cost of Cables

It is probable that the majority of foreigners in Shanghai find it necessary at some time or other to send a telegram to friends or relations at Home; and it is equally probable that there are many who receive messages by cable in which the full private address of the recipient has been paid for at so much per word—3/- in the case of messages from Britain. It is further far from improbable that most people who send such messages to people who have no registered telegraphic address feel vexed at having to pay as much as $1.50 a word for an address which may run into four or five words. Firms and individuals with telegraphic addresses are not, of course, concerned with this aspect of cabling, but even allowing that the majority of telegrams between Shanghai and Europe are sent to registered and abbreviated addresses, the number of messages in which an appreciable portion of the cost of the whole message is taken up by the address is large enough to warrant some means of combating this needless expense. The latest issue to hand of the *"Corriere della Sera"* (Milan) contains details of what appears to be an admirable system that has been instituted in Italy to deal with this manner of swelling the dividends of the cable companies; and the whole thing seems so delightfully simple and practicable that it is strange it has (apparently) not been thought of before. All the sender of a telegram has to put for the address is the surname of the addressee, his telephone number and the name of the town; the telegraph authorities at the point of destination look up the address and the message is delivered. The system was tried for some months between six of the largest cities of the country, and proved so successful that it has been brought into general use from July 1. (It is obvious that where the addressee has no telephone the old method still is adhered to). We do not go so far as to assert that such a system would be an unqualified success in Shanghai or in the United Kingdom; but the fact that, after a genuine trial, it has universally been adopted in Italy would indicate its suitability as the basis of a similar improvement in other parts of the world. The possible objection that in Shanghai (as in many other parts) the telephonic and telegraphic administrations are in private and separate hands, should not prove an insuperable bar.

Egypt and the Sudan

The last issue out of the "Westminster Gazette" contains a note on the Egyptian Nationalist Government's demand, under Zaghlul Pasha, that the Sudan should be handed over to it.

There is no justification whatsoever for this demand (says the "Westminster"). No racial or linguistic affinity links the Sudan with Egypt. The province was brutally conquered by Mehemet Ali in 1820; and the cruelty with which it was bled by its Egyptian rulers during the next 60 years was the main cause of the successful revolt which was headed by the Mahdi and his Khalifas. When Lord Kitchener reconquered the province in the nineties, an Anglo-Egyptian *condominium* was set up, but from the first Britain exercised the controlling voice, and the whole of the wonderful work of reconstruction which has brought the Sudan a prosperity never known before has been due to British administrators. The Sudanese desire no change as yet, and hate the idea of being put back under Egyptian control. Lord Parmoor, on behalf of the Government, has announced quite definitely that we have no intention of handing over the Sudan, or breaking our pledges to the Sudanese. Thereupon Zaghlul Pasha resigned the premiership of Egypt; but, finding that this heroic act created no great stir, he has reconsidered his resignation; and there the matter stands for the moment. The Egyptian demand for the Sudan is an example of unbridled nationalist chauvinism. Egypt will be wise to prove that she can govern herself—a task she is now attempting for the first time in her long history—before she tries to govern other people.

Coming from a paper which certainly cannot be accused of exerting itself in behalf of British imperial interests, responsibilities and achievements, this may be called distinctly fruity.

A Saturday Evening

What a piece of work is a man; and what a remarkable place is Shanghai becoming. The scene is Jessfield Park on a Saturday evening. Large tripods of lanterns guide one across the park and flares burn on the ponds to prevent people from accidentally walking into them. The trees about the bandstand are hung with fairy lights and several hundred deck chairs are spread out on the sward with the audience reclining in them like rows of corpses in the Morgue. The music is indifferent. Doubtless it is as well performed as Maestro Paci's work usually is; but the acoustics are very bad: if there is any part of the auditorium in which the music can be well heard, the writer has not found it yet. One or two parts come out thunderously; the rest are inaudible. However, the "corpses" appear to like it. When the music stops they come to life and a rustle of handclapping, most curious to hear in the open air, flutters over the park. Now consider that there are several hundred people at these concerts, a very large number of whom have come in motor-cars. Consider also that there are probably eight or nine cinema entertainments, not counting those purely Chinese, besides roof gardens, dancing halls and club evenings, and that all of these will be quite reasonably well attended. That Shanghai is nominally "empty" in the summer time means really nothing: the disappearance of some people to seaside and mountain makes no appreciable difference to the population of any

big city. But contrast the modern plethora of places of entertainment with the condition of Shanghai before the war, and the large sums which in the aggregate must be spent at them every Saturday night—not to mention other evenings of the week. One does not suggest that less work is done in Shanghai than formerly, but certainly there is vastly more play. At night time Shanghai has become one great pleasure city. And whereas, a few years ago, one could almost count up, at least one knew most of the names of, the rich people of the place, nowadays everybody appears to have money to throw about, for the maintenance of luxurious houses, abundant servants, motor-cars, frequent entertainment. Yet trade is demonstrably bad. Can anyone explain how it is done?

The World's Spoiled Child

"Scrutator" has an article in this week's issue, in which he deals on sound lines of thought with changes that are coming to China and the Chinese. In his opinion China is the spoiled child of the nations—a title apt enough. He advocates, in common with writers other than those of the propagandist type, a strong centralized policy among the Powers. He also proves, we think, the futility of ever showing the slightest sign of weakness, for Chinese officials are notoriously known for taking advantage of weakness and of playing one foreigner off against another. "I am an Englishman," he writes, "and I deplore the way in which Britain has allowed her influence, which at one time was sparklingly paramount not only in China but throughout Asia, to wane among a people whose unquestioned respect we enjoyed for many generations." We agree that the Chinese are a peculiar people. They appear to have no sense of gratitude as we generally interpret this virtue. They have apparently no strong sense of kindness. They certainly have little sympathy, and consequently almost deify strength, and rule all things on "face." And "Scrutator" is right when he says that we are guilty of malevolence towards the Chinese when we show any sign of weakness, or, put in another way, when we delay showing signs of strength. "So much loose thinking is done in this direction" (we quote from the article referred to) "and altruism is so much abused that certain foreign people imagine that they are doing China a distinct good by surrendering at every turn. But the Chinese true to tradition, merely has his tongue in his cheek, and smiles up his sleeve at the fool over the way who thinks he is doing so much good." These assertions are no doubt easily contradicted on individual cases, but of China officially they are undoubtedly true and it is with official China that the foreign Powers have to deal. Weakness towards that body brings its own reward—for foreigners and Chinese alike, as the bandit outrages show. If the Powers desire to show friendliness to the Chinese people they should begin by being less indolent towards the misdeeds of Chinese officials.

The Canton Volunteers

Thursday's telegram to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Government were "sitting upon" a consignment of rifles and ammunition destined for the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps is decidedly interesting. The volunteers are said to have threatened a general strike if the arms are not given over to them and generally to be taking a high hand. We are bound to add that there is some uncertainty regarding the original telegram both in respect of the arms on board the str. Hav, and who they are for, while the ship herself has, we believe, been detained at Hongkong. But there appears no doubt that the Canton Merchants Volunteers are beginning to assert themselves. Their organization was started last autumn, as a means of protection against the ill-controlled soldiers of different districts and provinces whose presence in Canton was a burden to everybody. It boasted large numbers of men but insufficent weapons. Now, however the volunteers appear to be growing stronger and we are told to-day of their killing two soldiers who were trying to force shopkeepers to give them silver for worthless notes. Generally speaking the people of Canton are evidently growing restive under the exactions of the militarist party. We read of their storming a gaol in which two men had been locked up for declining to admit that their houses were government property, with such success that not only were the men released, but the obnoxious order was withdrawn. Signs of revolt against the intolerable misgovernment of China are still too few, but there are enough of them to be significant. One wonders what the Canton Volunteers think of the agitators who made the Shameen strike. If they have any sense, they should sit on them soon and heavily.

Protector of Frogs

It is most amazing how China concentrates on the small things and attends to them with complete thoroughness, yet invariably ignores big issues. One would have thought the Chief of Police in a great city like Nanking would have his hands sufficiently full directing new arrivals to the best hotel, telling impecunious people the right time, assisting small children and elderly ladies across busy thoroughfares, and, incidentally, occasionally catching a few robbers, opium smugglers, gun-runners and suchlike Yet he has taken upon himself the duties attaching to the extra office of Protector of the Frogs, as is shown by the following from the "Chinese Economic Bulletin":—

"Frogs are a table delicacy in South China and every summer large numbers are caught by farmers for the market. In view of the fact that frogs protect crops by destroying harmful insects, the police authorities in Nanking have prohibited the catching of frogs, which have now completely disappeared from the Nanking market. Nanking epicures will miss this delicacy for some time to come."

In the absence of Mr. Sowerby we are unable to establish definitely whether frogs do mount guard over growing crops and arrest and incarcerate harmful insects, but we do know that the frogs who reside in Shanghai create a most terrific din every night, and if these frogs are of the edible brand and if the Nanking frog-hong proprietors will come down here and gather them in, then we would say most willingly they can have them. Probably frogs do account for a fair number of insects, but a thousand times the number of frogs already domiciled in China would not make any appreciable difference in the myriads of insects of 10,000 varieties that infest this unhappy country. So far as is known, frogs in Shanghai are perfectly free to come and go as they please, in absolute safety, but the places where they dwell are just the spots where mosquitoes breed, and it has not been noticed that what should be the healthy natural increase in the vital statistics of the frog population has been coincident with a proportionate decrease of mosquitoes. If Nanking is anything like Shanghai, her police would be better employed exterminating mosquitoes than protecting frogs.

THE wedding Mr. M. Reader Harris and Miss Turner, daughter of Judge Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, will take place at Weihaiwei on September 24.

THE U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai has received a telegram from the Department of State notifying him that the following institutions have been approved by the Secretary of Labour for students going to the United States:—

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Phila., Pa.; Boston University, Boston, Mass.; Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, Maryland; West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.V.; Bliss Electrical School, Takoma Park, Maryland; Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.; The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, 61 Broadway, N.Y.; The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; International Education Board, 61 Broadway, N.Y.; Christian Brothers Academy, Albany, N.Y.; The John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; School for Nurses, Mount Holyoke College. South Hadley, Mass.

Student applicants intending to proceed to the approved institutions who have formerly submitted applications to the Department of State will receive visas immediately. Supplemental lists are expected periodically from the Department.

Those applying for immigration visas under the new law will be required to present a letter or other evidence from the institution which they intend to enter, showing that they will be admitted thereto, and also a medical certificate from a reputable physician known to the Consulate-General.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

CHINESE DREAMS OF RED HELP

To Drive Out the Foreigner and Cancel all Foreign Concessions

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Chinese now positively believe that the "Reds" will aid them in driving out the foreigner and demanding the return of all concessions now held by foreigners in China. This belief is based on the Reuter cable from Colombo last week wherein it was stated that a Russian vessel flying the "Red" flag was there and had as cargo over 10,000 tons of arms and ammunition.

Some months ago when the Bolshevik agents (Chinese) came to Shanghai, they stated among other things that the "Reds" were to aid the Chinese Government by giving them arms and ammunition and even assist with officers to teach the army of China. They said that it would be only a short time before it would be proved to the people of China that they meant just what they said. One student, in talking to the writer since the report from Colombo, said:—

"There, you can see that the Soviet government keeps her word and the foreigners will soon find that these arms are not for Vladivostok but for the Chinese. Why should Moscow ship arms and ammunition by steamer to Vladivostok, when they could be sent much more quickly and cheaply by the trains which are now running and the railroad is in good condition? By steamer is much slower and more expensive. But if the arms are for us they could be held on board and sent where wanted quickly. Dr. Sun and his crowd know that this is so, for see how they have changed during the past week. At one time they were very pro-Soviet but now it appears that they have become very much anti-Soviet. Doesn't this look as if he will need the assistance of the foreigner soon?"

The "Red" propagandists are using this Reuter's cable to prove that the Soviets are helping and if they will assist the Moscow Government then China will become a country free of all foreign influence and all concessions and extraterritorial rights will have to be given up by all foreigners as done by Germany and Russia.

From reports from Vladivostok it does not seem as if there were any scarcity of either arms or ammunition there and the "Red" army is said to be constantly drilling and keeping strictly up to date. There is even a large quantity of poison gas there according to reports and the army is being thoroughly drilled in its use. Aeroplanes they have in plenty and it is expected that there are a quantity of these in the vessel now on the way to Vladivostok.

A Chinese business man said to the writer:—

"Why should not the Russians help China? Russia is, like China, a country that the rest of the world wants to control; she, like China, is very rich in all that the world needs and the rest of the world wants to prevent Russia from expanding and keeping a republican government there, but the Soviets, unlike China, are very strong and no country could go there and defeat them. If the Chinese would only do as they have done, then we too could put a stop to other Powers keeping China in a continual turmoil as they have and are doing."

On being asked just how he expected the "Reds" to help he said, "China needs some government that has sufficient backbone to help her defy the Powers. If Russia will help China as she has stated through her representatives both at Peking and at Moscow, then how can the other countries do anything but return to China what they have stolen from her."

Anybody of course can show up the absurdity of this sort of wild talk. But the point is that this is what many Chinese are saying and what Bolshevik agents are persuading them to believe.

PAPER MONEY OF CANTON

Military Notes Called in and Burnt After Causing Four Deaths

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, Aug. 7.

Some $450,000 of the $500,000 worth of military notes issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's General Headquarters last Chinese New Year Eve have been called in during the last six months and were publicly destroyed on August 5 in the back yard of the Kuangtung Treasury Building. When these notes first appeared in Canton, the exchange shops refused to negotiate them and on one occasion just before Chinese New Year at Wing Hon Maloo, two of Dr. Sun's men were shot down by Merchants Volunteers, when the victims insisted on getting specie for the paper; and a few days later, Dr. Sun's men killed two persons in a shop on Yi Tak Maloo, when that shop failed to accept their paper money. It was subsequently decided that the $500,000 notes should be handed over to the merchants in Canton, through the General Chamber of Commerce, and that they might be legal tender for the payment of the property deeds inspection fee.

The appointment of Mr. T. W. Sun, salt inspector, as managing-director of the new Central Bank in Canton has been formally gazetted by the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Central Bank will supersede all other government departments in the issue of paper money, it is understood. The paper money is in the denomination of $1, $5, $10, $100, and $500 of the usual banknote size and bears a picture of Dr. Sun on the centre.

Mr. Kwok Wei-mit, editor of the "Yin Chiang Pao," who was adjudged insane by the police a fortnight ago in Canton, has been discharged from the John G. Kerr Hospital for the Insane. To some Cantonese, the alleged insanity of Mr. Wei will not do the public any harm, as his comments, especially relating to certain actions of the so-called leaders in Canton, have not appeared to be those of an unsound mind.

Property Owners' Revolt

By 500 persons going into gaol at the arrest of one, the 600 or more property-owners of the 11 streets around Sup Sam Hong and Ching Yuen Kai in Canton succeeded, on August 4, in preventing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's agents from declaring their holdings government property and exacting funds for the support of mercenary troops. Several agents of Dr. Sun were to have taken possession of a number of houses there, when an occupant resisted was arrested and gaoled. Upon hearing of this, the owners of property at Sup Sam Hong and Ching Yuen Kai virtually stormed the gaol at the 9th Police district. Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps local headquarters were notified, but before they could do anything, the Kuangtung commissioner of finance, withdrew his claim that these 11 streets were once public property. On the government yielding to their contention, the residents and property owners affected rescued the arrested and saw him safely home.

The Tax on Matches

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Department of Finance will not repeal the new stamp duty on matches, as has been petitioned by the manufacturers. Dr. Sun has instructed inspectors at Fatshan, Samshui, Kongmoon, Tsingyuen, and other districts vigorously to enforce the order. Each case of 120 packages of matches shall be stamped with a 60-cent stamp or heavily fined. Inspectors will be given no salary but 20 per cent. of the stamps they may dispose of, and upon fining offenders, one-half of the fines will go to them and to the policemen assisting in the arrest of persons selling unstamped matches.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—The meeting between Dr. Wellington Koo and M. Karakhan to-day failed to arrange the date for the opening of the Sino-Russian Conference.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FRESH FIELDS FOR EASY MONEY

S'hai Adventuresses in Manila: Only One Resident Falls for Their Charms

Further reports have reached Shanghai of the women who, upon their arrival here from America on May 17, registered at the Astor House and then proceeded to victimize some of Shanghai's prominent residents. Continuing their travels (some one in Shanghai was looking for them) to Manila upon what is believed to be a forged British passport, Mrs. and Miss McKiney, *alias* many other names, arrived there safely and proceeded to make themselves acquainted with leading Americans in the Philippines port.

It was a gala day in Manila and many of the population had gone to a resort near by, including Mrs. McKiney and daughter, when suddenly it began to rain and a general scattering ensued. Fortune favouring the pair, they hurried, according to the story, to a limousine and stepped inside as if they owned the vehicle. Imagine the surprise of the real owner, who returned in a short while to find his fair passengers comfortably ensconced therein, telling him that they believed his car to be a taxicab! The gentleman could scarcely refuse to offer to drive them back to the city, an invitation which, it is assumed, they more than gladly accepted. Greetings were exchanged and upon ascertaining his identity, the former temporary Shanghai residents exclaimed with joy. It was probably very real joy for them—for they have apparently not had much success in Manila. They knew very well, indeed, a friend of his in Cuba. The new friend being one of the leading tobacco men in the Islands, they thought it fairly sure he would have acquaintances in Cuba. Strangely they forgot for the moment the name of this gentleman's friend in Cuba, but promised to bring a letter of introduction from him to their new found companion at his office next day.

True to their promise, part of it at least, they went to the gentleman's office during the busiest part of the day, but they failed to bring the letter.

Remaining in the hotel, the women made several acquaintances but from all reports emanating from Manila it seems they did not have the success that attended their efforts in Shanghai. It came time for their departure for Singapore on a Saturday afternoon, and a gentleman in the hotel escorted them to the wharf in his car. Going on board the ship, the ladies, suddenly stricken by the loss of their tickets, became frantic and told their tale to their companion. Sympathetic, he attempted to help them to search for the missing papers, but they could not be found. As it was Saturday afternoon they could not go to the bank for more funds. What were they to do? The boat was due to leave shortly; surely something could be done.

"I know that you are good friends of Mr. ———, the tobacco manufacturer," continued their escort, "and I will gladly provide the passage money to Singapore. From there you can attend to the matter." He produced £66, the necessary amount for the two tickets, and the ladies wished him well. He has not seen them since nor heard of them. Mr.——really knew nothing about them.

Their next stop will presumably be Singapore?

REPRESENTATIVES of the Peking Garrison, Peking Gendarmerie, Metropolitan Police and the Governor of the Metropolitan Area held a meeting on Wednesday at which it was resolved that all unoccupied temples in the four suburbs outsides Peking City should be used places of refuge for flood sufferers requiring temporary housing. The Chihli flood Relief Commission has appealed to the Ministry of Communications to give employment whenever possible to men rendered destitute through the recent floods, the idea being that these men could be employed in railway construction work. Mr. Liu Meng-kung, Governor of the Metropolitan Area, has sent Mr. Han Juai-hsiang with 5,000 catties of bread to be distributed to flood sufferers in Kuangtupo, south of Marco Polo bridge.

BOXER INDEMNITY FIGHT

All Sorts of Views As to How the Money Should Be Spent: What Is Education?

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 17.

The Boxer Indemnity fight is still going on briskly. You will remember that when the Bill left Committee, the "purposes" originally in the measure had been altered to "educational and other purposes." There is a fierce onslaught now to limit the purposes still further and to cut out altogether "and other." The reason for this is of course that we all suspect that the money will be applied for purposes which do not meet with public approval over here, and frankly we mistrust our own Government. There is an alternative suggestion which one would like to take in the American phraseology and say "educational and cultural purposes." "Cultural" is a vague word which may mean anything or nothing, but it could not very well mean the construction of a railway or anything of that nature. Accordingly meetings are going on in the House almost every day, and the rival forces are marshalling their supporters for the debate which will take place when the Bill comes back to the House on the report stage and for its third reading.

You will also remember that the Statutory Advisory Committee was fixed at 10, and an effort may be made to extend its numbers to 12. The Committee is complete and I know all the members with the exception of one. They are:—

Lord Phillimore, Chairman.
Sir John Jordan.
Sir Charles Addis.
Sir William Clarke.
Mr. Herbert Fisher.
Mr. Bertrand Russell.
Mr. Lowes Dickinson.

Committee to Visit China.

I also know the name of the Chinese representative, if he accepts the offer made to him, though this is not certain. He is not one of the men in the public eye in Chinese life but is connected, so I understand, with patent law. He may not, however, care to accept the post since it requires residence in this country, and the salary attached, £2,000 a year and allowances, may not tempt him. He is apparently the only paid member of the Committee, though when the Committee visits China, as it will do, in the coming winter to take evidence, its expenses too will come out of the Boxer Indemnity Fund. It seems, therefore, to me that the charges upon the fund will be rather high. Not all the members of the Committee will want to go to China. There is no reason why Sir John Jordan, Sir Charles Addis or Sir William Clark should go, but probably the others will.

As the Committee stands, it does not speak for, what one may call, General Education, since Mr. Bertrand Russell's idea of assisting education is merely to benefit the higher education at the Universities. Nor does it touch medicine.

There are singularly few schemes of a concrete nature now in the field, and the Technical Textile Scheme School at Shanghai is probably the only one which is being well-worked out. It is also apparently the only one which is prepared, in return for assistance, to guarantee some sort of equivalent financial response by those who are thus assisted.

Most other would-be recipients are merely "going round with the hat." It seems the depth of bathos to have the authorities of the Victoria University at Hongkong trying to secure assistance for their undertaking on the ground that the British residents in the Far East have all stopped their subscriptions because they say the State is going to put up the necessary sum of money to carry the work on. I do not wish to be brutal, but our idea of using the Boxer money is not to save the British in the Far East any personal effort in the direction of charitable, educational or philanthropic work! Probably the Commissioners will take into consideration the great principle of "helping those who are ready to help themselves."

Violent Squabbling.

Those who think that this whole controversy is a pleasant smooth working one, make a great mistake. I never came across one with so many cross-currents, or with so many people waiting to pole-axe everybody else. It is only when you get behind the scenes that you appreciate that on Chinese matters, at all events, there are the most violent antagonisms, partly of a personal nature, and partly on broad questions of principle.

SAGHALIEN, SOVIET AND JAPAN

Possession of the Island the Great Issue in Russo-Japanese Discussions

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Aug. 7.

Mr. Yoshizawa is once again closeted with Mr. Karakhan, and so far the only information one can gather on the Japanese Minister's new brief is that the Saghalien issue forms the uppermost layer. In this respect, of course, it differs no whit from the old brief, but diplomacy has progressed up to the point where it can be recognized in its rightful place. On the question of the Sinclair contract, a discreet silence is maintained in both camps; but, nevertheless, it is the thorn in the side of Japan, and probably of Russia.

Little progress is expected as a result of the renewal of the negotiations, at least for some time to come. In addition to the conflicting opinions on the settlement of the Saghalien issue, a delay is presaged by the possibility of an open rupture in the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia. The uncertainty in London will undoubtedly have a repercussion on the conversations in Peking (it is said, also on the Mukden discussions) and if no agreement is reached, Japan might again take the opportunity of staving off the task of coming to terms with the Soviet. At all events, the situation is being very closely watched, and was, doubtless, the reason for Mr. Yoshizawa's visit to Saghalien.

Japan will be in no hurry to settle its affairs with Russia if Britain does not come to any agreement, and if, despite this rebuff, Moscow does not alter its tone; for it knows that in the event of a breakdown in London, the Soviet's international stock would suffer a setback which would have a reaction on all countries now contemplating the re-establishment of relations. This would therefore mean a breach in Moscow's bargaining position *vis-à-vis* of Japan, which, when Soviet prospects in London were bright, was particularly strong. Whether under the shadow of a breakdown in London, Moscow considers it advisable to meet Japan on the Saghalien issue, is another question. Not many people think that Moscow will change its uncompromising stand.

CAPTURED OFFICERS OF THE YIHYANG MARU

Still in Durance in Kueichow

Peking, Aug. 7.

Accompanied by a representative of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese Vice-Consul at Chungking reached Changteh on August 3 on his mission to bring about the release of the two captured officers of the Yihyang Maru. Arrangements had been made for the local military authorities to furnish an escort to Kueichow, where the captives are, but the Vice-Consul was advised to postpone his departure up the river in view of a telegram from the Defence Commissioner at Chengchow stating that a day or two previously Generals Tan Hsi-mou and Tsi Chu-yu had begun to invade Hunan. It was stated that fighting was going on in the border districts of Feng Huan and Ma Yu.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Aug. 5.—The Waichiaopu has issued a Ministerial Order appointing Mr. Chang Hao-ching as Chancellor of the Consulate-General at Ottawa, Canada.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LOST TRIBES OF CHINA

Strange People of Remote Kansu

Kansu, a remote portion of Chinese territory lying between the Tibetan and Mongolian borders, though the home of millions of people, is as yet as little known to the Western World, probably, as any district remaining on the planet. Hither news of the great Great World War did not come until the Armistice was more than three years old. The province—as large as England, and inhabited by some eight million people—contains among its teeming population Chinese blondes and women who support the men of their tribe. For enlightenment respecting this remote corner of the earth we are indebted to an American expedition headed by Mr. Frederick R. Wulsin, which departed with a string of 27 camels into almost unknown regions of Southern Mongolia, in March, 1923.

A Mythical Monkey.

The expedition was directed by the American Geographical Society, "to search for human traces of East Asia's history before the Chinese came, to hunt for specimens of a monkey believed to be the largest non-athropoid species in the world, and to collect botanical specimens in a spacious region virgin to scientific research."

The monkey in question is scientifically termed the *Rhinopithecus brelichi*, and the only evidence so far available is the skin of a female, showing a head and body measurement of 29 inches and a tail measurement of 39 inches. The animal is thus one of the very largest of the non-anthropological monkeys, but its actual existence seems as yet to be by no means well established.

Toilsome Journey.

Mr. Wulsin's preliminary report to the National Geographical Society states that at San Chow, capital of Kansu, he met a white man, a Belgian missionary, who had come into that strange land a score of years ago. The Belgian was Father Leon Van Dyke, a descendant, it was said, of the immortal artist of that name. San Chow is 600 miles from a railroad, and is reached by a highway, the sand in which is so deep that at times it required as much as 18 hours to negotiate 15 miles. At the time the report was written the expedition had reached the banks of Lake Koko-Nor, on the borders of which most of the unknown tribes live. This lake is on the Tibetan border.

Chinese with Yellow Hair.

The Wulsin report tells of the meeting with "strange people, the lost tribes of early Asiatic mignations," found in unmapped parts of Kansu, and among these folk he found "blonde Chinese with curly, yellow hair." Mr. Wulsin refers to the infant son of the Regent of Alashan, a practically unknown kingdom on the Mongol border almost directly north of San Chow.

"The infant son of the Regent of Alashan has blonde hair and a white skin," Mr. Wulsin wrote. "His official father looks like a Chinese gentleman, with an unusually aquiline nose, black hair and a yellow skin. The son must be a Russian baby. We know that that particular family has a good deal of Manchu blood in it; from the appearance of this youngster it is probable that there is Russian blood also.

The "Earth Men."

The "To-runs" are, Mr. Wulsin reports, the most interesting of all these strange groups from the standpoint of racial history. The name is the Chinese expression for "earth men," which is taken to mean aborigines or natives. These people flee from a camera as they would from a rifle; they seem to keep no track of their age, the women frequently have woodcutters' hatchets thrust in their girdles, and their most cherished articles of adornment are earrings and a peculiar "head harness."

"I was informed," Mr. Wulsin says, "that unmarried girls wear from 20 to 30 braids which hang loose all around; married women do their hair in a knot at the back of the head, covered with a little brass cap which is held in place by a harness of red or black cloth. What front and side hair is not caught in the knot hangs loose over the cheeks and shoulders."

Idle Menfolk.

Speaking of the women of the Kansu Tibetans, Mr. Wulsin says: "The women seem to do all the work. The men are idle at home. In one place we visited the whole house seemed living because of our hostess, who was always on the run, smiling; first upstairs for fuel, then downstairs for cooking, to the valley for water, and upstairs once more to watch us. She nursed her baby in spare moments. Her husband seemed merely a very idle boarder.

"Monogamy is the nomad custom, but married people can separate at will. Some women prefer not to marry. Marriage means "looking after a husband." Mr. Wulsin will remain a year in this remote region.

G. L. C.

SUMMER NOTES FROM TSINGTAO

Changes on the Kiao-Tsi Railway: Many Visitors and Attractions

Tsingtao, Aug. 4.

Kiao-Tsi railway circles here have been profoundly stirred by the transfer of Mr. F. S. Sah, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Si, Chief of the Material Department, to the Ministry of Communications. Both are returned students and generally regarded as efficient and trustworthy officials. Their transfer follows close on the heels of that of Mr. T. C. Chu, former Associate Managing-Director, also a returned student and considered, with Mr Sah and Mr. Si, an official of the modern, progressive type.

There was much dissatisfaction with the order transferring these officials, who were popular with their men.

The French cruiser Jules Ferry is in port and Rear-Admiral Frochot, his staff and the ship's officers have been entertained by Governor Kao En-hung. The Tupan gave a dinner party on Thursday evening.

An opinion was sought from Admiral Frochot over the disposition of France's share of the Boxer Indenmnity Fund. The Admiral said that he was of the opinion France would follow the lead of the United States and return such funds for educational purposes once France's economic problem permitted her to take such a step.

Series of Entertainments.

Band concerts at Strand Beach again have become a regular feature of the summer season, after a lapse of 10 years, or ever since the Japanese took over the Kiaochou territory. In the years of German rule these concerts were an attractive feature. The Naval band started a series of concerts on Wednesday and will play twice a week during the remainder of the summer season.

Summer guests continue to arrive here from Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking and other points. There was some doubt as to Tsingtao's drawing power at the beginning of the season, but now all this has been dispelled. The present year stamps Tsingtao as one of the premier summer resorts in the Far East.

The second race meeting of the present season will be held next Sunday. Eleven races are on the programme and a fine card is assured. The first meeting proved very popular and the next one is expected to exert an even greater appeal. Ponies from all over China are arriving to participate and there are scores of local entries.

Champions Winner Sold.

The winner of the Champions' Race in the last meeting, Oliver Twist, the swift Shanghai pony, has been sold by the Powhattan stable to Mr. Allan Mackay, the well-known Tientsin business man and horseman, who rode many winning mounts at the July meeting here. The price was said to be in the neighbourhood of $1,000.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SERIOUS THUNDERSTORM NEAR MANILA

Dynamite Storehouse Struck by Lightning

Manila, Aug. 11.

Lightning struck the Government dynamite storehouse on Talem Island, 30 miles from Manila, on Sunday evening. Two constabulary guards were killed and several children wounded.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE DEADLOCK IN CANTON

Propaganda by Communist Leaders but Strikers Short of Food

From a Chinese Correspondent.

Canton, Aug. 6.

The situation of the Shameen strike has not changed much the last day or two, and the committee in charge is soliciting the aid of the students for its publicity campaign for a "boycott" of Shameen. The committee asserts that the strikers will be able to hold out longer, as the public is not failing them in its contribution of financial support. It alleges that its daily receipts are $1,000 against expenditure of $400. This is simply propaganda and probably a pure invention. The actual strikers complain that they have not been able to get the meals promised them.

Cantonese as a whole are not anti-foreign, and Chinese I have talked to say that the difficulty in Shameen could have been removed long ago, if the few Chinese merchants who were having informal conversations with leading members of the British Municipal Council regarding the revision of the traffic and police regulation in the foreign concession had been permitted to continue their work without threat from those desiring to have a finger in the pie.

The political party behind the Canton *régime* is also behind this strike movement, directed at present by leaders who are also delegates to the labour conference of the Kuomintang Political Party, of which Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the head and a Russian, M. Borodin, an adviser. The publicity work for the strikers, as far as English publication in Canton is concerned, is directed by a secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Canton with assistance from one who has done no little propaganda for his chief, whose private secretary he is still.

The stevedores of Canton, in their sympathetic strike with the Chinese employees of Shameen, leaving the large foreign godowns in Canton without workers, are really hurting their own provincials more than the foreign merchants. The rice guilds of Canton have large quantities of goods consigned to them stored in foreign godowns and are quite unable to get possession of them, much as they need them. Their appeals to the strike leaders for special arrangements have so far brought no relief.

A movement is now on foot in official circles to levy a special tax on foreign goods. The Canton officials advance as their reason that such a tax will promote home industries, discourage import, and provide additional income to the Government.

CHEFOO TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION

Proposed Employment of Girl Operators: The Need for Renovation

Chefoo, Aug. 7.

The Texas Oil Company were the consignors of a considerable cargo of oil which was entirely lost in transit by junk off the coast near Shihtao. The junk foundered in a storm.

The Supervisor of the Chefoo Telephone Administration is negotiating with the Ministry of Communications for the renovation of the Chefoo telephones. It is expected that the present exchange operators will be replaced by Chinese girls especially trained for this work. The Chinese Telephone Administration at Tsingtao have employed women operators with considerable success and the Chefoo Supervisor is desirous of carrying out the venture here.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hankow, Aug. 7.—General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has despatched here his representative to confer with General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, upon the question of the reported organization by General Lu Yung-hsiang, of Chêkiang, of forces for the defence of the borders of that province. —Eastern News Agency.

A FLOOD CAUSED BY "BAD GOVERNMENT"

Wuchang Indignant at Employment of Dishonest Contractor

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Aug. 1.

One of the most important embankments near Wuchang which has given way during the recent rains is the one which bounds the so-called Northwest Lake. This embankment gave way on July 25, letting in the flood water upon a considerable area and rendering a good many people homeless. Three days after the disaster, the leading shopkeepers and residents of the quarter held a meeting in the club-room of an association formed some months ago by them to discuss what measures could be taken to deal with the situation.

The meeting took upon itself partly the complexion of an indignation meeting, the indignation being directed against those whose carelessness or neglect had been responsible for the flood. Several fiery speeches were made, and it was pointed out by one speaker that their anger should be directed, not so much against the workmen who constructed and repaired the embankment (to which I referred last week) as against the officials who were responsible for seeing that the work was properly carried out. It was proposed that a memorial stone should be erected at the spot where the embankment broke, and that it should be called the "Stone of Evil Government." (惡政碑).

Some less hot-headed spirits rather fought shy of such a direct accusation against the powers-that-be, and tried to keep the character "cheng" (政) or the word "government" out of the inscription. They were, however, over-ruled.

The meeting lasted some three or four hours, and in the end two resolutions were passed. The first was to request the officials to make certain persons directly responsible for the proper construction and repair of embankments. The second was to have the stone erected with the inscription as proposed.

Proceedings Against Contractor.

The embankment was originally an earthen one, but last year it was repaired and strengthened with masonry, at a large cost of 225,000 strings of cash, or over $11,000. Before the work was finished, there were complaints that it was being badly done. A lawsuit has now been begun in civil yamên, accusing the overseer, Ch'en Chi-liang, and the contractor, Hu Hsien-ling, of mishandling the money and defrauding the public, as well as causing great misery and loss of life. Fifteen leading citizens of the district have signed their names to the petition, the first being Fu Yi-fu. The latter is he who made the speech above referred to urging the erection of the memorial stone.

Governor Hsiao is making a name for himself as the charitable Tuchun. He has not only shown himself specially interested in the measures taken for flood relief, but it is estimated that already 21,000 strings have already been granted from the yamên for needy cases. The sum was given out in doles of from ten to several tens of strings of cash, according to the urgency of the case. A list has been made of those to whom monthly doles will be given in future. In response to a request for aid from his brother, Tuchun of Hunan, Marshal Hsiao has sent 5,000 bags of flour and 20 piculs of bread to Changsha by rail, to be distributed for relief in the neighbouring provinces. As Inspector-General of "the Hu's" Governor Hsiao recognizes his responsibility for both provinces.

Yellow Crane Tower to Be Rebuilt.

In spite of more urgent affairs which claim immediate attention, the re-building of the Yellow Crane Tower has not been forgotten. When the picturesque old pagoda-shaped Yellow Crane Tower was burned down, Chang Chih-tung replaced it by the unsightly red brick structure, shaped like a church with a steeple, that now stands over the Hanyang Gate. The new plan is to replace the present tea shop by a tower built in the old style, and thus restore one of the former glories of Wuchang. The scheme will be an expensive one, and in order to set it going, a feast was given at the yamên last week, to which leading officials, merchants and scholars of Hankow and Wuchang were invited. A total of 94 guests were present. The Governor himself opened the subscription list with a promise of $3,000. Various other promises were made, ranging from $200 to $2,000, and the noble sum of over $80,000 was raised altogether, which will be quite sufficient to set the work in hand.

FLOODS IN FOUR PROVINCES

Situation Growing Graver Daily: Urgent Relief Measures Called For

Reports arriving from all parts of Chihli, Honan, Hunan and Kuangtung provinces indicate that the flood situation is more serious than was at first realized. Great efforts (says the latest Flood Relief Commission bulletin) are being made to awaken the Chinese public as to the necessity for concerted action, and it is to be hoped that they will give their best support to the activities of the Chinese Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Commission, both of which are organizing to cope with the possibility of widespread famine in the provinces referred to during the winter months. The China International Famine Relief Commission is receiving daily reports from sources all over the afflicted areas. They have invited Mr. Lawrence Impey, whom many will remember as late engineer to the American Red Cross China Famine Relief and to the China International Famine Relief Commission, to act as Director of Publicity and Statistics, and it is felt that this department will be able to render a great service to the famine sufferers and to the general public in the present emergency.

The following reports as to flood conditions have been received by the Commission for the period August 5-6.

Ching Fung Hsien.—Reports from here indicate continuous rain since the beginning of July, with the result that the rivers in the north-western part of the hsien have broken their dykes in many places. Eight villages are said to be submerged, and five feet of water is covering the fields, all the crops and many buildings being destroyed.

Wanhsien.—Ten days rain here has resulted in a flood at least two feet deep, the damage to the whole hsien being estimated at over $100,000.

Shaho.—Has had ten days steady rain, the water pouring down from the mountains to the east, with the result that many villages are submerged and farms and houses washed away.

Hantan.—Thirty hours' continuous rain caused the rivers to rise very rapidly, particularly the Fu Sin Ho. To the northeast of the hsien floods are serious, and a break 300 feet long has occurred in one dyke, with some 60 villages reported as under water. The weather is now clearing, however, and the water is subsiding, so that it is to be hoped that results will not be so serious as at first was feared.

Yang Yuan.—Has had heavy rains, flood.

Tsing Hai.—Through the breaking of the Chung Ting Ho about 10 villages on the western bank of the Tsu Ya Ho have been submerged.

Fung Jun.—On July 17-18 there was heavy rain and the rivers rose very rapidly. The eastern dyke of the Wei Hsiang Ho was broken and about 34 villages were submerged, many farms and houses being washed away. Some 23,000 people are reported to be affected.

Yungtingho—Another Break.

Heavy rains on August 2-3 resulted in a sudden rise in the river, with the result that the south dyke broke again, and many people are reported drowned.

Hankow, Aug. 7.—Mr. Wu Ai-chen, newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hupeh, arrived here to-day and immediately took over his business.—Eastern News Agency.

ONLY NORTH HONAN FLOODED

Fear That Yellow River Would Overflow Passed: Continuous Rain all Over Province

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Aug. 2.

About the middle of the second week of July rain feel in torrents for three days. Kaifeng was one great lake. Water from one to three feet in depth covered the streets. Hundreds of the homes of the poor crashed and the fences throughout the various suburbs were levelled with the ground. Stories came in from the outside world, that similar conditions prevailed in many places. Letters from Kueiteh said that a river from the northwest running southeast had crossed the big famine road, a mile north of the city. This was where no river had been before. Passengers from here to Peking had to break their journey north of Changteh on account of the washing away of the railway bridges in Linchang county. Fears were freely expressed that the Yellow River would break is banks and inundate the country. It was written from Kweiteh that it was Yellow River water.

Flood Fears not Realized

The rain continues by moderately and according to expectation. The fear that after the continued drought the excessive rain would continue and complete the ruin that the drought had begun, has not at all been realized. In some of the lower areas of the province, especially north of the Yellow River, and along the Wei River Valley there are flooded lands. Similar conditions prevail between Si Ping Hsien and Yencheng city and just above the Loh river north of Yencheng. But, as a whole, there is no evil result from the rains more than the mere discomfort. The Honan fields never looked better at this time of the year than they do at the very present time. So far from the Yellow River making any threats, at present there is no great volume of water passing down its channel. This will probably mean that there is still a drought in Shensi. The Loh River at Yuencheng is on the contrary very full, its muddy waters lapping the rails of the great iron bridge of the Chin-Han Railway. This water is from the Hills in the western part of the province, those hills that have harboured the Honan bandit hordes during the past few years.

At present the great fear of ruined crops and the consequent horror of famine has gone, and the whole community is sending up prayers of thanksgiving, either audibly or by shining and grateful faces.

Only N. Honan Affected.

The Civil Governor of the Province has made representations to Peking respecting the need of relief in the north of the province. Saving in isolated places there will be little need to make provision for relief in other parts of the province. The Famine Relief Association for the province, in answer to the appeal of the Commission, has addressed communications to the Marshal of the three provinces and to the Civil Governor of Honan at Loyang, asking for the privilege of soliciting offerings for this purpose.

I reported some months ago that the foreign engineer of the Commission had made special recommendations respecting the survey of the Yellow River. The Honan Committee was prepared to spend some 14 or 15 thousand dollars on this survey, with the prospect of carrying through extended work on the river bed that would reclaim some 40,000,000 mow of land, and make practically impossible any overflow of the river. The Association has not yet received permission to make the preliminary survey. The day may come when this obstructive policy will be bitterly regretted.

Little Known Summer Resort.

I have just spent a few days on Kikungshan, in the south of this province. The Rooster Mountain stands on the borders of Honan and Hupeh. I have visited several of the leading summer resorts in China, and I must confess that the Honan Resort seems to me to have many advantages over the other inland resorts. It is so accessible from both south and north that in a few hours one can be on the hilltop from Hankow, and within 24 hours the farthest distant resident in Honan, north, west or east can be in his bungalow on the Hills. Hsien Tien the station for this resort is on the Chin-Han line. It is between six and seven hundred feet above sea level, and without bother of any kind, the traveller gets into a waiting sedan chair and for about $1 he and his belongings are taken up the hill. From the station to the community centre the climb is about 1,800 feet, which over good roads maintained by the local Chinese administration, the traveller, may, if he wishes, walk in about the same time as the coolies that would otherwise carry his chair. There is a transport company in the station precincts past whose door all baggage has to go, and which is made responsible for the safe delivery of all that leaves the station. It needs but to know the number of the cottage and the marks of the baggage, and nothing goes amiss.

Unlike Kuling, which is in an easy valley surrounded by the riders, the Kikunghan resort is on the tops of the ridges. Thus it happens that there is scarcely a cottage that does not command a good view over one of the various valleys.

Like Kuling, Kikungshan is becoming an all-the-year-round centre. There are now two big schools there—the American School, owned and operated by the United Lutheran Missions and the Swedish School, in which Swedish is taught.

The new assembly hall which was used for the first time last summer, has been considerably improved during the winter by the expenditure of another $1,500.

Gen. Chin Yun-ngoh, who has his headquarters at Sinyangchow, an hour north of Hsin Tien station, has maintained, for several years now, a large company of his troops on the Hilltop. These men are well trained and vigilant, and from their outports along the lines of approach, telephone connexion keeps headquarters always advised of any possible danger to the community. Gen. Chin himself is now interested in the fortunes of the community, for he has a fine imposing house under construction for his own use. Already a number of good houses have been erected for his officers and men. He has blasted a good drill ground for the men out of a hillside, where they get their regular training. He has likewise opened a day school for the training of the children of his men.

CUSTOMS SURTAX FOR FLOODS

Diplomatic Body Not Unwilling: Further Taxes on Railways And Other Revenue

Peking, Aug. 9.

The proposal for a Customs surcharge for flood relief was considered by the Cabinet yesterday. The Minister of Finance, explaining his intention to impose the surtax on lines similar to the 1920-21 surtax, said that the actual surtax would be an additional half per cent. duty for a period of six months. The surtax would also apply to the inland Customs, the Tientsin-Pukou freight tax station and other tax offices.

With regard to the attitude of the Diplomatic Corps, it appears that Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, was informally approached on the subject last week. Subsequently he discussed the matter informally with his colleagues. It is understood that no one particularly objected and it was decided that in the event of a formal request from the Chinese Government the matter would be referred to the Home Governments.

Aug. 6.

A Mandate was issued last night appointing Mr. Kao Ling-wei Tupan of Flood Relief affairs. It is understood that Mr. Kao has suggested the appointment of Mr. Cheng Keh, Minister for the Interior, as Associate Director of Flood Relief.

Another Mandate instructs the Ministries of Finance and the Interior to raise the necessary funds for extending relief work to Hupeh, Szechuan, Chahar and Suiyuan, which are now reported to have been affected by the floods. A personal appeal on behalf of the people of Chahar was made by Gen. Tun-Ching-lin, Associate Director of Military Affairs for the area, who arrived here yesterday and interviewed the President during the afternoon.

Nanyuan Flooded.

Aug. 7.

The Yung Ting Ho overflowed its banks near Marco Polo bridge this morning and parts of Nanyuan were flooded. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang sent a detachment of pioneers to build up the dykes.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FLOODS REACH TIENTSIN WEST

Frantic Efforts to Save the Northern Suburbs: Grand Canal Rising Rapidly

Tientsin, Aug. 5.

Those who scoffed at the flood "scare" will now find it difficult to justify their attitude says the "Peking and Tientsin Times." The floods are now as close to Tientsin as Tientsin West, and frantic efforts are being made, by means of temporary emergency dykes, to prevent them from spreading right round the North suburbs of the City. The water in the Grand Canal is rising rapidly, as was only to be expected after the Hsi Ho had breached its dykes.

The output of the Haiho continues slowly to decrease. The following are figures, those of the previous day being given for purposes of comparison:

August 4.	August 5.
High Water .....a.m. 14.5 ft.	a.m. 15 ft.
Low Water .....p.md. 13.3 ft.	p.m. —
Max. Velocity .....5.08 ft. per second	4.80 ft. per second
Mean Velocity ....4.57 „ „	4.55 „ „
Max. Output ....42.189 c. ft. per second	38,322 c. ft. per second
Min. Output.....38.594 „ „	34,906 „ „

It is estimated that something like 45,000,000 cub. metres of silt passed through Tientsin in July. Most of it was in suspension, and the silting up of the fairway, therefore, was not serious. It is fortunate for Tientsin that comparatively little of the Hunho water is finding its way out through the Haiho.

The menace to Tientsin will remain until the flood waters have found an alternative route to the sea. This it is hoped that they will do, in the course of the next few days, more or less along the route which the experts urged should be prepared for them, by cutting dykes and embankments, three weeks ago.

Peking City Walls To Be Repaired.

The heavy and incessant rains have again brought forward the need of repairing the gates of the city walls. Sometime ago $30,000 was requested by the Ministry of the Interior for this purpose but nothing has yet been received.

It is now necessary to tear down some of the gates and to repair those which are in a safe condition and attempts are being made to press the urgency of the matter on the government.

Soldiers at Work on Dykes

Great praise is being lavished on the soldiers of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang who have been working day and night on the dykes which hold back the flooded waters of the Yung Ting Ho and the Grand Canal, says an agency message.

Close to four thousand flood victims are estimated to have come into Peking by way of the Peking Suiyuan Railway. While many of the refugees found shelter in the homes of friends, others are compelled to sleep out in the open. To alleviate that condition, shelters are being erected outside several of the city gates.

Railway Traffic Held Up

The Peking-Hankow Railway Administration announced this afternoon that it was still impossible to handle through traffic on that line, although it had been hoped that a start might be made to-day.

The engineering department is unable to give a definite date when the train service direct from Peking to Hankow will be resumed.

Peking was treated to another half inch of rain during the morning. Beginning at two a.m. by eight o'clock a little more than 10 m.m. or a half inch fell.

MOUNTAIN CHARMS OF SZECHUAN

Summer Resorts with All the Giants of Tibet Spread out to Behold

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtu, Sze., July 24.

The summer resorts around the Capital are all flourishing this year. Mount Omei has the largest number of residents and we hear the bungalows are all occupied. The seven tennis courts are kept on the go. Kwanhsien, only a day from Chêngtu, is perhaps the most popular because so easy of access, and also the jumping-off place for trips into the Tribes Country. The bungalows are all full, and the temple rooms modernized by the gentry for the use of foreigners are well patronized this year. Behluhdin the youngest of the resorts, is the highest and most picturesque! This year's wonderful weather has been uncommonly good for sight-seeing. The panorama of Tibetan snow mountains over 20 and 25 thousand feet high is a continual soul feast. The elevation of 6,000 feet renders this resort the most attractive from the standpoint of real ozone. All the bungalows are full and three more in process of construction. Some of our citizens have gone to Douglas Heights, the favourite rendezvous of the people from Tzliutsing and Yuinhsien. From all centres comes word of the best summer ever known on the mountains. Usually July with us is a very rainy month, but this year we had torrential downpours in May and June so July at the resorts is unusually fine.

In spite of the numbers at the resorts, Chêngtu has more people staying at home than ever before. Many from the city are using the large brick homes of the University Campus, and because of the lack of rain tennis is in full swing. Many of the city folk go out late in the afternoon and enjoy tennis and swimming at the University. Our population of recent years has increased so much from a foreign standpoint that very soon adequate measures will have to be taken for securing more commodious summer resorts. The building of the motor road from Chêngtu to Kwanhsien will probably make Kwanhsien the favourite, but it means that other hilltops will be secured and resorts carved out.

Summer Schools.

At the Union University three short courses by the way of Summer Schools are in operation and are well attended. The Summer Normal Course claims about 50 students men and women who are thoroughly enjoying the attempt at co-education. It seems to be working quite smoothly and satisfactory. Miss Brethorst, M.A., of the M.E.M. and Miss Cowan are the chaperones and seem well pleased with the beginnings of what promises to be a movement of far reaching importance in the West. The Summer Course of Religious Education was carried on for only a week, but proved an unqualified success. Students men and women were enrolled from city schools and churches and united in the various courses given. Miss Harriett Smith and Miss Ruth Fraser, secretaries of the Y.W.C.A. were responsible for the Women's work, and the girls from the city schools were housed in the commodious dormitory of the American Baptist Vandeman Hall. The third school was the University Extension Summer School when several options were open to intending students. This is the first year such a school has been opened, and the splendid success of the venture commenced by H. G. Brown, M.A., and Robt. Simkin, M.A., means that the summer Extension courses have come to stay.

Physical Training.

One of the most attractive courses was the Physical Education Course participated in by over 20 keen students Mr. Lu of the Provincial Normal School comes out daily to teach Physical Education, theoretical and practical. The Y.M.C.A. are helping in the teaching of swimming and boxing. The Campus presents quite a live appearance this summer with somewhere in the neighbourhood of 150 students taking the various courses. Popular lectures are spread throughout the course that attract others for night sessions, for instance last night a very fine lantern lecture was given by Professor Lee Hen , B.A., on Astronomy. The sky was exceptionally clear and he was able to point out and explain the rings of Saturn.

In the city the Y.M.C.A. have concluded a successful Student Summer Conference, and now the Mass Education Movement with 10,000 students enrolled is attracting attention.

PEACE ON UPPER RIVER

Lull in Sniping and Wood Oil Transhipped with Incident: No Floods

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Aug. 6.

Ichang has been fortunate enough to escape the floods which have been so common further down the Yangtze Valley. So far the river has not touched the 40-foot mark, and it has about ten more feet to rise before it can cause any trouble here. We have, however, had our share of rain. During the past month it has rained almost every day. Country people were beginning to despair of getting their rice to ripen. Now, however, we are having abundant sunshine which if, it will only continue for a couple of weeks will ensure a good rice crop.

The river being so low has meant easy and rapid trips for the Gorge steamers. One is making the round trip in a little less than five days, and she, the largest of them, the Wanhsien, is upholding the name of Yarrow in these parts. Freights are low, however, and there is not too much cargo offering.

The question of carrying wood oil down from Wanhsien seems to be settled at last as lots of it is to be seen being trans-shipped here; in fact two steamers made special trips to Wanhsien for it. From all one hears the steamers are for the time being at least free from the promiscuous sniping from the shore which formerly was so common.

DESERTED HUSBAND AND CHILDREN

Decree for Restitution of Conjugal Rights Against Tientsin Wife

Tientsin, Aug. 9.

At H. M. Provincial Court to-day, Judge Grain heard a suit by Frederick A. Fairchild for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against his wife, Ethel Mary Fairchild. Respondent did not appear and was unrepresented.

Mr. P. H. B. Kent, for petitioner, said the parties were married at Walthamstow, Essex, on January 6, 1913, respondent's maiden name being Harris. There were four children, of whom three were now living, born respectively in 1915, 1916 and 1921. The first child, born in January, 1914, died in June. In October, 1923, the respondent refused cohabitation, and still refused.

Mr. Fairchild was called and stated that he had begged his wife to return. She was now staying at the Astor House Hotel and had intimated her intention to leave China. She wrote asking him to divorce her, as she had decided to leave him. She wrote that she was sorry for any unhappiness she had caused him and hoped that later on he would find a wife who would restore his happiness.

Petitioner replied appealing to his wife for the sake of the children. She wrote back saying she was sure the children would be well looked after by him, and that she was sorry, but could not continue as his wife.

His Lordship inquired whether the respondent had been served with a writ to appear.

Mr. Kent said she had been duly served by Mr. McVeagh, the Consular constable, at the Astor House.

The Judge granted the application and made an order for restitution. — "North-China Sunday Times."

STRIKE PICKETS AT SHAMEEN

Impudent Attitude: Lung Shan's Treasure Held Up

Two very interesting stories showing the impudent and defiant attitude of the Shameen strike pickets on the Bund at Canton are related. One day last week a number of coolies were engaged in carrying specie—or ship's treasure as mariners prefer to call it—from one of the Canton banks to the Lung Shan. The coolies were allowed to proceeded to within a few hundred yards of the boat when they were set upon by the strike picket and very roughly handled. The coolies were forced to dump the treasure on the Bund and leave it there unattended. Their hands were tied with rope and large placards with Chinese characters written thereon were placed round their necks. They were then marched through the streets, presumably as a warning to others.

Members of the Compradore's staff of the Lung Shan were despatched in all haste to the spot where the treasure was left on the Bund and at grave risk of assault they succeeded in rescuing the boxes.

Another incident, which was even more impudent than the one related, has to do with the Fatshan. Shortly after the arrival of this steamer in Canton one day last week, Customs Officers came on board with the object of looking for a small quantity of smuggled salt in the firemen's quarters. Whilst they were searching a detachment of the strike picket came along and with great audacity ordered the Customs Officials to stop the search, stating that they were not permitted to search without the sanction of the No. 1 firemen. Naturally the Customs officers took no notice of the strike picket and found what they were seeking.—"Hongkong Daily Press."

ARMS SMUGGLING AT TSINGTAO

Absurdity of Sentences Passed in Some Courts: Japanese in Need of Reform

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, Aug. 9.

The police made another haul of arms, ammunition and opium the other day, apprehending a smuggler who was about to transport the contraband to Kiaohsien. The police acted on a tip from the authorities at Kiaohsien and followed the movements of the smuggler until he was arrested on suspicion and the articles were found in his luggage. Two pistols were discovered in a biscuit can, 1,400 bullets in a soap box and ten ounces of opium in a travelling bag. The man declared the arms and ammunition were intended for use by the village volunteer corps in Kiaohsien but the police thought 1,400 bullets were a bit too much for two pistols and that two pistols were a bit too meagre for a volunteer corps. The smuggler is, therefore, still held.

The free handling of fire-arms is a great evil confronting the authorities in this territory and in Tsingtao the business of arms-smuggling is chiefly in the hands of foreign crooks who have been active for months.

It is considered here that the best remedial measure would be for the various authorities to get together and impose one standard of punishment. At the present time if a Briton were caught in the act of bringing in firearms without a permit, he would get anything up to several years, according to he magnitude of the offence, but the maximum a Japanese smuggler would get is 29 days. It has been pointed out from time to time that this Japanese maximum of 29 days is not a sufficient deterrent but, on the other hand, the Japanese authorities here have explained that Japanese courts in China in criminal cases can only impose police court sentences, and Japanese police courts cannot pass a judgment of imprisonment for more than 29 days. The position, however, will be different in the near future when the status of Japanese courts in China is raised to that of local courts in Japan for the Japanese authorities have decided to take this measure in order to cope with the smuggling situation in China. In such an event, the maximum penalty could be anything between two years' imprisonment and a fine of Y.1,000.

3,000 DROWNED IN KALGAN FLOOD

And Over $20,000,000 Damaged in City

Reports recently received from Kalgan by the China International Famine Relief Commission indicate that relief work at Kalgan is proceeding satisfactorily and that the extreme suffering it was feared might occur has been allieviated by prompt measures taken by the Tutung of Chahar and the various relief bodies.

The cause of the disaster is attributed to the situation of the stone bridge across the river close to a bend, with the result that the flood water banked up behind it and over flowed the retaining dykes, flooding the most populous part of the city. Over 3,000 people were drowned and damage is estimated at $20,000,000. The grain and money forwarded to Kalgan by the C. I. F. R. C. have been used to supply the needs of those who are entirely destitute, feeding in particular the women, children and old people. Rations have been fixed at 1½ catties of grain for an adult and 12 ounce for children, while the able-bodied amongst the sufferers are being formed into small gangs for clearing the streets draining ditches and sanitary work. The local missionaries have been working hard at relief organization and much good has been done by such bodies as the Chinese Red Cross and the China Philanthropic Society of Tientsin, who have been administering free relief for the past two weeks.

The Tutung has employed many soldiers in clearing the streets by means of a light track operating trucks. He has also built a temporary bridge across the river to replace the one which was destroyed. This temporary bridge was seriously threatened by heavy rain on the afternoon of August but fortunately the flood abated just as it reached the bridge supports and in a few hours danger was passed. It has been suggested that a diversion channel be built with famine labour to help to take overflow water in future and avert any likelihood of a similar disaster again occurring. This idea was mooted on the occasion of a previous flood and it is to be hoped it is acted upon this time, now that such a tragedy has served to emphasize its bitter necessity.

A letter received from Dr. F. F. Tucker of the American Board Mission Tehchow, Shantung, informs the C. I. F. R. C. that the Grand Canal has broken its banks in several spots, and that some score of villages are already surrounded by water. A local relief committee of foreigners and Chinese has been organized, and they are busy making a survey of the situation with a view to obtaining more exact statistics before issuing a statement to the public or appealing for help. As far as one can gather from the scanty information available up to date the position will be grave in a few months, as the lowlying land there has been flooded for four years in succession, with the result that crops are practically negligable and the farmers are in great distress, being forced to sell their live stock for nominal prices in order to exist. It remains to be seen whether the Red Cross roads built here in 1920-21 are also destroyed by the flood, if not they may well serve as avenues by which supplies can be distributed to the sufferers.

In Formosa the cultivator is compelled to grow sugar and to sell it to the Japanese mills at a price dictated to him. The mills have every advantage of high import tariffs to protect them. And the net result is that sugar costs twice as much in Japan as abroad, and that Japanese sugar is sold abroad cheaper than in Japan. That the Mitsukoshi store, Kobe, should sell it short weight seems to add but very little to the grievance, but a fine of Y.300 has been inflicted, says the "Japan Chronicle."

FLOOD RELIEF AND THE SURTAX

Estimated Yield $8,000,000: Loan to Be Raised for Pressing Necessities

Peking, Aug 12.

The Diplomatic Corps yesterday considered the Chinese Government's request to approve the proposed Customs surtax for flood relief. It is believed that they resolved to recommend approval of the plan to their Governments.

The Chinese Government propose that the surtax should be enforced for a period of from six to 12 months which will probably mean a year before it is lifted. The revenue from the tax for 12 months will approximate $8,000,000. Expenditure will be under Chinese and foreign supervision and a certain percentage will possibly be allocated to repair the dykes and for other flood prevention works. As on previous occasions it is expected that reasonable notice will be given exempting from the surtax goods on the water when the measure is finally passed.

As the relief measures require early large expenditure, it is proposed to raise a loan on the security of the surtax. In this connexion it is stated that the Chinese banks, which have plenty of money available, offer very favourable terms.

$20,000,000 Required for Relief.

The International Famine Relief Committee has new received verified reports according to which the number to those known to have perished as a result of the floods amounts to 13,115, including 3,000 in Kalgan.

The Committee estimates that 15,000,000 people are affected in the flooded areas of Hunan, Chihli, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kuangtung, Shantung, Honan and Hupeh, while $20,000,000 will be required for relief, and expects that the following sums will be available for relief purposes:—

From the Customs sur-tax $8,000,000; from a subscription campaign in China, $2,000,000; from transportation sur-taxes, $2,000,000; from Mission sources, $1,000,000; from Chinese sources, $2,000,000; leaving a shortage of $5,000,000, which it is hoped to raise abroad.

The Committee has not yet been able to estimate the damage caused by the floods.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Ten to Twelve Million People Now Facing Destitution

Peking, Aug. 14.

The International Famine Relief Committee hopes shortly to receive statistics with regard to the damage done by the floods. It says that in the meantime it must be recognized that the recent floods have caused far more damage than the 1920-21 famine which was caused by drought in five provinces only.

The hitherto incomplete reports received by the Committee indicate serious floods in Chihli, Hunan, Shantung, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kuangtung and it is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 people are or will shortly be destitute; so when the losses of property and crops are calculated the figures must run into hundreds of millions of dollars. For instance, in Kalgan alone foreign observers place the damage at not less than $30,000,000 and only a portion of the city is inundated, while in some regions whole towns are under 20 or 30 feet of water.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

200,000 KIANGSI FLOOD SUFFERERS

Peking, Aug. 8.

A brief review of the flood situation in Kiangsi is contained in a consular report from Kiukiang. Out of the 81 hsiens in the province 38 are affected and in Nanchang, Tehan and the districts along the borders of the Hanyan Lake 200,000 people are said to be in distress and needing assistance. A relief committee, upon which officials and representatives of the local gentry are serving, has been formed at Nanchang, but it has not sufficient resources at its disposal to cope with the situation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RENTS SOARING AT KULING

The New Scheme of Taxation Now in Operation: Some Local Improvements

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kuling, July 29.

Kuling is still growing. About 30 new houses have been erected this year. The lots in the West Valley have all been sold. The new auditorium is up.

It is curious to reflect that this now prosperous and thriving community was only 30 years ago a barren mountain top. The story of how Kuling was first acquired as a summer residence for foreigners, and of the obstructions which were placed in the way by the Chinese officials, and of how, after a long and sometimes almost hopeless struggle, those obstructions were overcome—all this is told now in a pamphlet called "The Fight for Kuling," which has been issued by Mr. John Archibald, one of those who took part in the negotiations. This little book should be read by every visitor to Kuling.

It is doubtful if the number of foreign residents this summer will actually be greater than last year; for the addition of 30 new houses is set off by the fact that about an equal number of the old ones are standing empty. The cause of this is undoubtedly the high rents demanded. Rents were artificially forced up during the war, and they have not begun to come down again. It is common to find Tls. 300 or Tls. 350 asked for quite a small bungalow as rent for the season, and the larger and newer bungalows can be let for Tls. 450. A large number of people feel that they cannot afford to spend such a sum on renting a summer house for two or three months of the year, and so some are preferring to endure the summer as best they can at home, while others are going further afield to places such as Peitaiho, Weihaiwei and Chefoo. There is no doubt but things will adjust themselves, and the owners of bungalows at Kuling will be forced to ask less exhorbitant rents than they were able to demand during the years of stress that began during the war and lasted through the first years of the peace.

The damage done by the severe storm of last August, has been repaired, and the estate now shows few marks of the havoc done to roads and streams. A series of dams have been constructed along the bed of the main stream down the centre of the valley. By this means, after a heavy rainfall the rush of water will be more or less checked, and the heaviest loose boulders will be stopped in their course. This will not only protect the banks of the stream and the bridges, but it will also help to preserve the swimming pool and the large dam at the lower end of the valley. This swimming pool used to be choked up annually, and it took a great deal of labour to clear it again.

New Post Office

A new post office is being built in the gap, just opposite the police-station at the very entrance to the Kuling Estate. It is being built of hewn stone, and will be a solid and useful structure when it is finished. The old post-office, just within the Estate boundary is a mere shanty, which is now far too small for the demands which are made upon it. The letter sorting at present is being very badly done and letters are continually being misdelivered all over the valley No doubt this is due in part to the cramped space afforded in the old post office, and perhaps when the new one is completed we shall be able to have a better delivery.

The finances of the Estate are in a better condition than they have been for a number of years. This is chiefly due to the fact that it has been found feasible to sell to the Chinese Telephone Administration the telephone system which was installed on the Estate several years ago. This system, which included communication with Kiukiang, involved an initial cost of nearly $6,000 and laid a considerable burden upon the ratepayers, out of whose pockets the expenses had to be secured. The whole installation has now been taken over at its initial cost, and at the same time the residents on the Estate still have the benefit of being able to use it at the usual charge, while to the traffic department and management in general its existence is of course an enormous advantage.

Tax Survey Completed

The Land Renters' Meeting is to be held on August 8. Probably the most vital subject to be discussed in the new system of taxation, which has been put into force this year. During the winter, the whole of the Estate has been surveyed by Mr. John Berkin, who has put in an enormous amount of work into a precise and detailed estimate of the assessable value of each lot and building in the valley. The land is divided into four classes, with rateable values of $30, $20, $10, and nil per unit of area, the unit being taken as 500 square feet. The tax is to be worked out at a two per cent. rate of this basis with a minimum of $5. Similarly, houses are assessed at values of $120, $100, $80 and $50 per unit, the unit in this case being 100 square feet of ground area, and the value depending on the quality of the building. For buildings of more than one storey, 50 per cent. is added to this value for the first upper floor and 33⅓ per cent. for the second, or 25 per cent. for an attic. The house tax is a rate of one per cent. in this estimated value, with a minimum of $10.

By the above plan of assessment, it is hoped that a more equitable distribution of the burden will be found, and at the same time it is expected that the total revenue of the Estate will be increased by about 50 per cent. No doubt there will be some grousing from members of the community whose taxes have been increased.

But on the whole, the new arrangement seems more equitable than the old one, according to which all land or houses were taxed at one flat rate, quite independently of their intrinsic value. Moreover, if any lotholder feels himself to be unjustly treated, he has a right of appeal, by which he can claim to have any peculiar circumstances carefully examined, and his assessment revised. In order to prevent vexatious appeals, a deposit of $6 will be required from any landrenter who avails himself of the privilege, and of this $3 will be returned in case of the appeal being successful.

A Pitiful Rhymer.

The "Kuling Bulletin" is struggling along with its fifth volume. News seems scarce and advertisements fill up a good half of each number. In order to fill up his space, the editor has had recourse to writing "poetry," which has drawn forth a protest in verse from one of his readers. The protestant delivers himself as follows:

O. is there not some one on the hill top,
Who when he writes doggerel, will suddenly stop,
And think of the pain others feel in the head
When they read such poor stuff and wish he was dead.
Let him write something decent, inspiring and good
Which will cheer up the spirit, as rich mental food.
At present his rhymes (?) and material are rough.
And I wonder the "Bulletin" printeth his stuff.

The perpetrator of the "rhymes" referred to, sportingly recognizes that his critic is a true poet, while he himself lays no claim to such a title. He therefore offers to lay down his own pen if only "Tired" (as the critic calls himself) will take up his and begin to feed the "Bulletin" himself.

One incident here, which illustrates Young China in its worst phase, is perhaps worth quoting, verbatim. It is entitled "A Disappointed Holiday Seeker." The story is as follows: A returned Chinese student from American, claiming to be a graduate of Columbia University, visited us on Monday. His English was good, but his lack of wisdom brought him into trouble. He was apparently greatly insulted upon learning that no Chinese are allowed to buy or rent property on the Kuling Estate except those who are citizens or subjects of a foreign country. He protested against the rule, which provides that the road seats are for the use of occidentals only. He demanded ice-cream lemonade and cigars from J. L. Duff & Co.'s clerks, who evidently resented the superior airs of their fellow-countryman. He slapped one of the clerks. This was like putting a match to a bundle of fire-crackers. The compliment was returned. The visitor beat a retreat for Chinese territory, but sprinting up a Kuling Road is not as easy as on the Columbia track. He was quickly overtaken by several of the clerks who took the law into their own hands, and administered a severe kicking and beating, which sent the visitor for repairs

IRONHEAD TSINGTAO'S GOVERNOR

Some Impressions of Kao En-hung and His Work for Kiaochou

A gentleman well versed in things Chinese, who has recently returned from Tsingtao, after speaking of the unusual popularity the resort is enjoying this summer, went on to speak of the many changes already introduced by Shantung's new Governor Kao (Gow) En-hung, or "Ironhead," as he is nick-named.

When he assumed his duties in March, after having served his country as Minister of Communications and in other offices, he was greeted at the railway station by a crowd of over 40,000 people, who had turned out to see their new Executive, a demonstration never before seen in Tsingtao. Even at that time, however, an attempt was proposed upon his life, which fortunately miscarried. Other attacks have been made upon him, but he has always refused to be escorted by guards or even by civil detectives, and was the first of the Peking Ministers to do away with the custom of armed guards on motor-cars.

Spartan Simplicity

The Governor is extremely popular with the Shantung people and every one has to acknowledge his honesty and patriotism, although some of his virtues must make him rather conspicuous in diplomatic circles, for he does not smoke, drink, or play mahjongg and has only one wife. He comes to his office by half-past seven in the morning and remains there through the day, having a simple noon meal served at the office. Promptly at 6.30 he returns to his home and has his evening meal with his wife and family, after which he devotes the evening to public entertainments.

His custom of invariably eating at home and only attending formal dinners as an onlooker as it were, is sometimes misunderstood, and it is said that some foreign hostesses have been piqued by his disregard of their elaborate menus until he explained that only in this way could he have any home life whatever. When one considers the ceremonial dinners which his official position would ordinarily constrain him to attend one cannot but admire his device which secures him against dyspepsia at the same time that it affords him a little leisure to become acquainted with his family.

Naturally his subordinates grumble at being deprived of the sharks' fins, precious puddings and the million and one concomitants of splendours of birds' nest soup at official banquets, but as they seem to be for the most part an honest, hard-working staff they acquiesce in the rigid *régime*, although finding their official positions by no means the usual sinecures.

The Dead Hand of Corruption.

Governor Kao had a most unfortunate financial inheritance, since his two predecessors so dissipated the funds of the province that not only was the treasury empty but the credit of the administration had gone. Indeed its resources have been so anticipated that the official receipts for the first month of the new government were only $200,000! Many public buildings have been mortgaged and valuable concessions have passed out of government control. The Forestry Department and Forest Reserves, instituted at great cost by the Germans when in control of Tsingtao, were all but lost to the Chinese people; but by happy chance the Governor found out about it and cancelled the sale.

Another tremendous handicap is the Navy, a cumbersome collection of antiquated tubs, no one of them less than 25 years old, for whose upkeep the Governor is supposed to find $150,000 a month. The public buildings are in a sad state of disrepair and the roads, which received only superficial attention while the Japanese were in occupation, were entirely neglected during the sway of the first two Chinese governors. Since March a great deal of improvement has been made on the roadways, which have also been widened, but much remains to be done.

Money is acutely needed and in order to get funds to carry on the running expenses of the Province, as well as to make the most necessary improvements, the Governor proposed to lease for 30 years some 40 of the public buildings, most of them vacant and falling into disuse. For this he has been much criticized, some regarding the leases as in the nature of a sale, which would, of course, be illegal; others pointing out that, even if they were all sold, the revenue would be but $880,000, an inconsiderable part of their real value. As a matter of fact, few purchasers have come forward, fearing no doubt that the next Governor might reverse the policy of the present Executive and their bargain would not stand.

It is the opinion of our informant that Governor Kao is an upright official of sterling principles and that if he is only permitted two or three years to work out his reforms he will demonstrate his ability. His relations with foreigners are pleasant and he seems generally regarded as a man of fine public spirit.

CHINA MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCN.

Next January's Conference at Hongkong: List of the Delegates

The China Medical Missionary Association will hold its biennial conference at Hongkong from January 21-28, 1925, at the invitation of the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Medical Association. As this is the first time that the Association has met in Hongkong, both bodies are very anxious that this joint conference shall advance medical science in China as much as possible and have therefore invited delegates from other bodies and associations of kindred aims. The sectional meetings of this Conference have been placed under the control of a joint chairmanship, each chairman acting as secretary on behalf of the association he represents. The hon. secretaries of the conference are Dr. Joseph Shellshear, and Dr. James Maxwell. The sections and their representatives are as follows, the Medical Missionary representative preceding that of the British Medical Association. General Medicine: Dr. W. W. Cadbury, Canton Christian College, Prof. J. Anderson, Hongkong Univ; Therapeutics: Prof. B. E. Read, P.U.M.C., Dr. C. W. MacKenny, Govt. Civil Hosp., Hongkong; Pathology: Prof. L. H. Braafladt, Tsinan, Dr. J. Morrison, Union Bldgs., Hongkong; General Surgery; Dr. Oscar Thomson, Canton Hosp., Prof. K. H. Digby, Hongkong Univ.; Ophtalmology; Dr. H. Howard, P.U.M.C., Dr. G. M. Harston, Union Bldgs., Hongkong; Ear, Nose and Throat; Dr. Thacker Neville, Changsha, Dr. S. S. Strahan, Alexandra Bldgs., Hongkong; Radiology; Dr. J. L. Harvey, Canton Hosp., Dr. J. Macgoury Alexandra, Bldg., Hongkong; Obstetrics: Dr. J. Wright, Canton Hosp., Dr. C. Forsyth, Alexandra Bldgs., Hongkong; Anthropology: Prof. D. Black, P.U.M.C., Prof. J. L. Shellshear, Hongkong Univ.; Physiology: Dr. S. Evans, (Jr.), Shantung Christian Univ., Prof. H. G. Earle, Hongkong Univ.; Hygiene & Public Health: Dr. F. Oldt, Canton Hosp., Dr. J. B. Addison, P.C.M.O., Hongkong; Parasitology: Dr. E. C. Faust, P.U.M.C., Dr. E. P. Minett, Govt. Bact., Hongkong; Naval & Military Hygiene: Surg. Capt. Burniston, R. N., Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald, R.A.M.C.

EARTHQUAKES IN RUSSIA AND JAPAN

41 Persons Killed and 800 Houses Destroyed

Moscow, Aug. 9.

Forty-one persons were killed in an earthquake in Ferghana province, which destroyed 800 houses in various villages.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

Japanese holiday makers on the Boshu coast, and in the towns of Hojo and Tateyama were alarmed yesterday evening by a somewhat severe earthquake which, however, caused no damage. The shock was felt very slightly in Tokyo.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL IN PEKING

Built at Expense of Chinese Government for Use by Russian Mission

Peking, Aug. 5.

In view of current rumours that the Russian Legation Chapel—probably the oldest foreign landmark in Peking—is to be devoted to other purposes when the Soviet Ambassador takes over the Legation premises, the following historical sketch of the Chapel, which has been supplied to Reuter's Agency, is of topical interest.

Some Russian Cossacks having been made prisoners in the Russo-Chinese skirmishes on the Amur, which led to the Norchinsk Treaty of 1689, they were, on account of their fighting abilities, included in the Yellow Banner of the Manchu Emperor's guard at Peking. One of the conditions upon which these "Albazines," as they are known, agreed to enlist provided that their spiritual needs should be attended to, and a chapel was therefore given them in the north-east corner of the city, where the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission now stands.

Later on, after the Bura-Kiakhta treaties between Russia and China had been concluded by Count Raguzinsky, granting rights of permanent residence to a Greek Orthodox Mission in Peking, another compound was given to the Mission on Chiao-min-hsiang (now Legation Street). This compound appears to have been the place of residence of some of the earliest Portuguese and Dutch Embassies to Peking, then of the early Russian Embassies (including that of Boyar Baykoff in 1657), and later of the first Russian trading caravans.

As the Chinese Government could not permit another Power to erect buildings and maintain paid servants in China at that time, the members of the Russian Church Mission were given official salaries and later grants of land and official rank. A chapel for the Russian Mission was erected, at the Chinese Government's expense, during the reign of the Emperor Yung-Cheng (1722 to 1735)—the very Emperor who so bitterly persecuted the Jesuits.

The Chapel was damaged by fire and earthquake in the early 19th century, but it is quite likely that the double-headed eagle on it may be the very one which was put up when the Chapel was founded under the Russian Empress Anne (1730-1770). An inscription on the quaint belfry attests improvements made in the "Nan Kuan's" (Southern Hostelry's) property in the 18th century, as also do inscriptions on the bells.

When a Russian Legation was established in Peking after the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, Count Ignatieff took over the "Southern Hostelry" for the Legation's use, the Ecclesiastical Mission going back to its original quarters in the "Northern Hostelry" (Pei Kuan). Both were substantially enlarged after 1900. The Chapel thus became *de facto* the Legation Chapel, although there was no arrangement by which the Ecclesiastical Mission relinquished its rights over it—rights granted, legally speaking, to an independent clerical body.

The old Nan Kuan included a portion of the Russian Legation between the drive to the Minister's house and the First Secretary's House, comprising the Chapel, Dr. Soudakoff's house and the red "*T'ing 'erh*" in the garden.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A dramatic story of how Holbein's famous picture, "The Duchess of Milan," was secured for the National Gallery was given by Sir Robert Witt at the annual meeting of the National Art Collections Fund at the Hotel Victoria recently. Forty-thousand pounds was still needed when he received a telegram:—"Will give forty-thousand pounds." Fearing it was a practical joke, he asked for a banker's reference, and found that the £40,000 would be paid by the Bank of England. "The only condition was that the gift should be anoymous," he added. "I can only tell you this, the gift was made by a woman who was a lover of art, and that that gift represented one-third of her total fortune."

THE GREAT RICE EXPORT QUESTION OF HUNAN

A Province that Grows for all China: The Restriction of Export in Times of Shortage: Provincial Government Flagrant of Local Welfare to Catch Dollars

FROM OUR CHANGSH CORRESPONDENT.

Onboard S. S. Tungwo, July 31.

This is really my first day of furlough—and steaming ahead against a fairly stiff breeze, what could be more enjoyable. The difference between the final agonies of packing indoors yesterday and the first fruits of holiday in the shape of a long chair on a steamer deck are marked.

Before handing on may pen to my successor, I should like to take a last use of it for the time being.

The Tungwo arrived in port yesterday about midday. Under ordinary circumstances, at midday to-day it would have started for Siangtan; it would have got back to-morrow morning and just before dawn on Saturday morning it would have been off to Hankow. The stay has been shortened by 48 hours—and, incidentally, the final stage of my packing. Why is this sudden upset of plans—for the final decision to get outside port limits before daylight was only made at 2 p.m. yesterday? The answer lands us into the discussion of one of the most knotty problems of government in Hunan—that of the control of rice export; a problem that is pressed upon consular and customs officials and forms the very basis of any work of famine relief.

Everyone who know anything about Hunan knows it is a great rice producing centre. It is less widely known that the rice-producing area is actually smaller in extent than that which cannot grow rice. In the centre and all round the south and the west of the province and to a less degree in the east, are mountains in which only narrow steep valleys, hardly one per cent. in extent, can grow rice. But as these valleys widen out, rice becomes increasingly the staple of agriculture. In the great Siang valley which occupies almost the eastern half of the province and, most of all, in the north-eatern section of the province in lands which border on the Tungting Lake, immense tracts, indeed, having been seized from what used to be lake, by means of huge embankments, the rice crops are enormous.

Gold and Silver Prizes

The hill country, large as it is in size, is sparsely inhabited and out of the "thirty millions" which Hunanese credit their fellow provincials to number, considerably over 20 milions occupy the rice-producing lands. They reckon their crops on the basis of an ideal "ten-tenths" which is never acknowledged to be attained to. At least never acknowledged by the farmers themselves, who, in China as in England, always have the power of pointing out some flaw in the conditions imposed by the clerk of the weather. But in the bad drought of 1921, I was told of certain parts of Hengshan which yielded "fifteen-tenths." The perennial springs of the great Nanyoh range continued to pour out their waters in spite of two, and in some places even three rainless months, and the well watered fields, blazed on day after day and week after week, by the sun from a cloudless sky, produced unheard of abundance. The official report of the whole country, which contained large tracts unaffected by these springs, sent to the Famine Relief Committee was that the harvest was "three-tenths."

In such counties as Siangsiang and Liuyang, which in Manchu days were famed as the "golden" and "silver" prizes of county magistrates in the whole province, a three-tenth crop provides amply for the needs of the very large population of these counties. Everything above that has to be exported unless the labour of cultivation is to be in vain. From time immemorial, streams of rice boats must have been crossing the Tungting lake and pouring its treasures of rice into Hankow and thence to all parts of northern and eastern China. With the advent of foreign steamers, came a more convenient and speedy way for handling possibilities of export. The possibilities have become actualities largely through the addition of rice-growing lands by the embankments along the borders of the Tungting lake.

The Tientsin treaty of 1858 secured the right of foreigners to export rice and engage in the transport trade from any one of the treaty ports to any other.

Two or three times in every 10 years, there would be an interference with the bounteous crops by reason of either drought or flood. Of the two, excessive drought worked the greatest harm, but floods have always been more frequent. It may be doubted whether the highest flood ever known has affected half the rice fields of the province, but excessive drought has certainly withered up much more than half the crops.

What the Treaty Says

Hence a modification of the treaty which in general terms gave British ships a right to transport any rice that was put on board, became obviously fair and just. In the British Commercial Treaty, known as the Mackay Treaty which was signed in 1922, article XIV stands thus:

"Whereas under Rule V appended to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, British merchants are permitted to export rice and all other grain from one port of China to another. . . . it is now agreed that in cases of expected scarcity or famine from whatsoever cause in any district, the Chinese Government shall, on giving 21 days notice, be at liberty to prohibit the shipment of rice and other grain from such district.

"If, during the existence of this prohibition, any shipment of rice or grain is allowed by the authorities, the prohibition shall *ipso facto* be considered cancelled and shall not be re-imposed until six weeks notice has been given.

"When a prohibition is notified, it will be stated whether the Government have any tribute or army rice which they intend to ship during the time of prohibition, and if so, the quantity shall be named. Such rice shall not be included in the prohibition.

It was in the early days of July that the recent exceedingly high floods commenced and within a week or so it became evident that the disaster was not confined to a small locality here or there but was almost provincewide. The Government was somewhat dilatory in waiting till July 9 to proclaim the expectation of "scarcity or famine." For the three succeeding weeks export went on, not merely as usual, but with doubled or trebled energy: steamer after steamer, lighter after lighter, loaded to their utmost capacity took immense quantities of rice. It must be noted that the buyers and sellers are for the most part Chinese, the foreign share is confined to the matter of transport; noted, also, that every picul of exported rice paid a dollar in tax to the Hunan Government. Doubtless sooner or later we shall hear of the greed and "oppression" of the foreigner, who has in reality, merely seconded the demands, clamorous demands of his Chinese partners in the trade.

The regulation of the Mackay Treaty concerning the exceptions to the embargo was not overlooked by the Government. Though it is noteworthy that while the proclamation concerning the embargo was posted all over the city and published in every daily paper, the proclamation concerning the exceptions was unmentioned by any paper, and although I have met with one Chinese gentleman who tells me he saw one copy posted up, it is generally unknown.

The Governor's Huge Exception

Here is a rough translation of the notice communcated to the Commissioner of Customs by his Chinese colleague the Superintendent of Foreign Affairs in the form of a proclamation from Governor Chao Heng-ti countersigned by his four principal colleagues in the provincial Government.

"A Notice in regard to the embargo on rice export from Hunan sent on July 21 by the Chang (sha) Yo (chow) Superintendent of Customs to the Commissioner of Customs.

"An exception to the embargo on rice export from Hunan is to be made in the matter of tribute and military rice which it is necessary to allow for and which I, the Governor will regulate, sending directions from time to time to the Commissioner. Military men from every province are making requests for Hunan rice. The amount we shall be able to sell to those who come to buy will have to be determined by the amount remaining in stock. Probably they will want to have about 200,000 piculs a month. The export of such rice is not to be included in the embargo which is about to be put on the export of rice and which will continue for a period which it is not now possible to define. It is necessary, however, to fix a limit to the amount of military rice that may be exported: it must not exceed 200,000 piculs a month, each picul weighing 150 catties.

"I, the Governor, will keep watch on the amount of rice that is needed by the people of the province and permits for the export of military rice will be regulated in accordance with these needs; the exact amount will be communicated to the Commissioner of Customs.

"In addition it may be necessary to sell a quantity of tribute rice not exceeding 200,000 piculs in a year and this figure is accordingly fixed as the limit. Special permits will be shown for the military rice. The Changsha Superintendent of Customs will communicate this Notice of exception to the embargo in accordance with the Treaty to the Commissioner.

(sealed by) CHAO HENG-TI.
(counter signed by)
LI CHIEN-LIEN,
Supt. of Provincial Affairs
WU CHIN-HUNG
Supt. of International Affairs
CHANG YIN-YU
Supt. of the Treasury Affairs
YANG SHUN-CH'EN7
Supt. of Foreign Affairs.

Note must be made of that "150 catty" picul. That is the standard for Hunan rice. But, of course, Customs statistics would be unmanageable if some of their piculs were 100 catties and others 150; in Customs statistics, therefore, the only recognized picul is the smaller of the two. When, therefore, the Hunan Government has issued its permits for 600,000 "piculs" to be exported, the Customs will return 900,000; and for the Government 200,000, 300,000 will appear in the Customs report.

An Impossible Exaction

The Commissioner of Customs was obliged to point out to the Governor that the "naming" of the amount to be expected must be made at the actual time of the embargo and not subsequently arranged from time to time after the embargo had commenced.

The Hunan Government has reason to recognize in the present British Consul a man who knows what the treaties say and who takes them to mean what they say. At one time, the Government was altogether successful in raising the embargo "for 24 hours;" but the Consul was equally successful in keeping it raised for the following 42 days. It was doubtless the realization that any attempt to export an "unnamed" quantity of rice, whether denominated "tribute" or "military" would involve a six weeks lifting of the embargo that induced the Governor on the last day to "name" 600,000 piculs as the amount of military rice allowed and 200,000 as the amount of "tribute" rice.

The figures of the first notice were, of course, not actual, but only possible limits. Let it suffice, therefore to point out the ridiculous nature of such amounts 200,000 large piculs a month, amount to 2,400,000 in a year; *i.e.* 3,600,000 ordinary piculs, to which must be added 300,000 ordinary piculs of tribute rice—a total just short of 4,000,000 piculs to be exported from a district in which export was to be prohibited on accounted of expected "scarcity or famine." When it is remembered that it is only in prosperous years that the exports exceed 2,000,000 piculs it is difficult to find any respectful language in which to describe the position assumed by Governor Chao and his colleagues. The figures now stand at a definite statement that the Government is assuming the responsibility for the export of 1,200,000 piculs (*i.e.* 800,000 large piculs) of rice from a flood-devastated province.

What Is Tribufe Rice?

A word must be said about "tribute" rice. The Chinese phrase is "ts'ao mi," and, if pressed, the word "ts'ao," it must be allowed, means "transport" rather than "tribute." One of the names that used to be applied to the Grand Canal, which, in the days before foreign steamer traffic, was the main route for bringing "ts'ao mi" to Peking was the "Ts'ao ho"—which nobody would translate "Tribute River." Nevertheless, if such a meaning of "ts'ao" is to be pressed, it is difficult to understand the phrase as it stands either in the Mackay Treaty of 1902, or the Governor's notice of July 1924. All exported rice must be "transported." How can you except rice that is to be transported from an embargo forbidding the transport of rice?

Now the Mackay Treaty is one which contains the clause found in many others, but unfortunately not in all, that in case of dispute as to differences of meaning between the Chinese and the English texts of the Treaty, the English text is to rule. The English text reads "tribute rice." It is beyond cavil that that is the correct phrase for the "ts'ao mi" with which the treaty was, in this clause, concerned. Peking merchants were then, as now, in the habit of getting Hunan rice for sale. The route of transport and even the means of transport for merchants and for the Court coincided. But it would have been high treason to have called such mercantile rice "ts'ao mi." The Hunanese would have resented such a use of the term as keenly as the Imperial Court itself. It meant only what we call in English "tribute rice."

Flagrant Dodge for Dollars

With the fall of the Manchu Government all such "tribute" ceased at once. No one ever gave a thought or spoke a word of transferring such obligations of "tribute" from the Manchu Government to the Republican Government. Now in this 13th year of the Republic, and, be it specially noted, this 4th year of the Independence of Hunan, what is "tribute rice?" The only answer one can get is rice that will ensure the Government a tax of a dollar a picul.

Governor Chao is no worse than most of his colleagues in occupying provincial governorships, and in view of this bungling bit of clumsiness, one may add not so clever as some of them. But he is at one with the whole lot except only the Governor or Shansi: his love of money exceeds his love of truth. If he can get $200,000 by calling 200,000 piculs of rice "tribute rice" when he and everybody else knows it it not "tribute rice" he will call it so.

Meanwhile the agitators against "unequal treaties" might have a subject to think about—only they do no thinking. It is easy to see how they can foam at the mouth over the iniquity of a foreign language controlling such a sovereign right as that of the internal transport of rice. But while this incident demonstrates the need of such a stipulation, it also, alas, demonstrates how "unequal" treaties always will be when one side does its best to observe the letter and the spirit of the treaty, and the other confines its activities to an untruthful conformity to the letter to cover up its deliberate contravention of the spirit. Last night on the stroke of 12, the Tungwo stopped working cargo and rigidly observed the letter of the law. It is by no means impossible that on her next trip she may be loaded as full as she is today with "tribute" rice.

The Hungry Sheep Look Up

Allow me, Mr. Editor, this last chance of garrulosity, and let me add one more paragraph to an already too lengthy letter. The Hunan Branch of the International Famine Relief Commission is being overwhelmed with accounts of heart-rending distress from innumerable places in the province. Actual starvation has not yet become fatal, but the reports show that apart from relief it soon will be. The starving poor have absolutely nothing to do with this exception to the embargo on the export of rice. 1,200,000 piculs would be more than ample to relieve the distress. What ought the Famine Relief Commission to do? Ought it to say we cannot relieve your distress which is made as bad as it is by the callous neglect of your government? Or, ought it to relieve the distress and thereby inevitably confirm the indifference of the government? It is not one whit less certain that the relief of the Government in the consequence of its greed and selfishness will confirm that greed and selfishness, than it is that the inevitable consequences of greed and selfishness are poverty and misery.

GEN. Yang Ci-teh, chief of the Tientsin city police, and his chief of the road construction department have been impeached by the members of the Chihli provincial assembly for alleged negligence. The members claim that no less than $150,000 were subscribed by people for road-construction purposes in the Tientsin city; but whenever any heavy rain occurs, the roads are all impassable and there is always five or six inches of mud. The members demand thorough investigations of the alleged corruption and inefficiency on the part of the road-construction department officials by Gen. Wang Chen-pin.

HONGKONG'S TYPHOID SCARE

Everybody Being Vaccinated and Chemists' Stocks Running Low

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, Aug. 4.

Now that the third week of the typhoid "epidemic" here has commenced, one can look back on the past fortnight with an analytical mind, and despite the tragedy that it has meant for so many persons the outbreak has not been without its lighter side.

The question of the day for about a week has been: "How's your arm?" and no-one has tired of comparing symptoms and discussing the scientific aspect of inoculation. Following the illness of several prominent European residents being diagnosed as enteric or else paratyphoid, the big "hongs" sent circulars round to their staffs informing them that any who wanted to be inoculated against the disease could attend at the firm's medical advisers' offices for the operation, and within a few days there were scores of the European population crowding the waiting rooms of local doctors. For about a week it was a common experience to have to wait an hour or more before the overworked medicos could give one the necessary "shot" of vaccine. A few ingenious persons sent in their names, went back to their offices for about three-quarters of an hour, and returned in time for the operation!

At one time it seemed as if the supplies of vaccine would run out, and many people were told to obtain their own stuff from the dispensaries One chemist, having sold nearly all his stock, kept two series in case of real emergency. The stock vaccine of the dispensaries is usually in a series of three injections, whilst the stuff supplied by the Government bacteriologist is being used in two "shots."

Chinese Curiously Immune.

The most remarkable feature about the outbreak has been the comparative immunity of the Chinese population. For a few days, the number of European cases was four and five daily, whilst the Chinese were one or two. Naturally, everyone began to scout the theory that the water supply was affected, as, had that been so, the native cases of typhoid would have numbered hundreds daily. The only explanation that offered itself was a contaminated milk supply, especially as children of very tender years have been affected, but it has since been pointed out that the Chinese consume large quantities of milk. There has been a great deal of theorizing, with references to possible carriers, to exhumation of the germs during excavations, and so forth. Finally, last week, the Medical Officer of Health made a statement practically amounting to an accusation against the Dairy Farm Company. This was the sensation of the day. The company concerned lost no time in denying, very convincingly, these suggestions that their supply was responsible, and have challenged any medical man who desires to, to prove the alleged contamination. They have asked the local Medical Board to appoint impartial investigators.

Meanwhile, the disease seems to have taken a decided downward course, and probably in a few days will be no longer a menace. It is difficult to say how much the special precautions in the way of boiling milk and water, and the wholesale inoculations, have had to do with this decline.

"It is an ill wind——," as vendors of patent milk mixtures and bottled waters have discovered. They have not been slow to seize upon the opportuniy of making special appeals to the public through extended advertising, and the results have been immediate and evidently gratifying. Meanwhile those of us who have only sore arms to nurse are glad that things have not been much worse.

A big bronze bell, 32,000 pounds in weight, has been cast at Hangchow, by a subscription of 1,000,000 Buddhist priests and 40,000,000 lay Buddhists throughout China, for presentation to Japan for memorializing the tragic death of the tens of thousand unfortunate people who fell in the earthquake of last year. The present, when accepted, will the second of the kind from a foreign country.

FORMER ROYAL YACHT AS DYNAMITE RUNNER

Queen Victoria's Wedding Gift To Spanish King: Capture in China Port

A yacht that was once the wedding gift of a queen to a king, and is now transformed into an ugly "tramp," figures in the latest gun-running episode.

The story is sent by the Tientsin correspondent of the Central News who writes:—

A battered and worn yacht, rush stained and weatherbeaten, is lying at Taku Bar, a North China port awaiting her fate. A vessel of but 150 tons burthen, she arrived there after an 83 days' voyage from Christiania, laden with a cargo of dynamite.

Her Past.

But travel stained as she is, the graceful of the Elly reveal that she was not born to the life of the ocean tramp. Formerly the Jacinta, this inconspicuous member of the unkempt fraternity of tramps, was the wedding gift of Queen Victoria to the late King Alphonso of Spain.

Built in a British shipyard, the Jacinta was as smart a craft as sailed the seas. She was fitted with luxurious State-rooms, manned by a goldbraided naval crew, and for some time was a proud royal yacht.

During the Spanish-American war the Jacinta carried ammunition to the West Indies, a useful if less showy occupation, but with the conclusion of the war she fell on evil days.

For years the Jacinta, her name changed, her state-rooms gone, and stripped of all fittings, plied as a freighter between Norway and the Eastern ports of England. On the outbreak of the world war the Elly again did her bit, and carried cylinders of poison gas to France.

Norwegian Crew.

Laid aside again she recently commenced what may be her last voyage, when she left Norway for China, carrying a full cargo of dynamite. The crew, a handful of Norse fishermen, are to work their way back to Europe, while the Elly waits her fate. She may be scrapped, or she may be bought by some Chinese merchant, to end her days ignominiously on the China coast.

Mauser pistols from Continental ports have been landed in Tientsin and other northern ports, and presumably retailed to Chinese.

*** We are informed by the master of the yacht that the Elly certainly brought out dynamite, but under Government *huchao;* and so far from any gun-running, there was nothing of the kind and three of the crew, all Norwegians, were recommended, as we understand by the Customs, for local employment. —Ed.

AMUSEMENTS OF HONGKONG

Performing Water Buffalo shortly Due to Appear in Shanghai

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, Aug. 4.

Those who have been for any length of time in Shanghai and some other parts of the East, are inclined to vote Hongkong exceedingly dull, but occasionally there comes something our way apart from the routine visits to the cinemas or hotel Cinderella dances.

The present attraction is an Annamite circus, which is performing to full "houses" every night, and is giving very popular matinees as well. A circus of this description is something of a novelty, and many went to the opening show prepared to be disappointed, but were agreeably surprised by the entertainment. The menagerie includes such unusual performers as pigs and a water buffalo. There was also a tiger, which died just before the show left Indo-China, and a bear which fell into a pond and got drowned. Apparently the circus is inclined to be unlucky with its animals, for a few days ago the water buffalo went amissing. It was feared that it would never be recovered, and had permanently exchanged the hazards of the ring for the prosaic existence of the rice field, but it had only strayed, and was found grazing on the lawn of a neighbouring military mess the next day. The elephant introduced himself to Kowloonites by wandering on to some waste land where the community's washing was hanging out to dry, and when he left there was not a pole standing, and very few clean shirts for the Kowloon dandies to fall back upon that week. This circus will probably pay Shanghai a visit in the near future.

Two picturesque Americans are paying us a visit in the persons of Capt. and Miss Wanderwell, who are roaming the world in freak Ford cars, with a cinema photographic apparatus and a pet monkey as their chief impedimenta. They are showing films of various interesting parts of the world they have visited, in the course of what appears to be an endurance test, and are also taking films locally. The lady dresses very unconventionally, in riding breeches and shirt, with unbound locks, and the "whole outfit," to borrow a Transatlantic flavour, is causing not a little amused interest. The Wanderwells are inclined to be optimistic—they intend to attempt a trip overland to Shanghai from Canton. But perhaps they might decide to do it by steamer in the end.

KIAOCHOU-TSINAN RAILWAY

Excellent Showing on Past Half Year: Good Harvests Mean Good Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, Aug. 9.

Figures compiled by he Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway show that during the first half of this year it has earned $717,838.64 over and above the same period of last year, and if conditions do not change until the end of this year, it is estimated that the gross earning will be $10,490,600. Below will be found the earnings of the first half of last year and this year:—

Months	1923	1924	Increase
Jan.	657,260	852,854	195,589
Feb.	479,864	691,156	211,291
Mar.	822,103	947,556	125,452
Apr.	825,493	950,039	124,545
May	901,911	953,814	51,902
June	724,189	733,248	9,058

One of the reasons for this excellent showing is the period of prosperity this province has enjoyed during the past few months. The crops have exceeded all expectations. It has been observed that during the past two years the rate of increase in the railway's earnings has been 12.2 per cent. annually. Coal transportation is constantly increasing and it is predicted that when the through-traffic arrangement between Peking and Tsingtao is completed the number of through-passengers will help increase the passenger traffic on the line which at present takes care of 30 per cent. of the gross earnings.

LEGALIZED OPIUM

The following significant paragraph appears in the report for 1923 made by Mr. T. Ebara, Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow:—

"Reports are current that opium is practically legalized in Wuchow, the Opium Suppression Bureau being virtually an Opium Tax Bureau. The traffic in this drug is carried on a large scale under military protection and furnishes the military with a fruitful source of revenue and the merchant with a handsome profit. There is no gainsaying the fact that the prosperity of the opium business accounts to a large extent for the sudden revival of trade in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The amount of the drug seized by the Customs during the year was 14,551 taels.

HONGKONG POST OFFICE

Effect of Closing of China Agencies

The report on the Postal Department, Hongkong, for 1923 was laid on the table at the Legislative Council meeting last week. It is noted that "no appointment was made to the post of Assistant Postmaster General." There were, however, additions to the subordinate staff.

The new office of Inspector of Postmen was brought into existence from August 1 in place of the old Postal Inspectorship.

The number of mail receptacles of Hongkong origin despatched during the year was 39,459, a decrease of 2,266. Receptacles in transit which were handled numbered 133,498 as against 135,505 in 1922.

These decreases were due to the closing of the British Postal Agencies in China at the end of 1922.

The number of registered articles handled amounted to an increase of 25,673. The figure for insured articles showed an increase of 409. Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with reached an increase of 74,035.

The figures in each of these three cases were the highest on record.

Revenue and Expenditures

The total revenue was $714,340,03, an increase of $57,477,92 over the previous year. The balance of revenue over expenditure amounted to $91,639.77.

The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps in .1923 over 1922 amounted to $82,083.71.

There was a decrease of money order transactions during the year of £22,522, owing to the loss of business since the closing of the British Postal Agencies in China at the end of November, 1922.

There was a decrease in the British and local postal order business.

In the Chinese section, there was an increase in registered and insured packages. The ordinary Chinese letters handled during the year numbered nearly two and a half million.

Radio Telegraphs

The telegraph staff of the Cape D'Aguilar and General Post Office stations were transferred to the control of the Public Works Department on 1st April last year, the Post Office contining the delivery of messages received at the General Post Office station, and the collection of revenue derived from messages.

The revenue collected during the year from radio-telegrams amounted to $46,113.24 an increase of $14,060. 25 on 1922. The balance of revenue over expenditure amounted to $2,180.71.

The increase in radio telegram business has been chiefly due to the establishment of communication with Canton and Swatow. These two stations—the one managed by Dr. Sun's Administration and the other by a clique of his political opponents—are not registered at Berne under the Wireless Telegraph Convention or recognised by the Central Government of China. Hence no reciprocal working agreement could be made with either. Despite this, communication with each has been effetively carried on, each station collecting its own charges independently of the others.

A new branch post office was opened in Shamshuipo on the 1st August.

Miscellaneous

Twelve extra pillar and wall boxes were erected in the Colony during the year, including three in the New Territory. A courier service was also instituted in the Territory.

The Postmaster General, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, notes: The "extra-postal correspondences" mentioned in the 1922 report have been of much the same type. It included one request from a lady in Berlin to be supplied with one Chinese stamp (unused) of every denomination current, for which she enclosed payment in the shape of a 1000 mark note, and an appeal from another lady, in America, calling on me to annihilate "broadcasting" in the Colony."

Admiral Wen Shu-teh, reports a Tsingtao telegram, has contracted to purchase five submarines from America at the price of $100,000 each. He certainly needs a few modern units for his fleet. But where is the money to come from? At present there are insufficient funds available to repair the old vessels.

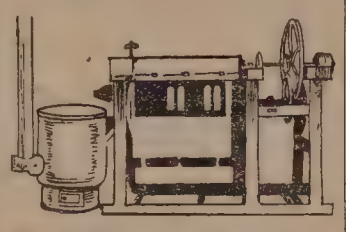
MACHINE-MANUFACTURED TEA IN CHINA

A Chekiang Firm's Endeavour to Bring the Production of Tea up to Indian Standard

It is a curious fact that in spite of China's ancient traditions as a tea producing country until 18 months ago no attempts had been made to manufacture tea by factory methods. This seems strange in view of the universal application of machinery in India. In China the methods widely used are of the most primitive from. This may be due to the different nature of this industry in China as compared with India. In that country tea is grown on large estates on a large scale, while in China it is left to the country man to cultivate and manufacture tea to some extent as a side line.

A Complicated Process

In India the process followed is an elaborate one for which a large plant is necessary, but from the plucking stage onward the tea is untouched by hand. As a rule the opening buds and two leaves next to them are taken from the tree. During the season these are plucked every seven to 10 day. They are placed in baskets which are emptied frequently and their contents are removed to the factory. Here they are spread on trays of wire netting under cover for some 18 or 30 hours, according to weather conditions until they are in a soft flaccid state ready for rolling. The rolling process consists of breaking up the leaves in order to liberate the juice. This takes place in a revolving drum. A fermentation or



The Apparatus for Drying and Rotting the Tea

oxidation process then follows in which the leave are spread in a cooling house to a thickness of one to two inches. This causes them to undergo a chemical change by virtue of their condition. The process again varies in length of time according to atmospheric conditions ranging from two to three hours. A brief rolling follows prior to the first firing. This process (except in the case of green teas which will be discussed later) must be a gradual heating. Hot air is passed over the leaves which is gradually raised in temperature to 240 degrees Fahrenheit. Usually the leaves are placed on wire trays and they become quite crisp. So far the leaves, the stalks and the buds are together. They therefore require separating which is done by means of a mechanical sifter. They are then sorted into the various grades, and are again fired and packed while warm in lead foil packages. That completes the process and the tea is shipped abroud, or elsewhere.

The Simple Chinese Way

As compared with the process that has been described that practised in China is extremely simple and primitive. For the manufacture of brick tea drying takes place in the sun, while the leaves are spread out on the ground or upon mats. An important product of China is the green tea. This is not a different variety of shrub as is frequently supposed, but is produced from the same leaves, the difference being that of process. In the case of green teas the leaves are first boiled after they are gathered. As already stated in the case of red teas the firing must be very gradual. The boiling destroys certain bacteria so that the fermenting does not take place. The rolling process in China is also most primitive being performed with the hands or even with the feet which if more widely know would probably not increase one's relish for China tea.

A Venture in Chekiang

The introduction of modern methods in the manufacture of China tea is one which is long overdue. This, however, it is interesting to note has already been done by a Chinese firm who bear the name of the Tsing Wah Machine Tea Company. This firm have already set up three factories at Hangchow, Shaohsing and Yuhang respectively. Altogether by machine methods are produced some nine different grades of tea, partly green teas and also brick tea. The process followed is similar to that already described though simpler. In the case of green teas the leaves are first boiled after which they go through two rolling processes and are then dried by artificial heating usually charcoal. The production of tea by machine manufacture proves equally economical as compared with the old-fashioned Chinese methods and can be done at the same cost. Manufacture is quicker, and the important advantage is the cleanliness which to some degree accounts for the preference for Indian teas in England over those from China. So far the sale of manufactured teas from China has been a small one. Most of the output of this firm has been sent to England and America in the form of samples. Whether machine manufactured teas in China will rival the already existing teas in quality and flavour remains to be seen. There will doubtless be many who will hold that the very choice green teas of Hangchow or the brick teas of Keemun and Ningchow will take a good deal of beating.

The uses of scientific methods have made great strides in the manufacture of cotton goods in China of late years and it is not less than probable that the same transition will take place in the manufacture of tea.

JAPANESE COALMINERS ENTOMBED

Tokyo, Aug. 10.

Fifty miners were entrapped in the Iriyama coalmine in Fukushima province yesterday evening when a gas explosion occurred. It is feared that all have been killed. Nine bodies have been recovered up to the present.

The mine, which is in the centre of an important coalfield, has recently been unfortunate, this being the third disaster in 12 months, 20 miners having been killed by an explosion in August, 1923, and 13 miners burnt in a fire in February this year.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

Fifty-six bodies have so far been recovered from the Iriyama coal mine, where a gas explosion occurred on Saturday evening. It is estimated that 72 persons have been killed. The mine is stated to be undamaged.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Farmers in the villages round Shanghai are continuing their ceremonious appeals to the god of rain, and some of them have petitioned the City Magistrate to order that there shall be no slaughtering of pigs for the next three days.

JAPANESE STR. AGROUND IN UPPER YANGTZE

Hankow, Aug. 11.

The N.K.K. Unyo Maru grounded in the Upper Yangtze above Wanhsien on the 9th instant. The Japanese gunboat Hotsu has gone to her rescue from Chungking. The N.K.K. Giyo Maru also went from Ichang.

The Unyo Maru has now been beached as there was a danger of her sinking owing to heavy leakage. —Eastern News Agency.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS TO CHINA

Two Arrests at Marseilles

Marseilles, Aug. 11.

The police have arrested two Greek navigators who are alleged to have bought arms and ammunition which they intended to ship to China.—Reuter.

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff was invested by the King at Buckingham Palace on July 9 with the insignia of a Knight of the Grand Cross, to which order he was previously admitted.

NEW NAVAL RACE ON PACIFIC

Mr. Hanihara's Belief that American Asiatic Fleet Will Be Brought Up to Maximum Strength Permitted by Washington Treaty: Anti-Japanese Feeling Subsiding in U.S.A.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

That questions like the immigration tangle will never be satisfactorily settled by diplomatic notes or by exchanges of courteous ambassadorial letters, but that these will be settled, if at all, by the people of the nations concerned; that the Pacific coast states of America are beginning to realize that there is grave danger pregnant in taxing the patience of Japan too much and that, therefore, a diminution, rather than a recrudescence of anti-Japanism might be expected for a while; and that a new naval race is on, although within the limitations of the Washington treaty, were some of the statements made by Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, on his arrival here.

Mr. Hanihara, whose name will go down in history in connexion with the words "grave consequences" and the dramatic sequel to these words, arrived to-day by the Korea Maru.

"Don't tease me with regard to the phrase 'grave consequences,'" he commenced with a smile to the reporters. "These words, as you know, have been distorted from the meaning that they were intended to convey. Mr. Hughes, the U. S. Secretary of State, did not see anything wrong in the phrase; on the contrary, his subsequent notes to me rather give the impression that he was in sympathy with the stand I took. I don't see any reason why I should be expected to be on the defensive in regard to these words."

The smile that lit up his features, a smile that comes so frequently and lasts so long that Mr. Hanihara has been called "Smiling Hanni" in the United States, suddenly vanished. The Ambassador grew serious as he continued: "Questions like the present immigration issue between Japan and the United States cannot be settled satisfactorily by the exchange of diplomatic notes or through ambassadorial channels; if they are to be settled, it must be by the peoples of the countries concerned."

May Not Return.

"Matters in regard to the immigration issue are not necessarily in a hopeless condition. All's well at Washington, and the issue can be taken up by any successor of mine, without any obstacles through my tenure of office, when the time is ripe for such action to be taken."

This is the first reliable intimation we have had that Mr. Hanihara may not return to Washington as Japan's representative. There have been many rumours to that effect, but these have been as quickly contradicted through semi-official channels. Whether by a slip of the tongue or intentionally, Mr. Hanihara did leave an impression that he is not particularly desirous of returning. While the Japanese Government will undoubtedly stand officially by every word and action of Mr. Hanihara, there have been indications that the private consciences even of usually adamant officials are inclined to censure Mr. Hanihara for having translated the Japanese words *judai naru eikyo* (Mr. Hanihara got his cabled instructions from Tokyo in Japanese) to mean "grave consequences," while the Tokyo authorities meant it to be rendered "painful impression," which these words also mean.

Anti-Japanism Subsiding.

Rabid anti-Japanists on the Pacific coast, according to the Japanese Ambassador, have awakened to the realization that too much Japan baiting is liable to lead to serious trouble. He believed that the wave of anti-Japanese feeling in this part of the United States has reached its crest and from now on will subside for a time. "There is dawning a consciousness," Mr. Hanihara said, "that it is neither the part of wisdom nor of good policy to goad Japan too far, and that justice ought to be done to Japan and the Japanese."

I asked Mr. Hanihara whether it was true that efforts are being made in America to deprive Japanese born in the United States of American citizenship. Mr. Hanihara said he had heard that attempts of this sort were being engineered by a coterie of persons who regard the exclusion clause of the immigration bill as only a part of their general anti-Asiatic campaign, but added that he did not think these people stood the slightest chance of success. "Such a thing would necessitate an amendment to the American constitution," he said, "and so elaborate and so tortuous are the steps that have to be taken to do this that it is not likely ever to be effective—at least not unless the Japanese population in America shows a startlingly rapid increase."

Fresh Naval Race.

In reply to a question Mr. Hanihara said that the United States generally entertained an impression that its naval defence was weak and that she was perfectly within her rights in augmenting her fighting forces on the seas so long as the additions made to her navy did not conflict with the stipulation laid down by the treaty signed at Washington for the limitation of naval armament. "Yes," he said gravely, "there is great danger of a fresh race for naval armaments, and this is a problem pregnant with much trouble for all the world."

In the absence of Mr. Hanihara, Mr. Yoshida, Counsellor of Embassy, will be in charge of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Mr. Hanihara has not been recalled, it is emphasized, but chose to return in order to make his reports on the spot, so that there may be no further cause for garbled cables or misunderstanding of written documents.

Press Blames All.

The press generally thinks that Mr. Hanihara cannot be held solely to blame for the swift passage of the immigration act with the Japanese exclusion clause. The blame is apportioned to all—the Imperial Government, Mr. Hanihara and the people, on the ground that had the Government a more definite American policy and had the people been better prepared to carry out such a policy, there would have been no need for Mr. Hanihara to have used the words that are now so strictly taken exception to, these words being the strongest used in diplomatic correspondence between friendly nations. "Grave consequences," is a phrase which, the Japanese now realize, means in diplomatic English just one thing—a threat to resort to force.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN PHILIPPINES

Scheme to Incite Labourers Against Landlords and Employers

Manila, Aug. 8.

It is officially announced that secret documents from Chicago Communist associations, believed to be affiliated with the Russian Soviet, have been received here, outlining a plan to incite Filipino labourers to rise and make war against their landlords and employers without distinction of race. The documents state that the Filipino landlord class is the chief obstacle to the freedom of the workers.

It is understood that the names of prominent Filipinos against whom direct action was to be taken are contained in the documents, but these have not been divulged officially.

The news created a sensation here. It is now thought that the recent scout mutiny may have originated from radical influences in the United States.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IT was officially announced in Hongkong last week that Commodore E. Grace, R.N., will be relieved in December by Capt. A. J. B. Stirling, C.B.E. Capt. Stirling was in H.M.S. Barfleur in China during the Boxer Rising in 1900. From 1910 to 1913 he served at the Admiralty, and during the European War with the Grand Fleet Flotillas. He was present at the Battle of Jutland, being in command of the Destroyer Flotilla. In 1905 he married Miss Margaret Grierson, daughter of Sir Philip Hamilton Grierson.

THE BIG SWORD MEN OF ANHUI

By No Means Defeated Yet: Not Bandits But Defenders of People from Militarism

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Luchowfu, An., Aug. 6.
(Written from Kuling).

At the time of my last communication this city was quieting down in its alarm over the bandits who were then in possession of Liuanchow. The soldiers seemed to have got the best of the situation. This did not continue long, for the people inside the city were astonished to find themselves besieged at about four o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 23. The attackers made their headquarters at a village about three *li* outside the north gate and attacked the north and west gates. A rain of bullets descended on the buildings in the line of their fire. A number of bullets struck our hospital, one entered at a window and struck a patient who was in the ward. Many people sought protection within our hospital walls and the big brick buildings.

The bandits raised a banner saying they would enter the city that afternoon at five. A very heavy rain delayed their attack which did not succeed. Gen. Ma, Tuli of Anhui Province, arrived with his soldiers and drove off the attackers, but when Gen. Ma went to another part of the district the bandits reassembled.

The bandits as they are called by the people inside the city do not wish to be called "bandits." They still maintain they intend to drive out the militarists. As their numbers are increasing and the military seem unable to cope with the situation, their efforts may be more successful than one would think.

During all this turmoil business is completely paralyzed throughout the district. Such conditions are new to this city and the people have not yet learned to regard bandit outrages with the complacency achieved in other parts of China.

SUPPLIES OF ARMS FOR CANTON VOLUNTEERS

Large Consignment Held Up by Canton Government Authorities

Canton, Aug. 12.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition, *viz.*, 5,000 rifles with 1,200,000 rounds of cartridges, 4,500 Mausers with 2,000,000 rounds of cartridges, and 600 revolvers with 1,140,000 rounds of ammunition, were brought here on board the Norwegian str. Hav on the 8th instant and are now being strictly watched by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops. These arms and ammunition were, it is reported, imported in conformity with a contract by the Cantonese Merchants' Corps, but in view of the fact that the Canton Government are disposed to seize them, the leaders of the Merchants' Corps last night convened an emergency meeting at their headquarters. As a result of this meeting, it has been decided that the Vice-Commander and the leaders of the Corps shall interview Dr. Sun and demand the release of these supplies.

In the meantime, the Merchants' Corps last night proclaimed martial law in Canton and made a demonstration. They have adopted a threatening attitude and declare that they will carry out a general strike throughout the city of Canton if their demands are not accepted.

As the Government authorities have disarmed a portion of the Merchants' Corps, the situation has, since this morning, become more threatening than ever.—Eastern News Agency.

ALL goods intended as exhibits at the Third Provincial Industrial Exhibition to be held at Nanking in October may be transported free of Customs and likin duties, says the Chinese press. Local tax offices have received a specimen copy of the shipping forms to be used in transporting such articles. One wonders if enough will be printed, for likin stations are now swarming along local waterways.

ELUSIVE BIG SWORD BANDITS

Farcical Attempts at Capture by Anhui and Hupeh Forces: Launch Robbers Taken

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Aug. 7.

Two of the robbers, who took part in pirating the launch Yinkiang on its way down from Tienmen on July 27, have been apprehended by the police in Hankow.

The military expedition, recently sent up to Macheng and Lotien to deal with the Big Sword Robbers, have not been successful in their enterprise. The reason given is, that when the robbers encounter the soldiers on the Hupeh side of the Hupeh-Anhui border, they retire back into Anhui; and when they meet Anhui troops they retreat back into Hupeh. Because there is no proper co-ordination between the military of the two provinces, the robbers are able to carry on a game of "I'm on Tom Fiddler's Ground" with both sides. It is reported that Governor Hsiao has already communicated with the Tuchun of Anhui, requesting that arrangement may be made, by which their respective armies may co-operate, and so be able to deal with the robbers in an effective manner.

An incident has occurred in Hankow which brings a public company into conflict with the civil authorities, and it will be interesting to see how the issue will be decided.

Ferry Boat Fracas.

Two members of the police force, having occasion to cross the river from Hankow to Wuchang, refused to pay their fares on the ferry boat, which is one belonging to the Ho Ch'uin (Hamonious Spring) Co. A wrangle with the ticket-seller ensued, and on hearing of the affair, the chief of the police ward, Mr. Hsu Feng, sent to have the ticketseller arrested. The managers of the company refused to give him up: and on hearing this Mr. Hsu sent 30 odd men, who arrested two of the managers, and an attendant who serves in the Ho Ch'uin tea-shop. It is said that the men were beaten and insulted before being carried to the police-station, and that a good deal of damage was done in the tea-shop by the breakage of furniture both upstairs and down.

The Ho Ch'uin is a fairly powerful corporation, and they do not intend to take this lying down. They have telegraphed to Peking a full account of the affair, and have also communicated with the Governor, and also demanded that the matter shall have full investigation. Their claim is that the two policemen were in plain clothes, and that their employee had no means of ascertaining if they were really in official employ. On the other hand, Mr. Hsu Feng declares that his men were crossing the river on public business, and that in such a case payment ought not to have been required of them. So far as it appears from the native press, the arrest was illegal, and was moreover a brutal exhibition of the improper use of authority. It remains to be seen whether justice will be done.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND OPIUM

Import Under Licence: More Control of Pharmacies Called for in China

Geneva, Aug. 9.

The Consulative Committee of the League of Nations, dealing with opium and other drugs, today discussed the measures of certain Governments whereby consular agents are authorized, on receipt of telegraphic advice from their Government, to deliver import certificates for opium and other drugs.

The Committee considered these measures permissible and applicable to all Governments. The Committee decided to ask the Governments holding concessions in China to enforce in foreign concessions the provisions of the temporary Chinese regulations for the registration of pharmacies.—Reuter.

A "cardometer," which he says is capable of establishing and distinguishing true from false love by measuring heart throbs, has been developed by Dr. A. Lutembacher, French scientist.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY

An Unfortunate Year: Much Damage by Chinese Troops: Scarcely an Engine Running

Last year was a most unfortunate one for the Kowloon-Canton Railway, according to the annual report just issued. This account states that political unrest in Kuangtung Province continued throughout the year. Naturally the Chinese section was by far the greater sufferer of the two, but as the working of both sections is so interdependent, the misfortunes of either reflect on the other, with the result that the receipts from through traffic compare most unfavourably with those of previous years instead of showing a steady improvement.

Trouble commenced on the Chinese section with the departure from Canton of General Chen Chiungming on January 15. His troops in a panic made a rush for Shek Lung. About 3,000 were got away by rail when all arrangements were upset by retreating troops stopping trains and forcing the drivers to take them where they willed. Chinese Section engines were left standing wherever they happened to be when coal and water gave out.

From this time onwards there was spasmodic and intermittent running of trains until October 27 when all through traffic ceased. There was no express service from April 16 to the end of the year. Conditions gradually went from bad to worse. Chinese section locomotives were run, or kept in steam, night and day by the soldiery without proper attention or repairs, derailments and collisions were frequent until there was scarcely an engine in running order on the Chinese section. Much damage was done to stations; doors and windows being torn out, electrical instruments stolen or smashed, and tickets and documents wantonly destroyed. Of 1,460 tabled express trains only 264 ran and of 730 slow through trains, only 409 ran.

British Section Hampered.

There were occasions when it became necessary for the British section to withdraw from Shum Chun Station and make Lo Wu Siding the terminus, where the Hongkong Government stationed police or military patrols to prevent Chinese soldiers from crossing the border. It was also once necessary to withdraw from the Sha Tau Kok terminus for the same reason.

During the year the British section suffered considerable inconvenience by the retention of its goods stock by the Chinese section. Owing to the commandeering of the Chinese section rolling stock by the military for the transport of troops and military stores, and the general interference with the working of the Chinese section, the British section wagon stock was held up on that section with the result that goods destined for Canton accumulated in the railway goodshed at Kowloon to such extent that many remunerative cargoes amountings to thousands of tons had to be turned away, and several consignments already loaded were eventually withdrawn.

Claim Against Chinese Authorities.

Through and joint sectional traffic receipts amounted to $153,447.25, or $347,367.65 less than the previous year. The fall in receipts, says the report, is entirely due to the conditions prevailing throughout the year on the Chinese section, and a claim for compensation on account of the suspension of the through and joint sectional traffic will in due course be presented.

The local traffic earnings show an increase of $108,304.24, compared with the previous year.

The gross receipts for the year were $474,721.78, or a decrease of $235,573.97. The working expenses exceeded the revenue by $48,791.35.

Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Darwall, who has been in the light cruiser Hawkins, flagship of the China Station since August, 1922, is to be relieved in October by Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. S. Cantrell, serving with the Portsmouth Division. That officer will become Fleet Royal Marine officer in succession to Lt.-Col. Darwall.

SOUTHWARD HO!

"East, West, Home's Best"

By W. Bruce Lockhart.

Hongkong, Aug. 8.

The day I arrived I thought it would be pleasant to go up to the Peak for a cup of tea. Seated in front of me in the Peak Tramway were a couple of charming ladies whose conversation I really could not help overhearing, and it ran thuswise:—

"Oh, do you know Mrs. Brown?"

"No, erh I don't seem to know the name—By the way, my dear, is she married, or does she live in Kowloon?"

I mentioned this delightful way of putting it to a friend of mine, a Hongkong man, and he smiled wearily—he happens to live in Kowloon—and said, "Yes, some of them are like that!"

They both looked pleasing to me, and later on in the evening when there was a gala night at the Hongkong Hotel with a rather noisy brass band experimenting with foxtrotting melodies I muchly wished that the two charming ladies of the Peak tram had been with me to make Hongkong's idea of an hilarious evening less tedious.

Oh, yes—it was a great gala night and at 11.30 of the clock I counted no less than six couples foxtrotting like anything, and two of the sweet ladies were wearing white cotton stockings, just like any Shanghai transient millionairess! Ah, they have high jinks in Hongkong on their gala nights. A parental government puts the lid on everything at midnight, and these sweet Cinderellas of the Crown Colony hurry home like the good girls they are, taking their white cotton stockings and their nice white canvass ballroom shoes with them ready for the next (Gala-di-dah!)

When the Laconia passed through Hongkong some months ago with her giant freight of globe-trotter peculiarities one of them was overheard in the hotel lobby:—

"Say, d'you know where I can get a dollar's worth of coppers?"

"What in the world do you want coppers for, inquired the patient victim of Messrs. somebody-or-others' enterprise!"

"Waal Sir, I guess I've got to give some tips!"

Fleshpots of the Australia.

Talking of great ships I have never travelled in more luxury and comfort than when I had the good fortune to take passage here by the Empress of Australia. She is a wonderful ship and, to me, possesses the advantage over the other three "Empresses" of being built to do two or three knots an hour slower speed, the happy result for me being that instead of racing down here at 19 knots and landing me in this exciting colony in precisely 48 hours from Woosung, it took about 55 hours, thus giving us a whole morning and afternoon longer on board to enjoy the profound comfort, cleanliness and luxury of the C. P. R. service.

At my time of life things for the stomach have an even greater appeal than affairs of the heart and as there were not any ladies on board who gave me the slightest encouragement anyway, I specialized on the wonderful coffee and fresh cream and the big British Columbian lettuces and spring onions which the C. P. R. people provided for our sustenance.

Oh that coffee and cream—what coffee and what cream! I have always bought never-mind-whose best quality during the years I have inflicted my newspaper lucubrations upon the denizens of Shanghai and have always thought that that particular coffee could not be beaten in the Far East, but sitting at an open window in the Australia's dining room, misty mountains in the distance, sunshine on the quivering azure sea, a cool zephyr wafting in the perfume of the brine—and, a Yarmouth bloater—and, C. P. R. coffee and cream—and toast and butter—and, raspberries and more cream—who wouldn't be a sailor and gladly spend 80 beans on 55 hours of these and other delights?

But, dear people, when you do arrive in Hongkong, and when you once get on shore—then, yes then you wake up—and the only thing to look forward to either in things for the stomach or affairs of the heart is the return trip to Shanghai and a happy celebration of the wanderer's return at the Carlton the same evening!

Eminent Counsel.

By the way, there is a great lawsuit going on here. The International Banking Corporation are bringing an action against their compradore to try and establish his responsibility, under his agreement, for a matter of $200,000 which seems to have disappeared from the bank in September, 1922.

I looked in for half an hour at the hearing of the case and had the extraordinary felicity of hearing eminent counsel examining the young cashier of the bank who was in charge of the cash at the period of the vanishing act.

Eminent counsel was examining him on one of the bank's cash books and persisted in referring to the debit and credit side of the book as "the left hand page" and "the right hand page," and being a former employee of this bank myself I had the greatest sympathy for the somewhat bewildered young man in his efforts to satisfy eminent counsel.

As the book was held upside down, which was the right and which the left became more debateable than ever, likewise the happy expressions "balance in" and "balance out"—so I left them hard at it.

In my time we called them debits and credits, and balances were "brought forward" and "carried forward"—but then we had not become modernized, nor had we enjoyed a course of "business system" training by mail, or had our earning capacity improved by Pelmanism—but, yet, benighted as we were, no doubt, old fashioned slow going Englishmen as we must have been—yet, we seldom totted up the cash book and found a little matter of two hundred thousand dollars had vanished into space!

An Immense Felicity.

I wonder if, on my return to Hongkong, a giant passenger liner happens to have vanished overnight from the harbour and cannot be found when you call her—and the shipping company are bringing an action against the Number One Chinaman who supplies the crew—I wonder if I shall have the great, I may say the immense felicity of hearing eminent counsel in his efforts to describe the stem and the stern of the ship for the enlightenment of the learned judge refer to them as,—I only dare whisper it—as, "her front and her behind, m'Lud"!

That will be all for to-day, thank you.

FOREIGN MAILS ROBBED IN SZECHUAN

Fresh Bandit Activity near Mienchow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., July 13.

The time for holidays has come, and I am writing these notes on the road. We are making our way to Behluhting (White Dear Top). The roads seem quite quiet now, but we have been advised by the Consul-General to acquaint local officials with our movements.

Bandits have still been very active. Below Suining just recently they robbed the mails. A parcel which reached Mienchow on the 14th instant from England had been broken open. It contained toilet requisites and was intact for the most part. One tube of toothpaste had been broken open, four others were left intact and seven had been taken. Six parcels of school materials had been battered or torn open: but as they came so close upon leaving home it was impossible to see whether the goods were intact. Unless Gen. Yang Seng will make the roads safe, the post office may as well give up business.

Means of communications on the West River are becoming normal since the floods have practically subsided. Junks and steamers plying between Canton and Shiuhing have resumed their service. Other vessels on the West River run are also beginning their usual service again. Damage on the Canton-Samshui line has been repaired and the trains are running again between Canton and Sainam.

A VOYAGE IN AN OCEAN-GOING STEAMER FROM HANKOW TO SHANGHAI

From Our Changsha Correspondent.

Judging by the number of ocean-going steamers that were lying in Hankow during the few days we were there, it must be a somewhat commonplace thing to journey in one from Hankow to Shanghai. Nevertheless, in the uncounted number of journeys that I have taken since 1886, I have never had the opportunity of merely having a passing look at Chinkiang and Wuhu (in those days it was a passing look at Nanking) and at Kiukiang. In 1886, I travelled by what was then the oldest boat on the River, the Kiangfoo. For a good many years she was the only steamer that was running in 1886 and still continued to run (if one except entirely reconstructed boats). One of the engineers told me that one of the parts of the machinery bore the date 1842 on it.

I took my place on the Hugo Stinnes boat Emil Kirdorf at Hankow bound for Naples. She turns out to be a fine boat of over 9,000 tons, capable of carrying some 50 passengers, all first class. Some of the passengers came on board in Japan and have had a free side-trip to Tientsin and Hankow—just as those of us who got on at Hankow have just had from Hankow to Shanghai.

We started at dawn on Thursday, August 7, having been delayed some time in Hankow for extra cargo—all to the good of the company, and when the company is so good as this one has been to us, who would grumble? Of course, passengers who travel by cargo boats expect delays. The boats make their money on cargo and not on passengers.

Beauties of the River.

It was just after three when we steamed past Kiukiang, with a head wind stiffened to a pleasant breeze by the ship's motion, and no one who knows the sweltering heat of the Kiukiang Bund on an August afternoon regretted the merely waved good-by. Long before dark we had passed the Little Orphan and so had been able to make the whole of the really beautiful scenery from the iron works below Huang-shih-kang to the Little Orphan in full daylight. Although there was some haze, we were able to get a complete view of the Lushan, and with glasses could pick out many of the Kuling bungalows. The Big Orphan, some little distance inside the Poyang Lake, with the magnificent Lion Precipice, came out quite well.

We had to anchor soon after dark so that we have hardly made better time than the river steamers.

I managed to miss Anking and Wuhu, but we had a fine view of Nanking with the afternoon sun full on it. It was dark before we got to Chinkiang and the row of lights had a very pretty effect.

It certainly is some advantage to get somewhat settled down before putting out to sea—and, if one may draw inference from the exasperating state of Shanghai after 2 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, it is a very great advantage to have no luggage to move in Shanghai.

Nichts Verboten.

We find the boat very comfortable. Most of the officers and stewards speak English; all are most courteous and obliging. Of course, there are regulations; but, such as there are, not inconvenient to the individual and to be clearly recognized as needful for the community. The food is abundant, well cooked and in sufficient variety neither to compel this man to have cheese at breakfast, nor that man porridge, though either may have his choice.

We selected the boat because it calls at Naples and so gives us a chance of working our way up through Italy. But it certainly gives one money's worth for the journey to England: it is more expensive than second class mail, less than first.

We have an orchestra of piano, violin and cello to perform during dinner. On Friday evening we had the overture of "Der Freyschutz" followed by a well rendered cello solo.

TWO YEARS FOR YOUNG FORGER

Tientsin Cheque Case

Tientsin, Aug. 9.

Indicted on two counts for having forged and uttered a cheque for $50 and obtaining goods by false pretences, a young man named Charles Lawrence Clarke alias Hadji Mohammed, was found guilty by the jury at H. M. Provincial Court today, and sentenced by Judge Peter Grain to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and deportation.

In his opening statement for the Crown, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson said prisoner, while employed by the International Express Co., Tientsin, abstracted a leaf from Mr. A. H. Mackay's cheque book, filled it in for $50 with a signature purporting to be that of the firm, and sent it across to the Imperial Hotel asking the manager to cash it, on the ground that the banks were closed. Counsel pointed out to the jury the artfulness of sending the cheque by the firm's coolie. The hotel manager did not know Mr. Mackay, but cashed the cheque, and the money was given by the coolie to the prisoner. The latter, however, had stamped the name of the firm after Mr. Mackay's signature, as though drawing on the firm's account, but the International Express Co. had no account at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The cheque book related only to Mr. Mackay's private account. The irregularity of the signature in this respect facilitated detection of the forgery.

The forgery took place on or about May 1. It was alleged that on May 30 the prisoner obtained five rolls of paper value $150, from a Chinese at Peking, by false representations.

Mr. Alexander Hirsbrunner Mackay stated in evidence that the accused had been employed by the International Express Co., of which witness was manager. He knew prisoner before, when he was in the service the Grimes-Mackay Co. He had a private account only with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and usually kept his cheque book locked up in a steel safe, but on May 1, about the time of the Peking races, he rushed away to get to Peking, and could not remember whether he locked the cheque book in the safe or not. He missed it on his return, but it had not been seen since.—"North-China Sunday Times."

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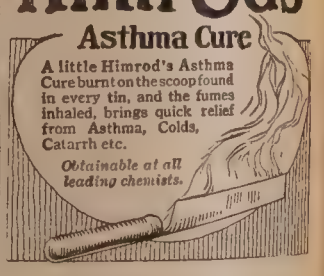

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SHANGHAI NEWS

THE REAL SECRET OF KEEPING YOUNG

Not Goat Glands But Your Own: The Latest Methods of Recovering Spring-time by Surgery: One of the Operators Now in Shanghai

When recently some articles in our columns raised an interesting correspondence with regard to internal glands and the modern science of transplantation for the purpose of rejuvenation, it was little the writers imagined there was in their midst one of the greatest authorities on the subject. For the moment, however, it is not with a man in our midst that it is intended to deal, but rather with the subject.

One can envy the clever artist who conceived the idea of the rejuvenated grandfather as an advertisement for a now well-known brand of health salts and doubtless all the rival manufacturers are very envious of the firm who secured the artist's services. There is something most appealingly humourous about a very young old man and there must be thousands of people who, when they receive the latest edition of a magazine, run quickly through the advertisement pages in order to see "grandpa's" most recent exploit with the same eagerness that they search the picture section for Bateman's or Heath Robinson's excruciatingly comical productions. Thus is a double purpose served, for we laugh at the advertisement pictures and some of us are tempted to buy the article they advertise and if that article is good then we benefit.

So with the internal glands idea. We all have had our laugh, but the comical side so attracted many people that they studied it possibly without knowing that they were acquiring knowledge on the subject. Humourous artists had their way for a time and pictured the world peopled a generation hence with goats and monkeys with mankind's ideas, or mankind with goats' and monkeys' ideas.

Transplanting Out of Date

What few people seem to realize, however, is that surgical science in this matter has moved very quickly and the transplantation of glands long ago ceased to be the real issue. It was a preliminary step and though it still may play a part in the new treatment, it is not up-to-date now to debate whether a certain revitalized old gentleman has taken some goat or monkey glands into partnership, but whether he has been "steinached," for that is the new verb. One of the best testimonials "steinaching" has received has been the institution by the very businesslike insurance firms in America of a reduced scale on the policies of people who have undergone the treatment.

Dr. Eugen Steinach, Professor of Biology at the University of Vienna, was one of the first biologists able to demonstrate successfully that sex could be materially changed. He took animals, operated upon them and proved beyond question that in many essential functions male could be turned to female and female to male. That as it stood was of no direct medical or surgical benefit to the human race, but it did satisfy Steinach that the theory he was following was correct. This theory perhaps is best explained by a quotation from "Rejuvenation" (Thos. Seltzer, New York, or Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai), a book written by George F. Corners, a student of the system, after consultation with Steinach:—

"We must familiarize ourselves with the importance of the endocrine system. We are what our glands make us. Man is as young as his glands. He is, in fact, the slave of his glands. Modern science teaches us that the growth of our body, the process of metabolism, the shape of our bones, the rate of oxydation, the function of the digestive system, the tone of our nervous system, the action of our brain, are influenced by our glands."

Thus we have it that if the endocrine system is all right the rest of us will be in good order. It is not for a layman to attempt to explain in detail a very delicate surgical operation such as Steinach evolved to put the endocrine system in the order it would be if we all lived perfect lives, but it may be said that the results have gone far beyond Steinach's expectations.

The Secret Let Out

It is known that when the results of observations on the first few cases were reported to Steinach, he exclaimed, "Whatever you do, don't publish those statements. We should be laughed to scorn and all the work would be ruined." But as the cases increased and there were no failures, whilst the joyful subjects themselves were spreading the news, of course the secret was let out and one wonders now what will be the ultimate result. In Steinach's system there is no attempt at restoring health and strength by borrowing from other people or animals—at least not in the first instance—but his is a process of rejuvenation by a reconstruction of what already is there and amounts really to a setting back in years. Steinach expected—or at least hoped for—renewed strength and health: it has been found in addition that hair grows on the bald, eyesight improves, hardening of the arteries, diabetes, gout and various diseases vanish, the chests of lawn bowls players are restored to their proper places and the over-thin fill out to the correct proportions.

Blood Pressure

One can imagine the thoughts of a disciple of Steinach taking a constitutional in a great city. Knowing his power, he could not help mentally remarking:—"Look at that man! He has everything in the world a man could want, except health and a good figure and if only he would come to me I could give him both." It seems that most of our ailments are associated with excessive blood pressure and it is because "steinaching" reduces the blood pressure to something approaching the normal that these marvellous results are obtained. Most wonderful of all is the fact that, although, as previously stated, the operation is exceedingly delicate, it takes but a short time and is performed with the use only of a local anæsthetic, whilst the patient is not inconvenienced at all. As far as present observations go it should be effective for about 10 years: it then may be repeated with equal effectiveness for another 10 years and it is only after the expiration of the second period that there need be recourse to the transplantation of glands. So, provided a man is careful after dark to avoid those roads where the Tramway Company are relaying the track, for Dr. Steinach cannot mend a broken neck, it may even be possible for a fairly young man of to-day who undergoes all the courses in succession after he has passed 55 years, to attend the celebration on completion of the relaying.

A medical work records that Prof. Chetwood, a noted New York biologist, who had performed vasoligation (the surgical term for "steinaching") for a decade with lesser ends in view, reviewed his operation cases after Steinach's discovery, to ascertain any regenerative effects. A number of these cases were passing advanced old age, with unusual vigour and absence of illness. One case was most instructive. The patient was 83 years old when operated upon and Chetwood himself apparently thought the old gentleman was no more, but to complete his investigations he wrote to the family doctor and asked when the patient had died. To his surprise, he was informed that the patient "had just gone south to celebrate his ninety-second birthday!"

An Example of Youth

As mentioned at the beginning of this article it was remarkable that, at the time Shanghai chose to become interested in gland treatment, one of the foremost authorities on the subject should be in Shanghai, no less a person than Dr. Peter Schmidt, of whom it can be said that he really has brought "steinaching" to its present advanced state as regards human beings. Whilst Steinach was experimenting on animals, Dr. Schmidt transferred the results of the knowledge so obtained to human beings and he has secured the biggest collection of clinical material in the world. A representative of the "North-China Daily News" heard of this and called upon Dr. Schmidt with a view to learning more of the subject. Expecting to find at least a man of about 50, serious and studious in appearance, he was surprised to be introduced to a smiling, vivacious young man, who was most pleasantly entertaining, but who promptly closed up at the suggestion of an interview. Dr. Schmidt takes his profession very seriously and made it very plain that he would not depart from medical etiquette. Everyone knows how strict is the medical code and apparently it cannot be relaxed even with regard to such a matter as this, which is so startling and so revolutionary that it advertises itself, even though a doctor cannot issue handbills proclaiming: "If you are over 50, come to me and you can secure a place in the next Interport Rugby team."

When We Are All a Hundred

The only information our representative could get out of Dr. Schmidt was that the science of "steinaching" for some years had been well known on the Continent and now is being taken very seriously in the United States. British people, however, are rather more conservative, but recently at Home they, too, have become interested in the rejuvenation idea. Dr. Schmidt's latest work, "The Theory and Practice of the Steinach Operation," shortly is to be issued by the famous London medical publishing house of Wm. Heinemann. This book has been edited by Dr. J. Johnston Abraham, of London, and included in it is the history of Dr. Schmidt's first 100 cases, also references to 135 medical publications by doctors all over the world in corroboration.

Dr. Schmidt allowed our representative to study a remarkable collection of photographs and to draw his own conclusions. Dr. Schmidt is a great lover of animals and nothing pleases him more than to get a really old, decrepit and thoroughly broken-down dog, "steinach" him and send the old fellow out with a new lease of life.

The interviewer pressed for further details, but Dr. Schmidt politely intimated that he had gone quite far enough and the caller was sent away wondering who he would be interviewing 60 years hence, being at present over 40.

"CALM BEFORE THE STORM

American Admiral on Present Conditions in the Yangtze: Brigands Lying Low

Admiral C. B. McVay, J.R., commanding the American Yangtze Patrol, was the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce at luncheon at the Astor Grill on Tuesday, Mr. V. G. Lyman, acting President of the Chamber in the absence of Mr. P. P. Whitham, who is on leave, presided.

Responding to an enthusiastic greeting by the Chamber, the Admiral said that America could be proud of the advance guard of her business men in the Orient, proud of the progress of American commerce in China and the ever-increasing goodwill in the relations between China and her sister Republic across the ocean. It would be of interest to local business men to know that he felt certain that the river patrol would be augumented as soon as Congress met again to provide the funds for construction of the needed vessels. The Department of the Navy urged that two ships, speedy, of shallow draft, and 150 ft. in length should be assured for the upper reaches of the Yangtze, while closer to Hankow, four were proposed, of a length overall of 200 ft.

Paying a tribute to the splendid efficiency and loyalty of the river captains to their employers, the Admiral went on to remark that he knew they would rather take out their boat half an hour or an hour before the fixed time, than win $50 at poker—which was not usual for a sea-dog who loved poker—and navigation. One master had made this year more than 25 trips—a worthy achievement.

Admiral McVay felt rather insulted, he added, that all the American ships had been fired at but his flagship. Why in all these years bandits and maruders had spared the first of the fleet, he could not understand.

The situation, along the great river had been exceptionally quiet and for the past seven months one would hardly have known that bands of ruffians had formerly lain in wait for the ships to pass. It was so surprisingly still and peaceful that it almost seemed to be the calm before the storm. The U.S.S. Palos, 200 miles above Suifu, and the others at Ichang and Wanhsien all reported ideal conditions.

SERBIA READY TO TAKE RUSSIAN CADETS

Telegram Received by M. Wilden: But Now Unlucky Delay in Raising Money by Lotteries on Which a Large Tax Is Imposed

The French Consul has received intimation from the Minister at Belgrade that the Serbian Government has now agreed to admit into the country the Russian cadets now in Shanghai. The news is very welcome, but unfortunately the International Committee which has interested itself especially in the Cadets is not at present in a position immediately to act upon it, a hitch having occurred in the arrangements made in the matter of funds.

It will be remembered that in April of last year the French Consul-General suggested the establishment of a lottery to provide funds for repatriating the Cadets. An International Committee was formed, and drawing of the first lottery took place in the following September. It was the Committee's original intention to use all available funds in repatriating the cadets, together with their instructors and their families, the group then numbering 560, and Serbia was the country to which it was proposed to send them. At first it was understood the Cadets would be received into the Serbian military schools, but the Government witheld its sanction, and the Cadets had to remain in Shanghai, the result being that the greater part of the lottery proceeds were spent in their maintenance here.

Hitch with Chinese.

At the outset, the lotteries were very successful, there being but little Chinese competition, but the position latterly has not been favourable; for, whereas in the beginning there were only two or three Chinese concerns operating, there are now, or were until quite recently, some 16 or 17, and they tend to increase. In face of this competition, the sale of tickets has substantially decreased. In the first lottery between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total number of tickets was disposed of, but the figure fell to a little over 30 per cent. in the last lottery held, Added to this difficulty, the Chinese authorities have twice stopped the lottery, on each occasion allowing it to be resumed after a good deal of discussion.

The Committee was placed in a further difficulty recently, when the Chinese authorities once more issued an order prohibiting the holding of this lottery. Further interviews took place, and it would seem that the Chinese action was based on financial considerations, permission to resume the lotteries being offered on condition that the sum of $1,000 for each lottery is paid over to the authorities concerned in, or concerning themselves in, the matter. This demand was alternative to others put forward and declined. At the moment, the position remains indefinite, but no doubt satisfactory arrangements will be made for carrying on with the scheme. It is extremely unfortunate that these difficulties should have arisen just at the time when the way is open for repatriating the Cadets, especially as transport arrangements may now more easily be made and at less cost than was the case some months ago.

Many Already Sent Away.

It will be noted with satisfaction that the original number of Cadets for whom the International Committee undertook to provide has been decreased by 165, some of them being sent away and others finding employment here. Independently of the Cadets, 359 persons have been able to leave Shanghai by means entirely provided by the Committee, and 300 more left with some assistance from the same source. It will thus be seen that extremely useful work has been done, and it is to be hoped that, where so many obvious difficulties exist, the Chinese authorities will in future refrain from making the work of the Committee still more embarrassing.

"SAFETY FIRST"

Educating the Unwary Pedestrian by Films

The Traffic Department is always devising schemes for the instruction of Chinese in the gentle art of negotiating Shanghai's ever-growing street traffic. There is a collection of elaborate apparatus at Gordon Road for the instruction of chauffeurs, and eloquent posters and a variety of pictures are used for the purpose of showing pedestrians how to cross the road without disaster, but the process of education is slow.

On notices that the Chinese are beginning to exercise more caution, and greater agility, but there are still numbers among them who persist in regarding the middle of the road as an ideal spot for meditation, who will casually walk from behind one vehicle bang into another, and who also persist in jumping on and off tram cars in full motion.

These little foot-faults will be cured in time, no doubt, and another excellent means of instruction has been adopted. On Monday evening, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, a "safety first" cinema picture, illustrating the perils of the road and ways of avoiding them, was shown on a piece of vacant ground in Markham Road. The exhibition was intended principally for the edification of mill hands coolies, etc., and it is estimated that about 4,500 people saw this excellent free show. The display will be repeated at other suitable places in the Settlement.

MR. Shih Shao-tsen has been elected Chairman of the board of directors of the Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ld.

MORE ARMED ROBBERIES

$10,000 Haul at Hangchow: Young Woman Carried off

About 7 o'clock on Thursday morning five Chinese, three of whom were armed with pistols, entered a house in Wuchow Road and in five minutes collected money and valuables worth nearly $800.

Late on Wednesday night a gang of seven men raided a small shop in Ward Road, one man with a pistol standing on guard in the roadway, two more with pistols taking up their position at the counter, and the rest, one with a pistol and another with a knife, going to work in the usual way. They first of all demanded to know where the money was kept and, on being told there was none in the place, ransacked the premises, getting together $35 and clothing worth $65. As the thieves were leaving, the proprietor of the shop blew a police whistle, whereupon the robbers fired a couple of random shots, to prevent pursuit, and so got away.

Details of a robbery at Hangchow which resulted in a wealthy family having $10,000 carried off from their home are reported by our Hangchow correspondent.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Aug. 11.

A gang of men entered the residence of a Mrs. Yu, the watchman admitting them and finding the family had not then retired for the night, they bound them all up and covered their heads with cloth. Jewellery and money to the value of some $10,000 was then collected, making eight catties of loot. Before leaving, the robbers are said to have chloroformed and carried off a young lady of the household, but she afterwards escaped. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the gang or any members of it.

"NEW Shanghai Life," a Russian organ, also complains that the income accruing from the Russian lotteries has been considerably reduced by the action of the Chinese authorities in stopping the sale of tickets in Chinese territory. It is emphasized that money was used for the upkeep of Russian cadets, and the result is that the position of these men and youths is being rendered increasingly difficult.

SEARCH OF ALLEGED GUN-RUNNER

Former U. S. War Vessel Now Chinese Owned: Rumours of Vast War Stores

In the expectaton of finding arms and ammunition on board the S.C.1 formerly a vessel in the service of the American Navy, during the Great War, a party of Customs officers armed with a warrant, searched the vessel, lying, under a Mixed Court injunction, near the Standard Oil Wharf. Though the vessel was gone over thoroughly not the slightest indication was found that arms were on board or that any had ever been on the ship. The U. S. S. Pigeon, by order of Admiral McVay, proceeded to the vicinity and stood by for 48 hours, but when questioned on Monday afternoon, Admiral McVay said that he had no information on the subject of the arms, which might have been on the vessel.

Rumours have been current that as much as $3,000,000 worth of contraband arms and ammunition was involved in the actions of the vessel, but there has been no real foundation for such a supposition. Whether contraband of war had been brought to China to be sold to Wu Pei-fu or to Chang Tso-lin or to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton by the crew and owners of this ship, is not known, and until the truth has been ascertained, fiction will not be of value in determining justice.

It has been definitely stated that the master of the C.S.I, Captain Krebs, has been living in the Savoy Hotel for nearly a month, though whether he returned to his ship at any time or for how long, no one seems to know.

There is a story to the effect that the C.S.I. on approaching the China coast from American shores put into Amoy, where repairs are thought to have been made to the engines. While in that port, the report is, about 8,000 Krag Jorgensen rifles were landed with no less than 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each gun. Scores of rapid fire guns with correct ammunition as well as numbers of machine guns are also alleged to have been sent ashore under cover of night. Wireless equipment of powerful range for use by armies in South China is said, further, to have been part of the cargo.

According to Chinese reports this immense quantity of illegal munitions of war was for none other than Gen. Sun Chang-fang, who at present controls the port of Amoy with the hinterland, and is a thorn in the side of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Further rumours are to the effect that a rendezvous was made after the S.C.I had reached Shanghai, and that on the occasion of her departure (for a few days, about a week ago) she proceeded to the vicinity of the Saddles and transferred the remainder of her cargo to henchmen of Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chêkiang.

Naval officials, however, point out that even if the S.C.I. had engaged in such contraband trade, she is far too small to have carried such quantities of munitions.

There is no question, however, of the sale of the vessel to Chinese interests in Manila by the American Government, in pursuit of its policy to dispose of ships, which could not be economically used commercially, and the C.S.1, with the 200 or 300 submarine chasers procured during the war from any source possible, was sold. It seems that some difficulty arose between master and owners, and Captain Krebs procured an injunction from the Mixed Court, restraining all persons from moving the ship, prior to the judgment in a civil suit in which he was plaintiff.

The injunction, granted by Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Yui, reads as follows:

"The Mixed Court hereby issues this injunction restraining all parties from moving S. C. No. 1, flying the flag of the Republic of Nicaragua, from its present moorings in the Huangpu River.

"A copy of this injunction is to be sent to the Superintendent of the Customs.

"Another injunction also is issued restraining the second defendant, Ong Che, from disposing, selling or dealing in any way with the said steamer, *pendente lite*."

RIVALS FOR THE LEADERSHIP—
A NEW CHANCE OF DOGGISHNESS
FELIX AND HIS LADY FRIEND
— OF VILLAGE SOCIETY
A WRINKLE FROM CHICAGO
EVEN THE JESSFIELD RABBITS— FIND AN INTEREST IN LIFE AT LAST.
Sapajou.

The fashion set by brokers' ponies is eagerly taken up by humbler imitators

DREDGING SOOCHOW CREEK

Much Needed Work At Last Inaugurated by Chinese: Four Dredgers Expected

The work of dredging the Soochow Creek has at last been started, according to the Chinese press.

At 10 a.m. on Sunday, say the newspapers, Mr. Chen Lan-sen, the contractor, had the two dredgers in operation, at the Garden Bridge and the other at Sinza Bridge. Four such dredgers were expected, but two are undergoing repairs, and will join the dredging party in a month's time. Over 40 boats have been engaged for the transport of mud, the boats being divided into two fleets, one carrying the silt to Chataiko, Jessfield, and the other to beyond the Woosung Kiang (the Chinese name for Soochow Creek). The amount of silt the two dredgers can remove is about 150 fang a day.

Officials and others present "at the opening ceremony of the work" were Mr. Fei Chen-lu, Director of the Woosung River Conservancy Office, Mr. Li Yun-sen, Chief Engineer, Inspector Li Shou-peng, Lu Chun-ku and Fan Li-sen, engineers, and Messrs. Chen Wei-hsin and Ho, Huang, Pang and Lu, work overseers. Mr. Fang Chiao-peh, Chairman of the Woosung Irrigation Society, was absent owing to indisposition.

ARMS RUNNING A CAPITAL OFFENCE

Chinese Report of New Law Framed by Peking

It is reported that the Ministry of War is advocating the infliction of exemplary punishment upon smugglers of arms, and that a new law has been framed providing the death sentence for any smuggler that has supplied arms and ammunition sufficient to equip a force of 200 or more men (says the Chinese press). The provincial officials will, it is said, be authorized to apply this extreme penalty in a few days.

In this regard, a Peking telegram confirms the above report by stating that the Waichiaopu is negotiating with the Diplomatic Body on the question of controlling the import of arms and punishing offenders more severely. It is also reported that the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Interior are jointly framing certain regulations, which will enable the military and police authorities in the provinces to search for and dispose of smuggled arms.

As regards foreigners, the Federation of the Street Unions at Shanghai has requested the Waichiaopu to negotiate with the Diplomatic Corps with a view to bringing into force as severe a penalty as possible in cases of arms-smuggling within the Settlement.

U. S. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE REFORM

The passage, on May 24, 1924, of the Rogers Bill, described as an Act for the re-organization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, provided for a uniform salary scale, interchangeability between diplomatic and consular services, representation allowances and retirement. In commenting upon this legislation Mr. Charles E. Hughes, U. S. Secretary of State, says that the service is now "democratized and Americanized through a scale of compensation allowances which eliminate the necessity for private incomes, and is definite in its assurances that men who have spent their lives in the service will not be left devoid of resources when the age of superannuation arrives." In conformity to its regulations on July 1, 32 officers were retired from the Diplomatic and Consular Service. There remain in the Foreign Service 28 representatives of Class I, in which Mr. Nathaniel B. Stewart, Consul-General, at Tokio is included; 19 in Class II, in which Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-General, Shanghai, is included; 44 in Class III; 50 in Class IV; 60 in Class V; 81 in Class VI; 90 in Class VII; 115; in Class VIII; 2 in Class IX, and 140 unclassified.

GOLD MEDAL FOR A BANK COOLIE

Reward for Capturing Armed Robber on Bund: Six Months Wages Also

The Chinese Bankers' Association presented last week to Chien Nan-san, bank coolie, a gold medal as a token of their appreciation of his successful attempts to prevent the theft of $6,000 from his person, as he was conveying it from one bank to another. It will be recalled that Chien was the leading character in the attempted daylight robbery on the Bund several weeks ago, when a well-educated Chinese youth, who had been viewing "crime" motion pictures, took a pistol, he said he found it, and stuffed silver foil covered pellets of paper into the barrel and chambers to resemble bullets. The plucky coolie-messenger has, in addition to the medal, been given six months' wages by his firm.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed to the Commercial Bank of China by the Chinese Bankers' Association, Shanghai:—

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1924.

Commercial Bank of China,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to the case of attempted robbery in the middle of last month from your messenger Chien Nan-san, while he was on the way to remit money to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, it was due to his daring and vigorous struggle that the public money was safely protected and that the robber was caught. His brave action is worthy of praise.

As cases of robbery have been increasing by leaps and bounds recently, our bankers feel afraid of the risk of transporting money to and fro. Although the necessary precautions against robbery have been arranged, it is expected that if better co-operation exists among the different members of the community, more satisfactory results will be achieved. If the servants of every bank will act and fight as bravely as Chien Nan-san the hearts of the robbers will be frightened at least to some extent, and it will cause a real good impression on the people in the locality as to their safety.

For the sake of encouragement, this Association especially made and presents herewith a gold medal to your messenger on account of his faithfulness and courage.

DRY WEATHER AND THE FARMER

Processions of Priests Praying for Rain throughout Shanghai District

The Chinese farmer, like his brother of the West, is a confirmed meteorological pessimist. He is always grumbling about the weather. Apparently, this is a farmer's special privilege, since the fortunes of his house are so closely connected with sunshine and rain, or the lack of either at appropriate times

Local agriculturalists seem to be getting anxious about the scarcity of rain these days, and appeals to the deity of the clouds are increasing in number—and dignity? In the countryside round about Shanghai processions are taking place almost daily, organized with the object of notifying the rain god that the crops are in urgent need of moisture. One notable display of this character was observed a few days ago in the Kiangwan district, the main feature of it being a huge figure, somewhat resembling the giants drawn on little trolleys which are given prominent places in funeral processions, and this strange celestial intermediary had a host of scarlet robed priests in attendance. The giant was drawn miles around the country bordering the race course, and at one point came into quaint contrast with modernity, in the form of a motor lawn mower. The clash left science and superstition supremely indifferent.

The ceremony has not yet produced rain, but obviously the priesthood and that strange rag-tag-and-bob-tail which follows the ecclesiastical profession in China have benefited, and perhaps this fact may to some extent account for the number of ceremonies held.

A glance at the rainfall record shows that there has been no striking difference as compared with the same period last year. July was, as usual, a very dry month, there being 27 days entirely without rain, and only .33 inches for the rest of the month, while the rainfall for August has so far been .24, with seven fine days out of 10. In August last year, nine days out of the first 10 were dry, with a slight fall of rain on the 10th, but a fall of 7.83 was registered during the preceding month.

So far as the local crops are concerned, the farmers' seeming anxiety has not yet been reflected in the Shanghai markets. Supplies of all kinds are adequate and fruits and vegetables are plentiful and cheap. It has been a great season for melons—Pootung's special product—and there has been a fine crop of tomatoes. Prices are quite normal all round, and no shortage is anticipated provided the present dry spell is not prolonged into an abnormal drought.

A CHINESE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

Street Unions' Latest Suggestion for Dealing with Robber Menace

A proposal to enrol Chinese special constables to tackle the robber menace, made by the Federation of Street Unions, is stated by the Chinese press to have been favourably received by Major A. Hilton Johnson. The acting Commissioner of Police having, it is said, asked for further details of the scheme, the Federation has drawn up the following conditions of service:—An applicant must be from 25 to 45; he must be strong and healthy; he must not be addicted to any bad habit; he must be docile in nature and courageous in action; he must be able to read and write a little; he must be engaged in legitimate trade; he must be able to furnish shop security of an approved description.

A petition on this question, signed by the street unions and bearing also the chops of other public organizations, is in course of preparation for submission to the Municipal Council.

Each union has been asked to submit a list of candidates with the above qualifications.

FOREIGNER ATTACKED BY CHINESE

Unpleasant Affair in Shanghai Lodging House

An incident of interest to the foreign population of the Settlement, in which some 10 or 12 Chinese employed at the Central Buildings, a lodging house combined with a dining room, assaulted a foreigner, a guest, occurred on Monday, morning and night. It seems that the gentleman, who had been staying there for some time, had been recently in the hospital undergoing an operation in both ears for mastoids, and naturally as a consequence, was weak, unable to defend himself, and probably a bit irritable.

What the trouble was on Monday morning has not definitely been ascertained but an assault took place, in which the foreigner was severely beaten about the lower limbs and chest and back, but at night, matters became worse and the gentleman left his quarters in a hysterical condition and proceeded to the Chocolate Shop and went to pieces entirely. He struggled to pull himself together and called up the manager of the company where he was employed, and in a frantic manner tried to describe to him what had happened. Not making himself at all clear, except that he gave the impression that he was afraid that someone was going to beat him to death, he aroused the interest of the man holding the receiver, who hurried on his clothes, (he had been preparing for bed) ordered his car and drove to the Chocolate Shop. He found his employee in a bad state, nerves all gone and partially unconscious. A youth on his motorcycle went for a physician and afterwards the injured men was thought fit enough to return to the Central Buildings, just a square distant.

Accompanying his assaulted friend, the gentleman, returned to the lodging house and took him to his room, where he left him. He had hardly got to the lower door, when he heard screams; he dashed up again and found the servants again attacking the sick man. A general mêlee ensued in which the Chinese got the worst of it.

He gathered up his friend and took him with a few belongings. At the foot of the stairs a chunk of wood was thrown at him, but that was the end of the trouble.

Reports on Tuesday afternoon indicate that the injured man is resting quietly in his new quarters.

ARMS SEIZED IN CAFE

Italian Charged: Quantities of Mauser Ammunition Found

Early on Wednesday morning a party of police raided the Broadway premises known as the Café Geneva, the proprietor of which is an Italian named T. S. Lelli, suspecting that smuggled arms and ammunition were to be found on the premises. The following seizures were made:

Seven automatic pistols, with 3,209 rounds of ammunition, three .32 and four .25 pistols, with 398 rounds, and 2,820 rounds of Mauser ammunition.

Later in the day Lelli was brought up at the Italian Consular Court, charged with trafficking in arms. He was remanded in custody.

It was announced last Friday in the *"Sinwanpao"* that, upon representations by Mr. Hsu Yuan and Gen. Ho Feng-ling, the Peking government has decided to provide $100,000 for the purpose of rapatriating the 600 Russians marooned at Woosung.

The local foreign lawyer who, readers may remember, some time ago addressed an inquiry to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce regarding the custom usually observed in dividing jewellery bequeathed to members of a Chinese family by a deceased member, has been told that there is no established custom.

ENGLISH lady wishes to travel to Shanghai and is prepared to undertake care of children or act as companion or secretary in return for passage. Highest references. Miss Scott, 91 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END CRICKET

Volunteers Defeat Rest of Shanghai

Results:
S.V.C. 185, Rest of Shanghai 173.
S.R.C. 209, Electricity Dept. 117.
Mr. Monk's XI 191, Mr. Langley's XI 157.
Police 146 (for 6), Municipal Service Club 51.

S.V.C. v. Rest of Shanghai.

This match, which was played on the ground of the Shanghai Recreation Club to allow two minor matches taking place on the S.C.C. ground, resulted in a victory for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps by the narrow margin of 12 runs, after it had seemed that the match must fizzle out into an uninteresting draw.

S. V. C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Bhoora, b. O'Hara	29
A. J. W. Evans, c. O'Hara b. Clifford	71
E. R. Duckitt, c. and b. Ollerdessen	0
D. W. Leach, b. Shroff	15
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. sub, b. Divecha	25
L. Goldman, b. O'Hara	19
E. C. Baker, l.b.w.b. Clifford	3
T. A. T. Begg, not out	19
A. H. Leslie, c. Gardner, b. Clifford	0
G. E. Goolden, b. O'Hara	2
E. G. Barnes, c. Gowan, b. Clifford	1
Extras	1
Total	185

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	11	0	28	3
C. E. Ollerdessen	10	0	55	1
Shroff	8	1	39	1
Divecha	3	0	25	1
Clifford	6	0	27	4

Rest of Shanghai.

D. C. Burn, c. and b. Rawsthorne	0
M. J. Divecha, c. Barnes, b. Rawsthorne	33
H. E. Muriel, b. Rawsthorne	7
J. H. Bhoora, c. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	64
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	15
J. S. Scott, c. Barnes, b. Rawsthorne	17
W. E. O'Hara, run out	15
C. F. Gardner, c. Leach, b. Rawsthorne	4
S. F. Shroff, not out	4
A. A. Gowan, c. Goolden, b. Leach	1
C. E. Ollerdessen, c. Leslie, b. Rawsthorne	2
Extras	11
Total	173

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Leach	26	4	81	3
Rawsthorne	21.2	2	58	6
Goolden	5	0	23	0

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup Competition

Baltimore, Aug. 8.

In the Davis Cup tie between Australia and Mexico Australia won the doubles, thus eliminating Mexico by 3 matches to nil.—Reuter's American Service.

Montreal, Aug. 8.

Crocker and Wright (Canada) beat Okomoto and Harda (Japan), 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, in the Davis Cup Competition here to-day.

Aug. 9.

In the Davis Cup competition, in the tie between Japan and Canada, Shimidzu (Japan) beat Wright (Canada) 4/6, 6/3, 6/4, 6/0.

Japan has thus eliminated Canada by 3 matches to 1.—Reuter's American Service.

Montreal, Aug. 7.

In the Davis Cup tie between Japan and Canada, the Japanese are leading by 2 matches to 0.

Okomoto (Japan) beat Wright (Canada), 8-6, 6-4, 7-5, and Shimidzu (Japan) beat Crocker (Canada), 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 0-6, 6-1.

New York, Aug. 7.

W. T. Tilden will play for the United States Davis Cup team.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.

Australia to-day beat Mexico in two of the singles matches in the Davis Cup tie between the two countries.—Reuter's American Service.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPION

Brisbane, Aug. 12.

In the World's Sculling Championship Paddon beat Felton by six lengths.—Reuter.

AVIATION IN BRITAIN

Contest for the King's Cup: Victory for Mr. Cobham: 105 Miles an Hour

London, Aug. 12.

Ten famous fliers competed in the 950-miles flight round Britain for the King's Cup, starting at Martlesham, Suffolk, passing Edinburgh, Dumbarton and Falmouth and finishing at Lee-on-Solent.

Mr. Cobham, who was second last year, piloting a Siddeley-Puma, won with an average speed of 105½ miles per hour. Mr. Bulter, on a de Havilland, was second, and Mr. MacMillan, of world-flight fame, piloting a Fairey seaplane, was third.

Lieut. Jones, R.A.F., on a Siddeley-Siskin, accomplished the flight in the best time of 7 hr. 20 min. 52 sec.

Four competitors retired owing to accidents, including Mr. Courtney, last year's winner, who, flying a Siddeley-Siskin, crashed his under-carriage at Newcastle. Mr. Baird, flying a seaplane with two passengers, had a thrilling escape; he lost his propeller in mid-air, but manage to descend safely at Durham. Mr. Barnard collided with a hayrick and broke his propeller at the Ayr race course.

Lieut. Jones was scratch, Mr. Cobham received 3 hr. 4 min. 12 sec., Mr. Butler received 2 hr. 6 min. and Mr. MacMillan 2 hr. 29 min. 12 sec.

Colonel the Master of Sempill's late arrival at Lee-on-Solent caused some anxiety. His handicap was 3 hours 32 min. and his flying time 13 hours 0 min. 43 sec. His machine was a super-marine Napier Seagull amphibian.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

The Astley Stakes

London, Aug. 8.

The following is the result of the Astley Stakes (5 furlongs), run at Lewes to-day:—

Game Shot 1
Milfoil 2
Hazel Twig 3

There were four starters. Won by three-quarters of a length; six lengths between second and third.

Betting:—Evens against Game Shot; 5 to 4 Milfoil; 100 to 7 Hazel Twig.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Lewes Handicap.

Aug. 9.

The Lewes Handicap (1½ miles) resulted as follows:—

Harrovian 1
Crubenmore 2
Sancroft 3

There were eight starters. Won by a length; half-a-length between second and third.

Betting:—8 to 1 against Harrovian; 7 to 1 Crubenmore; 2 to 1 Sancroft. — "North-China Daily News" Special Service.

London, Aug. 13.

The following is the result of the International Two-year-old Stakes (5 furlongs), run at Kempton Park to-day:—

Diacquenod 1
Worden of the Marches ..2
Jovial Monk 3

There were seven starters. Won by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

Betting:—7 to 2 against Diacquenod; 5 to 2 Warden of the Marches; 9 to 4 Jovial Monk.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING AT WEMBLEY

American Wins with Knockout in Third Round

London, Aug. 9.

At Wembley Stadium to-day in glorious weather, Tom Gibbons (America) knocked out Jack Bloomfield, the English heavyweight, in the third round.

The spectators numbered 64,000.

In the first round, Gibbons rushed in with heavy blows to the body but Bloomfield more than once steadied him with powerful lefts.

In the second, while the American was raining short-arm blows to the body Bloomfield was going for the head. Near the end of the round Gibbons floored the Englishman with a left hook to the jaw. He staggered to his feet at the count of six, but was again floored, the bell saving him from being counted out.

In the third, Bloomfield came out very groggy. The American sent a right and lefts to the head which floored him. Bloomfield rose, but another punch knocked him out.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT HOME

South Africans Draw with Surrey: Susskind's Fine Innings of 137

London, Aug. 7.

There was no play before lunch to-day in the match between the South Africans and Surrey owing to the overnight and morning rain. The match started at 2.45 in fine weather, but the attendance was small. The wicket was easy.

When stumps were drawn, the South Africans had scored 311 for five wickets, Susskind and Catterall contributing 118 and 63, respectively. Neither player is out.

Scores: Surrey 300, South Africans 311 for five wickets.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 8.

The match between the South Africans and Surrey at the Oval resulted in a draw.

The weather was fine and the wicket good. The spectators numbered 2,000.

The Africans were all out for 418. Catterall, who made 63 yesterday, did not add to his score. His contribution included 6 fours. Susskind brought his score to 137. His innings lasted 4 hours and 20 minutes and he did not give a single chance. He made 18 fours. It was an exhibition of fine leg-strokes and vigorous off-drives. Fenley took 6 wickets for 148.

Surrey had made 203 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn. Knight scored 68.

Scores: Surrey 300 and 203 for 4 wickets South Africans 418.

Match Between South Africans and United Services Ends in Draw

Portsmouth, Aug. 9.

When stumps were drawn to-day in the match between the South Africans and the United Services, the South Africans had been dismissed for 182 runs, and The Services had got 145 for 2.

Hearne and Taylor contributed 68 and 62 respectively to the South African score, while Jameson took four wickets for 33 runs. G. Bryan made 51 (unfinished) for the Services.

The weather was glorious and the wicket good.—Reuter.

Portsmouth, Aug. 11.

The match between the South Africans and the United Services was resumed to-day in ideal weather. The attendance was small.

The wicket was fast. The Services brought their total from 145 for two to 418. Blount scored 61. G. J. Bryan, in an innings lasting four hours, made 229, which included a number fours. Blanckenburg took four wickets for 92.

When stumps were drawn, the South Africans had scored 148 for four.

Scores:—South Africans, 182 and 148 for 4; United Services, 418.—Reuter.

Portsmouth, Aug. 12.

In dull weather to-day, the match between the South African cricketers and the United Services was concluded, resulting in a draw. The attendance was small.

The wicket was good. The South Africans brought their score from 148 for 4 to 420 (Taylor, 118, and Catterall, 137, both completing 1,000 runs during their tour). Jameson took 7 wickets for 152

When stumps were drawn the Services' score stood at 88 for 2 wickets.

Scores: South Africans 182 and 420. United Services 418 and 88 for 2.—Reuter.

Eastbourne, Aug. 13.

The match between the South African cricketers and the Harlequins began to-day in unsettled weather. Due to overnight rain, there was a small attendance and the wicket was soft.

The Harlequins compiled 73 in their first innings. Blanckenberg took 5 wickets for 34 and Pegler the other 5 also for 34.

The Africans scored 162. Taylor contributed 67 and Commaille 45 Bettington took 7 wickets for 52.

When stumps were drawn the Harlequins had made 13 for 1 wicket.—Reuter.

The County Championship

London, Aug. 8.

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 1 run.

Northamptonshire made 97 (R. Tyldesley taking 7 wickets for 6 runs) and 108 (MacDonald taking 7 wickets for 35 and R. Tyldesley 3 for 31). (Lancashire made 206, (Thomas taking 5 wickets for 24).

At Leicester, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by 8 wickets.

Leicestershire scored 114 (Waddington taking 7 wickets for 48) and 166. Yorkshire made 228 (Holmes 90. Geary took 5 wickets for 35) and 53 for 2 wickets.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire beat Essex by 194 runs.

Gloucestershire made 201 (Hipkin taking 8 wickets for 71) and in their second innings declared at 248 for 5, Dipper scoring 100. Essex made 64 (Parker taking 8 wickets for 26) and 191 Parker taking 5 for 82).

At Canterbury, Notts beat Kent by 10 wickets.

Kent scored 67 (Matthews taking 8 wickets for 33) and 229. Notts made 242 (Whysall 109 not out) and 55 for 0 wicket.

At Worcester, Worcestershire beat Derbyshire by 223 runs.

Worcestershire scored 212 and 229. Derbyshire made 102 (Root taking 7 wickets for 37) and 116 (Root taking 5 for 67).

At Hastings, Hampsire beat Sussex on the first innings.

Hampshire declared at 516 for 8 wickets. Mead contributed 154, Aird 113 and Day 97. Sussex scored 347, Tate, who made 164, being the first to complete a hundred wickets and a thousand runs this season. Sussex followed on and made 111 for 2.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire defeated Glamorgan by 8 wickets.

Glamorgan scored 266 and 168. Warwick made 355 (Quaife 141) and 81 for 2.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 11.

At Sheffield, Yorkshire defeated Warwickshire by 10 wickets. Warwickshire made 170 and 107 (Macaulay taking 7 wickets for 66 runs). Yorkshire scored 275 (Sutcliffe 99) and four for no wickets.

At Hastings, Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 122. Sussex made 165 and 148. Kent scored 435 (Woolley 108).

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by 91 runs. Gloucestershire made 114 and 159. Worcestershire scored 114 (Parker taking 5 for 40) and 68 (Parker taking 5 for 38 and Mills 5 for 29).—Reuter.

London, Aug. 12.

At the Oval, Middlesex beat Surrey on the first innings.

Middlesex made 445 (Lee 126, Hearne 108, Hendren 83) and declared at 173 for 6 wickets in their second innings (Hendren 77 not out). Surrey made 312 (Sandham 112, Jardine 87) and had made 114 for 3 when stumps were drawn.

At Southampton, Leicestershire beat Hampshire by 10 wickets.

Hampshire made 318 (Mead 101) and 141. Leicestershire declared at 425 for 9 (Taylor 123) and made 35 for 0 in the second innings.

At Nottingham, Notts beat Derbyshire by 7 wickets.

Derbyshire made 216 and 227. Notts scored 268 and 176 for 3 wickets.

At Blackpool, Lancashire beat Essex by 35 runs.

Lancashire made 209 (Makepeace 100) and 180. Essex scored 180 and 174.—Reuter.

COMPANY MEETINGS

COMPANIES WINDING UP

Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ld., and S'hai Sanitary Laundry Co. in Liquidation

The final general meeting of the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ld., was held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bissett & Co., Ld., 12 The Bund, on Tuesday, for the purpose of examining the account of the liquidator showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, the company being in voluntary liquidation, and the property of the company disposed of. Mr. A. E. Stewart, the Liquidator, presided.

The Chairman, having laid the account on the table for examination, read a letter from Mr. R. F. le Mesurier, the Official Receiver, stating he had received the account of the winding-up of the company and had no comment to offer; he had no objection to the final meeting being held.

The Chairman then proposed:

That the account submitted to this meeting showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property disposed of, be received and adopted.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business.

Steam Laundry Co.

The final general meeting of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ld., also held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 12 The Bund, for the purpose of examining the account of the liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company (in voluntary liquidation) had been conducted and the property disposed of Mr. A. E. Stewart, the Liquidator, presided.

The Chairman laid the accounts on the table for inspection, and read a letter received from Mr. R. F. le Mesurier, the Official Receiver, in which the latter stated that he had received the Liquidator's account of the winding-up of the company, in accordance with the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance, and saw no objection why the final meeting should not be held.

The Chairman then proposed:

That the account submitted to this meeting showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, be received and adopted, and that the books and accounts and the documents of the company be retained by Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. (the late secretaries and general managers of the company), 12 The Bund, Shanghai, they undertaking to destroy the same on dissolution of the company, excepting that they undertake not to destroy the register of shareholders until all of 12 shareholders mentioned in the Liquidator's account as not having claimed warrants in their favour for return of capital, have such return of capital.

Mr. G. M. Hummel seconded and the resolution was carried.

This concluded the business.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

CHINA ASSOCIATION MEETING

Powers' Duty to Offer Mediation in China: No Surrender Yet Possible of Treaty Rights: What League of Nations Has Done for Other Countries

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual general meeting of the China Association was held on Wednesday, July 23, at 3.30 p.m. at the office of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., who again placed their board room at the disposal of the Association.

Mr. David Landale took the chair and was supported by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, P.C., G.C.M.G., Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G., Mr. G. B. Dodwell, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Mr. F. Salinger, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, and Mr. R. C. Wilcox (members of the General Committee for 1923/4). The following gentlemen were also present: Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. Robert Kerr, Mr. O. T. Cousins, Mr. H. W. Dalby, Major R. B. Denny, Mr. E. A. Dent, Mr. W. N. Elcome, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. J. S. Haskell, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, Lt. Gen. Sir George Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Dr. O. Marriott, Mr. J. R. Michael, Mr. S. H. Michael, Mr. W. Adams Oram, Mr. H. A. Ottenill, Mr. W. G. Pratt, Mr. G. A. Richardson, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. R. A. Stanton, Sir Gershom Stewart, K.B.E., and Mr. H. J. Stockton.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the annual report and accounts, made the following speech:

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission I will take them as read. Your committee regret that they are unable to record any improvement in the political situation in China. No steps, as far as we know, are being taken by the three military leaders to compose their differences and establish a Central Government. Trade generally has been much hampered by piracy and the general unrest in the country. That so large a volume of business is transacted in spite of the existing conditions speaks volumes for the energy and perseverance of Chinese traders and foreshadows what might be done in more favourable circumstances.

The Great Powers' Duty.

In addressing you last year I pointed out that I believed that an offer by the Great Powers to mediate would be welcome. Since then we have had more than one instance of a European country being set upon its feet by the assistance of the League of Nations, but these results have been attained by the acceptance of the advice given in the spirit in which it was offered. It is to be hoped that the Great Powers concerned will before long turn their attention to China, for I know of no larger nor more promising field in which to find employment for the many factories of this country. But in advocating mediation on the part of the Powers in order to hasten the establishment of a Central Government in China, it is necessary to sound a note of warning. We do not think that the time has come for any modification of the Treaties under which foreigners reside in China and under which foreign trade is carried on in that country. Our views upon extraterritoriality are clearly set out in the Report and I cannot too strongly emphasize the concluding paragraph, which reads:—

"If China wishes to modify her present international status, her first duty is to put her house in order, and then, following the example of the neighbouring Empire of Japan, to undergo a long course of preparation, not merely in remodelling her legislation, but in training officials who can be trusted to have it honestly enforced."

Crown Leases.

As you will gather from the report, an unfortunate position has been reached in the negotiations for the renewal of Crown Leases in certain Treaty Ports. We were led to believe that the officials at the Foreign Office recognized that H.M.'s Government, in acquiring the original lease of the land from the Chinese Government, were merely acting in a fiduciary capacity in the interests of those who wished to acquire land for the purposes of the conduct of their business.

Since the accession of Mr. MacDonald's Government to power, however, a decision has been arrived at that full advantage should be taken of the wording of the present Crown Leases and as large a sum as possible be extracted from the lot-holders for renewal of their leases, and whereas the British Government originally assisted traders to establish themselves at the Treaty Ports in order to facilitate their business a considerable portion of which was the marketing of British goods, the Government of to-day is by this recent decision greatly hampering the expansion of such business.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mr. Jowett, the First Commissioner of Works, in replying to Mr. Foot Mitchell, stated that 64 per cent. of the leaseholders had expressed their willingness to accept the new terms, that 29 per cent, had said nothing, and that only 6½ per cent. were opposed. I am not aware from what source Mr. Jowett obtained this information, but we telegraphed to Tientsin to inquire how the matter stood, because, at the instance chiefly of the Tientsin Committee, we have been actively negotiating with the Foreign Office in this matter. The reply that has been received this morning from Tientsin reads as follows:—

Referring to your telegram of 17th, estimate that Tientsin alone represents fully 30 per cent. total value involved; as far as we can ascertain only one application for renewal made from here, remainder opposed to. Stop. With regard to Hankow, their interests equally large; they have informed us nobody has accepted, therefore we estimate Tientsin and Hankow alone represent 60 per cent dissentients."

I do not think that many of the lot-holders in the smaller ports have agreed to the terms offered by the Government, though one or two may have done so in order to enable them to rebuild for urgent reasons. It would appear as though Mr. Jowett has transposed the figures, but as he is willing to receive a deputation on the subject the opportunity will be taken of asking him to explain his statement. It is to be hoped that eventually some reasonable terms of renewal of those leases will be offered.

Trademarks.

The position as regards the registration of trademarks in China is also a very unsatisfactory one. The Chinese Government have promulgated a law which the British Government is unable to recognize until some essential safeguards are introduced. The chief objections to the law as it stands are that the provisions for dealing with the settlement of disputes encroach upon our extra-territorial rights under existing Treaties, also that registration by a Bureau which is not properly equipped with expert knowledge would afford little if any protection. The fees are very high and in time to come are apt to lead to registration for revenue. It is much to be regretted that the Chinese Government does not place the registration of trademarks under the supervision of the Inspector General of Customs as agreed under the Mackay Treaty.

Mr. H. H. Joseph then seconded the motion that the report and accounts should be passed, which was carried unanimously.

Officers and Committee.

The next item on the agenda was the election of the President, and it was proposed by Mr. David Landale that Sir John Jordan should be elected for the coming year. The proposition was seconded by Mr. F. Anderson and carried unanimously. Mr. F. Anderson then rose to propose the election of Mr. L. N. Leefe as Chairman; Sir Gershom Stewart, K.B.E., as Vice-Chairman; and Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox as Hon. Secretary for the ensuing year. Mr. H. D. C. Jones seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The election of a General Committee was next discussed. It was proposed by Mr. W. Adams Oram and seconded by Major R. B. Denny and the following gentlemen were elected:—

Viscount Inchcape, Sir John Jordan, Lt. Gen. Sir George Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Walter C. Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Sir Gershom Stewart, K.B.E., Sir J. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G., Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. Geo. B. Dodwell, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. J. S. Haskell, Mr. Robt. H. Hill, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Mr. David Landale, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. F. Salinger, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. H. A. Stewart, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. A. G. Morey Weale, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, and Mr. A. G. Wood.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Unburied Coffins.

The following letter has been addressed to the Consular Body:—

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, August 1, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to allude to the Council's letters of March 23, 1920, January 13 and December 19, 1921, to your predecessors on the subject of the nuisance caused by the dumping of unburied coffins close to the Settlement boundary off Kiaochow Road.

The Council is informed that the practice of dumping coffins on the site in question has again been resumed, and that coffins to the number of 100, approximately, are so deposited at the present time.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to arrange with the Chinese Authorities for the removal and burial of coffins as heretofore, and to prohibit in future the depositing of coffins in this locality.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Chairman.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General
and Acting Senior Consul.

Excerpts from Minutes.

Tramways — Overcrowding.—Attention is drawn to the unsatisfactory state of overcrowding on tramcars, and it is not considered that the Company is making any effort to cope with the situation. After discussion, the view obtains that strong action should be taken to bring home to the Company its obligations in the matter, and the following remedial measures will be suggested for adoption, namely, the appointment of foreign supervisers to make frequent inspections of the cars, and the fixing of a maximum number of passengers to be carried, the maximum to be shown in the interior of each car. It is also decided that in the event of the Company failing to satisfy the Council that it is taking all possible steps to meet the requirements laid down, proceedings against the Company will be resumed.

Armed Robbers—Services of Volunteer Corps.—In connexion with the detailing of a certain number of the Corps to assist the Police in rounding up armed robbers, a member inquires whether such parade is entirely voluntary, or whether a section of the Corps is compulsorily mobilized for the purpose. As this is the first occasion on which the services of the Corps have been utilized for a purpose such as this, he considers it desirable that the position should be clearly defined. After discussion it is agreed that the attendance of the Corps must of necessity be voluntary, but that such Volunteers are understood and intended by the Council to be definitely called out by the Council in aid of the Civil power.

A report by the Commandant on the calling out of the Volunteers for the recent round-up has been circulated to members.

Smuggling of Firearms.—The Chairman informs members that he has had an informal discussion with representatives of the Shipping Companies and the Consular Body, and the Commissioner of Customs, to consider what action can be taken to improve the present position with regard to the smuggling of firearms. As a result of the discussion it was agreed that a Committee should be appointed to go into the whole question, following which he has received a recommendation from the Acting Commissioner of Police as to the constitution of such a Committee. It is suggested that the Committee should consist of a member of Council, a member of the Watch Committee, a member of the Consular Body, the Commissioner of Customs, two members to represent shipping companies and a representative appointed by the French Consul. A member's suggestion is approved that Mr. Harold Dollar and a representative of the N. Y. K. be asked to represent the Shipping Companies, and it is also considered that a Chinese should be asked to serve on the Committee. The Chairman consents to act as Chairman of the Committee, and it is considered desirable that the Committee be constituted with as little delay as possible.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, August 9, 1924.	Foreign Cases notified from within Settlement limits (Estimated population 21,424)	Deaths among Chinese resident estimated population of 840,865
Small-pox	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	5
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Tuberculosis	1	18
Plague	0	0
Amœbic Dysentery	2	0
Bacillary Dysentery	1	0
Acute Diarrhoea	0	11
Total Deaths from all causes	12	181

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Agents:—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

	Aug. 15.
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/2 7/16=Tls. 6.22 at 70.95=$8.76	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 73=Tls. 193.99 at 70.95=$193.08	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	71.225
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	274,000
Bar Silver	33 15/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 81.45
New York on London	G.$4.54 1/4

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2 1/2
Demand	3/2 9/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	72 3/4
Demand	73
PARIS—	
Demand	1293
INDIA—	
Demand	225 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73 3/8
JAPAN—	
Demand	57 1/4
BATAVIA—	
Demand	190 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	73

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3 1/4
4 m/s. Credits	3/3 3/8
4 m/s. Docs.	3/3 7/16
6 m/s. Credits	3/4 1/8
6 m/s. Docs.	3/4 1/4
NEW YORK—	
Demand	74
4 m/s. Credits	75 1/4
4 m/s. Docs.	75 1/2
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1360
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/2 13/16
New York T.T.	73 1/2

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUG.

Hk. Tls. 5.48 at 3/3 5/16	£1
„ 1 at 1408	Frs. 15 69
„ 1.25 at 71 1/4	Gold $1
„ 1 at 58 3/8	Yen 1.91
„ 1 at 227 3/8	Rupees 2.53
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.50	It. Lire 18.38
Marks and Roubles	no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

Aug. 15.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$191.95
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.75
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.83
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$80.28

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$188.95
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.59
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.53
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$78.43

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for August 15:—

It. Lire 16.20	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.86	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.25	Pen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates August 15:—

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.10
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.66
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.35

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 16.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,752,000 and $43,290,000. These figures include Tls. 4,280,000 and $20,810,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

There were no movements of bar silver.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 350,000 Mex. $ melted
210,000 small coins melted

Tls. 560,000

Shipments were:—
Nil.

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$300,000 from Nanking
100,000 „ Hangchow
100,000 „ Kashing

$500,000

Shipments were:—
$500,000 to be melted

Silver.

After having been as low as 33 1/8d., ready and forward, the price comes to-day as 33 1/8d., ready and forward, against 34 3/8d. ready and 34 1/16d. forward a week ago, showing declines of 1/16d. and 1/4d. on the respective prices. India and China have been reported as operating both ways, whilst the Continent bought.

Bars in stock remain unchanged at 2,622, including silver Y. 10 lakhs. Stocks of sycee and dollars amount to Tls. 397 1/2 lakhs and $433 lakhs, against Tls. 392 lakhs and $433 lakhs last week, and Tls. 228 1/2 lakhs and $297 lakhs on August 14, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation at T.T. 3/3d., where it remained until shortly after opening on Tuesday, when it dropped 1/4d. to 3/2 3/4d. On opening on Wednesday morning, it dropped another 1/4d. to T.T. 3/2 1/2d., where it still remains. Bills have been offering rather more freely this week than for a long time past. For the past few days the Chinese speculators have been very active, but yesterday they were quiet, doing practically nothing. The market all forenoon was quiet and steady, with sellers at T.T. 3/2 13/16d. August, 3/2 7/8d. September, 3/3d. October. Gold $ T.T. 73 3/8 August, 73 1/2 September and 73 5/8 October. We closed for the tiffin interval at these quotations, with practically nothing doing.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Better Business in Piece Goods and Indications of Further Rise in Italians

Aug. 16.

There has been a slight improvement in the markets during the past week and piece goods were noticeably brighter. Also there has been more doing in cotton and yarn, though the markets are closely following the New York fluctuations. The produce markets remain quiet.

Piece Goods.

The total of business actually done by indent firms during the week was not great, but there have been considerably more inquiries about and Szechuan has been buying fair amounts. Newchwang also has come forward and now that the floods are believed to be subsiding, merchants from the Yangtze ports are taking a little more interest in business. Generally speaking, not only as regards indent, but also auction business, the time has arrived when interest chiefly is centred on future happenings and how the estimates of the new crop are going to affect prices all round. Dealers who do business only with indent houses are somewhat fearful at the moment about engaging in any definite transactions, in anticipation of a further drop in cotton. In New York it fell another 61 points on Thursday, which made a total drop of 550 points in four weeks. Prices at the beginning of June were regarded as reasonably cheap in the event of the crop being about the size now estimated, but many things have happened since then to make the outlook less favourable. Certainly there is not an over-supply of cotton, so further violent fluctuations would seem to be unlikely. The effect on auction values of the recent drop has been only slight, which may be attributed to the small supplies offered and the healthy state of some of the markets. Really the principal feature of the week, both with indent and auction firms, has been the remarkable improvement in deliveries. The largest shipment to Korea since Febraury is recorded and the figures as regards Italians and Venetians are very much higher all round.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—Business still is confined more or less to speculative operations in line with American quotations. Due to American reports, local cotton and yarn both declined during the week, but yesterday there was a rise of 40 to 50 points in cotton. Quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—August, 49.5; September, 44.50; October, 42.90; November, 42; December, 41.30; January, 41. There has been insufficient business to justify spot quotations.

Yarn.—The market remains steady. With local stocks very much reduced, higher prices have been quoted and occasionally paid. Quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday were:—August, 179.30; September, 178.30; October, 174.50; November, 170.40; December, 168.40; January, 168.10.

American Cotton.—New York quotations have continued to decline and, even though they advanced on Thursday, still they are below last week's level, the latest figures, on a steady market, being:—Mid-American, October, 27.65; December, 27.05; January, 26.97; March, 27.20; May, 27.30; spot, 30.20. Highest October, 27.90; lowest, 27.25. On the same day the Liverpool market also closed steady, at the following quotations:—Fully middling, October, 15.53; January, 15.22; spot, 17.08.

Egyptian Cotton.—Sakellarides, November, 43 1/2.

Indian Cotton.—Thursday was a holiday and the market was closed, so that the latest quotations are Wednesday's, which, on a firm market, were:—Fully good Broach, April/May, Rs. 528; fully good Bengal, December/January, Rs. 451; fine Oomra, December/January, Rs. 505.

Sampin.—The latest quotations on the Osaka Exchange are:—

	Thursday Afternoon	Yesterday Afternoon
August	Y.325.90	Y.327.90
September	318.90	319.40
October	312.50	313.00
November	306.90	307.00
December	302.90	302.80
January	301.00	300.90
February	300.90	300.60

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, in their weekly report, issued yesterday, state:—

China Cotton.—The market has been unsettled, with violent fluctuations, causing considerable nervousness throughout the world cotton markets. At the close, Mid-Americans declined some 118 points for October and 115 points for spot, in consequence of which our market responded in sympathy. The movement was rendered more vigorous on the bear side, and values were carried 50 points below the last level, and with a weak understone. Crop news during the week has been rather favourable, but the drought in Kiangsu and Chêkiang provinces has been partially relieved and must now be considered a less serious matter. Taking the belt as a whole, however, we continue to feel that conditions so far are well up to the average. As to the ultimate course of prices, a conservative police appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the future climatic developments and trend of the world markets, as well as the attitude of professional operators.

The following is supposed to be up-to-date of the China cotton crop for 1924 given by the Chinese Mill Owners Association from various reports received by them from the entire cotton belt up to July 31. Acreage, 31,949,985 mow, increase 8.1 per cent. as compared with last year. Yield expected, 7,076,156 piculs, discrease 1 per cent. as compared with last year.

EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Tungchow, August 11.—The writer took a forty li ride, and he found the fields are well cultivated, and these that have been worked look green and luxuriant; in short a very promising outlook.

Shanghai & Districts, August 12.—The plant is healthy and fields are free of grass. Last showers have not been general and insufficient; we need heavy rains in order to improve the general condition.

Chêkiang Province, August 10.—Weather hot and dry. Crop reports, however, are favourable. What is essentially wanted is rain.

Yangtze Valley, August 9.—Weather conditions in the valley could hardly have been more favourable.

Hupch Province, August 7.—It is reported that about 20 per cent. of the Kaishang cotton has been damaged by the floods in the districts of Wuchang-shang and Hwongkan.

Hunan & Shensi Provinces, August 8.—Weather fine. Crop reports so far are very favourable.

Shantung & Chihli Provinces.—Unchanged since last report.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been quite brisk. New business for export has been booked, some 9,000 to 10,000 bales in all counts of various chops, at an advance of one to two taels as compared with last week's level, and over 6,000 bales direct business with the mills has been recorded at prevailing prices and the market closed with a steady understone.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., in their weekly report, issued yesterday, state:—

China Cotton.—A little activity for spot deliveries transpired during the past week at ruling rates, but the bulk of the business contracted was for forward deliveries at about the same prices as those quoted in the Cotton Exchanges, where during the greater portion of the week the trend was on any ascending scale and only toward the close commenced subsiding by reason of a fair volume of liquidation on the part of those who decided for the time being on profit-taking. The prevailing sentiment, however, is for a realization of higher values based on the uncertainly as to the final outturn of the crop, due to lack of moisture in some and excessive moisture in other considerable areas planted to cotton.

Yarn prices on the whole, when compared with those current during the previous period, have appreciated favourably, but not commensurately with close ruling on the raw meterial, Nevertheless, the difference is not so great as to cause any serious curtailment in the domestic textile industries being contemplated in the future. Tone of the market, steady.

SHANGHAI EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

The following table issued by the United States Consulate, Shanghai, shows that the value of the declared exports from Shanghai to the United States during July 1924 was $3,195,461, and for the first seven months of 1924 $22,199,880, in United States currency.

The principal articles exported to the United States from Shanghai, during the month of July 1924, and the values thereof, were as follows:

Article	Month of July	Total for year up to July 31
	$	$
Goat and kid skins	79,394	1,413,835
Camphor, crude	40,727	414,752
Cotton, raw	——	166,601
Cotton laces and embroideries	214,113	1,460,830
Silk, raw	382,830	3,968,128
Silk wild	518,391	1,161,107
Silk, waste	11,055	148,697
Silk piece goods	6,303	57,944
Silk miscellaneous manufactures	1,135	21,929
Pongee	13,258	200,305
Gold bars	617,377	2,952,288
Gold coins	6,145	718,507
Mah Jongg	22,051	754,009

COAL SALES

The general managers of the Fu Chung Corporation advise us that the sales of their coal (Honan anthracite) for the month of July amounted to 78,021 tons.

JULY'S WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The total index number for Shanghai for July, as compiled by the Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, is 151.5, being 0.2 per cent. lower than the previous month and 2.5 per cent. downward as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Cereals, textiles and two groups of miscellaneous goods all show a rise, whereas other food products and metals have experienced a fall. Among miscellaneous goods, fuels and sundries have ascended a little, but building and industrial materials have marked falls.

The monthly figures since July, 1923, are given below:—

Last Wed.		Cereals	Other Food Products	Textiles	Metals	MISCELLANEOUS: Fuels	Building Materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Averages	Total Average
Feb.	1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
July	1923	152.8	154.4	155.9	155.8	168.1	160.9	170.8	132.8	158.1	155.4
Aug.	1923	150.0	148.5	153.3	156.8	164.2	162.4	162.9	132.4	155.5	153.1
Sept.	1923	153.2	150.3	154.8	166.9	165.2	165.7	173.0	131.7	158.9	156.8
Oct.	1923	146.1	152.9	160.0	160.8	166.0	166.3	180.6	129.5	160.6	156.1
Nov.	1923	141.5	157.4	165.8	157.9	166.4	167.2	193.0	129.7	164.1	157.3
Dec.	1923	141.2	155.8	165.7	161.0	172.2	162.9	189.6	129.7	163.6	157.5
Jan.	1924	139.1	154.9	165.7	157.9	169.9	163.8	183.5	128.8	161.5	155.8
Feb.	1924	145.6	159.8	167.9	166.6	159.5	160.5	179.0	130.5	157.4	159.5
Mar.	1924	141.2	154.9	165.8	172.0	157.9	155.9	170.6	130.5	153.7	157.5
Apr.	1924	131.9	156.9	158.7	167.4	159.3	155.4	166.9	132.9	153.6	153.7
May	1924	132.7	164.2	154.8	164.5	163.0	149.2	178.1	131.3	155.4	154.3
June	1924	138.6	156.4	156.0	154.1	162.2	147.7	176.2	130.3	154.1	151.8
July	1924	143 1	153.0	156.5	153.5	167.7	146.1	160.4	131.7	151.5	151.5

SHORT TIME IN COTTON MILLS CONTINUED

London, Aug. 8.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners at Manchester to-day recommended continuance of the policy of running short time in mills spinning American cotton for the rest of the year owing to the slackness in the trade.—Reuter.

HUGE AMERICAN RAILROAD MERGER

New York, Aug. 8.

A proposed merger involving a billion and a half dollars and 14,357 miles of railroad is indicated in the reported formation of a new company consolidating the Erie, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake-Ohio and Hooking Valley Railways with the present Nickel Plate system, which has been agreed upon between the brothers van Sweringen and the bankers of the various lines.—Reuter's American Service.

RUBBER OUTPUT

The rubber harvested for the month of July on the Permata estate was 8,391 lb.

C. I. F.

A small volume containing a great deal of mercantile information that many of us want to know has just reached us. It is in no sense a text book nor does it deal with its subjects in a highly technical way. It consists of a series of separate articles on merchanting, shipping and marine insurance, and a discussion of business phrases and commercial customs connected with these subjects.

Is *force majeure* an act of God? Many would say that this would be the best definition for it. It has, however, a wider significance because it includes besides the effects of an act of God the results of an act of man.

What is general average? We had a hazy idea of the meaning of this term, but it is now much more clearly cut. General average is a sacrifice made by expenditure incurred in a common interest, such as the pouring of water on cargo in a ship to extinguish a fire. Some of the cargo in the neighbourhood of the fire may be damaged, possibly all the cargo, but the cost of the damage is justly spread over all interests. The jettisoning of cargo to lighten a ship is also a common interest, so that the cost of the first cargo jettisoned would be averaged up with the remaining cargo. An instance of jettison is recalled in the case of a Greek captain who stated that he had thrown his watch overboard to lighten the vessel, the intention being that the cost of providing a new one should be borne by the ship and cargo. The terms f.o.b., c.i.f., c.o.d., and c., etc., are fully dealt with and make the book an invaluable one to mercantile offices.

"Trade Term Definitions" by C. Maughan. Effingham Wilson. London. 4/- net.

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Share Report for Week Ending August 15, 1924.

No. 24/32

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents,
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

Business has continued quiet in the local share market during the past week. At the close to-day quotations for "Rubbers" showed a marked tendency to decline as a result of the fall in the price of rubber in London and Singapore but otherwise quotations generally have remain steady.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 71. 10. 0 (Buyers)
" " " " F.I.	70. 10. 0 (Middle Price) Ex B.I.R.S.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 14. 2 " "
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld.	1. 11. 6 " "
" " "10/- Pd"	0. 13. 3 (Buyers) "
Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B"	2. 15. 8 (Middle Price)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"	4. 0. 11 " "
Chartered Bank of India	20. 0. 0 (Buyers)
P. & O. Banking Corporation	11. 3. 9 (Sellers)
Singapore Electric Tramways Ltd.	0. 8. 9 (Buyers)
" " 5% Debs.	80. 0. 0 (Sellers)
Chinese Government 5% Shanghai & Nanking Rly. ..	72. 15. 0 (Buyers)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/2 1/2.

Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

AUGUST	9th		11th		12th		13th		14th		15th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ld. .. Tls.	2 1/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Consolidated Rub. Co., Ld. .. "	2.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. "	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Tebong Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	0.97 1/2	..	1	..	..	..	1.05	..	..	..		
Ayer Tawah Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chemor United Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	0.92 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Taiping Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..		
Sungei Duri Rub. Est., Ltd. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 1/4	..		
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Laoskats (combined) .. .. Tls.	..	19	..	..	..	..	18.65	..	..	..		
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. .. "	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Pref.) "	..	..	..	..	5 1/2	..	..	..	..	..		
Swimming Bath Club. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..		
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..		
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 7% 1919 Debs. .. Tls.	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..		
S. M. C. 6% 1916 " .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 premium.

100,000 Shares of £1 each are allottable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3, not later than July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Taels at the Bank's opening T. T. rate on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.—An Interim Dividend has been declared for the year ending December 31, 1924, and will be payable on Monday, August 18, 1924, at 60 cents per share on the Old Shares and 15 cents per share on New Shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 11 to 16, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend has been declared for the half year ended June 30, 1924, of 3 1/2% (Tls. 1.75) on Preference shares and Tls. 3.— per share on Ordinary shares. Payable on and after August 19, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 9 to 18, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim of Tls. 3 per share will be paid to shareholders on the Register of the Company on August 21, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—The 4th Annual Meeting will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, August 21, 1924, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 14 to 21, 1924, both days inclusive.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 15, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Financ. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132 1/2								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1174	1180		61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314 (c H $64,494,394	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	11-6-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 3/16	£20		600,000	£5	(a £222,407 (a £3,900,000	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 2d. (mkg. £1 0s. 2d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	225	225		55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648 (b $89,500 (c $3,838,195	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c. Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20% ex 1923 Work a/c	16-3-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	e $15	(	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works, a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	10-4-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	28 1/2	29 1/2		21) 250,000	$10	(av $2,213,327 (au $2,375,838 (c $3,077,087	Dec.	$3 1/2 (22 1/2%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(av T164,845 (au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675	690		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924 (c H $7,149,847	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1923 Work. a/c. Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $	600	575		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163 (c H $1,307,811	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	150		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,366,779 (c H $6,017,540	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	350		14,000	F500	(a F101,368 (c F3,784,330	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. .. (6% cum. pref.	H $	38	37 1/2		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179			
(def. ord.	H $	140			2) 120,000	£5	(c £1,862,956	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4 1/2 London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil..	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading (ord.	"B"				56) 30,000,000	£1				
Co., Ld. (5% cum 1st pref.	£		£3:19:9	£4:2:0	21) 300,000	£10	(a* £230,084	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T (Coupon 43	25-6-24
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £2,500,000			
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T	88			20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.	Final Ord. T4.50 (mkg. T7, 1923)	17-3-24
(7% pref.	T	51 1/2			10,000	T50	(a T410,000		Final Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1923)	11-3-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	92 1/2	92		47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657 (c T2,000,000	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H $	151		148 1/2	‡ 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,796 (c H $4,081,698	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T	6 1/2	6 1/2		42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	16-2-24
Works, Ld. .. .. (8% pref.	T	5 1/2			05) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000 (c T1,311,046	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
S'hai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	198 1/2	194		‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480 (b T200,000 (c T1,015,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
S'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H $	208 1/2	208 1/2		30,000	H $50	(a H $230,819 (b H $300,000 (c H $59,240	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£	12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,060	C.$10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-22
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21 1/2	21 1/2	£3:12:9	†104) 2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T. 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£		£3:15:6				(c £252,000		No. 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $	5		5	200,000	£1	(a £23,613 (c £4,873	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	116	115		‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410 (b T275,000 (c T2,289,317	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
S'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. .. (New Reg.)	H $	115 1/2	115		‡6) 400,000	H $25	(a H $157,887 (b H $250,000 (c H $6,000,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 & Bonus $2 on 200,000 shares (mkg. H $5, 1923) H $2.50 on 40,000 new shs.	28-1-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $	22 1/2	23	23 1/2	150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229 (b H $50,000 (c H $421,438	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,674	T20	(a T2,946 (c T7,000	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	115 1/2	119		‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269 (b T20,000 (c T375,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $	17 1/2 old 17 new	17		33) 500,000	H $100	(a H $85,238 (c H $4,953,767	Dec.	Final H $0.75 & Bonus H $0.50 on 375,000 shares (mkg. H $2 (old))	24-3-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53		40	14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss) T43,745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922..	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			‡18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — — — (ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10	(			
(pref.	G $	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 11%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	4.85			70,000	$1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23 — — — —	19-12-22
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	††	0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	††	2 1/4			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5.35			4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442 (c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923..	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	22			27: 30,000	T10	(a T10,223 (b T22,000 (c T69,960	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2 1/2 1922-23	26-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	††	0.65	0.70		400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	††	0.87 1/2	0.90		69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50	0.50		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	††	0.92 1/2	0.90		400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973 (c T12,000	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)..	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	††	4 1/2			39) 85,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,935	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	††	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20,1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld. ..	††	2.05	1.90		26) 500,000	2s.—T0.73	(a T16,988	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.31, 1923)..	2-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1 1/2	1 1/2		19) 350,000	T1	(c T60,000		T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	8 1/4	8 1/2		†48) 750,000 (21;450,000		a T2,775	Dec.	2s. less I/T 4s. 7 1/2d in $ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est. Ld.	T	8 1/2			8) 35,000	$1 at 2/3 1/2	(a T17,215 (c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)..	18-4-24
Kali Gidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5 1/2	6 1/2		70,000	T5	....		Incorporated 1923	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	9.40			35) 12,000	T10	(a T3,675	Dec.	(T0.30, 1922	19-4-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	1			25,000	T10	(c T4,022 (E T7,500		(Interim 1923, T0.50	17-7-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921) Ld. ..	T	9.37 1/2			200,000	T1	T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23 — — — —	1-6-23
Kuawoon Java Plantations, Ld.	T	10	10		20) 200,000	T1	a (Loss) T13,230	June	....	....

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, August 15, 1924.

Spot or Aug.	43½ cents
Sept.	44 „
Oct./Dec.	44½ „
Jan./Mar.	45½ „

Market quiet.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable	LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
	1905 5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	*d* 320,000	6	June-Dec.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000 6 June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-5-24	T97	600,000	6	do.	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000 6 do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	350,000 6 Mar.-Sept.
	1909 do.	16-3-23	T99	800,000	6	do.	..	do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000 6 May-Nov.
	1910 do.	16-6-24	T97	313,800	6	do.	..	do.	..	..	250,000 6 Jan-July
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.	Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd.	1912	do.	29-5-24	T97½ 250,000 6 June-Dec.
	1912 do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	do.		1913	do.	3-4-23	T98 250,000 6 April-Oct.
	1913 do.	3-6-23	T100	756,300	6	do.		..	do.	11-1-24	T93 250,000 6 May-Nov.
	.. do.	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.		1914	do.	..	.. 250,000 6 April-Oct.
	1914 10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.		1914	do.	22-3-23	T98 250 000 6 June-Dec.
	1915 do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.		1916	5 to 25	3-4-23	T85 .. do.
	1916 do.	9-8-24	T96	1,400,000	7	do.		1922	do.	12-9-23	T95 750,000 6 Mar.-Sep.
	1918 10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.		1922	do.	10-1-24	T98 500 000 6 May-Nov.
	1919 10	9-5-24	T104	1,793,300	7	do.	Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94 455,000 6 June-Dec.
	1920 10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,000	7	do.	Country Club	1901	Perpetual	29-5-24	T91 139,000 6 do.
	10 to 30	4-7-24	£104	£750,000	6	do.	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914	5 to 20		130,000 6 May-Nov.
	1921 do.	17-6-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.		1915	do.		110,000 6 Mar.-Sept.
	1921 do.	2-8-24	T108½	T5,096,400	8	do.	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	1911	do.	7-6-23	T98 300,000 6 June-Dec.
	1922 do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.		1924	do.		*m* 800,000 6 do.
	1923 do.	20-5-24	T97	T4,920,000	6	do.					
	1924 do.	2-8-24	T97½	T5,000,000	6%	do.					
	1911 do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.	S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	1909	5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½ *h* T350,000 6 do.
	1914 do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.	S'hai Race Club	1923	25	6-8-24	T100 1,500,000 6½ Mar.-Sept.
	1916 do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1		50,000 7 Feb.-Aug.
French Municipal Council	1921 do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.	Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92 *k* T230.000 7 Jan.-July
	1923 do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	7	do.	Asia Realty Co., Inc,	1922	5 to 20	..	.. *l* T500,000 7 Jan.-July
	1924 do.			T800,000	7	do.					
	1921 10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.					
S'hai Water works Co., Ltd	1922 do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.					
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909 5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	*e* 800,000	6	do;					

*Plus interest accrued since last half-year's payment;

a—Now issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls.51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90 —Tls. 500,000; *j*—Tls. 18,900; *k*—Tls. 468,000; *m*—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	May	June	July	Total output this finyr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	23,700	213,700
Amberst (New)	„ 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.88d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	„ £200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	51,000	494,500
Anglo-Java	„ £250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	140,000	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	„ 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	14,100	106,900
Bukit Tob Alang ..	„ 500,000	Mar.	306,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	22,500	106,300
Bute	„ 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	13,458	84,958
Chemor United ..	„ 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	23,200	145,600
Chempedak	„ £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	14,600	106,100
Chenk	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	..	..	..	10,800	10 800
Consolidated (1914) ..	„ 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	52,498	343,971
Dominion	„ 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	27,289	175,312
Gula-Kalumpong ..	„ £500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0 1/4 d.	232,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	79,000	566,000
Java Consolidated ..	„ £85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	64,300	466,200
Kapayang	„ 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	5,811	49,530
Karan	„ 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	6,597	27,987
Kota Bahroe (1921) ..	„ 390,000	June	339,970	309,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,955	25,955
Kroewoek	„ £70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,381	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	56,000	396,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,389	943,000	975,000	Gls.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	80,000	702,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,800	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	14,500	39,500
Pengkalan (1921) ..	„ 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	..	6,405	6,204	8,370	..	20,979
Permata	„ 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	37,535	..	9,956	7,523	8,391	59,405
Repah	„ 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,300	16,000	99,700
Samagaga	„ 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	„ 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	..	..	..	8,600	8,600
Semambu	„ 300,000	Dec.	164,105	243,500	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	13,000	17,800	100,100
Senawang (1921) ..	„ 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	24,500	118,200
Shanghai Kedah ..	„ 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	23,535	26,494	222,886
S'hai-Kiebang	„ 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	11,500	45,900
S'hai-Malay	„ 600,000	Dec.	373,111	283,816	408,961	..	60,510	7,983	20,331	24,746	23,236	136,806
S'hai Pahang	„ 200,000	June	188,016	187,326	..	9½d.	..	..	..	..	13,500	13,500
S'hai Seremban	„ 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	10,000	71,400
S'hai-Sumatra	„ 600,000	Oct.	661,323	479,710	650,000	Gls.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	63,707	479,253
Sua-Manggis	„ 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,838	8,202	..	25,962
Sungala	„ £40,000	June	296,568	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	17,306	17,306
Sungei Duri	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	*†30	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,813	..	42,045
Taiping (1913)	„ 750,000	Mar.	395,900	303,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	30,100	109,100
Tanah Merah	„ 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	48,000	241,000
Tebong	„ £150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	53,400	409,000
Ziangbe												

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense

†Straits 8 cents.

Sea Kee Rubber Estates (1918). Ld.	T	0.85	0.60			100,000	T1	*a* Loss	T32,626	June	(To 10, 1922			20-4-23
Semambu Rubber Estate., Ld.	T	0.85	0.85			300,000	T1	*c*	T17,000		Interim T0.05, 1913 —No final			
Senawang Rubber Esta. (ord. Co. (1921), Ld. 12 % Cum. Pref.	T	0.75	0.50		63)	300,000	T1	*c*	T20,000	Dec.	....			30-10-23
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	0.85	0.85		67)	100,000	T1	**a*	T4,317	Jan.	....			....
S'hai Kiang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	0.55	1		34)	406,000	T1	*a*	T1,183	Sept.	T0.05, 1923			27-12-23
S'ha Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. .. ord	T	3			13)	315,000	T1	*a*	T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919			24-3-20
.. 8 % cum. part. pref.	T	7½			22)	30,000	T10	*a*	T621	Dec.	Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16			2-5-17
						30,000	T20				Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22 ..			31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.75				200,000	T1	(Loss)	T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)			12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.30	0.25			325,000	T1	*a* (Loss)	T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22			31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	105	106	110	7)	30,000	T20	*a* (Loss)	325,810					
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.65	2½		30	56,000	T5	*c*	T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19			1-4-20
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.70	0.70		t5	100,000	T1	*a*	T7,454					
								c	T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923			18-4-24
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	7½	7			40,000	$1 at T8.50	*a*	T4,988					
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913) Ld. ..	T	0.40				200,000	T1	*c*	T22,766	Mar.	T0.05, 1924			12-7-17
Tanah Merah Estate (1916), Ld.	T	0.70	0.70		32)	750,000	T1	*a*	(Loss) T857	June	T0.85, 1922-23			12-10-23
								a	T56,013	Dec.	T0.08, 1919			20-5-20
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.05	1		t54)	750,000	T1	*a*	T6,379	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)			7-12-17
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.40	2.55		32)	300,000	10s.	*a*	T17,851	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24			2-5-24
								c	T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923			8-4-24

COTTONS, ETC.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.	T	11	10½	11½	15	1,000,000	T5	*a*	T3,257					
„ 8 % cum. pref.	T	108			43)	10 000	T100	*b*	T1,400,000	Dec.	Ord. T0.55, 1923			5-3-24
								c	T2,802,920		Pref. T8, 1923			5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	T	8				80,000	T10	*a* (Loss)	T36,057					
								b	T120,000	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921)			F-3-23
Oriental G. S. & W. Co., Ld. .. .. ord.	T	3.45			30)	500,000	T3	*c*	T7,612					
pref.	T				3)	5,000	T100	*a* (Loss)	T94,590					
								b	T200,000	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)			25-3-22
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	57½ old 31new				80,000	T50	*c*	T2,551,760					
						40,000	T50	*a*	T50,375					
								c	T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23			24-8-23

INDUSTRIAL.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord.	£		£5 13 32	£6 17 32	66)	18,000,000	£1	*a*	£3,551,846		Final Ord. 1923-23, 9 % (mkg. 25 %) free			
„ (5 % cum. pref.	£					4,500,000	£1	*c*	£2,251,649	Sept.	of I/T			11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350				5,000	T100	*a*	T290,406					
								b	T300,000					
								c	T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24			31-5-24
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	276	271			20,000	H $100	*a*	H $10,768					
								b	H $800,000					
								c	H1,200,000	Dec.	H $40, 1923			31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25			37)	6,000	T25	*a*	T22,319					
								c	T140,015		Div. 10 % & Bonus 2½ % 1923-24			15-4-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	(2½ old 0 new	)			400,000	H $7.50	*a*	H $93,347	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)			4-3-24
								c	H $1,050,000					
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T	6¼	7½	(comb. T 18/6) (comb. T18)		250,000	Gs.10	*a* (Loss)	T158,433	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19			30-3-20
								c	T190,164					
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	4½				250,000	T5	*a*	T35,698					
								b	T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923			5-3-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	6			5)	600,000	T5	*a* (Loss)	T174,689	Dec.	....			....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5			10)	6,000	T20	*a*	T6,941	Dec.	....			....
								c	T70,000					
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10			11)	25,000	T10	*a*	T3,136	Dec.	10 %, 1921			24-6-22
								c	T30,000					
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	42½			t)	24,000	T50	*a*	T21,325	Dec.	T4.00, 1923			11-4-24
								b	T50,000					
								c	T65,231					
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	152			19)	50,000	$20	*a*	T24,472	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924			31-7-24
								b	T75,000					
								c	T1 770,986					

STORES.

American Drug Co.	M $	40		40	44)	10,000	M $100	*a* (Loss)	M $22,118	Dec.	....			....
									M $					
								a	T7,894					
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½		5½	t16)	28,000	$20	*a*	T104,295	Feb.	$2, 1917-18			1-3-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	30				1,200	$50	*a*	$7,992	Dec.	$5, 1922			12-5-23
S. Montrie & Co., Ld.	$	50			17)	10,000	$50	*c*	$20,000					
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6			t50)	30,000	$20	*a*	$12,581	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24) ..			6-6-24
								c	$392,000					
								(Loss)	$5,867	Feb.	$1.60, 1922-22			3-5-22
								c	$206,141					
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	100		12)	2,500	$100	*a*	$7,915					
								b	$20,000					
								c	$250 000		$10, 1923-24			23-5-24

MISCELLANEOUS.

Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11½		12		10,000	T10	*a*	Loss)	T26,956	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22			30-12-22
								c	T119,29					
								a	£17,02					
S'hai Electric Construction Co. Ld., "B" London	£	17	£2:13:9	£2:17:6		40,000	£1			Dec.	Final 1923, 8 % (Coupon 25) less I/T at 4/7d. in £			2-6-24
								c	£114,31					1-2-24
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	50				5,400	T50	*a*	T21,118					
								c	T220,000		T5, 1923			16-4-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3 000	T50			Apr.	T1 50 1913-14			31-3-15
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Ld. ..	T	75	75		t49)	40,000	T50	*a*	T10,557					
								b	T70,000	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24			3-6-24
								c	T958,857					
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100				940	$100	*a*	$109,513					
								b	$9,000	Mar.	$10 1922-23			5-7-23
								c	101					

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 72.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e „ £10 „
f „ „ H $100 „
g „ „ H $200 „
h „ „ H $ 50 „
„ „ „ Tls. 25 „
u Working Account 1923
v Working Account 1922
w Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (idem. "B").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also.
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Pref. Shares of Tls. 9,162
1—14,000 sh' unis'd.
2—70,411 „
3— 5,000 „
4— 4,000 „
5—19,182 „
6—160,000 „
7—10,761 „
8—10,000 „

$—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd;
10—500 „
11—15,200 „
12—50,000 „
13—1,387 „
14—3,003 „
15—100,000 „
16—1,662 „
17—3,832 „
18—5,580 „
19—183,330 „
20—15,000 „
21—100,000 „
22—2,620 „
23—5 000 „
24—70,810 „
25—125,000 „

26—60,000 sh' unis'd
27—8,121 „
28—200,000 „
29—4,683 „
30—2,000 „
31—4,000 „
32—50,000 „
33—125,000 „
34—102,570 „
35—200 „
36—189 000 „
37—1,443 „
39—7,695 „
42—290,000 „
43—1,000 „
44—1,672 sh' unis'd

47—500 sh. unis'd,
48—100,000 „
49—5,644 „
50—5,175 „
54—40,000 „
55—89,000 „
56—10,634,856 „
57—6,000,000 „
60—16,000 „
61—240,000 „
62—401,965 „
63—16,000 „
64—600,000 „
65—200,000 „
68—1,953,930 „
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea.
69—128,500 „

In order to ensure of these above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations errors or omissions

LAW REPORTS

SHIPS' WATCHMEN

System of Employment Criticized by Supreme Court Registrar

A system of engaging ship's watchmen which Mr. G. W. King (Registrar) last Friday described as being highly unsatisfactory was responsible for the appearance of two Indians in the Supreme Court. Rattan Singh sued one Kahlu for $25, wages due.

Kahlu, it appeared, contracted to supply watchmen to a ship, and Rattan was one of the men engaged. He now produced wages tickets for work done, saying he had presented these for payment but received nothing. Kahlu declared that the tickets produced by plaintiff were not genuine, not having his signature on the back, and they were printed by Chinese.

His Honour expressed the opinion that there seemed to be to deliberate lying somewhere, and as plaintiff had not proved his case judgment would have to be given for the defendant. The method adopted of engaging the watchmen seemed unsatisfactory because if the tickets were signed and got out of the hands of defendant they would have to be paid on presentation, being in the nature of a cheque to bearer.

NEW MOTOR TRUCK REGULATION

Firms Fined at the Police Court for Evasions

Three Shanghai firms made an appearance in H.M. Police Court on Thursday in connexion with the new motor truck regulation which came into force on the 1st instant. According to the summons, the regulation requires that a motor truck must have a plate affixed to it in a conspicuous position showing the chassis body weight, gross weight of the vehicle, and maximum weight capacity authorized by the makers.

The first summons was against Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor, on whose behalf Mr. J. J. Sheridan said that seven plates had been ordered for their seven trucks, but had not been delivered in time, and a type-written slip was used temporarily.

In reply to the Magistrate (Mr. G. W. King), Chief Inspr. Lynch said the purpose of the regulation was to stop overloading, particularly in view of the fact that very heavy traffic was not allowed to pass over certain bridges. There was no suggestion of evasion of licence dues.

A fine of $1 was imposed.

The second summons was against the New Engineering Works, and the secretary of the company (Mr. C. A. Momber) pointed out that the regulation required that the necessary information could either be on a plate affixed to the truck, or painted on the side of the vehicle. His company had had it painted on both sides of their trucks, and he produced a bill showing that the work had been done and paid for, some days before the alleged offence.

Inspr. Lynch admitted that the Chinese police constable must have taken the wrong number, and the summons was dismissed.

The Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co. were defendants in a similar case, and a fine of $1 was imposed.

THE Mixed Court on Wednesday ordered the confiscation of one of the biggest seizures of opium made for some time past. The police informed Mr. Jacobs and Magistrate Loh that on raiding 16 King Loong Ka Alley-way the other night, $50,000 of the drug was found Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Inspr. Hermitage have evidence concerning a visit to a 37-roomed house. Some of the drug was found in every room, and in one of them the sum of $1,200. Several Chinese were on the premises, but as one of them would claim the drug the police realized that no charge could be brought against the inmates. A confiscation order, however, was applied for, and this, as stated, was granted.

WHAT IS A VAGRANT?

"The status of a vagrant is a most troublesome thing to define," said Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U.S. Court on Wednesday. A charge of vagrancy was brought against James M. Wiggin, an American seaman from the str. West Niger. Mr. H. D. Rodger, acting U. S. Attorney, prosecuted and Mr. Elijah Anthony defended. The defendant had been paid off at Tsingtao, although his contract called for passage home. He lost his money and reached Shanghai destitute and without employment. The U. S. Shipping Office, pending the time when they could send him back to America, furnished him with boarding and lodging at the Hanbury Institute. Two police constables said they heard him beg for money and Mr. Fernandez had seen him drinking.

Mr. Rodger argued that these facts constituted vagrancy, but the Judge held that the defendant, being a ward of the Government, as represented by the Consular office, was in a position analogous to that of the child of a wealthy father, supplied by his parents with food and lodging, but begging on the streets for spending money. "Obviously," said the Judge, "this child could not be adjudged a vagrant, nor can I term the defendant such."

After warning the defendant that if he should come into Court again when the protection of the Consulate was withdrawn, the Court would take a very different position, the Judge dismissed the charge.

Frank R. Stayshal, another American seaman, was similarly charged and P. C. Montgomery said that the defendant accosted two American seamen on Broadway on July 10, and asked for 20 cents.

Mr. Charles I. Graham, in charge of the U. S. Shipping Office, stated that the defendant had been offered passage back to America, but had refused to accept it, so that the Consulate would do nothing further for him.

The Judge said that since the defendant did not seem able to take care of himself it was the Court's duty to look after him for his own good. He was sentenced to three months and 10 days' confinement in Bilibid Prison, beginning the same day and allowing the last 30 days to be served on the vessel returning the prisoner to the United States.

A RIVER MYSTERY

Removal of Ewo Launch to Search for Opium? Foreigners on Board

Two Chinese appeared at the Mixed Court last Friday charged with conspiracy in connexion with the mysterious removal of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's motor cruiser from Ewo Jetty on July 31, at 4 a.m.

Mr. G. H. Wright (prosecuting) said that as far as he could ascertain, prisoners together with two foreigners had gone to the jetty, removed the vessel, and proceeded in her up Soochow Creek. In his opinion, the party were looking for smuggled opium, for when they were discovered by the River Police, they were searching a creek boat laden with melons. Mr. Wright, with whom Supt. Woodfield appeared, applied for a remand, which was opposed by Mr. S. Moss, representing the laodah, an employee of Mr. W. McBain.

In reply to the Assessor, (Mr. Whitamore), Mr. Wright confessed that he did not know under what article of the Chinese Code accused were being prosecuted. He could not find any precise article that would cover the alleged offence, and therefore asked leave to alter the charge to one of theft of the gasoline. The vessel had been returned all right.

Mr. Moss moved that the case be dismissed.

Describing the case as presenting peculiar out-of-the-ordinary circumstances, the Assessor said he would adjourn the matter until Monday. The accused men were accordingly remanded on bail, the prosecuting solicitor intimating that he would now prefer a charge of larceny against them.

OPIUM AND CRIME IN SHANGHAI

Why Not Legalize Trade That Is Carried on all over China? British Assessor's View

In passing sentence of a year's imprisonment at the Mixed Court last Fridayy on a Chinese accused of bribing a constable in connexion with an opium deal, Mr. Martin (British Assessor) expressed the opinion that in view of the widespread illegal cultivation of the poppy all over China it would be a blessing to the Settlement if its sale could be controlled here. Otherwise the illicit traffic would continue and crime increase.

"This is a very curious case, indeed," commented the Assessor, "and indicates many strange phases of an illegal trade. We have but the word of the constable as against that of accused, and the Court is inclined to the view that the officer is right. It seems strange that accused should have so many friends, as he says, who are willing to engage a lawyer in his defence, but not one of them will appear in court to give evidence as to his good character.

"We cannot accept the contention of counsel for accused (Mr. W. S. Fleming) that to be a bribe, money must be passed over for a given purpose (evidence had not proved a crime at the moment), a bribe may be paid in anticipation of future usefulness.

"This hearing in no small way shows that illegal traffic in opium is responsible for a variety of crimes arising from attempts to deal and barter in it. Officers have a difficult time in arresting malefactors because of the magnitude of operations. It would be a blessing to the Settlement, indeed, considering the immensity of growth of poppy in all parts of China, where illegal though it is, law and order sanction its cultivation, if the authorities in Shanghai controlled its sale and disposal of licences."

Examined by Mr. Maitland (Police Prosecuor) Det.-Sgt. Forkin stated that a Chinese constable, upon entering the compound of the Central Station was stopped by accused, who offered him $2. On a previous occasion, about a month ago, he had offered him a similar bribe, and upon reporting to his superiors, was told on the next occasion to arrest the man. The prisoner told the police a variety of tales, as to his residences, his connexion with opium trafficking and his many trips to and from Shanghai.

POOR DOG TRAY

Blindness no Exemption from Licence Fee

In H. M. Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. B. P. Lalcaca was summoned for having failed to take out a licence for his dog. He informed Mr. G. W. King that he had been away and on returning to Shanghai found that the animal had gone almost blind. He therefore did not consider it necessary to take out a licence.

The Magistrate, observing that there could be no discount for blindness, fined defendant $3.

There was a similar summons against Mrs. H. Brown, who, it was stated, was summonded on Saturday and took out a licence on Monday. Defendant, who was under a misapprehension as to the period covered by the licence, was fined $2.

THE earthquake murderers have all escaped, receiving only the farcical punishment of imprisonment with stay of execution of sentence. But if life is not sacred, property, at least is. The looters, who put in the plea that they were taking things necessary for the preservation of life in a community where order no longer functioned, received sentences as farcical as those of the murders, but the procurator has appealed against them, and the case will go before the Tokyo Court to see whether real punishment can be obtained.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE UP-TO-DATE

Unfounded Allegations of Torture Against Police: "Electric Shocks"

At their trial at the Mixed Court on Thursday, four armed ruffians, one of whom was convicted of shooting and killing Chinese P.C. 770 in the Nanking Road robbery on June 30, complained that they had been subjected to electric shocks to wring from them confessions. All four were found guilty and ordered to be sent to the Arsenal to be shot.

Chinese detective officers, said one of the prisoners, had taken them to a room in the police-station and applied the current to their bodies. When a foreigner came in the detectives immediately hid the apparatus under the stairs.

Mr. Whitamore (who sat with Magistrate Sun)—You are afraid of being punished by electricity. What about the death penalty which you must undergo?

"If I am shot the pain will be all over immediately, but torture is enduring," replied the accused man.

Turning to Supt. Vaughan, the Assessor asked why it was that all armed robbers now brought before the court told these stories of torture by the police.

The Superintendent replied that such allegations were unfounded. The Chinese staff had no access to prisoners and could not interrogate them unless in the presence of a foreign police officer.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Assessor paid a high tribute to what he described as the sterling work of the police in running down a dangerous gang. He also was gratified to find that so many Chinese witnesses had come forward to aid in identifying the criminals. Such co-operation between the police and the native populace was to be commended.

A DANGEROUS GANG

Resuming the trial on charges of armed robbery preferred against six men and a woman, at the Mixed Court, Mr. Whitamore (British Assessor) and Magistrate Loh on Wednesday heard evidence with reference to the shooting and murder of C.P.C. 770, who on the night of June 30, while unarmed, pursued the alleged leader and most desperate member of the gang. It was stated that after a robbery at 141 Nanking Road, a shop assistant gave the alarm to C.P.C. 1103, who called upon the robber to halt. Instead, the robber turned and opened fire just as witness was loading his carbine. Two bullets took effect, one in the right forearm and the other in the left shoulder. While prone on the ground he blew his whistle and saw his fellow officer fall mortally wounded.

Four of the prisoners admitted having participated in the robberies marked against them. Woo Chingsun, according to the police, has a lengthy record and was brought to the Mixed Court for trial after he had been sent to the Arsenal, having been convicted in the French Mixed Court for armed robberies in the Concession. He was identified as being one of the gang who shot at a search party, six weeks ago, in the Western district, when Mr. Springfield shot one of the gang and the police accounted for three and later arrested two more.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE Kuangtung High Court of Justice at Canton, which is supposed to have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases on appeal from the provincial courts below, has now to reduce its personal and staff for lack of financial support from the Canton Government. For a long time this court has existed only on fees collected from the litigants and fines imposed. Since Dr. Sun Yatsen has lost all but about 19 of the 96 districts in Kuangtung, and Gen. Chen Chiung-ming has opened courts in territory he controls, the Kuangtung High Court now has but little to do. There are some 760 cases on its calendar awaiting trial still, but either one or both of the parties to the suit are residents of districts outside the present Canton *régime* and a call for a hearing is impossible.

THEFT ON PRESIDENT JACKSON

Three Men Charged at Mixed Court: Disappearance of G. $25,000

Further action was taken at the Mixed Court on Monday after when the River Police under Superintendent Woodfield began the prosecution against three accused, charged with stealing G.$25,000 from a cabin on the str. President Jackson between July 23 and 25 while the ship was *en route* to Shanghai from Kobe. It will be recalled that complainant had left the money in a bag in his cabin, but later, upon returning, noted that it was gone. Accused were arrested when the ship reached Shanghai.

Criminal proceedings were at first undertaken by the S.M.P., Hongkew, but it was later decided that, as the offence had been committed not on land, the River Police were the proper authorities to act, and, accordingly, Superintendent Woodfield took up the matter. Mr. Whitamore (British Assessor) and Magistrate Li ruled that second accused, who thought he could get the money back in Hongkong should be released under cash bond, and be allowed to journey south and make the attempt. The others were remanded in custody until the results of the mission of the messenger could be ascertained.

A claim for $300 due on a promissory note was made at H.M. Supreme Court on Wednesday by Hazara Singh against Gaya Din. Defendant admitted the debt and told the Registrar (Mr. G. W. King) that he had no money to pay, having just come out of a law suit which cost him $400. He offered $10 a month, but plaintiff insisted on demanding $15, and in the end the Registrar said he would make no order beyond giving judgment for plaintiff.

SUGGESTING that defendant, Mr. Russell B. S. Chen, might have been colour blind when he drove his motor-car past the traffic signals on the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads, Mr. N. E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner, on Saturday morning imposed a fine of G.$2, but, as is the usual custom now in the American Court, remitted the costs. Defendant maintained that the sun was shining upon the lights in such a manner as to obscure the effect, and in furtherance of his case, stated that constables on duty at that point made no effort to stop him. Mr. Lurton paid the traffic department of the police a high compliment in their endeavours to regulate the worst traffic in the world and though admitting that there was a variety of stop signals in Nanking Road, asserted that the alternating red and green lights at the intersection of Kiangse and Nanking Roads were very good and he personally had never had any difficulty in distinguishing colours. Mr. W. A. Adams was also fined $2 for traffic violations (signal) in Kiangse Road. Defendant, pleading guilty, saved the Court and attendants much time.

A NOVEL fraud was alleged to have been committed by a Chinese carrying on business in North Chengtu Road who was brought before the Mixed Court on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence of Inspr. Quayle that defendant started a coupon selling enterprise, the agents for which were promised watches and other valuable prizes. An agent purchased a book of five coupons for 20 cents, which coupons he was to sell to five people at $1 per coupon. Upon handing this sum to defendant, the seller was entitled to a prize, while purchasers of the coupons would then each obtain a book, sell the coupons and in their turn claim prizes. Investigating the matter further, the police found that the prizes had been purchased for about Tls. 20 per dozen. A complaining witness, asked why he reported the matter to the police, said because the prizes were not up to the value offered in advertisements in the Chinese press. The prize which he received was a pair of brass not gold-rimmed spectacles, and of Japanese make. Defendant was cautioned and told not to publish spurious advertisements.

"ENTHUSIASM"

MANY SMOKERS "LIGHT UP" FROM FORCE OF HABIT.—THEY SMOKE WITH MORE OR LESS ENJOYMENT AS A MATTER OF COURSE. ~ ~ ~ ~

WITH THE "Three Castles" SMOKER IT IS DIFFERENT.—

HE IS AN ENTHUSIAST!

Three Castles
Cigarettes

MADE IN ENGLAND

A-82

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

CORRESPONDENCE

A CLOUD OF BEETLES

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—May I be permitted to venture the following information in reply to Mr. A. L. Hall's query under the above heading. If Mr. Sowerby were in Shanghai he certainly would be the best authority to reply, but as you state in your footnote to the above letter that he is not, I take the liberty to do this.

The sudden appearance of large clouds of insects at certain times is one of the unsolved phenomenons of animal life. I think a possible explanation is that myriads of pupae, deposited in some dumps of decaying vegetable matter or other refuse—in the present case I suggest the Pootung shore, Nantao, or the dumps along Soochow creek—and which have been in a dormant but ripe state for some time, possibly months, simultaneously break open owing to some external occurrence, thus bringing about the appearance of large clouds of insects. An event which would cause this breaking of the pupae, naturally would have to be a general one, affecting extensive surfaces. The only event imaginable is therefore a change in the atmospheric pressure and it would be interesting to find out whether a few hours before the appearance of the insects—they need a few hours to stretch and harden their wings—an atmospheric depression has taken place in and around Shanghai. The records of the Siccawei Observatory should afford the necessary details. The beetles, according to Mr. A. L. Hall's letter appeared at about 11 to 11.30 on August 5; the depression therefore should have occurred at about 8 or 9 a.m. on the same day.

As to the beetles sent to you by Mr. A. L. Hall they are very difficult to classify from the incomplete description furnished in his letter to you. The first one (distinctive antennae) may be Carpophilus Hemipteris, a small beetle belonging to the family of Nitidulidae, which is fairly common all over Europe and Asia, although its time of flight is usually a little later in the year. The second (antennae drawn in under the body, tiger-like stripes) may be some form of Silvanus, which beetle lives on fruits and drugs. The third specimen (green sheen to head) ought to be Lebia Chlorocephala, which exists in manifold variations in the district of Shanghai. The copper-coloured ones may be some form of Abax or Amara. The time of flight of all the last-mentioned beetles is about due now.

It is interesting to note that many beetles fly only a few days or hours every year, after which they entirely and utterly disappear. The Italian Melolonthide, Anthypna Carceli Lap. for instance was found in about 30 specimens in 1820, it was described by Laporte Comte de Castelnau in 1832 and from the time of its capture disappeared entirely until nearly a century later, in 1904, when it was found again in great numbers. After that it was discovered that this beetle only flies a few hours every year and since then it is caught regularly every year. The Shanghai district abounds in rare specimens of beetles and insects in size under an eighth of an inch and it is specially to those that the energy of a collector should be drawn. These tiny insects have been but little explored in China until now, as the attention of the average collector confines itself to specimens over that size. There are many absolutely new families to be found—I have found the very rare Astemis Bicolor Sharp, which only exists in two specimens in the British Museum until now, on the Huangpu foreshore in Yangtszepoo district and many other non-classified families which are being described at present at Home—and the naturalist who is desirous of making a name for himself has ample scope to fulfil his ambition. We have until now hardly penetrated into the edges of this vast field of unknown insect life.

Another interesting phenomenon in animal life in Shanghai which is connected with the rapid growth of our model settlement is the fact that during the last score of years a perceptible change of animals in and around Shanghai has taken place. From being the abode of plain-loving animals, Shanghai has become gradually the home of rock-loving creatures, such as hawks, rock-eagles, etc. The impression our fine roads and buildings make on animals in general are those of canons and high rocks perforated with hoes. . . . specially since Don Quixote and Sancho Pansa have appeared in our midst in the shape of the "North-China Daily News" Building and the Chartered Bank.

I am, etc.,
E. M. Berthel.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I beg to thank you for your very kind letter of to-day and I have received the originals of the beetles mentioned in Mr. A. L. Hall's letter to you of August 6.

I have to revise the classification contained in my letter to you of August 8, which was mostly guesswork and based on the supposition that each one of the beetles was different from the other. The three beetles sent to me belong all to one kind and their name is Phylloperta Horticola Linné, family Scarabæidae, genus Phylloperta Kirby. They are two females—one of which is gravid, hence the tiger-like, black and white stripes on the abdomen—and one male. These beetles are found in Middle and Southern Europe, the Caucasus, East Siberia and Mongolia. Their appearance in China is of a recent date. They live on rose-leaves and various shrubs and fly at noon-time in July and August. Their description is about the following: Size one quarter to three-eighths of an inch; shape oval; head shield (clypeus, Epistom) round in front; upper side of head, Prothorax (Pronotum) and triangular shield (Scutellum) ordinarily greenish black, sometimes light or dark green, blue-green, also blue-black; legs somewhat long and weak, black and shiny; wing-case (elytra) mostly reddish yellow-brown (coppery), fluted and punctured irregularly; abdomen black and slightly protruding from under the wing-case; small knee-shaped antennae with clavae at end; body of beetle slightly broader than Prothorax.

A rare aberratio coloris (variation in colour), the Phylloperta Perrisi Muls, exists in these parts and in Southern Mongolia. It is the same beetle only the head shield, the edges of the Prothorax, the scutellum and often the legs are of yellow brownish colour.

As the three beetles have been damaged a good deal I should like to add a few words how best to kill insects for collecting purposes. Fill a small glass bottle half full with fine sawdust. Sprinkle two or three drops of acetic aether on sawdust, taking care that the sawdust is not wet all through. Cork the bottle well with a ground glass stopper. Into this bottle the beetle is dropped and the slower it dies the more elastic the various parts of the insect will remain after death. There is no cruelty connected with this manner of killing an insect, as a sort of intoxication lulls its senses as soon as the fumes of acetic aether begin to pervade its pores. At home the insect, or insects are removed from the bottle and packed as tightly as possible in cotton. In this packing the insects may remain for years without the limbs getting too brittle. In order to prepare the insects for needling and description it is necessary only to soak the cotton with the insects in tepid water, when they will become elastic and manageable again.

I am, etc.,
E. M. Berthel.

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1924.

MORE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent's ("Full of Wonder") inquiry as to the "Seven Wonders of the World," which appeared in your columns of July 4, I wish to remind "Full of Wonder" that if he would refer to his "Ancient History" should he happen to have one, he will find the Seven Wonders named as follows:—

Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

Also the Mediaeval Seven Wonders, are given as follows:—

Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

Modern "Seven Wonders" are:—

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone (also new wireless).
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
X-Rays.
Spectrum Analysis.

The poison gas used in the World War is accounted a modern marvel.

I am, etc.,
P. H. V.

Hankow, Aug. 8, 1924.

THE PRIMACY OF PETER

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Before this correspondence is closed may I be allowed to point out to "Paul," "Branabas," and John" That the "Kingdom of Heaven" and "the Church of God" are not one and the same, and that these terms are not synonymous.

"The Kingdom of Heaven" is the Millennial Kingdom of Christ on earth and is always spoken of in relation to the "Son of Man." "The Kingdom of Heaven" is the subject of the old testament, and the four gospels and the Acts of the Apostles continue the theme and describe the presentation of the King and the Kingdom, and the rejection of both. According to Acts XV. 13-18 this Kingdom will come "after God has visited the nations to take out of them a people for His name. The preaching of the "Gospel of the Kingdom" has been suspended for nearly two thousand years while the Gospel of the Grace of God is proclaimed.

There are parables of the Kingdom but never parables of the Church, Keys of the Kingdom but never Keys of the Church, The word Kingdom implies a reigning King but we do not read of the King of the Church.

While our Lord was on earth "the Church of God" which is the "Body of Christ," as we understand it in this age, was still a secret with God since the world began (Romans XVI. 25) "In other ages was not made known to the sons of men" (Ephesians 3-5) "That from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God (Eph. 3-9) "That it hath been hid from ages and from generations but is now made manifest to the saints (Colossians 1-26).

The Church is not the subject of the old testment nor is it to be found there in type or in figure. It is not the subject of the four gospels, but is the subject of a new revelation by Apostle Paul which he calls "my gospel" (Romans 16, 25-26) and of which he writes, "I have laid the foundation" (1 Cor, 3, 10) "*For other Foundation can no man lay than that which is laid which is Jesus Christ*" (1 Cor. 3, 11).

"Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners but "fellow citizens with the Saints and of the Household of God and "are built upon the foundation of the *Apostles and prophets, Jesus "Christ, Himself, being the Chief Corner Stone*," in whom all the "building fitly framed together growth into an Holy Temple in the "Lord" (Eph. 2, 19-21).

Ephesians 4, 11 shows that the Apostles and prophets mentioned here, are not the old testament prophets nor the twelve apostles who accompanied our Lord when on earth, but were appointed after "He ascended" "And he gave some Apostles and some prophets and some evangelists and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry for the edifying of the Body of Christ" Eph. 4, 11-12). There is no mention here or in any of Paul's epistles that he gave some priests and some clergy or that the members of the Church were ever called sheep. As Paul does not acknowledge Peter or any of the twelve as co-workers with him the following are a few of the names of the Church Apostles and Prophets taken from his epistles viz: —

Barnabas (Acts 15, 14: Galatians 2,9)
Timothy and Sylvanus (1 Thess. 1,1: 2 Thess 1,1)
Andronicus and Junia (Romans 16,7)
Epaphroditus (Phil. 2,25) Revised version margin,
Epaphras (Colossians 1,7)
Philemon and Timothy and other un-named Brethren
} 2 Corinthians 8,23.

Except for two small Epistles, addressed to strangers scattered abroad dealing with the Kingdom aspect of truth and which should have been placed after Mark's Gospel, Peter disappears from scripture with the 15th. Chapter of the Acts and from that point Paul fills the scene and each of the thirteen Epistles which follow begins with his name. These thirteen Epistles form a body of truth written especially for the Church in this age and this cannot be said of any other portion of scripture.

If Peter was, or is, the rock on which the Church is built it is certainly strange that Paul "withstood him to the face," repudiated him and ruled him out. (Read Galatians 3).

Paul does not quote anything in his epistles that the twelve wrote or taught and he only quotes about four sayings of our Lord when he was on earth. He does not contradict anything they taught but he brings in an entirely new revelation. Paul is God's revealer of the age that now is and he never mentions the "Kingdom of Heaven."

I am, etc.,
"Initiated."

Shanghai, August 7, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A new correspondent "Initiated" has now joined the fray with an avalanche of quotations and assertions; to answer the whole of which in detail would lead to endless and futile discussion; futile in so far that people who write letters of that type are usually entirely deaf to arguments, however irrefutable they may be, as long as they run counter to their preconceived ideas; ideas which are mostly based upon their own personal infallible judgement.

The reply will therefore be limited to some remarks about the Kingdom of Heaven and otherwise to generalities. "The Kingdom of God" (Heaven) means the ruling of God in our hearts; it means those principles which separate us off from the kingdom of the world and the Devil; it means the benign sway of grace; it means the Church as that Divine Institution whereby we may make sure of attaining the spirit of Christ and so win that ultimate Kingdom of God where He reigns without end in "the holy city, the New Jerusalem, coming down out of Heaven from God" Apoc. XXI 2."

"Initiated," "Barnabas," and "John" instead of taking the Gospels' words at their plain meaning treat the texts given in support of the Catholic Church's belief in St. Peter's primacy as if they were obscure and ambiguous sayings which it has required the combined wisdom of generations of theologians to unravel.

To anyone, whose judgment has not been distorted by quibbling and hairsplitting, the meaning of the texts mentioned must be clear enough.

These three good Christians treat the Gospels as if they were supplementary to St. Paul's Epistles whereas, on the contrary, the Epistles are supplements to the Gospels. They read the Bible backwards.

The only logical meaning derivable from "Barnabas," "John" and "Initiated's" letters is this, that Our Lord made an awful mistake in selecting St. Peter as His Vicar on earth, for St. Peter was a man wholly unsuitable for the job.

St. Paul says I Cor. II-16 "Who hath known the mind of the Lord that he may instruct Him?"

If Christ were capable of making mistakes, He could not be God, Who is Truth Itself and therefore necessarily infallible.

The Catholic Church always takes the positive stand of upholding the clear meaning of Our Lord's words in the Gospels; whereas the three Protestant gentlemen's position is the negative one of trying to explain away such sayings of Our Lord as do not meet with their approval; and to this end they misuse St. Paul.

It may not be inopportune to end this letter with a final quotation II Peter III-15/16".....as also our most dear brother Paul, according to the wisdom given Him hath written to you: as also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are certain things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction.

I am etc.,
Paul.

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 1924.

Post-Scriptum: Perhaps the following references to Gospel texts may interest your readers: Matt. VII.24-27; XVI.18-19; XVIII.17; XXVIII.18-20; Luke X.16; XXII.32; John X.16; XIV.16-17 and 26; XVI.12-13; XX.21.23; XXI.15-17; Mark XVI.15-16.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The recent correspondence on the supremacy of Peter revealed once more why the Church fails to meet the need of the modern man, or, in fact, to interest him. On the occasion of a remark in a sermon published in your paper, "Paul," "John" and Barnabas" start again a controversy which was settled nearly 400 years ago, while another who claims to be "initiated" indulges in some hairsplitting about a supposed difference between the expressions "Kingdom of Heaven" and "Church of God."

While the exponents of the Christian religion pass their time with these mental gymnastics, the world is left without guidance on the most vital issues. People will listen to every quack who promises a postponement of death because the Church has not taught them to see the comparative unimportance of that event. In countless *séances* they try to catch a glimpse of the Unknown Beyond because the Church has nothing definite or convincing to say about the life to come. Millions worship the golden calf because they see even the followers of the true God cast coveting glances towards the glittering idol.

The most terrible example of a Church which has failed in its mission is found in Russia. The clergy there fed themselves instead of feeding their flocks; they were subservient to those in power and neglected their duty towards the common people. They left them as they found them; poor, ignorant, half-civilized brutes. If the Russian people so easily became a prey of devilish fiends and behaved like beasts, it is because their priests had failed to educate them into men.

The world war is another example on a gigantic scale. Many of the ministers of the gospel of peace became mere recruiting agents for the contending armies, while some even sank so low as to preach a gospel of Hate.

The task before the Church was never greater than it is now. Europe after the war is like a witches' cauldron. Tremendous forces are at work, and in some of the more backward countries they are played with by inexperienced men. In the East the old gods have died or are dying in consequence of the impact of the West. In Africa the black man has been taught to fight the white man in his own country with his own weapons.

To face problems of this magnitude, the representatives of the Christian religion ought to stop fighting for supremacy, whether it be Peter's or their own. They ought to forget feuds of the past in which no one is any longer interested. They ought to sink their differences before their common foe and unite to face their common task. They ought to come down—or up—to the level of the common man and talk his language. They ought no longer to be satisfied with a weekly discourse of stereotyped form and length, but use modern ways of propagating ideas, such as the press and the evening lecture. They ought—but what's the use? They won't do it.

I am, etc.,
Diogenes.

Shanghai, Aug. 9, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was far away from Shanghai when I read "Paul's" letter on this subject of date August 2. It will be a considerable time before my answer can reach you and for that reason I am tempted to let the controversy rest. But we are getting so near the heart of the matter that I feel impelled to write once more in the hope that "Paul" will get a glimmer of new light on this well discussed argument.

"Paul" now sees clearly that the text I quoted from 1st Cor., "Other foundation can no man lay than is laid which is Jesus Christ," categorically contradicts his assertion that Peter was the "Rock" on which Christ built His church. He asks "Does 'John' mean that Jesus deceived Peter?" Certainly not. Scripture is ever consonant with itself. What the Apostle Paul, inspired by the Holy Spirit, says in 1st Cor. does not in the least conflict with the promise made to Peter as recorded in Matthew's gospel. But it does irrefutably controvert "Paul's" explanation of what Christ said when He made that promise. There's the rub. "Paul's" exposition is contradicted not only by I Cor. III, 11, but by the whole trend of the New Testament.

"Paul" involves himself in another contradiction. He says "Peter alone was given the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." We are to infer that Peter gave the keys to his successors with a whole train of ever widening unproved and unproveable assumptions. Let us turn again to the New Testament. This time the last book of the canon and the final word of Christ to His church, Rev. I. 18., "And he (Jesus) said, 'I am he that liveth and was dead and, behold, I am alive for ever more, Amen, and have the keys of hell and of death." And Rev. III. 7. "These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath of the key of David, he that openeth and no man shutteth and shutteth and no man openeth." Surely these passages show that Jesus never abdicated His divine right in favour of Peter or anyone else. He has the key. He openeth and He shutteth.

"Paul" continues, "Peter alone was told to feed Christ's lambs (the laithy) and Christ's sheep (the clergy)." This is simply puerile. Where does "Paul" get his authority for calling the lambs "laithy" and the sheep "clergy?" Not from the New Testament. The words laity and clergy do not occur there. The division of the church into clergy and laithy was unknown in New Testament times. Jesus Himself was according to the flesh, a layman, so were Peter and Paul and James and John. Not one of the "clergy" of Christ's day was called to the apostleship. Let "Paul" read his favourite apostle Peter's letter written, not to "the clergy" but "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, etc." and he will see that he (Peter) tells these common people; (I. Peter II. 9. "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood." The laity. the people, were the only priesthood that existed according to Peter.

"Paul" vitiates his argument by always importing into it something not to be found in the holy Scriptures. The religion of the New Tesament is the religion of the common man. It is like the free air and sunshine of the mountain top. "Paul's" interpretations smell of musty cathedrals with their dim lights, their sputtering candles and clouds of incense, Come out into the sunshine "Paul."

I am, etc.,
JOHN.

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 1924.

CHINA MACHINE MADE TEAS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent in the to-day's issue of your paper is incorrect when he states "until 18 months ago no attempts had been made to manufacture tea by factory methods." The firm to which the writer belongs built a tea factory in the late nineties, at Pehling near Foochow. This factory was equipped with the most up to-date tea-making machines imported from England, and the writer himself inspected the building and machinery in 1902.

China Teas made by machinery generally speaking show an improved appearance but the process they go through extracts most of their flavour and they become no better than the inferior grades of India, Ceylon and Java.

I am, etc.,
CHAZEE.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1924.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I would be extremely obliged to you, if you would be good enough to publish the following in your esteemed paper:

I heartily agree with the opinions expressed in a letter signed New Views for Old (Shanghailander). And I heartily disagree with the views expressed by your correspondent, who signs herself "A Lover of Russia." We, however, all know now that you are anti-Bolshevik. That is your business. I am not going to convert you. I belong to no political party. To me politicians are the worst humbugs living whether Tory, Liberal, Socialist, Socialist-Revolutionary or Communists.

But you have of late expressed the fervent hope, that the Whites will some day come back into their own again. That is where you and I disagree. To my mind, Sir, you are what the Englishman would call a very decent chap. That being so how on earth can you wish that the Whites should come back? Do you realize, what that would mean? It would mean several years of untold sufferings for the Russian people and, God knows, they have suffered enough as it is. The minute the Whites get back, there will (according to their own words) be wholesale murder. The "White Terror" of Finland would be repeated. And that was according to eyewitnesses far more bloody and cruel than any Red Terror. Only enemies of Russia, unscrupulous politicians, could wish for that.

Your leading articles on the Russian situation prove that you are being influenced. When Russia kicked out her Emperor, the Government which followed was n.g. Kerensky came next. Tory papers blamed him for being too weak. He failed to adopt the Lenin tactics. The Bolsheviks came on the scene and ever since they have for good or for evil (this is a matter of opinion) been the Masters, and in spite of foreign intervention and the most abominable newspaper propaganda they have managed ever since to remain in power.

I can assure you that had they not had back-bone they would not have been able to carry on. I can further assure you, that had they not had the Russian people behind them, they would have failed long ago.

You call it the mysteries of Russian nature. Yes, that is the only feasible explanation you can find. But if you would leave your editorial chair and go to Russia you would find that all the Russians (outside a few die-hards) would tell you "out of two evils Tsarism and Bolshevism, we choose the latter."

Many readers of your paper are as my friend Mr. Gordius Nielsen said, "stupid fellows." They think that whatever the old Lady on the Bund has to say is the Gospel Truth. Thank God, that is not so.

You can throw at me now, that in spite of the British recognition of Russia, British trade with Russia is not improving. Perhaps. But do you expect anything different when 99 per cent. of our papers are continually abusing the present Russian Government?

I have lived so long in this sinful world, that I know, that had the Bolsheviks agreed to pay the debts of the Tsaristic Government not a soul, including Lord Curzon or the Editor of the London "Times," would have cared a tinker's cuss about internal affairs in Russia.

When the world settles down and impartial history is written some of your readers will have a fit when they read of all the dirty intrigues played against Russian statesmen over Mammon.

A "Lover of Russia," who is also pro-White, says that the King of England (God bless Him) must have been feeling very bad when he had to receive the men who killed his cousin. As far as I know none of these gentlemen were accused of that crime. If my brother had been killed by the Germans during the war that would not have prevented me shaking hands with Germans when the war was over. My dear lady friend is going a bit too far there and writing in contravention of your leader on the question of "Hate" re our late enemies.

There is another point I wish to bring up. That is, you often shake your tired head when thinking of the Russian refugee problem. At the same time you do all you can to prevent those fellows from going back to Russia. The Bolsheviks may have something to say to the White Leaders but not to the men. I think it is nothing short of a crime on your part to prevent those poor wretches from going back. It is not fair to the Shanghailanders either that you should encourage them to remain here.

You do not need to worry about their leaders. They are in most cases well off. They are as your correspondent at Home so vividly described it "simply waiting to get back into their own again and are considering that their stay abroad is simply a rather prolonged holiday."

When considering the Russian problem do not be one-sided. There are I am sure many decent Russians, who have been very badly treated. That however happens in every Revolution.

But amongst the Russian *émigrés* there are also a vast number of useless, spineless, idle rich, whom Russia can well do without. They managed to run away in time and as the most of them belong to the German-Russian-Nobility, why worry about them? In capitalistic newspapers you often read about Countess Asparguski having to wash plates for a living. Why not? But these papers consider it dreadful. None of them however seem to remember the crimes committed under the Tsaristic Rule. Most forget the horrors of S.S. Peter and Paul, the infamous fortress in Petrograd and the horrors of the deportations to Siberia. You say the Bolshies are a minority.

So were the Tsarists and a still greater minority.

Under their benign rule the Russian people (the masses) were purposely kept in serfdom and ignorance. The Bolsheviks have not accomplished wonders yet. Still considering what they have had to put up with they have done well.

Russian ex-officials including officers would have rendered greater services to their country had they remained in Russia, like General Brussiloff and others did, instead of fighting on the side of alien armies against their own kith and kin. An Englishman of the right kidney stands up for "fair play," and I wonder what the average Englishman would say, if thousands of Englishmen would join the Germans in fighting England simply because the Ramsay-Macdonald Government might start new departures?

Roger Casement was hanged and in my eyes his crime was pardonable compared with the Russians who fought against Russia. Casement was chiefly blamed because he fought against Britain when she was fighting a life-and-death fight with the Germans. But the White Russians fought, when the war was over. Before closing let me assure you Sir, that I do not know one single Bolshevik. I have hundreds of friends amongst the White Russians, and they can testify to the fact, that the views I have expressed here, I have communicated to them time after time. I have said: Go back. Russia is yours. She needs you all. And if you are loyal to those in power no harm will be done to you.

From a purely British point of view I should say "Hands off Russia." Our trade needs the Russian market and to gain that you must have the good-will of the Russian people, just like you must have the good will of the Chinese people, if you wish to trade with China. Neither China nor Russia enjoys pin-pricking or newspaper abuse. Surely we have enough to do at home with our own affairs. We do not need to attempt to draw the chestnuts from the Russian fire.

We should not think of Bolsheviks or Whites. Our actions should be guided by love for the Russian People. That would be appreciated and would lead to mutually beneficent results. In my recent article on Religion I finished up by saying that this sorely tried world does not need "threats of a hell full of brimstone and fire but love and "*comitas inter gentes*." The same applies in this case.

Do not use the columns of your paper for stirring up hatred amongst the various Russian factions.

If your esteemed paper could find the ways and means of bridging the gulf now separating those factions, you would earn the undying gratitude of the Russian people and

Yours very faithfully.,
J. C. E. RYE.

Chingkou, Aug. 2, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Rye's letter in your issue of 12th. instant hits many points which I, for one, think that your leading article in the same issue does not quite meet on the same ground.

Imprimis—your leaving of the editorial chair, etc., would discover that opinion would be that Bolshevism would receive a preferential vote over Tsarism. Here I think Mr. Rye has called for an unnecessary suspension of your present very efficient labour.

The evils which flourished under the Tsarist régime are notorious. They have been exposed by many writers and in such a manner as to allow of no doubt of their truthfulness in the main. This not by Russians alone but by absolutely independent British and American writers. I am rather uncertain of the name, but I think it was George Keenan who gave us some vivid pictures of political prisoners and their journeyings and exile in Siberia somewhere about 1890.

There are hundreds of other well attested proofs that the Tsarist Police Organization was the curse of Russia and—mark well please this statement—"The ruler of the Tsar."

The Bolshevik organization is, I believe, "out to rectify this" and therefore I am at one with Mr. Rye.

The only thing which at present is against them is the inaugural ceremony of massacre, repine and confiscation of personal property indulged in by Lenin & Co., and still not eliminate from Communist ideals.

Mr. Rye I happen to know is not *exactly* a poor man. Also he possessed among other things a sword and several handsome war medals. If he is as thorough-going a Communist as his letter would make us believe, why not "sell all these and give them to the poor?"

When Mr. Rye goes into "politics" I am with him. The seven horned beast (of the Apocalypse) is the politician—of every nationality—

Destroy politicians and you approach the millennium.

This perhaps, Sir, may be classed as a "new view"—but not for the "man in the street."

The great thing at the back of the whole business is—"What is to replace the order which you eliminate?"

"The Whites must not return!"

"The Bolsheviks need pay no debts.

"There is no need for anyone to pick chestnuts from the Russian fire," etc.

But who and what is going to put a huge country like Russia on her feet again and how?

With the rest of Mr. Rye's letter I am mostly in agreement.

I am, etc.,
A. L. HALL.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have been reading the correspondence in your columns dealing with conditions in Russia, and find that purely economical and political issues are discussed, and this does not give an idea of the real everyday conditions in which the average Russian lives.

Let us see what life is like, say in Vladivostok, since the Reds took the town, and started to enforce the Soviet policy there. Let us begin with the housing question. Suppose a man and his wife lived in a five-roomed apartment, they must now notify the "Living Quarters Commission" that they have three free rooms, since it is illegal for any person to occupy more than one room. In due time an agent from the "Living Quarters Commission" comes to inspect the rooms, and here is where a petty abuse is very often perpetrated, the L.Q.C. choosing the rooms he thinks are better, taking for instance the three middle rooms, and leaving the two rooms separated by them for the original occupier of the flat. Later these three rooms are perhaps occupied by a couple of dock labourers and their wives. The kitchen is shared by all, and therefore three different meals are in course of preparation on one stove in one kitchen at more or less the same time. There are three stocks of firewood and three stocks of food and three harassed women, generally not on speaking terms with one another, or I should say on very loud speaking terms with one another, and the gentle reader may easily figure for himself the illwill engendered, the humiliations for the better educated of them, the dread and the heart ache that come from this system. Generally also things are complicated by the presence of children.

A doctor of my acquaintance, married, and with a daughter of eight or 10 years of age, had a dock labourer and his wife foisted on him, and they chose their room so, that they had to pass through the young girl's room to get to it, and pass they did, and their friends and acquaintances also, at all hours of the day and night. This is not an isolated case, as hundreds could be cited, and indeed it could not be otherwise owing to the policy of the Government of grouping people of different social positions together, in order to make plotting impossible, by the very difference in the clay of the people thus thrown together. Thus far this has been very successful, and for this reason Government employees do not stay very long in any one town, but have to change their residence very often, that they may not have time to make friends in any locality.

Belonging to a Union

The average proletarian has to have a job to exist, and in Russia he cannot get a job unless he belongs to one of the numerous professional unions, which are Government institutions. To belong to a union one must make an application on a printed form, giving a detailed account of what he has done and where he has been since 1917, also what his political opinions are and were, his religion if any, in short he must give in minutest detail not only what he has done but what he thinks.

Of course the average man, anxious to have a chance to support himself and family, has to paint himself red on the application sheet.

Let us suppose that he is successful and is admitted to the union and is lucky enough to be able to pay his dues, and by a further stretch of the imagination let us also suppose that in due time he lands a job.

After a certain time the heads of his particular union decide that it is time to call the membership, to proceed to what is called in Russian a "chistka" literally a "cleaning." Having decided this a general meeting of all the members is called in some theatre or hall, which is requisitioned for the purpose, and on the appointed day the officials of the union occupy the stage whilst the common public are seated anywhere they can. The President opens the proceedings by enlightening the assembly that complaints have reached them that many members of the union are lukewarm in their sympathies for the Soviet and such people having no place in the union they should be expelled.

After the little speech by the President the Secretary stands up, and begins reading the list of membership, inquiring after every name whether anybody knows of anything against this man. A few names are read off thus without anybody commenting, and then comes the name of, say, Gavril Vassilievich Bashmakoff. As soon as this name is called, an individual gets up and announces that this same Bashmakoff, as he calls himself, in 1918, at a workman's meeting voted against a strike, for mysterious reasons best known to himself. The unfortunate Bashmakoff is called upon to justify himself, which he tries to do by stating that his wife had been ill and he could not afford to strike, further that he has at present a fairly good job, that his accuser is anxious to get. The fact of the vote against the strike some years previously is, however, established beyond doubt. The President then gets up and announces that Bashmakoff is an enemy of the Soviet and therefore not worthy of belonging to the union, which can only harbour real proletarians, who ought always be ready to sacrifice themselves in the fight against Capitalism and Imperialism; he will, however, put the matter of the expulsion of Bashmakoff to the vote, adding that anybody voting for him is also evidently a silent

sympathizer of the Imperialists, but one with whom the union is ready and able to deal.

The secretary then gets up and announces that the matter of Bashmakoff's expulsion from the union is put to the vote and therefore anybody who is not in sympathy with the motion or objects to it should stand up. As there are several members of the Secret Political Police in plain view not a soul stirs, and the Secretary then triumphantly declares that Bashmakoff's expulsion from the union is approved by unanimous vote, and proceeds to read out the names of the other unfortunates.

An Addition to Spy System

Other organizations worthy of note in this proletarian paradise are the Young Peoples Communistic Association. Here amongst other things they have courses in political education to supplement the school courses, and the organization itself is a formidable factor in the spying system. The girls and boys are taught that science has demonstrated the non-existence of God, and that religion was invented by the upper classes to keep the lower classes in subjection morally as well as physically. "Religion is an opiate for the people" is the slogan, and it can be seen everywhere. They are then encouraged to spy upon their elders everywhere and upon every occasion. It is inculcated to them that their first duty is to the State, and that the ultimate happiness of mankind s more important than anybody's private feelings, and that to shield anybody and not report things or words inimical to the State is treachery of the basest kind. Examples from history of people sacrificing their dear ones for the good of mankind are quoted. The result is that the children begin to remark what their parents and their relations and friends say in the bosom of their family and often report to headquarters anything which they may think suspicious, and feel like little heroes about it. One must therefore keep an unfailing watch on one's tongue, lest the children seated at the dinner table or preparing their lessons for school in the corner should hear and report.

What the next generation in Russia will be like is beyond my feeble imagination.

The wholesale murder of political offenders is perhaps not indulged in at present, but systematic intimidation has been substituted, and is extraordinarily effective.

I could write a great deal more of how the demonstrations in which tens of thousands of people take part with apparent enthusiasm, are organized, of how the presence of the people is enforced, the cheers are by command, the enthusiasm a sham, of the influence of the secret political police in the private life of the average man and so on, but this letter is already too long and perhaps not interesting, so with apologies I will conclude.

I am, etc.,

VIDI.

Shanghai, July 24, 1924.

THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE FOREIGNER

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I read with much regret the article in your news columns, published on the 4th instant, entitled "Anti-Foreign Move in the Y.M.C.A."

First of all, as a secretary of the Association who knows its work well, I wish to state that the Association is based entirely on the Christian principles of love and service. In carrying its message to the people, it has no bias based on national or racial prejudices. On the contrary, the Association has, among its important activities, the promotion of world brotherhood and universal goodwill. It stands for justice and righteousness in all human relationships, no matter whether China or other countries be concerned.

Further the Y.M.C.A. of China is an integral part of the Y.M.C.A. movement in the whole world and we have as much interest in the development of the young manhood of other countries, where there are sister movements, as these latter have in the development of China's young manhood. The China movement, as an active member of the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s, subscribes annually considerable sums for the development of the latter's work in Europe and other parts of the world.

Moreover, the fact that we have nearly a hundred American and European colleagues in our staff of secretaries, working in the happiest of relationships with their Chinese fellow workers, would be more than enough to dispel any rumour of an anti-foreign move in our organization.

I am glad to note that the rest of your article contains no report to substantiate the implication of your title. I am rather inclined to think that you did not put down the title by design, but that you intended to call it "Anti-Opium Move in the Y.M.C.A." and through an error of some kind it was put down as "Anti-Foreign Move in the Y.M.C.A."

Unfortunately, however, the public may not have thought of this and would therefore have received a wrong impression. I shall be much obliged to you if you will make the necessary correction, if you have not already done so.

I am, etc.,

M. T. Tchou.

Kuling, Aug. 8, 1924.

***The paragraph in the report substantiating the title was as follows:—

With regard to the anti-Christian movement which seems to be developing among students, an official of the organization said that they would fight it with light, not heat. They would educate the people to realize the uselessness of anti-Christian and anti-foreign movements and the usefulness of working for the betterment of conditions in China. In this connexion, it might be expected that literature will be sent broadcast throughout the country.

We do not think Mr. Tchou can have been at the meeting in question. We had information, from a source not to be doubted, relating to the passage alluded to in the above quotation, showing that it caused grave disquiet to some of those present.—Ed.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Mr. Tchou was right when he said that the Chinese Y. M. C. A. is not anti-foreign and cannot be. The paragraph you referred to in order to substantiate your title makes no mention of any anti-foreign move *in* the Y. M. C. A. It is some of the students, who are said to be anti-foreign, not the Y. M. C. A. Nor are these students *in* the Y. M. C. A. The title would have been nearer the truth if it were "Some Students and the Anti-Foreign Move."

Move is the Y. M. C. A. so concerned? Because its Students Department is trying to do everything within its power to help the students even of the non-Christian schools to have a right start in life by giving them the right conception of things and conditions.

The Y. M. C. A. is very much concerned that an anti-foreign spirit might be aroused as the result of the "nationalization campaign" conducted by some of the students. The "Y" itself is certainly not anti-foreign. Nor do we see any "move" in that direction.

Thanking you for your space.

I am, etc.,

T. Y. Chang.

Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1924.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS FOR CHARITY

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In your issue dated the 7th there appears a letter from a Mr. John Recano, of London, in which he appeals for used postage stamps on behalf of the "Crusade of Rescue" Refugee.

I cannot find his name in Debrett, neither have I been able to discover it in the Hong List, but nevertheless Mr. John Recano may be a patriotic British subject although, to me, the name is reminiscent of my childhood's days when I was wont to purchase Hokey-Pokey at a penny a lump.

Mr. John Recano refers to the success of his original appeal through the London "Universe." What is this? A journal or a pub?

Does he mention the names of the charitable institutions benefited thereby and the amounts handed over to them? Does he work unaided or has he a committee composed of persons of standing?

He goes on to say that many charitable institutions are able to maintain open doors by the sale of "waste" of every description but why single out used postage stamps in especial? Why not a ship load of our evening papers? Mr. Recano expresses his anxious desire to gather in a second "million" for the "Crusade of Rescue." A second million of what? Stamps, coppers or quids?

In publishing appeals for the support of public charities a duty devolves upon you to previously satisfy yourself that the appeal is genuine. Have you any knowledge of Mr. John Recano, his previous successful appeal, the names of the institutions to which he paid over the proceeds, the names of the members of his committee (if any), the London "Universe," the "Crusade of Rescue," and have you seen a balance sheet or other financial statement in connexion with his appeal?

Does he dispose of the used postage stamps to paper mills by weight or does he very carefully sort them out in the hope of bagging a prize?

The present appeal may be perfectly above board for all I know to the contrary, but on the meagre and unsatisfactory information supplied I make no apology for asking questions.

If used postage stamps can be used by paper mills I would suggest that sales be made to local paper mills and the proceeds handed over to me to help to pay part of my next year's subscription to the "North-China Daily News." Charity begins at home.

I am, etc.,

Peeping Tom.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1924.

TAXATION OF PONIES

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—When you quote the number of ponies for which taxes were paid in 1923 as over 600, did you intend to represent this as the number of riding ponies for which taxes had been paid, or does this number include carriage ponies, both Chinese and foreign, brokers' trap ponies and all others outside livery stables? If carriage ponies are included in the 600 the number of riding ponies paying the tax cannot be very great. Again one would like to ask why the owners of riding ponies are allowed to evade paying taxes for their mounts. If the rest of the taxation were left to our individual will, to pay or not as we should choose, our revenue would soon be on a par with that of Peking.

I am, etc.,

G. E. P.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1924.

*We cannot answer the first part of the question, our information not going beyond the fact that 600 ponies were licensed. It is a Municipal regulation that all ponies in the Settlement shall be licensed. However, it is a common practice in all countries of the world to evade taxation if possible and in Shanghai it is very easy to evade paying a pony licence, for the simple reason that a tax collector could not very well take post on a riding road, compel a rider to come to a halt and establish the fact that he had a licence. Servants of the Council interested in racing use their knowledge of racing stables to ensure that tax-collectors call on every man who enters ponies for race meetings and it is fairly safe to say that racing men, who spend more money on their ponies than any others, are about the only ones who pay the fee. Obviously it is unfair, and as racing men are the ones who principally use the Avenue Foch riding track on which to walk their ponies out to the country, and as they are the men who pay most, it is equally unfair that such a very small privilege should be taken away from them, especially as no benefit could result to the public and the necessary expenditure would mean a waste of money and employment of plant badly needed elsewhere.—Ed.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—To settle an argument, would you be kind enough to inform me, whether it is possible to see the constellation known as "The Southern Cross," at any period of the year, from Shanghai.

I am, etc.,

Orang Gila.

Shanghai, Aug. 11, 1924

***We believe that at certain periods one or two of the stars can be seen, but we should be obliged to any reader for more definite information.—Ed.

THE CUSTOMS INCUBUS ON TRADE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It frequently happens that you devote two or three columns of your paper to reproducing trade reports emanating from the Commissioner of Customs at such places as for instance Wuhu, which reports convey, to the uninitiated, the impression that these are flourishing ports of trade in the way such ports are regarded in Europe or America. As a matter of fact the statistics are misleading. The bulk of the revenue returns collected at such places are merely likin levies under another name, that is to say they are taxes collected by the Peking Government through the medium of the Chinese Maritime Customs on Chinese goods and on produce passing from one port in China to another. That such ports are treaty ports and that the means of transit are steamers or other vessels of a foreign type is the reason the Customs and not the Peking (or Native Customs) authories collect these taxes.

Under treaty the import of foreign goods and/or export of goods abroad from such treaty ports is stipulated for on payment of the treaty tariff duties, but in order to provide for these privileges an expensive staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs is maintained at many of these places, entirely out of proportion to the value of the trade they are there to deal with and consequently their main efforts are directed to taxing Chinese trade *en route*.

When the inland waters of China were formally declared to be open to steam traffic (foreign and Chinese) it was thought by many officials as well as merchants—that this must of necessity mean that an amalgamation of the then existing schemes of taxing native goods in transit must follow, but the Maritime Customs who saw their revenue derived from this source in danger strenuously opposed the only logical interpretation of the concession obtained by the British Minister and up to to-day their efforts have been allowed to prevail. In no other country of the world is the internal or domestic trade subjected to such varying systems of taxation dependent on the medium employed to carry the trade in question. To explain—if a merchant wishes to ship some goods or produce from, say, Shanghai to Nanking, he has to select between several methods of transport all coming under different systems of taxation, and he is thus forced not only to consider which transporting medium gives him the cheapest price for carriage but also which system of taxation taxes him the least. That is to say, if by steamer, he pays Chinese Maritime Customs duties; if by railway, paying likin taxes; if by native junk, paying native boat likin; or if by boats up through the creeks paying—?

It was this state of things the opening of Inland Waters was intended to end and which it has been prevented from doing by the numerous official interests who fatten on the trade of China regardless of the real interests of the country. Not the least offender in this respect is the Chinese Maritime Customs.

A progressive Inspector General of Customs had it in his power from about 1900 onwards to seize on the opportunity given by the Inland Water Concession to free the internal trade of China from these vexatious levies, but the whole efforts of the Service have been on the contrary directed to cementing on the unfortunate public not only the levies then in force but adding others under the guise of taking over and controlling the various Native Custom houses. Whereas in the old days the Chinese public always had the option of "burning down" a Custom house or likin station when levies became unbearable, they are now faced with the iron band and resolute front of the Maritime Customs backed by the active support of the Powers' naval force.

From press reports it appears that the Chinese Chambers of Commerce are to have a meeting at Tsinanfu in September and one, if not the principal, subject for discussion is to be the coming Tariff Revision Conference. This interest on behalf of their national concerns is warmly to be commended, provided the Chinese delegates start out with the determination to remove internal taxation of goods in return for an agreed-on increase in the tariff on imports and, secondly, that they make provision for the proper spending of the revenue derived not only from any increase in the import taxation but from the total revenue.

Given that they assume these functions the coming Tariff Conference will then have a clear issue before them namely (a) Provision of Ports of Foreign Entry where vessels can enter direct from foreign countries, and discharge their imports and load exports and (b) abolition of all taxation on goods native or foreign carried coast or river in China. Any temporary loss in revenue will be more than made up in a few years by the greater flow of trade inwards and outwards resulting from the removal of these latter handicaps, this aspect of the question cannot be too strongly impressed on the delegates, who will be entrusted with the tariff revision provided for by the Washington Conference.

I am, etc.,

Free Trade.

Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1924.

THE CHINESE BUGLER

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In to-day's issue your Tsingtao correspondent has a most interesting and amusing description of things as they are there at present.

I have not been in Tsingtao since 1909, when, of course, under the Germans, everything, even the weather, was done so much better.

I am afraid, however, he is not a member of the R.S.P.C.A. or he would not object so much to the poor dogs vocally expressing their feelings that they also miss the good old German days. Can he not bring himself into the frame of mind that inspired one of our English poets to write that "twas sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark."

Then again regarding the free nightly concert offered by the Chinese Navy, he expresses himself very strongly. What is it that Shakespeare says (at least I think it was he) about "the man that hath not music in his soul?" I daresay Mr. Ganahal, whom I know, will go to a dance served by a double jazz orchestra, enjoy it thoroughly and cheerfully pay sweetly for it all, while the poor Chinese bugler is threatened with the execution ground for offering the same kind of music (?)

Which all the foregoing is only introductory to what I really want to say. Doomed to be tied up to the mooring buoys right off Kiangnan Arsenal and close to a Chinese gunboat I know all about the combination of a Chinese sailor or soldier with a bugle. Your correspondent has described it thoroughly, but if he had cussed it further he would'nt have gone far enough.

I have heard and read of the different refined Chinese tortures with disgust and horror but I question if any of them could be worse than this fiendish tootling.

They generally start in about 3 a.m. and carry on till about 6, pointing their diabolical instruments right at the ship. The same bugle call of five ascending notes two octaves, always flat, then after a pause the same five notes descending, flat and sharp,

Sometimes they or he realize he has'nt struck the right pitch and will have three or four tries at it before proceeding or going right back to the beginning again. Like the fellow in the boarding house wakened by the noise made by the arrival home of the boarder in the room right over him in the early hours and waiting to hear the drop of the "other" boot, we find the tension something awful.

As there are sometimes ten of these bugles, not playing in unison (?) but independently and as each of the ten starts on a different pitch some idea may be formed of what the result is.

The dogs we also have on the Pootung side, but they are nothing to this infernal tootling, which bids fair to drive some of us mad. I inquired in Shanghai what it would likely cost me to let loose on the bunch some morning with a Winchester and was told it would be about $60 Mex. per head. Is this correct or would there be a reduction if I took a quantity?

I am, etc.,

J. T.

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1924.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

PROGRESS OF ALLIED CONFERENCE

French Cabinet Considers Evacuation of the Ruhr is Not a Question for Discussion: Compensation Required by France if She gives up Right Bank of Rhine

Paris, Aug. 8.

It is intimated that MM. Herriot, Nollet and Clementel are going to Paris to-morrow in order to consult their Cabinet colleagues on the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr and the maintenance of Allied railwaymen in the Rhineland. They will return to London on Sunday after a meeting of the Cabinet.

The London correspondent of the "*Liberté*" declares that in spite of assurances that the Premier's rush to Paris does not indicate that a crisis has occurred at the conference the real reason is a serious disagreement between M. Herriot and General Nollet in regard to the evacuation of the Ruhr, and M. Herriot has decided to submit the matter to a full meeting of the French Cabinet on Sunday.

Aug. 9.

That hitches have arisen at the London Conference in connexion with the date of the evacuation of the Ruhr is asserted by French correspondents in London.

The "*Ere Nouvelle*" says that General Nollet's plan for evacuation created such a stir that M. Herriot returned to Paris to consult the Cabinet with a view to securing a precise definition of the French Government's point of view.

"*Pertinax*" describes M. Herriot as astonished at the attitude of certain of the negotiators, who consider France's decision to abandon the right bank of the Rhine as definite but refuse to compensate France in the slightest way for it.

French Delegates Supported.

Aug. 10.

After midnight the Cabinet, after meeting for 3½ hours, announced that M. Herriot, M. Clementel and General Nollet had received the Council's unanimous and complete approval with reference to the conduct of negotiations at the London Conference.

A semi-official statement issued at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting says that the French Government, in agreement with the other Allied Powers in London, considers that the question of the military evacuation of the Ruhr is not within the province of the Conference and cannot be discussed. It recalls that M. Herriot, like M. Poincare, had often declared that it would be one of the consequences of the application of the Dawes plan and would be carried out under certain conditions. Evacuation obviously depends on guarantees of security which France and Belgium are entitled to demand. Marshal Foch agrees with this.

The Cabinet unanimously approved M. Herriot's statement, after which he confirmed that the London Conference would be succeeded by another to discuss inter-Allied debts, in the second half of November, after the American elections, so that the United States would be able to participate.

The economic question, it is foreshadowed, will form the subject of further conversations between the interested Governments, as also the questions relating to disarmament and the pact of mutual guarantees.

M. Herriot will return to London to-night. The Conference is not likely to conclude before the end of the week. It is anticipated that the French Parliament will reassemble on August 20.—Reuter.

German Opposition.

London, Aug! 9.

It is evident that hitches and disagreements have arisen in the International Conference. The principal one concerns the date of the evacuation of the Ruhr and a great deal of importance is attached to M. Herriot's brief visit to Paris to consult the French Cabinet, whose decisions are likely to spell success or failure of the Conference. Differences which are not yielding to easy solution have also occurred in other directions at the Conference. The Germans yesterday obtained a certain number of material concessions in discussing the Allies' reports and took up an unbending line of opposition to some of the other proposals.—Reuter.

U. S. Interest in Financial Side.

London, Aug. 9.

The Reparations Commission today signed an agreement with the German Government relative to those parts of the Dawes scheme which are within the competence of the Commission, with the proviso that if the Conference fails the agreement becomes void.

The Reparations Commission is returning to Paris forthwith.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 8.

The United States, through its Ambassador, Mr. Kellogg, has informed the London Conference that the United States expects to participate in any meeting of the Allied Finance Ministers which may be called to consider the allocation of German reparations payments as a result of the Conference decisions.—Reuter's American Service.

Inter-Allied Debts.

Paris, Aug. 8.

"*L'Oeuvre*" learns from London that the French Minister of Finance has handed Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, an important memorandum concerning Inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug 8.

It is learned on good authority that the French and Belgian authorities have now released all political prisoners in occupied Germany.—Reuter.

German Delegates and Reparations

London, Aug. 7.

It was authoritatively stated at the conclusion of to-day's sitting of the Reparations Conference that considerable progress had been made.

The Germans agreed to consider the loan as a moral obligation, thereby satisfying one of the Reparation Commission's essential conditions for the enforcement of the Dawes plan.

It is also stated that the Dawes plan, on the request of the Germans, will be put into operation on October 5 instead of on October 15.

Further progress has been made in connexion with the discussion of the reports of the First and Second Committees, on which agreement has virtually been reached.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 8.

A notable event took place in London yesterday on the occasion of the French and German Ministers meeting and conversing without witnesses for the first time since the war. Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann visited M. Herriot at Hyde Park Hotel and later the French Premier returned the visit at the Ritz Hotel. It is believed that in the course of the interviews the foundation was laid for the launching of negotiations on the subject of the military evacuation of the Ruhr.—Reutre.

Entente with Britain Preferable to Prolonged Military Occupation

Paris, Aug. 10.

The comparative obscurity of portions of the *communiqué* issued early this morning is dispelled by the "*Matin*," which categorically declares that the Ministers approved M. Herriot's proposal that military evacuation of the Ruhr should be made solely dependent on the commencement of execution of the Dawes plan, to which General Nollet was originally opposed, but finally agreed.

"*L'Information*" bears out this version and says that the policy approved by the Cabinet conforms to that advocated by the Belgians, who favour rapid evacuation as soon as Germany has begun loyally to execute the Dawes plan. The newspaper anticipates a reduction of the two years laid down in the earlier French proposal for evacuation. It adds that M. Théunis and M. Herriot share the view that an *entente* with Britain is preferable to military occupation of the Ruhr.

The evening papers confirm that the Cabinet has approved the policy of withdrawing French and Belgian troops from the Ruhr at an early date provided that Germany gives satisfactory proofs of her intention to fulfil the Dawes plan.

M. Poincaré, in a speech to-day, insisted that Germany's word could not be trusted and France must remain on her guard.

Later.

In an interview to-day, M. Herriot says that all is going well, and that there is not the least disagreement between members of the French delegation to London. M. Clementel says he is confident that the Conference will end satisfactorily.

Later.

M. Herriot, General Nollet and M. Clementel left for London in order to resume the Conference.—Reuter.

France's Demand for Satisfactory Pledges

London, Aug. 11.

Pending the unfolding of M. Herriot's proposals for the evacuation of the Ruhr at the London Conference, there is a tendency to adopt a cautious view with regard to the extent of the mandate given to the French Premier at Saturday's Cabinet meeting. The Germans are known to be anxious to secure the withdrawal of the troops by the time the British forces are due to leave Cologne while France apparently is now willing to reduce the period of the evacuation of the Ruhr from two years to one year subject to obtaining satisfactory pledges. France in this connexion attaches value to the assurance given by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that no definite decision would be taken immediately with regard to British withdrawal from Cologne. M. Herriot also favours admitting evacuation of the Ruhr in return for commercial compensation such as free entry of iron ore and other substances from Alsace-Lorraine into the Ruhr.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 11.

The "*Journal*" says that when negotiations for the evacuation of the Ruhr are opened France will demand restoration of the commercial privileges she formally enjoyed with Germany.

The "*Matin*" declares that the maximum period fixed for evacuation of the Ruhr is one year and the minimum from eight to 10 months.

The "*Echo de Paris*" says that M. Herriot's most powerful argument to the Cabinet as regards evacuation was the fact that Britain had decided to wait and see how Germany observes her obligations before deciding on evacuation of Cologne which is due to terminate in January.—Reuter.

Germany's Conciliatory Attitude: Preliminary Agreement

Paris, Aug. 11.

The text has been published of the preliminary agreement between the Reparations Commission and Germany, signed on August 9.

The agreement binds Germany to take the necessary legislative measures to enforce the Dawes plan, while the Reparations Commission undertakes to take measures to the same end, including facilitating the issue of a loan.

Both parties agree to make any additional arrangements on which the London Conference may decide and undertake to refer disputes regarding the interpretation of agreements to arbitration in accordance with methods to be fixed by the London Conference.

Later.

Herr Stresemann to-day conferred with M. Herriot on the subject of the military evacuation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 11.

The understanding that France is prepared to withdraw her troops from the Ruhr a year after the execution of the Dawes plan has made an excellent impression in Conference circles. It is believed that Germany will not raise difficulties with regard to accepting the French conditions for evacuation, which will probably embrace the conclusion of a commercial agreement between France and Germany.

Mr. MacDonald has agreed to M. Herriot's proposal to have, prior to the conclusion of the Conference, an exchange of views with the German delegates on the question of German disarmament in order to facilitate the undelayed resumption of the operation of the Inter-Allied Commission of Military control.—Reuter.

Effect on Exchange.

Later.

On the London foreign exchange market to-day dollars and francs further appreciated on favourable developments of the London Conference. The closing rates were:—sterling on New York 4.55§ and French francs 80.35.—Reuter.

Committees' Work Almost Ended: Pres. Coolidge and War Debts

London, Aug. 12.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, presiding at a meeting of the Allied and American Delegations to the Inter-Allied Conference to-day, stated that the work entrusted to the various committees had been finished except for one or two points. Saturday is now mentioned as the probably date of the conclusion of the business of the Conference.

Aug. 13.

To-day is likely to be the decisive stage in the London Conference. M. Herriot and the Belgian Ministers conferred with Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann at Downing Street this morning on the questions of the date of the military evacuation of the Ruhr, the military control of Germany and French security and the proposed Franco-German Commercial Treaty. It is understood that the Germans are urging that evacuation should not be later than January, 1925, while the French insist on August, 1925.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 12.

President Coolidge, while encouraged by the progress of the Inter-Allied Conference, regrets that the question of the Allies' war debts is involved in reparations. He adheres to the view that he is powerless to consider any new proposals as regards national debts to America, as Congress has specifically laid down the terms of their settlement.—Reuter's American Service.

Franco-German Commercial Agreement?

London, Aug. 13.

It is reported that the French and German Finance Ministers last night definitely arranged to conclude a commercial treaty. French and German experts have been summoned to London to draft their proposals.—Reuter.

Ruhr Negotiations Held Up

London, Aug 13.

The Big Fourteen did not meet in the afternoon as arranged, one reason being that no agreement had been reached at the Franco-Belgian and German conference this morning. The conversations of the latter will continue this evening.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency as regards the duration of the conference, a high authority said that it might last 12 hours or 12 days.

The conversations between the French, Belgian and German Ministers with reference to the Ruhr have been adjourned until to-morrow. Great reticence is shown in all quarters with regard to their progress. It is believed that the negotiations have reached a decisive point. The Germans are expected definitely to reply to-morrow to the points enumerated by M. Herriot.

Later.

The Conference situation has undergone a change. Indications are at present not so optimistic. The Ruhr negotiations have apparently reached a virtual deadlock. The French Delegation insist that evacuation cannot be carried out under a year from a specified date, while the Germans contend that the troops should be withdrawn within the period of a month. It is stated that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been approached to act as mediator.

According to present arrangements, the French, Belgian and German Ministers will meet early to-morrow, after which there will be a meeting of the Big 14.

Discussions Leading Nowhere

Aug. 14.

The Big Seven met at Downing Street at 9.30 this morning. The German delegates did not arrive till 11.00 to continue the discussions with the French and Belgian Ministers, with whom an earlier meeting had been arranged. The Germans were delayed because since yesterday evening they had been continually in consultation with President Ebert and their colleagues in Berlin by means of a private wire installed in their hotel.

Later.

The meeting between the French, Belgian and German Ministers lasted only 20 minutes. It is uncertain whether it will be resumed. Feeling is pessimistic.—Reuter.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN REPUBLIC

Patriotic Demonstrations

Berlin, Aug. 10.

Patriotic demonstrations have taken place all over the country in honour of the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. President Ebert addressing a demonstration at Muenster declared that only with the ideal of liberating their brethren in the Rhineland before them, could they find strength to undertake the heavy burdens of the Dawes plan.—Reuter.

THE LABOUR-SOVIET AGREEMENT

Signatures Put in London to Curious Document: No Persons Mentioned

London, Aug. 8.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty was signed this evening by Messrs. MacDonald and Ponsonby for Britain and MM. Rakovsky, Scheinemann, Joffe, Tomsky and Radchenko for Russia.

The Anglo-Russian Treaty is unique because it does not mention his Majesty, whose signature is apparently also not required. It is pointed out that the President of the Union of Soviet Republics is not recognized as the head of the State. The Soviet Government itself always concludes treaties. The British legal advisers therefore decided that the Treaty should be balanced by the Government alone being mentioned on the British side also.—Reuter.

Self-Satisfaction Over Treaty with Britain: Re-growth of Economic Relations

Moscow, Aug. 10.

The Foreign Commissariat, in a *communiqué* announcing the signature of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, which it describes as "one of the principal events of the foreign policy of the Soviet," says that the Treaty brings nearer the realization of an agreement recognizing the Soviet as a new form of political, social and economic *régime*. "The Soviet, while insisting on the maintenance of the decrees nationalizing big industry and cancelling debts, consent as quite an exceptional matter to give partial satisfaction to British subjects on condition that the British Government will grant a loan, the British claims being covered by the amount of the loan, the balance of which will be devoted to Russian reconstruction. Concessions eventually to be granted to the former holders of nationalized property will be based on a strict business calculation, and will not be handed over unless really advantageous to the Soviet Republic."

The Moscow press is gratified at the signature of the Treaty, and sees in this the influence of the English working-class. It anticipates that the Treaty will result in the re-growth of economic relations with Great Britain, and, through Great Britain with the rest of the world.—Reuter.

Final Meeting of Conference

London, Aug. 12.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, presided at the final meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Conference to-day, at which outstanding points were cleared up. Satisfaction was expressed by both sides on the successful issue of the negotiations and cordial thanks were exchanged.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS

Signs of a United Front

Moscow, Aug. 7.

Replying to an invitation to send a Trade Union delegation to Russia in order to establish closer communication between British and Russian labour, Mr. Purcell, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, stated that he has arranged personally to visit Russia at the beginning of next year, and perhaps sooner. He declares that it is his conviction that the Russian and British trade union movements are approaching a united front.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY

Free State Bill to Supplement Anglo-Irish Treaty: First Reading Passed

Dublin, Aug. 12.

In the Dail Eireann to-day, President Cosgrave introduced a Bill similar to the British Bill for the purpose of supplementing the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He asked the Dail Eireann to adjourn till October 21, when the remaining stages would be taken.

Mr. Johnson, the Leader of the Labour Party, asked the Dail Eireann not to agree to the first reading of the bill.

Mr. Cosgrave, proposing the adjournment of the debate until October 1 (? 21), said that the House would be summoned earlier if necessary.

The Nationalist, Mr. Sean Milroy, objected to executive measures to get the Treaty enforced. He urged that with the Bill before the British House of Commons they had to consider the possibility that a general election in Ireland might again become the shuttlecock of British politicians.

The Dail decided to sit till the finish of the debate.

The President, replying to Mr. McGrath, former Minister of Commerce, said that the Government did not intend to proceed with the Bill until it had passed the British House of Commons.

The Bill then passed its first reading by 60 votes to 10.—Reuter.

MUTINOUS OUTBREAK IN THE SUDAN

Anti-British Demonstrations Caused by Pro-Egyptian Propaganda

London, Aug. 12.

Reuter's Agency learns that a British battalion is proceeding from Egypt to reinforce the British troops in the Sudan as a consequence of three outbreaks following pro-Egyptian demonstrations.

The cadets of the military school at Khartum staged a demonstration on August 9, but were disarmed by a company of British troops. The Egyptian Railway Battalion at Atbara on August 10 got out of hand and did damage to the British troops. A squadron of Arab mounted rifles were sent to Atbara on August 11 and these surrounded the Railway Battalion at the market place and compelled them to return to barracks. They broke out again and drove back the infantry cordon with their rifle butts, and threw bricks and other missiles at the troops. The infantry opened fire, inflicting 19 casualties. On August 10 at Port Sudan 20 to 30 men of the Egyptian Railway Battalion broke from their barracks armed with clubs, and, led by a suspended official, paraded the town. They finally returned to barracks. The towns-people remained calm.

Later.

The disturbances in the Sudan are attributed by the London newspapers to Egyptian Nationalist propaganda on the eve of the impending negotiations between Zaghlul Pasha, who is at present taking the waters at Vichy, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on the subject of the Sudan.

It may be recalled that Zaghlul Pasha, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies in Cairo on June 28, declared that the Egyptian nation would never abandon its rights to the Sudan because it was impossible for Egypt to live without the Sudan.—Reuter.

***Egypt has no rights in the Sudan. No racial or linguistic affinity links the Sudan with Egypt. The province was brutally conquered by Mehemet Ali in 1820; and the cruelty with which it was bled by its Egyptian rulers during the next 60 years was the main cause of the successful revolt which was headed by the Mahdi and his Khalifas. When Lord Kitchener reconquerred the province in the nineties. An Anglo-Egyptian *condominium* was set up, but from the first Britain exercised the controlling voice, and the whole of the wonderful work of reconstruction which has brought the Sudan a prosperity never known before has been due to British administrators. The Sudanese desire no change, and hate the idea of being put back under Egyptian control

The Egyptian demand for the Sudan is an example of unbridled nationalist chauvinism.—Ed.

The Origin of the Outbreak.

Khartum, Aug. 12.

The trouble at Atbara began by a number of railway troops refusing to obey their Egyptian officers. A mounted infantry detachment of the Egyptian Army as well as British troops arrived and restored order. Subsequently the railway troops broke out again and attacked the mounted infantry, who eventually opened fire. Two mutineers were killed, and 16 wounded, two of whom died later.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Aug. 12.

A *communiqué* has been issued stating that no British troops were present when the Egyptian Railway Battalion was fired on at Atbara. Apparently the Sudan Arab Mounted Rifles fired without orders under great provocation.—Reuter.

Everything Now Quiet: High Commissioner Conferring with Premier

London, Aug. 13.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the High Commissioner for Egypt, and Major-General Sir Lee Stack, the Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, to-day had a long conference with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at the Foreign Office on the subject of the Sudan.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 13.

A demonstration of sympathy with the disturbances at Atbara was held this afternoon at the Bekieh Gardens. Everything in the Sudan is now quiet.—Reuter.

Malta, Aug. 13.

H. M. S. Weymouth en route for Colombo was diverted to Port Sudan, where she arrived yesterday The battleship Marlborough was yesterday despatched to Alexandria from Zara. The sloop Clematis has gone to Port Sudan from Hurghada.—Reuter.

MR. DAVIS ACCEPTS NOMINATION

Democratic Candidate's Strong Denunciation of Republican Foreign Policy

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 11.

Mr. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, to-day formally accepted the Democratic Presidential nomination in the course of a speech in which he gave a bitter review of the four-year record of the Government party, without sparing reference to the association of some of its members with the unsavoury oil scandal.

Mr. Davis declared that there was no evidence that the Republicans could frame and carry out any definite, consistent foreign policy. "With the reconstruction of Europe weighing heavily on the world, with American economic life dwarfed and stunted by the interruption of world commerce, with the agricultural regions in the west sinking into bankruptcy owing to the loss of foreign markets, we have stood by, powerless spectators, offering the world nothing but private charity and individual advice."

The Presidential nominee promised a reduction in taxes and tariffs. He said that the Democrats sincerely favoured the World Court and expressed the opinion that the day was coming when the voice of American public sentiment would be heard in favour of membership of the League of Nations.—Reuter's American Service.

MRS EVANS'S MURDERERS ON TRIAL

British Representative's Protest Against Method of Procedure

Mexico City, Aug. 7.

It is announced that the assassins of Mrs. Evans have been captured and taken to Puebla City, where 60 prisoners, mostly Indian farm-workers from villages in the vicinity of Mrs. Evan's hacienda, have arrived —Reuter's American Service.

London, Aug. 10.

The Mexican Consul-General in London reports that Francis Coruiz and Alejo Garcia have confessed that they assassinated Mrs. Evans. —Reuter..

Mexico City, Aug. 10.

Captain Holcombe, representing the British Consul in the preliminary proceedings against Garcia and the others accused of the murder of Mrs. Evans, walked out of the court room to-day plainly dissatisfied with the methods of procedure. —Reuter's American Service.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

ANTONIO LOCATELLI, THE ITALIAN AVIATOR, WHO LEFT PISA ON JULY 25 FOR LONDON ON HIS WAY TO ATTEMPT AN ATLANTIC CROSSING. THE LATEST NEWS OF HIM WAS THAT HE INTENDED TO FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF THE AMERICAN FLIERS.

BIG JAPANESE LOAN IN AMERICA

Payable During Peace or War: Contract Unique in U. S. Finance

London, Aug. 12.

It is reported from New York that a syndicate headed by the National City Bank announce that they will offer to-morrow a $20,000,000 loan at 99½ guaranteed by the Japanese Government. The loan will yield rather more than six per cent. and will be utilised for general current purposes in Japan and to promote Japanese industries. —Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 12.

The Japanese loan is described in an announcement as being payable in war time as well as in time of peace, irrespective of the nationality of the holder, and without any declaration regarding citizenship.

The "New York World" says that the phrasing of the contract, which is probably unique in American finance, has apparently been brought about by the Japanese Exclusion Act and the known fears of American investors of the possibility of war between Japan and America. The wording is designed to appease these fears and induce investors to acquire bonds which they might otherwise leave alone.—Reuter's American Service.

OPIUM SMUGGLING INTO CANADA

Measures to Keep out Drug-Runners from U.S.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.

In order to combat growing smuggling from the United States the number of Customs inspectors along the border has been increased and where highways are close to the frontier iron gates will be erected to prevent smugglers in motors forcing their way across.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AT WEMBLEY

Bringing Overseas Visitors into Touch with Home Means of Supply

London, Aug 13.

One of the features of the Wembley Exhibition has been the fortnightly exhibitions at the Civic Hall of the activities of the leading English cities, which have proved very valuable in bringing overseas visitors into contact with representatives of British industries.

This is exemplified in the case of Salford, which yesterday entertained at a luncheon prominent personages from Africa and from the East.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Commissioner for Hongkong, in a speech emphasized that the real object of the Exhibition could not be attained without an interchange of ideas; otherwise it would be reduced to the level of a museum if the Exhibition opened again in 1925. The example that Salford had given would make the Exhibition in 1925 more valuable than in 1924.

The Rajah of Perak said that more attention was paid to the cotton requirements of the natives by Britain's competitors than by Lancashire; but he had seen to-day certain cloths of royal colour and would tell the native rulers where they were obtainable.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLIERS MAY GIVE IN

Admiral Magruder Doubtful of Possibility of Steering through Arctic Ice

Reykjavik, Aug. 8.

It is stated that Admiral Magruder to-day summoned a conference on board his flag-ship, U.S.S. Richmond, to discuss the advisability of calling off the American world-flight owing to ice conditions on the Greenland coast.

Later.

The Conference has decided to make a last effort to find a feasible landing-place on the east coast of Greenland before it is finally decided to call off the flight for the present season.—Reuter.

ICELAND TO GREENLAND BY AIR

Italian Airman's Expectations: American Fliers Still Weatherbound

London, Aug. 10.

The Italian airman, Signor Locatelli, who is attempting to fly round the world, has landed at Kirkwall.—Reuter.

Reykjavik, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Marscaldi has arrived here and is preparing to receive Signor Locatelli, the Italian airman, whom he expects to-day. The American naval and military authorities here have promised their fullest co-operation with regard to Signor Locatelli's flight to Greenland.

Abnormal conditions, ice and fog are still delaying the start of the American world-fliers. They will probably be able to leave Reykjavik before Signor Locatelli whose machine will require long overhauling in Iceland, but Signor Locatelli has a long cruising range and may fly straight to the West Coast of Greenland if the base which the Americans are endeavouring to establish at Angmagsalik in East Greenland proves impracticable.—Reuter.

ARGENTINIAN'S WORLD FLIGHT

Peking's Preparations

Allahabad, Aug. 7.

Major Zanni departed to-day.—Reuter.

Calcutta, Aug. 8.

Major Zanni is reported to have been forced to land at Isri, 198 miles from here.

Later.

Major Zanni has arrived.—Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 11.

The Chinese Aviation Department has drawn up a programme for the reception M. Zanni, the Argentine flier, in anticipation of his arrival on Chinese territory, which has been sent to the President for approval.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CAPT. DOISY'S RETURN

Proposal to Establish an Air Service to French Colonies

Paris, Aug. 12.

Captain Pelletier Doisy, interviewed on board ship, expressed the deep emotion he felt at the welcome he received at Karachi, Shanghai, Tokyo and the other points of his flight.

Captain Doisy, who is now in Djibouti, French Somaliland, contemplates the possibility of the establishment of air lines between France and her colonies.—Reuter

LIGHT AEROPLANES

Britain Encouraging Use by Forming Clubs for Their Development

London, Aug. 8.

It is announced that the Air Council has decided to encourage the formation of light aeroplane clubs all over the country, by assisting financially for a period of two years the establishment of ten such clubs in the leading commercial centres, each club being required to provide at least an equivalent amount.—Reuter.

U. S. GIANT AIRSHIP

Successful Tests

Lakehurst, N. J., Aug. 11.

The dirigible Shenandoah has completed successful tests with the mooring mast in the naval oil-tanker Patoka. The dirigible let out a big length of line by which the crew drew the airship to the mast.—Reuter's American Service.

HONOURS FOR FRENCH FAR EASTERN OFFICIALS

Mm. Ardain and Crepin Created Knights of Legion of Honour

Paris, Aug. 7.

The following have been created Knights of the Legion of Honour:—

M. Banjou, Consul at Singapore;
M. Teissier, Consul at Foochow;
M. Eynard, Consul at Chungking;
M. Coubault, Consul at Canton;
M. Crépin, Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai;
M. Reynaud, Consul at Pakhoi;
M. Ardain, Manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine at Shanghai.—Reuter.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Lausanne Treaty to-day became operative in the case of Britain, Italy and Japan.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Post Office announces that mail matter for Japan as well as China will be sent by the Siberian route if so addressed. —Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

Increase Compared with Last Year

London, Aug. 13.

The Board of Trade returns for July show imports to the value of £105,000,000 and exports £71,000,000, an increase of £31,000,000 for imports and an increase of £11,000,000 for exports as compared with the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S INCREASE IN REVENUE

Paris, Aug. 13.

Revenue returns for July totalled Frs. 2,420,000,000, thus exceeding the revenue returns in July, 1923, by Frs. 612,000,000. For the first seven months of the current year, the increase amounts to Frs. 3,156,000,000.—Reuter.

BOXER AND DIVORCEE

Allegations Against Kid McCoy

Los Angeles, Aug. 14.

The middleweight boxer, Kid McCoy, is being detained in connexion with the death of Mrs. Mors, the divorced wife of a wealthy antique dealer, who was found shot in her apartment.

McCoy says that the woman committed suicide in a fit of depression. —Reuter's American Service.

ABORTIVE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

Lisbon, Aug. 12.

Radical Communists attempted a revolution yesterday evening, but were speedily overpowered by the police after a few bombs had been thrown, which, however, caused no damage.

The police and the military are in full control of the city.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF DUTCH INDIES

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.

The *"Handelsblad"* learns from a reliable source that M. Zimmermann, Commissioner-General of the League of Nations for Austria, will succeed Dr. D. Fock as Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies next year.—Reuter.

U. S. CHIEF OF STAFF

Washington, Aug. 14.

Major-General John Hines will be Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army when General Pershing retires on September 12 next.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHILE

Valparaiso, Aug. 7.

A warm reception has been given in the press and elsewhere on the occasion of the arrival of the cruisers Delhi and Dauntless, belonging to the British Special Service Squadron.—Reuter's American Service.

HEAT DEATHS IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 9.

The heat wave has caused many cases of prostration. Four persons have died.—Reuter's American Service.

PRICE OF FLOUR REDUCED

London, Aug. 11.

Flour millers have reduced the price of standard grade flour by two shillings, to 46/6.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S RECORD VOYAGE

London, Aug. 13.

The largest British submarine, K-26, has returned to Portsmouth after a record submarine voyage of 20,000 miles to Singapore unaccompanied by a parent ship.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 12.

The International Medical Conference to-day passed a resolution approving the foundation of a Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

FRANCO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT

Delay in Settlement Due to Pressure of Public Opinion in France and Germany: Germany's Probable Acceptance of French Terms of Ruhr Evacuation

London, Aug. 14.

On the adjournment of the Conference at one this afternoon, it was announced that the German delegates had been given two hours to reply to the French proposals with regard to the military evacuation of the Ruhr, which the British and American Delegations have approved.

The decision of the British and American representatives to support the French caused consternation among the Germans, who feel that adoption of the proposals would precipitate the fall of the German Government. The issue is regarded as so momentous that some of the delegates may go to Berlin to consult the Cabinet before replying.

Later.

The German delegates have decided to refer to Berlin by telegraph the French proposition with reference to the evacuation of the Ruhr. They hope to receive an answer by to-morrow.

Later.

The French, Belgian and German conversations yesterday settled the question of an amnesty for expelled German officials and postponed the question of leaving the French and Belgian railwaymen in the Ruhr after the military evacuation because that question was bound up with the Rhineland settlement.

Though the discussions are at a deadlock on the subject of military evacuation, another difficult question is that of dyestuffs. The Germans refuse to include these and other by-products of coal in the list of commodities to form part of the reparation payments. The French fear that unless these are included in the deliveries the Germans may dump dyestuffs into France and destroy the industry which the French have built up since the end of the War, and which is very important from the point of view of manufacture of explosives.

Another fear expressed in Paris is that if France barters the evacuation of the Ruhr for favourable concessions in the Commercial Treaty, British industrialists may demand a *quid pro quo*.

A Formula for a Compromise

Later.

Pressure of public opinion in France and Germany on M. Herriot and Herr Marx, respectively, is responsible for the delay in reaching a settlement in London. Each advance made by either towards a compromise is severely criticized in both capitals as surrender.

M. Herriot, during yesterday's discussions with the Belgian and German delegates, which was the first time that foreign statesmen had conferred at Downing Street without the presence of a British Minister, was fervent in the expression of his desire to establish a new era in Franco-German rapprochement. Herr Marx accepted his plea that public opinion hampered his desire to evacuate the Ruhr before a year but inquired whether M. Herriot was certain of remaining in power for a year.

The arrival of M. Loucheur in London is regarded as significant. He is the author of the scheme for Franco-German industrial rapprochement which the London Conference of 1921 rejected because it provided for French penetration into German mines and factories. M. Loucheur is backed by the French ironmasters who are now opposing M. Herriot's abandonment of this scheme. M. Loucheur is the leader of the powerful group of Left Radicals, who have, up to the present, been supporters of the Government. M. Herriot has to reckon with the contingency of withdrawal of that support when he meets the Chamber of Deputies.

The only hope of a solution now is that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, or one of the American delegates, or the Belgian Premier, M. Theunis, may find a formula for a compromise. The Belgians are in no way so adamant on the subject of evacuation as the French.

Later.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" understands that Herr Marx has telegraphed to President Ebert recommending acceptance of the French evacuation plan.

Later.

The Government has decided permanently to restore the 26 per cent. percentage levied on German imports under the Reparations Recovery Act. The Government on taking office reduced the percentage to 5 per cent.—Reuter.

The French Limit

London, Aug. 15.

With the entire settlement at stake, including the benefits Germany would gain by carrying out the Dawes plan and by the floating of the £40,000,000 loan, the opinion is generally expressed that the German delegates recognize that half a loaf is better than no bread and will accept M. Herriot's evacuation plan, though possibly they may temporise in order to save the faces of the Nationalists.

The London papers endorse the opinion expressed to the German delegates by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the American delegate, and other Allied representatives that, in view of the state of public opinion in France, M. Herriot has gone as far as possible in proposing the maximum of a one-year interval before evacuation.

The situation has been eased by the intimation that circumstances might eventually make an earlier evacuation possible.

M. Herriot at the 11th hour made two further concessions by offering to evacuate immediately a number of the more recently occupied places like the Rhine ports of Mannheim and Wesel and the zones between the bridgeheads on the right bank of the Rhine and also to withdraw the French and Belgian railwaymen while reserving the right to reinforce the railway troops in case of emergency.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese delegate, who rarely expressed his opinion at the Conference, yesterday expressed concurrence by recommending the German delegates to accept the French proposal.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S PROPOSALS

Further Tax Reductions and Aid to Agriculture: In Favour of Protection

Washington, Aug. 14.

President Coolidge, in accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, proposed further tax reduction and promised to appoint a commission to investigate means for aiding agriculture.

He summed up America's foreign policy in the word "peace," and declared that when the Dawes plan was under way, he would propose another international conference to discuss further limitation of armaments.

He declared in favour of protection, and indicated that if he were elected, he would adjust the tariffs from time to time as needed. He upheld the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and approved of Americans assisting in the restoration of Europe.—Reuter's American Service.

The Immigration Bill

The President said that he would have preferred a method of exclusion less likely to offend the sensibilities of the Japanese. He had done all he could to minimise any harm, but the laws had been passed and approved, and consequently the incident was closed. "We must seek," he concluded, "by some means besides immigration to demonstrate the friendship and respect we feel for the Japanese nation."—Reuter's American Service.

THE SUDAN DISTURBANCES

Ringleaders Under Close Arrest: Men-of-War at Port Sudan

Malta, Aug. 14.

One of the three battalions here has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Egypt at a few hours' notice.

Aug. 15.

One battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment is going to Egypt and will remain there to relieve the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who will be sent to the Sudan.—Reuter.

Khartum, Aug. 15.

Two hundred and fifty railway troops at Atbara are confined to their barracks, which are guarded by Sudanese troops. The ringleaders are under close arrest.

Labourers employed in steamer service, armed with sticks and hammers, attempted a demonstration to the north of Khartum. They were broken up by the police, assisted by British troops.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 15.

The newspapers publish an appeal to Egyptians to hold a demonstration, to-morrow, of sympathy with the Sudan. A battalion of British troops and a squadron of the Air Force have gone to Port Sudan, where H.M.S. Weymouth is standing by.—Reuter.

FURTHER OUTBREAK IN BRAZIL

Government's Silence

New York, Aug. 15.

The "New York Herald-Tribune" says that American businessmen have been disturbed by the outbreak of another revolution in Brazil which has kept the rubber region of the Amazonas isolated for the past month. The Brazilian Consulate denies knowledge of another outbreak but shipping complain that while everything is quiet as far as Para the Government has forbidden navigation further down the Amazon.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NAPTHA IN KAMCHATKA

Moscow, Aug. 14.

The expedition organized by the Far East Geological Committee reports the discovery of a very rich naphtha deposit in Kamchatka on the banks of the Bogatchevka in the Gulf of Kronetz.—Reuter.

MAJOR ZANNI'S FLIGHT

Rangoon, Aug. 14.

Major Zanni has arrived here.

Aug. 15.

Major Zanni left for Bangkok at 7.30 this morning.—Reuter.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

SINO-SOVIET TREATY

Russian Employees Cast Adrift?

London, Aug. 15.

Commenting on the report that the Chinese Foreign Minister had promised at the time of the signature of the Sino-Soviet Treaty to discharge all Russian refugees from Chinese State service, a writer in the "Daily Telegraph" says that this faithless and cruel step is quite unprecedented in modern history.—Reuter.

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Protect
THROAT & CHEST

THE best way to keep the throat thoroughly germ-proof and to prevent a sudden attack of cold or chill penetrating down the windpipe to the lungs is to make a practice of sucking two or three Peps at intervals during the day.

The powerful germ-killing medicine in Peps comes into direct contact with all the breathing tubes, and defends any weak spot in the chest against the dangers that lurk in damp and mist or in sudden weather changes.

For curing coughs, colds, sore throat, chills, and bronchitis, there's nothing so quickly effective as these breatheable Peps.

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Large Stocks Kept in China
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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

A CHANNEL TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE?

An Old Project Powerfully Revived

From a Correspondent.

London, July 7.

A scheme for a "Channel Tunnel" between England and France under the Straits of Dover is alive again in England. It is said that 400 members of the House of Commons have declared themselves in favour of it, so that if the Government allowed it to be submitted the project might pass the Lower House, and it is known that 20 members of the MacDonald Ministry, including 10 Cabinet Ministers, are on the same side. But a good many of these applauding voices gave their assent towards the end of the war, when everything calculated to help France and to advance the cause on the Western Front won immediate favour. Their view might be different nowadays and in any event theirs is not the decisive voice.

Army and Navy Against

On this question the heads of the army, the navy and the air force exert enormous authority and there is good reason to believe that the war and its "lessons" have not made the slightest difference to the view which their departments have always held. It was they who in 1906, July 1914 and at the end of 1919 pronounced against the Channel Tunnel as dangerous to the national interest and thereby dismissed it summarily from the category of practical politics. Now the champions of the Tunnel maintain that conditions have been changed by the Great War and that there is no longer the slightest basis for the anxiety of the military men.

This Channel Tunnel is a French idea. The great Napoleon himself was in favour of it. "This is one of the big things," he said, "which we (the French and English) ought to do in common." As most Englishmen have a very vivid impression of Napoleon as a man who for a large part of his career was intent on invading England, his advocacy of the Tunnel scheme does not endear it to them. The French attitude is indeed fundamentally different from that of the English. France stands to gain by the Tunnel commercially in time of peace and in a military sense in time of war if we should again be her allies. M. François-Marshal, a former Finance Minister of France and recently stop-gap Premier for a few short days has declared that if one stands on the top of Cape Gris Nez and contemplates the English coast, "it is hard to resist the temptation to try and find a firm and permanent means of communication between the two countries." Another French authority has written that one is overcome by a desire for "the re-establishment of the original arrangements of nature." Nothing could be more illuminating to the English mind. The "original arrangements of nature" made England part of the Continental mass, gave her a land frontier and would have exposed her to constant threat of invasion. She has been saved from all this by her insularity and the question is what would she gain by abandoning it, what risks would she run and how has the position so changed that what has been judged by the coolest heads in England to be indefensible should now be pressed so zealously. First, what is the nature of the present scheme?

The Scheme in Outline.

The proposed Tunnel would be 24 miles under the bed of the sea and a further six, eight, or 10 miles inland on the French and the English coasts. As the range of artillery and the fear of submarines grow, the tendency is to push the mouths of the Tunnel farther and farther inland. There would be two separate tubes, as in the case of the Simplon Tunnel (12 miles long) beneath the Alps. There would be two tubes in order to reduce the pressure of the land-mass above which weighs upon the arch and side of the tunnel. (So also with the Simplon, which has 7,000 feet of mountain pressing upon the tunnel tubes). These tubes, which would each carry two pairs of rails, would be 20 feet in diameter and would run parallel to each other. They would be from 20 to 60 feet apart, but at frequent intervals there would be cross-tubes leading from one to the other. There would also be two smaller drainage tubes, which would be quite separate.

Most fortunately for the tunnel project, the chalk-marl which is found both in Kent and on the French coast, extends also beneath the Straits of Dover. It is the same chalk-bed and in some remote age part of it subsided underneath the sea. This submarine layer of chalk, which is impermeable by water, is 60 feet in thickness and there are other strata on top of the chalk. The tubes would be driven in the chalk at such a depth that there would always be a minimum of 100 feet of solid matter between them and the sea. The chalk is ideal material for tunnelling, just as is the blue clay, also impermeable, in which the London tubes are driven.

Safeguard on Insularity.

It is intended that whenever Parliament has sanctioned the tunnel, a Test Tube 12 feet wide will first of all be constructed. Then will come the real working tunnels. In all from five to seven years would be occupied in the construction. According to present plans there would be an important device in the tunnel itself by which the British could, at need, make it absolutely unworkable while not destroying it permanently. It is usually said in this country that arrangements would have to be made by which the tunnel could be blown up at a moment's notice. But what the engineers propose is to provide the tubes with a "water-lock." That is to say, for a distance of about a mile the tubes would make a slight dip so that they could be flooded over this extent from floor to roof. The water could, when the danger was passed, be pumped out but only by machinery operated by the power-station on Kentish soil, probably some 10 miles from the sea. In a report which was drawn up in 1876 in order to serve as a basis for a treaty it was expressly stipulated that each Government reserves the right "to destroy, either totally or partially, the railway on its own territory and to flood the tunnel."

The cost of the tunnel, it is estimated, would be £29,000,000, an increase of £13,000,000 on the estimated pre-war cost. Half of this sum would be found in France, where the Northern Railway Company has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the project, and half in England. On a conservative basis it is calculated that there would be a profit of from 5 to 8 per cent. on the capital involved. There is, of course, no doubt that the crossing of the Channel—where there are 200 days of unfavourable conditions in each year—reduces the tourist traffic far below what it should normally be. Queen Victoria herself once sent a message to the French engineers:—"How I shall bless you, and how English women will bless you, if you succeed in saving us from the Channel crossing." The traffic between England and France is only one-fourth of what it is between France and the neighbouring Continental countries. If the tunnel were built, expresses would leave London for every part of the Continent as well as for France and the insular Englishman would receive a great urge to embark on Continental travel There would unquestionably also be a great deal of goods traffic, which it is designed should be carried on at night.

A War Proposition.

But all this is admitted and is beside the mark. Why should the tunnel be more desirable and safer now? Its advocates say that had it been in existence in 1914 it would have shortened the war enormously. This is highly disputable. It is almost certain that the Germans, on first invading France, would have made an immediate and desperate push for the mouth of the tunnel. It is certain that had they done so, they could not at the time have been kept back. It is still more certain that under such circumstances England would promptly have destroyed the tunnel and we should then have been left not only without the tunnel but with the Germans established at Calais and in a much better position to raid our coasts, our shipping and London.

The second argument most often brought forward is that "England is no longer an island" because of the development of the aeroplane and it is, of course, true that we have now no certain and complete defence against aeroplane attack. However strong England is in the air when the next war comes, it is almost impossible that London and our important railway and munition centres should not suffer seriously. But that is quite a different thing from invasion and the risk in the case of the tunnel—the risk that England has never yet been willing to take and in my opinion will not and ought not to take now—is that a foreign enemy should somehow by a surprise blow capture the Kentish entrance to the tunnel and within a few hours get over a sufficient number of men to seize and defend a zone round the tunnel mouth until a whole army has been brought across. No doubt that is a very slight, a very improbable risk. But one does not gamble with the safety of a nation. There is such a risk and why should we run any risk at all.

Greater Caution than Ever.

Even the most moderate critics admit that the experiences of the Great War show the need for greater caution than there was before. That we were an ally of France during the war is nothing to the point. Political relationships are not permanent and no one knows what the future holds. What we do know is that France is concentrating on the idea of submarines and aeroplanes as the weapons of the weaker Powers. Submarines are an element of surprise and there is nothing at all improbable in the idea of a small force of men being conveyed secretly to the Kentish coast for the purpose of seizing the tunnel-entrance in the night time. Therefore this entrance must be pushed farther and farther inland. It is conceivable that a lightning raid might be caried out by large aeroplanes with a similar object and a distance of a few miles inland would in this case be no defence. It is, of course, easy to deride such possibilities and to point out that at the slightest sign of danger the Commandant at Dover or at the power-house can destroy or flood the tunnel by pressing a button. But at that point we run up against the "human factor," which always and invariably involves the possibility, however remote, of error.

It may be added that in another great war like the last it is difficult to believe that England could in any case make effectual use of the tunnel to pour troops into France, because there would be several miles of exposed railway leading up to the coast and it would, according to all our previous experience, be impossible to prevent hostile aeroplanes from bombing these open miles.

But the decisive point is unquestionably the danger of a surprise attack. The chiefs of our war departments have never yet convinced themselves that this danger does not exist. Even if they did, I do not myself think that the tunnel would be built. Public opinion has never worried much about the tunnel because it has never yet been a "practical proposition." But if the Imperial Committee of Defence and the Government and even the House of Commons showed signs of destroying to this extent the island-position of England, I think that there would be a storm. Lord Lansdowne, a sage Elder Statesman once said:—"We may succeed in convincing ourselves that no military danger exists, but I do not believe that we shall succed in convincing the Public." The public would be right.

The International Air Congress, which concluded its labours in Paris in June, adopted a proposal to draw up a chart of the whole world, showing suitable landing places, fully equipped aerodromes, and giving other indication of utility to pilots. The Congress decided on the creation of a gold medal which will be awarded annually to commemorate the finest aerial feat of the year.

OUR CANADIAN LETTER

Dr. Yoshida's Arrival: "Caretaker" at the Washington Embassy

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B.C., July 17.

The Japanese exclusion bill signed by President Coolidge is the chief topic of discussion among arrivals here from the Orient. Dr. Isaburo Yoshida C.B., C.V.O., who arrived here in the Empress of Australia *en route to* Washington to take up his official duties as counsellor at the Japanese Embassy there, asked as to the nature of his instructions at this critical time in the relations between Japan and the United States, was reticent. "I am going to Washington as a 'caretaker,'" laughed the counsellor who declined to indicate further what course would be taken on his assuming the duties. He had no information as to whether the vacancy created by the Ambassador, Mr. Hanihari's 'holiday' would be filled.

Dr. Yoshida is no stranger to Washington, having had four years previous residence at the embassy there. Before going to Peking he served in London where he received the C.V.O. and C.B. for his services.

Senator Robert J. O'Brien, of Cincinnati, on his return from a visit to the Orient, after making a tour of the world in the Empress of Canada, came here convinced that other countries are meeting with quiet success in obtaining commercial advantages over the United States as a result of the ill-feeling in Japan at present against Americans.

Dr. W. T. Chang.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Chang, the noted Chinese Christian worker, sailed to-day by the Empress of Australia on his return to China. For the past year he has been addressing meetings in the United States and has conducted classes at Union Theological Seminary, New York. Dr. Chang, it is understood, has been invited to become president of Shantung Christian University, the union institution supported by 12 different church denominations. Dr. Chang, who was in Vancouver a couple of days before sailing, was met on his arrival from Seattle by members of the Ministerial Association and was entertained at a noon luncheon given by that body in his honour.

Railway officials from China seeking recreation on this side and in Europe include Mr. Allan Cameron, of Hongkong, Oriental manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is accompanied by Mrs. Cameron, and Dr. C. C. Wang, chairman of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Dr. Wang will spend six months in America and Europe.

THE RUSSELL CASE

Widespread Effect of Decision At Home

The Divorce Court in London opened in mail week after the Whitsun recess, and it is understood that an early opportunity will be taken of calling attention to the strange position which has been created as a result of the Law Lords' decision in the Russell case.

It is expected at the Bar that Sir Henry Duke, the President of the Divorce Division of the High Court, will make a considered statement on the position as affected by the recent judgment of the House of Lords.

Already three cases have been specially referred from the provinces to London for argument, and it is believed in legal circles that large numbers of other cases will also be referred to the Divorce Court from assizes in all parts of the country.

The effect of the Law Lords' judgment was that husbands and wives are not competent in law to give evidence as to their relations with each other when such evidence may prejudice the legitimacy of their offspring.

Definite Ruling.

Arguing from this basis, counsel for a petitioner at the Norwich Assizes said that neither party to a divorce suit could now give direct evidence to say that a child was not theirs. The husband in the case had said that after separating from his wife gave birth to a child of which he was not the father. Mr. Justice Sankey referred the case, with two others, to London.

"What will probably happen," said a prominent authority on divorce to a Press representative, "is that the President of the Divorce Division will give a general ruling, based on the House of Lords judgment as to what evidence is admissible and what is not.

"We anticipate a certain amount of argument to result from the Russell decision, but once a definite ruling is given things are likely to settle down again.

Lord Birkenhead's Decision.

It will be recalled that in the Russell case judgment Lord Birkenhead said:—

"It is said that the view recommended above will revolutionise the practice of the Divorce Court. My attention was called to the fact that in an undefended divorce case which I myself tried at nisi prius I had admitted evidence of non-access bastardising the issue and given by a soldier petitioner. The matter was not argued, so that my attention was not directed to the point. With argument I am sure that I should have reached my present conclusion. In such cases the non-access can almost always be established aliunde. If it cannot be so proved, the practice of the Divorce Court must accommodate itself to the authority of the rule."

A well-known barrister said: "It is a curious commentary on the uncertainty of the law of England, as administered in the courts, that a decision in the year 1777, which has been reaffirmed by the House of Lords, in the Russell case, should have come to be ignored. Unfortunately the issue has not been taken to the supreme tribunal before, with the result that numerous cases have been decided during the long interval contrary to what has now been established as the law of the land. The Russell decision is one of the highest possible public utility and importance."

U. S. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ENGLISH JOURNALISTS

Furtherance of Anglo-American Friendship in Memory of Late Dr. Page

New York, July 20.

It was announced to-day by the control committee of the proposed school that two scholarships for English journalists will be established in the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations by the English Speaking Union. The scholarships will be of one year's duration and granted with the understanding that the recipients will spend part of the year at the Johns Hopkins University, where the new school is to be founded.

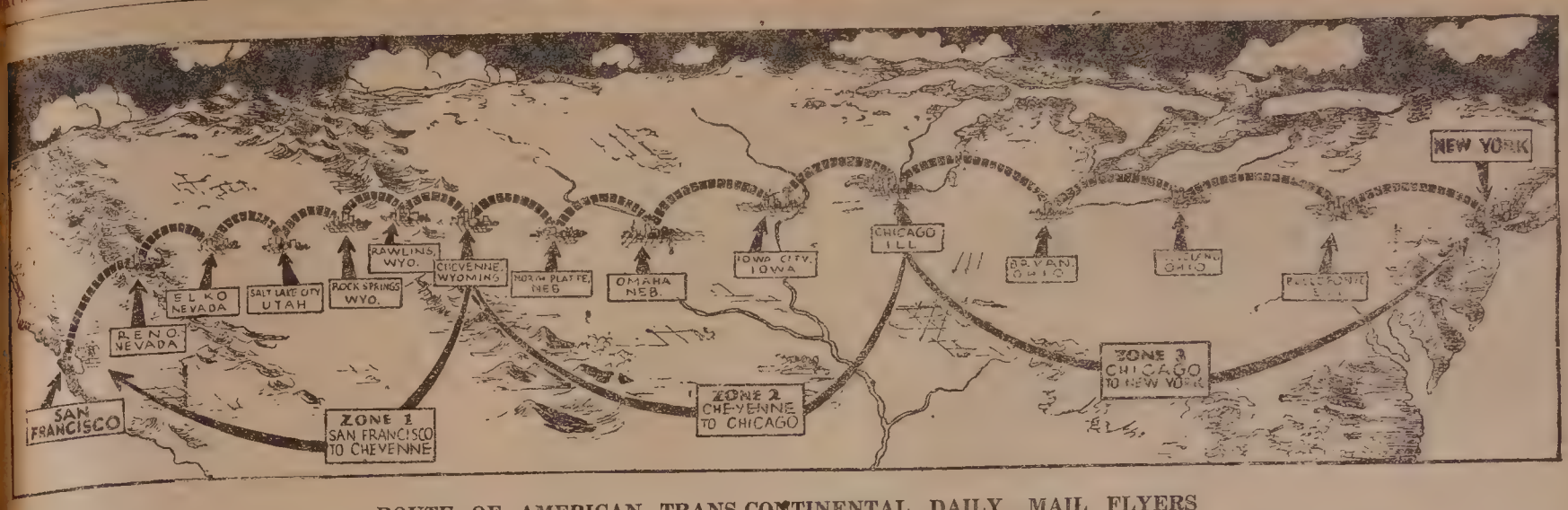
The scholarships will have a value of $2,500 each and will be put into operation the first year through the provision of $5,000. It is understood that if the experiment is successful a principal fund of $100,000 will be raised by the English Speaking Union to establish permanent journalistic scholarships in the New Page School. They too, will bear the name of Walter Hines Page and be the Union's contribution toward one of the practical uses to which this school will be put and for which friends and admirers of America's late ambassador to Great Britain are seeking an endowment of $1,000,000 from the American public.—Reuter's American Service.

POOR PERSONS AND NULLITY SUITS

Reduction of Fees

An important departure in the direction of further assisting the poor litigant in the Divorce Court is announced. The President of the Divorce Division, Sir Henry Duke, has just made a provisional rule reducing the deposit required in the case of poor persons' nullity suits from £15 to £5.

Mr. A. Hassard Short, secretary of the poor persons Department, states that the reduction has been brought about by the medical examiners having agreed not to charge any fee, either for the examination or for giving evidence in such suits by poor persons. Heretofore, the medical examiners' fees have usually amounted to about 17 guineas.



ROUTE OF AMERICAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL DAILY MAIL FLYERS

The above bird's eye view of the United States gives an idea of the distance to be covered by the aerial mail service of the American Government, whose planes maintain daily service, both ways between New York and San Francisco. The continent is divided into three tariff zones, and for each ounce eight cents gold in stamps must be affixed. Parcels up to 50 lb. in weight will be carried at this rate, but the bulkier articles will, without question be currency,—this means of transportation saving American bankers millions annually in interest charges —the difference between train and aerial times being nearly three days. The service is receiving the enthusiastic support of the public.

THE BYFLEET MURDER CASE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Manchester, July 7.

The trial of Vaquier for the murder of Alfred Jones, the landlord of the Blue Anchor Hotel, Byfleet, has excited more public interest in Great Britain than any murder trial since the famous Kidwelly poisoning case. Many people who take little interest in the average sensational murder trial were intrigued on this occasion by the spectacle of a typical Frenchman fighting for his life in an English Assize Court before a jury impervious to anything but facts. Vaquier expected to be browbeaten by the judge and bullied by the police. The urbanity of the proceedings at the trial made him confident of an acquittal on the first and second day, intimidated him a little later, and finally threw him into a manical rage, screaming protests against his counsel and the judge and jury.

Jean Pierre Vaquier is a typical middle-aged Frenchman of the lower middle class. Prior to the war he was a small shopkeeper in the South of France. He served through the war and was badly wounded. At its conclusion he started another shop, which was not successful, and then attempted to find a financier to capitalise some small inventions he had patented. Among these inventions there was a sausage machine, and some wireless "gadgets" for the improvement of reception. He obtained a post at a Biarritz hotel as controller of the wireless installation and eked out a small salary by selling his "improvements" to the visitors. At this hotel he met the wife of Mr. Jones. She was staying at Biarritz for her health. Vaquier struck up an acquaintance with her by means of a French-English conversation book, as neither of them could speak the native language of the other. Relations became more intimate and they stayed together as man and wife at another Riviera hotel. Soon after Mrs. Jones returned to her home at Byfleet Vaquier came to England and resided for a short time at the Hotel Russell while he was trying to dispose of some patents. From there he went on to the Blue Anchor at Byfleet as a paying guest.

The Fatal Morning After.

Mrs. Jones was an enterprising business woman if not a very successful one. She had other business interests in addition to the Blue Anchor Hotel and at times handled considerable sums of money. Her husband was a heavy drinker but not a bad-natured man. Nearly every night he drank more than was good for him, and on the morning after it was his invariable custom to mix for himself a dose of Bromo salts to get rid of the ensuing headache. The salts were kept in a bottle in a public room in the hotel. On March 28 there was a party at the hotel and Mr. Jones drank heavily. The following morning he came downstairs late, poured himself out a dose of salts, complained that they did not "Fizz," drank them, cried out that they were bitter, and immediately had a seizure. His wife came to him, poured out a few of the remaining salts in the bottle and tasted them. She said that they had been tampered with, gave him an emetic and immediately sent for a doctor. When the doctor arrived Mr. Jones was in a state of extreme terror but fully conscious. He died shortly afterwards and the *post mortem* revealed that strychnine poisoning was the cause of his death.

The trial took place at the Surrey Assizes before Mr. Justice Avory. The Attorney General, Sir Patrick Hastings, led for the Crown, and Vaquier was defended by Sir Henry Curtis Bennett. Evidence given proved that on March 1 Vaquier went up to London from Byfleet and purchased certain chemicals including two deadly poisons, perchloride of mercury and strychnine. Asked by the assistant what he wanted them for, he answered that they were for wireless experiments. He then signed the poisons book in a false name. Mrs. Jones giving evidence said that on the morning of her husband's death Vaquier suggested he was suffering from an attack of colic. She accused him of assassinating her husband and alleged that he replied "Yes, Mabs, for you." This statement appeared greatly to amuse Vaquier who turned round and smiled broadly at the Court.

The cook at the Blue Anchor gave evidence that after Vaquier had helped to carry Mr. Jones upstairs he came down again and asked for the bottle of salts. Mrs. Jones had put it away in a drawer for subsequent examination. The cook directed Vaquier to the drawer and he took the bottle away and washed it out. Evidence was given to prove that Vaquier wished Mrs. Jones to leave her husband and go and live with him on the continent.

The Main Defence.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett's main line of defence was a determined attempt to discredit Mrs. Jones' evidence. It was suggested that she was on very bad terms with her husband for a considerable time before his death. She was also exhaustively cross-examined on whether a visit she paid to the kitchen of the hotel on the morning of the tragedy before her husband took the salts was not a most unusual visit. The wife of the manager of the hotel, Mrs. Whitewick gave evidence that she saw Mrs. Jones go to her dressing table and take a small purse from a handbag and take it into a lavatory. A short time afterwards she tucked it in her dress from which it fell out on the stairs. Mrs. Whitewick picked it up, opened it, found it empty and returned it to Mrs. Jones. A fortnight later she asked Mrs. Jones what had been in the purse, and was told that it was a small photograph of Mr. Vaquier. The apparent inference from this cross-examination was a suggestion that Mrs. Jones wished to get rid of her husband and had gone downstairs on the morning of the tragedy and tampered with the salts by adding to them a poison she carried about in her purse. The defence also alleged that Mrs. Jones was on very affectionate terms with her solicitor.

The strongest circumstantial evidence against Vaquier was the unchallenged evidence that he had purchased strychnine in a false name for a purpose that experts proved it could not be used for. Vaquier in the witness box alleged that he bought the strychnine for Mr. Bruce Millar, the solicitor for Mrs. Jones. He said that Mr. Millar told him he had a dog with the mange which he wished to destroy. Vaquier suggested strychnine and offered to get some, and alleged that Millar gave him £1 to do so. Mr. Millar emphatically denied all these charges, and Sir Patrick Hastings said that this part of Vaquier's evidence was "beyond human credulity." He asked the jury if they could imagine anything more improbable than a solicitor asking a person who scarcely knew a word of English to buy him a poison under a false name. He then explained that in such trials the law officers of the Crown had the right to have the last word to the jury, but he would on this occasion waive that right as the prisoner was a foreigner and some people might think it was a hardship to him.

The Summing Up.

The Judge in summing up commented on the fact that Mrs. Jones took the most prompt methods to make her husband sick when she suspected he was suffering from poison. He also commented adversely on Vaquier's allegations against Mr. Millar the solicitor, and remarked that no explanation had been given of the purchase by Vaquier of perchloride of mercury.

The jury were away for 1 hour and 40 minutes considering their verdict. When they returned Vaquier was brought into the dock by two warders, and with the governor of Brixton prison and the prison doctor behind him. The verdict of "Guilty" was translated to him and the Judge asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Vaquier shouted that he was innocent and would swear to that on the graves of his mother and father. He turned to the jury and gesticulated wildly, screaming that the verdict was iniquitous. The sentence of death was translated to him by the interpreter and listened to in silence but as soon as the Chaplain said "Amen" he broke out again and was forcibly removed from the dock shouting that all the witnesses were liars and that he would defend himself again.

After the verdict Mr. Justice Avory before passing sentence of death said "I see no reason whatever to doubt the righteousness of that verdict. You have been tried according to the law and procedure of this country which are more favourable to the interests of the accused than the law of any other country in the world and you have had further the advantage of being defended by one of the most able and experienced counsel at the English Bar." Few people will be likely to disagree with this comment although many believe that this wretched man would have stood a greater chance of escaping justice if he had been tried before a Latin jury more sympathetic to crimes of passion.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

Our Love of Romance

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 16.

I was not there myself but I was told that in a well frequented street at Chelsea this week about four in the morning when the traffic was just beginning there was a Melancholy Devil wandering about disconsolately trying to find a taxicab. The crowd paid not the least attention to this eccentricity of costume —whereas, said my friend with some surprise, in America the police would have clubbed him and then run him in while in Paris he would have been followed by a large and hostile crowd intent on doing him. "How," I was asked "do you explain this difference in point of treatment?" "Ah," said I, "that is due to our love of Romance." There was and is a good deal of truth in the couplet of the German poet Wieland; as applied to the natural inclinations of the Anglo-Saxon;—

Noch einmal sattelt mir den hippogryphen, Ihr Musen
Zum Ritt in's alte remantische Land.

Under the phlegmatic exterior so well-known to the foreign cartoonist the Englishman preserves an affection of romance. This week I had three visits at my office—the Bey of Tunis, Admiral Blake and John Cabot....as well as the fore and aft legs of Aurungzebe's elephant. In other words the Civil Service are doing great things at the Empire Pageant at Wembley and the callers as a matter of fact came round to make very strong complaints about their garb.

A Little Too Previous.

You see when the Empire Pageant was started the War Office, which is playing an important role—with the Department of Overseas Trade—in making all arrangements, decided that after the Great War it would no longer permit the application to its activities—or the lack of them —of the epithet of Ethelred the Unready. It therefore set about manufacturing the ancient costumes. It soon made them all. Unfortunately they were all made with the least reference to the build of the people who were to wear them and when I saw poor old Blake he could not make his attire fasten round him anywhere while the Bey of Tunis suggested Little Willie wearing Daddy's worn-out Sunday Best—without alterations. I deferentially said that my conception of a Bey was "a fat old ruffian of burly stature with a long black beaver." "That's as it may be," he rejoined, "but this was the only piece of 'fat' going and I took it. Why if I hadn't taken it they might have made me a pirate "and they're awfully short of pirates." So I consoled him and said that no doubt Clarkson would do the needful and that with very little alteration he would probably look a still more terrible tough than he appeared in civil garb. To this I may add that my typist is, I believe, one of the captured maidens whom the ruthless pirates are in the act of carrying off when intercepted by the said Blake and his worthy followers. I don't think, though, she can possibly wear more diaphanous attire than she dons in ordinary life —the police positively wouldn't let her.

George and the Bobby.

Yes we love romance. Otherwise pageant could not possibly prosper as they do. You have the big affair at Wembley. All over the country you have small ones especially in the country villages. The smaller the village the greater the enthusiasm. There is a fiction that George and the village "policeman" spend their evenings in the Cat and Whistle. It is a pure fiction. George is Thomas a Becket and Robert, Fits Gengulphus or whoever the gentleman was that slit the prelate's gizzard—or any way knocked him on the head. The libretto is written by the Vicar's daughter and the Schoolmarm designs the dresses with the proceeds of a Jumble Sale held *ad hoc*. The simple unsophiscated people send to the press and next day you see notices in the papers calling attention to the marvellous growth of "cultchah" in the countryside and saying how elementary education is supplanting the excessive abuse of bad beer;

Fancy dress costumes were never so popular. In the sacred cause of charity especially with a religious flavour the entire district will attire itself in the weirdest of garb and pretend it is the exact reproduction of refined mediævalism. For weeks you run up against friends who will greet you with "I'fackins" and "Odds Bodikins," which I am told it is quite the coorect thing to do under the circumstances. You journey home late from the office and, leaning up against the door of the railway carriage or straphanging, you will see Julius Cæsar or Marie Antoinette with a Joan of Arc or two, all smoking cigarettes or chewing chocolates. It isn't swank. It's just because it won't go to a taxi and all fellow travellers know it and are tolerantly silent.

The only trouble is the cost. No decent self-respecting man or woman—particularly woman—can appear in the same garb twice.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED

United States Government Finds It Can Get Money Cheaper By Other Means

Washington, July 11.

The Treasury to-day ordered all sales of Treasury savings certificates and stamps to be suspended as from July 15.

Acting Secretary Winston said that the present money market did not warrant the Treasury paying the 4¼ per cent. interest of the savings securities when funds may be obtained at much lower interest.

More than $400,000,000 in Treasury certificates are now outstanding. The first sales—in the form of War Savings Stamps—were made in 1918, but those have been retired and each subsequent year has seen a new issue. Almost $10,000,000 of the issue of 1924 have been sold.—Reuter's American Service.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

States Going Labour Despite Decline of Supporters in Cities: State Election Results: Prime Minister Still Predicting Change in Imperial Naval Policy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne, July 2.

The Commonwealth Parliament has made just about as much progress in business as one might expect, where a powerful Opposition is busy contemplating early victory by an appeal to the country. The slogan, to use the modern advertising term, had gone round. The tide had turned. Western Australia had gone Labour, South Australia had followed the example, Victoria was hanging in the balance, and, after that, the fate of the Composite Federal Government was written as plainly as the words on the wall at Belshazzar's feast. Quite a number of people believed this, and those who are disposed to explain all actions of humans by psychology, might make a note that within the best environment of mental suggestion Victorian Labour succeeded in polling about 130,000 votes as against 240,000 of all other parties or independent candidates. This is regarded as a victory for Labour, and by the juggling of personal interests and antagonisms it is possible that Victoria may for a time be nominally governed by Labour.

There are some other lessons of this rather unusual election. Its effect upon Federal or national politics will be most interesting. I have recorded the "Pact" made between the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, and the Treasurer, who is also leader of the Country party, in regard to the next general elections. They agreed that sitting members of either Nationalist or Country parties should continue, if possible, sitting members, and that where there was an interloper second preference must go to him so long as he is not Labour. Briefly it was what one might call a treaty of armed neutrality. The Victorian Farmers' Union, suffering badly from swelled head, was disposed to denounce this arrangement. It had not been consulted, and what was more the agreement was calculated to deprive the farmers of their heritage of the leading political party in the State. It put a belly-band round their natural and legitimate expansion. These Victorian elections gave the Victorian Farmers' Union, which is the strongest and most aggressive of all the organizations of the primary producers, some indication that in the eyes of the electors it was not the only pebble on the beach. It actually scored only 43,000 votes as against 320,000 of all other parties —those opposing the Country candidates of course including both Nationalists and Labour.

Where the result impinges upon Federal politics is in the counsels of the Country party. There it must be decided whether the cold comfort of not having lost seats is to be accepted as evidence that this new and ambitious party is calculated to become one of the strongest political parties in Australia. Thus the result of the Victorian elections is likely to be that the hostile Victorians will realize that they cannot stand alone, and will therefore endorse the Bruce-Page Pact. If they do this one may see the Nationalist followers in Parliament of the Prime Minister satisfied that their future is clear, and with that clarity will come greater cohesion in the House of Representatives, and a united front to Labour at the end of the life of the current Parliament.

Lessons of an Election.

The recent Victorian State elections will change the ideas of many people, more particularly those living in the country. The latter have always contended that they form such scattered communities, and have so few opportunities to listen to the words of wisdom of politicians. What with floods, droughts, pests and bad roads to contend with (to say nothing of their long hours of work) they have not the same hope of casting their votes as the city man. In this election it is interesting to note that while some 63 per cent. of the country voters polled, only 54 per cent. of those enrolled within the metropolis went to the booths. It was also shown that despite the increase of population in Melbourne and suburbs the actual number of Labour voters, since the previous election, had decreased—not very greatly but certainly had decreased. So it seems that, if a section of the Press and a few Liberals or Nationalists, who refused to pass a Redistribution Bill chiefly on the grounds that it would hand over the well-being of the primary producers to the urban electors, who were assumed to vote Labour, had not succeeded, the Labour party would have been still further set back. A calculation, which is probably not far astray, shows that Liberal and Independent votes in the metropolis of Melbourne numbered some 100,000 as against 57,000 Labour, but what is more important is that whereas at the previous election —three years ago—Labour polled most heavily in the metropolis against all-comers, this year it has been beaten nearly two to one. The fears of the city worker can be dismissed. The same loss of Labour influence in the cities took place in Queensland four years ago, but it is only when Labour finds a formula which will suit both country and city that it can hope for complete victory.

Queensland's Labour Premier.

The foregoing reminds me that Theodore, the half-Slav Premier of Queensland, has just returned in triumph to Australia, after having visited London, answered the accusations that Labour repudiated its contracts, and converted some £12,000,000 of loan money by fresh loans subscribed five-fold. Mr. Theodore is marked down as the future Labour Prime Minister of Australia, and he is undoubtedly one of the shrewdest and most capable men that Labour politics have produced. Mr. Theodore may be a red-ragger, but no one can point the finger and prove that. His Labour supporters declare him a traitor to their cause, and he replies, "Well, get another leader." The fact seems to be that they cannot do without him. He mixes quite a lot of alleged socialism in amongst his actual administration, and seems to know that if he starts a government butcher's shop his political opponents will worry about it and make so much fuss that much more important movements are overlooked. While a few thousand pounds were lost in Socialistic experiments Mr. Theodore was busy organizing the very protestors themselves into what looked like self-governing bodies, controlled or rather overlooked and financed by government. Thus we have wheat, butter, maize, sugar and other pools. All these might be private enterprise but the government has its hand all the time on the safety-valve of finance. Private enterprise can rail as much as it likes, but the Queensland Labour Premier is slowly but steadily making it take a hand in establishing the socialistic organization which he has ever before him. One cannot necessarily think he is right but his policy is one which makes the people think he is right. When he leaves the State for the more difficult Federal sphere he may have occasion to recall the Lincoln epigram concerning the fooling of all the people all the time.

The Banking Bill.

The long-promised Banking Bill has been introduced, and is now under discussion in the House of Representatives. Those who expected something very new and drastic are disappointed, while the Labour Opposition is opposed to the measure because they think they see in it an attack upon what they consider the greatest success of their political career, namely the Commonwealth Bank. After all the chief proposal is that the Bank shall in future be governed by a Board, instead of by one man. The Opposition sees in this a proposal to place the bank in the hands and under the control of capitalists, instead of keeping it a "people's bank" whatever that may mean. They say the Board will not be subject to ministerial control, which is about the last thing any one wants. They say that the members of the Board are sure to be interested in other banks and therefore will make it their business gradually to suppress the Commonwealth Bank. They admit that it has not fought the private banks as they had hoped it would, but has simply been made a money-making machine, and as an alternative they suggest that the Board, if there must be one, should be comprised of financial experts wholly in the employ of the bank. The Notes Issue Board is to be abolished and the paper currency passed under the control of the Bank. It is generally admitted that the Board adopted such a conservative attitude that the supply of currency dropped below actual requirements. As to the terrific exchange charges between Australia and Britain, charges which made it impossible to bring about £50,000,000 to Australian credit in London to this country except at about 3½ per cent. or in the form of goods, the Economic Conference in London showed plainly that the Commonwealth Bank could have remedied the matter had it so chosen, being possessed of all the necessary powers. The Bill also provides that all private banks must effect their clearances through the Commonwealth Bank, a provision to which a great deal of exception is taken, seeing that the latter bank is itself an ordinary trading institution. The debate on the measure will last some time, and the Opposition proposes to fight it to the last ditch.

What Is Australia's Defence Policy?

When the Prime Minister introduced his Bill for the appropriation of £2,500,000 for naval construction it was expected that he would outline the Commonwealth's defence policy. That, however, has yet to come. The present proposal before parliament is that £2,000,000 shall be voted to the purchase of a modern 10,000 ton cruiser to be built in Britain, while £500,000 is to be placed to a defence reserve. It is generally admitted on both sides in politics that two cruisers are required, and a desperate effort is being made by the Labour party, and a few extreme Protectionists to have the second cruiser built in Australia. The whole argument is likely to turn upon the building of the second cruiser. The Prime Minister is, for the moment, dodging the issue. He declares that no final estimates have been made of the cost of a locally built cruiser, but he has had to admit that much of the material would necessarily be imported, and that in any case it would take, as against the United Kingdom, at least 50 per cent. more in cost and 50 per cent. more in time of construction. As the life of one of these cruisers is alleged to be no more than ten years it is argued from the strictly commercial point of view that the cruiser built in Australia would be practically on the obsolescent list before it was launched. The Opposition is not diposed to allow any naval additions, unless they be the outcome of spending money to employ Australians. Probably it will require the practical lesson of "The Englishman's Home" to convince the Labour Unions. The Prime Minister has made it clear, however, that he has no definite naval policy. That, he says, will be announced with the Treasurer's Budget at the end of this month, but even then he assures us that nothing will be proposed calculated to remedy the unfortunate decision of the British Government to have no naval base at Singapore. Mr. Bruce gave parliament to understand that a change of Imperial policy was imminent. That may be so; but it is unfortunate that Australia cannot look to any other political leaders with the hope that a more definite course of action will be adopted.

Meanwhile the annual report of Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry Chauvel, the great Light Horse leader of Palestine, who is now chief of the general staff and Inspector-General, is not particularly encouraging, except possibly to the radical section of the community. The volunteer and boy units are doing well, but there is a lamentable absence of the things that matter. We are short of reserves of officers, of munitions, and of technical personnel. Sir Harry Chauvel is not a pessimist, or he would never have won through to his high place from the moment when he was on the point of compulsory retirement. The best feature of the Australian defence problem lies in the fact, emphasized on all sides—from Chauvel to the junior Duntroon cadet—that it is recognized as being on the water. At last the idea of the armed mob defending Australia on land seems to be losing its grip upon the imagination, even of the Labour politicians.

Labour's Fatuous Economics.

Australia is growing cotton, and does not want the world's markets to forget it. Queensland is the chief source of production at present and this year its production may be something in the neighbourhood of 20,000,000-lb., having a value of, say, £1,000,000. Now this looks as if the industry were making headway—particularly under a Socialistic Government. But the difference between Socialism and Individualism is that the first aims at perfection and the second at what is profitable. If Abbé Huc did not point this out definitely at least the history of China, as written by him, placed it beyond question. The Queensland cotton industry, being encouraged by a Socialist government; which rushed in and offered to erect ginning mills, guarantee crops and so forth, seemed to be on the high-road to success. Unfortunately the Socialist controllers demanded that only the theoretically best cotton should be grown. When the growers said they could make money out of "ratoons" or second growth (every person who has lived in the East knows what this means), the Socialist government, being on the side of perfection said "No" in large capitals. It insisted upon the cultivator doing his absolute best, even if it cost him money and labour. Regulations were passed, and growers threatened with the destruction of their ratoon crops at government expense. It was even hinted that they would be expropriated of their holdings, and be lucky if they were not sent to gaol. Happily the threatened cotton-growers had friends at court. In England at recent cotton meetings there were those to say that the ratoon cotton was useful and that the Queensland Government regulations were over-strict. The end is not yet but both industrially and politically, in this case we may see "great trees from little acorns grow."

Financial Curiosities.

It might be expected that Australia is hard-up, chiefly because the Labour politicians talk about the unemployed and the commercial community about the stringency of the money market, but at least public finance seems to be on a sound footing—that is if collecting more taxes than is necessary may be considered sound. This is at the end of the financial year, both for the Commonwealth and the States. The actual balances are of course not known yet, but the official estimates are unofficially forthcoming. Thus we find that the Commonwealth has made a surplus for the year of about £7,000,000, and the States, with possibly the exception of Tasmania, anything from £10,000 in Queensland to £100,000 in New South Wales. The obvious fact is that the whole revenue and expenditure system of Australia is bad—or, as some one has said, rotten-ripe for reform. The States are drawing something like £7,000,000 a year from the Commonwealth and that means that if the States raised their revenues the Commonwealth would lift about £7,000,000 a year less in taxation. The Federal Treasurer, Dr. Page, is busy flying kites through the newspapers to see how any change of policy would be accepted. Obviously the local press of the States will not agree to any solution which will throw upon them the odium of raising their own moneys, and consequently the newspapers argue like the man in charge of a cocoanut-shy:—"Take your chance, gents; hit what you can; it can't hit you." All over Australia the financial position is one that would drive an accountant, or the shades of the statesmen who framed the constitution, to the verge of insanity. To outsiders it does not matter greatly. It is on the verge of insanity, but not insolvency. There are voices calling a "halt," but they are calling in the wilderness.

So we pile up surpluses, and be it noted that none but the greybeards say us nay. They complain of the extra moneys drawn from the people, but they do not agree as to how it is to be avoided. Some want us to turn freetraders and others to eliminate the taxes upon the wealthy. We are a great protectionist country and we shall do neither.

Revival of Trade with East.

But if we will not become freetraders and will not reduce the income-tax there is at least reason to think that we shall develop our Eastern trade. The Commonwealth shipping line ran steamers to Java and Malaya, but found it did not pay. (Paying is of course the first aim of any nationalized activity). It, therefore, retired to make way for private enterprise, which is now running and promising a regular service. Other steamer lines are figuring largely in our shipping columns as running between Australia and the East, but of course it is futile to ask whether the sudden interest taken in the trade is in any way due to causes other than those of energetic private enterprise. The new Minister for Trade and Customs, Mr. H. E. Pratten, who has visited the East more than once and come back with golden opinions as to the opportunities of trade, tells us that he is now considering the whole position, and has formed the preliminary opinion that it is useless to send out trade consuls, such as Mr. Little, and better to send out men who will—"book orders." As the recorder of the famous ride of John Gilpin remarked when the repetition happens "May I be there to see." It is incredible that it should be seriously suggested that one, two or three men —as commercial travellers—should be government-paid, to book orders for private firms.

NEW ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE

Britain's World-Peace Policy: Important Statement

Important statements on the Government's policy on world armaments were made in the House of Lords on July 4 by Lord Haldane and Lord Chelmsford when the question of the Singapore base was raised by Lord Linlithgow, who wanted to know if the advertisements of the sale of materials there did not indicate a change of policy.

Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that no change of policy was indicated. The Government had been exploring the situation ever since its decision was come to, and there was a meeting that day of those concerned in the matter to consider how best the Premier's policy could be carried into effect.

"We are," he said, "exploring the situation, and as soon as we have been able to make up our minds as to the method of approach with regard to this difficult question, we shall make it, but it will be necessary to approach more than one foreign nation."

Lord Balfour's Question.

The Earl of Balfour asked what was meant by the phrase, "foreign nation," and Lord Chelmsford pointed out that at the Washington Conference it was understood that if any other move on similar lines were made other Powers at the Conference should be called into conference again.

Lord Balfour retorted that Singapore had nothing whatever to do with the other Powers which were parties to the Washington Pact. They might as well consult the Five Powers in regard to the fortification of Plymouth.

It was not as if Singapore could be a threat to any of these Powers. On the contrary, they knew perfectly, as the Government knew, and as our Allies and friends knew, that the British fleet was one of the great securities for the peace of the world; it could only be a security if it was given the means of operating effectively, and it could not do that in the Pacific unless Singapore was made a naval base.

Lord Haldane's Reply.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane) said it was not the Government's case that the boundary line laid down by the Washington Conference had anything to do with the question.

It was a much greater question, a question of what would be the effect on the general foreign policy of the Government of establishing a new base in the East, which would, whether we wished it or not, be a defence.

They could not have a naval base at Singapore, which was merely for defence. It might give the greatest security to Australia and New Zealand, but it would be at a cost.

They could not reconcile such a position with the foreign policy which the Government was endeavouring to pursue. They might fail, but they were trying to make the world rather better than it was.

It was not a question of consulting half-a-dozen Powers about Singapore. The question might never arise; but it was a question of this kind: Could they get suitable relations with the nations of the world generally, so as to make Singapore much less important than it seemed to be in the minds of people who left these things out of mind?

The Government's policy was one on which the Government meant to stand or fall.

The debate was concluded.

WINDING UP THE SESSION

Labour No Keener Than Any Other Party for Parliamentary Duty in August: A Very Dull Session: The Eastbourne Murderer Convicted

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 24.

The Labour Government is making great efforts to end the session by August 8 at the latest. In the days of the bad old Conservative and Liberal Governments, Labour used say that when it assumed office it would show the others how Parliamentary work ought to be done. Physically the Labour men have cracked up much sooner than their opponents, and they will all be heartily glad of the promised holiday. The House will separate without having made any serious effort to deal with the unemployment question, and one can well imagine what an outburst of indignation there would have been had a Conservative Cabinet even suggested such remissness.

As things are the Government has passed the Budget merely distributing the money accumulated by its predecessor, but not giving any idea of its own financial policy. It has passed a Bill, largely agreed, establishing Wages Boards to fix the wages of the Agricultural Workers, though it has given no indication as to how the farmers are to find the extra money. It has just passed a very meagre measure for still further increasing the pensions of pre-war pensioners, and for removing the Thrift Penalty in the case of Old Age Pensions by allowing every pensioner to have a maximum income of 15s. a week on earned income. It has very largely remodelled the Unemployment Insurance Acts, whereby about £20,000,000 more will be distributed every year in the dole. That is all it has done, and its general activities have been characterized by great timidity and by the inability of Ministers really to carry out their duties properly. Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, who has piloted through a Housing Bill which will spend vast sums of State money, though no one thinks it will work, is the best of the Cabinet, though the average standard is not high. Perhaps Mr. Trevelyan has done fairly well at the Board of Education, while Mr. MacDonald has wrestled courageously with the Foreign Office.

No Use in Triangles.

It has, in short, been a very colourless session, and has shown that Three-Party Government does not work very well. It might have worked very much better if Labour had resolved to pass agreed-on Bills, in which case a good deal of useful legislation might have been put on the Statute Book, but there is such a feud between Labour and Liberalism that co-operation seems impossible. It is impossible in the House, and it is still more impossible in the country, where all electioneering shows the gulf which divides the two parties. Meantime, the Conservatives go muddling along, being badly led and poorly disciplined. It is, too, open to question whether the party organization has very much improved since the last election. Money still plays a too-important part in the selection of candidates, who are usually neither too young nor too brainy or too democratic. An immensity of business has gone over to the autumn, since there will be a session later this year, beginning in all probability about November. As I have always said, no general election is likely until next year. Many members are going away on semi-joy-rides. The Colonal Secretary heads a party of M.P's. who will visit South Africa,—all expenses paid. Most of us would do something in that line ourselves if we had the opportunity.

Doing London.

Meantime the public is having its holidays. They have stanted earlier this year, owing to Wembley, and the numbers of people who come to London and spend all their available money is proving disastrous to the seaside resorts. In some places there are not one-tenth of the usual visitors, and I heard this week the S. O. S. signal going up from such inland health resorts as Tunbridge Wells. Foreign travel is, too, very much cheaper than it used to be, and there is no doubt that the so-called working classes are becoming more "*wanderlustig*," as the Germans say. Never before, for instance, have so many people "done" London. There are amazing scenes at the House of Commons. I should think the average of visitors every day of the week is 5,000, and when I visited it to-day I found Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., had taken possession of the Chamber, had seated some hundreds of his constituents on the benches and leaning against the table in front of the Speaker's Chair was giving them an oration on what usually happens during the sittings. Some members will soon come along with a cinema film, and I wonder no one has yet borrowed Parliament for the purposes of cheap entertainment when the House is not sitting.

The Bungalow Murder.

The papers this week have devoted an immensity of space to the trial and conviction of Patrick Mahon for the murder of Miss Emily Kaye, whose body he boiled in the bungalow near Eastbourne. There never was any real defence, as this only alleged that Miss Kaye had a sudden attack of resentment and threw an axe at Mahon, who struggled with her until she fell over, striking her head on a coal cauldron, which caused her death. This was too thin for the jury, and they were not long in making up their minds. Mahon turns out to have an extremely bad record, which embraces five years' penal servitude for an assault on a domestic servant while trying to rob a bank at Woking. Undoubtedly, he exercised a very great influence on women, since he was one of those smooth-spoken smug hypocrites who can always count upon popularity among females. He will, course, appeal, and so is Vaquier appealing, and 100,000 people have signed the petition for the reprieve of the soldier Goldenburg, who recently murdered the bank manager at Borden Camp. It always seems possible to appeal to the sickly sentimentality of large sections of the public.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of our everyday life is that though we have still a million unemployed we never hear of any distress, although you do hear of work going and no one ready to take the jobs on. From this it is perfectly clear that an immense number of people are quite satisfied to live on the dole, and so long as it continues on the present scale they will go on doing so. If the Russian delegates, who are still here, remain much longer, we had better put them on the dole too, because they must be spending a lot of money to no purpose, and will need shortly some extra cash.

LIQUOR-SMUGGLING ON PACIFIC COAST

Pleasure Yacht for Service and Women as Decoys: a Plot that Failed

Vancouver, July 14.

The use of "decoy" women is an innovation among rum runners in Puget Sound and British Columbia waters.

Recently a large yacht came into English Bay, near here. It was observed that women were seated in luxurious wicker chairs on deck. The vessel dropped anchor, the awning canvas was run back on a roller and the women disappeared. Only the pilot house was visible. Liquor then was loaded on the yacht and as it cleared, the canvas, wicker chairs and women reappeared.

Later, according to fishermen at Everett, Wash., the ship tried to land liquor there, but a suspicious craft appeared and a quick getaway was decided on. The vessel speeded toward Vancouver. In the excitement one of the women on deck fell overboard. Fishermen rescued her and found she was a dummy.—Reuter's American Service.

LIGHT ON PRE-WAR GERMANY

Some Kiderlen-Waechter Letters: Strong Comment on von Tirpitz

Berlin, July 2.

Some strong rays of light are thrown into the pre-war policy of Germany's rulers by the letters of Herr Von Kiderlen-Wächter, which will shortly be published. Extracts already available show that this diplomatist foresaw the consequence of such policy, but was unable to fight against the very strong current directed by the ex-Kaiser or by his sycophantic entourage. Herr Kiderlen-Wächter had a special knowledge of Near Eastern affairs, for he represented Germany over a long period at Bucharest. His ability was even then acknowledged, for in 1909 Bethmann-Hollwegg requested him to draw out a plan by which encirclement might be avoided, especially by means of a thorough understanding with England. He practically directed negotiations wtih the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, but these were not very successful.

Herr Kiderlen-Wächter also knew the ex-Kaiser extremely well, for he accompanied his Majsty for ten years as the representative of the Foreign Office on all State visits abroad. It was because some letters of his, in which he spoke his mind quite freely, fell into or were placed in the ex-Kaiser's hands that he fell into disfavour.

Nicknames for Celebrities.

In these letters the ex-Kaiser is spoken of as "the sudden one," Queen Victoria as "Queenchen," Prince Bülow "the eel," Caprivi "the industrious one," Bethmann-Hollweg "the earthworm," Baron Marschall "the hippopotamus." The letters, which are addressed to a lady to whom Herr Kiderlen-Wächter was greatly attached, are full of anecdote and wit, but they deal very frankly with politics that came under the writer's notice. They are evidence, if evidence were needed, of the chaos that existed in the German diplomatic world in the years immediately preceding the war.

Herr Kiderlen-Wächter observes that Ambassadors are appointed by the Kaiser without reference to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and are appointed not because of their ability to fill a certain post, but because this or that diplomatist will be less dangerous in a certain capital. For this reason Licknowsky was sent to London and Wangenheim to Constantinople, both by the Kaiser over Kiderlen's head.

"The Biggest Liar."

Herr Kiderlen-Wächter's opinion of High-Admiral von Tirpitz is told in the following extract from one of the letters, which is dated February, 1912: "Am opponent of Tirpitz, because I fear that his policy will bring us into war with England. I consider Tirpitz to be the biggest liar that walks Berlin streets." Another letter runs:

Cowes, Old England, August 3, 1892. Would be very nice here if only people did not all speak English. It is quite incomprehensible to me how they can understand one another. We have as yet gained no victory here, and probably shall not do so though this is quite a matter of indifference to me. The day before yesterday we dined with the Queen, much dignity, but badly, very badly even, and all the time one's legs froze. To-morrow we dine with the Prince of Wales. Wonder if "Meine Tante" will be played.

A Crown Prince Effusion.

The collection includes a characteristic letter from the Crown Prince Wilhelm, written during the time of the Tripoli War, which runs:

Will your Excellency excuse this idiotic notepaper (it was decorated with a lurid picture), have no other at the moment. Do not quite understand why we do not openly go with the Turks at this favourable moment. We could have taken a price for our friendship, lease of parts of Asia Minor or something like that. Then we might let the Italians go, for they will never be of any use to us, and gratitude does not exist in history. But am perhaps too stupid. Would be very grateful, however, if you wrote me few words in pencil telling me reason why these chances abandoned. Last greetings from your Wilhelm, Crown Prince. —"Morning Post."

NEW YORK'S DANGER FROM EARTHQUAKE

Professor's Pessimistic Prediction of What Might Happen

Philadelphia, July 13.

"There is a very real danger that New York City may suffer from an earthquake one of these days," said Professor David Todd, of Amherst College, professor of astronomy and Internationally known scientist, who is spending the summer on the estate of Mr. P. M. Sharples, near West Chester, New York City, he said, is as likely a site for the next earthquake as any in the United States, because two layers beneath the surface of the ground come together under the city. When terrific pressure comes on this point it is inevitable that it should crack, he said.

The pressure which eventually would force this joint apart and cause an earthquake is caused by the thousands and thousands of tons which are being heaped on to the island in the shape of huge buildings and still huger foundations, he said.

He predicted that the destruction following a quake would be more terrible than that which followed the Japanese upheaval last summer. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

SEATTLE-ALASKA CABLE SERVICE

First Link in New Far Eastern Chain

Ketchikan, Alaska, June 22.

Prophecy that a new cable from Seattle to Ketchikan, put into service this summer by the United States Army, will be the first link in a system connecting Seattle with the Far East was made by Col. C. A. Seoane, assistant chief signal officer, in a telegram to the Ketchikan Commercial Club. He said that this system would use "approximately the route followed by our army fliers."—Reuter's American Service.

CHINESE TONG WAR IN OHIO

Suspicious Characters Rounded up in Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio, July 10.

More than a score of Chinese, believed to be members of a rival tong, were arrested to-night in a round-up of suspicious characters in the Chinese district, where the annual convention of the Chinese Merchants' Association opened to-day.

Leaders of the Association told police they feared a tong war as a result of ill-feeling which came to the surface several weeks ago, when Yee Hee-kee, former president of the organization, was shot and seriously wounded.

Thirty-one had been arrested to-night.—Reuter's American Service.

REFORMING THE TURKISH BAR

Constantinople, July 5.

Kenan Bey, of the Ministry of Justice, arrived here to preside over the Commission for eliminating undesirable barristers. Explaining the Government's object, he said the morality of advocates must equal or surpass the morality of Judges. Two lists of eliminations have already been drawn up, but provoked so many objections that a second Commission sat at Angora to examine them. The result was the restoration of many names.

The general lines of the elimination are now becoming clear. In future only advocates who have followed the regular course of the Turkish Faculty of Law will be allowed to plead, and no advocate who has not practised for three years may plead. Meanwhile, the names on the third list are being shown to the City Magistrates for their criticism. — "Morning Post."

FAR EASTERN RELICS UNEARTHED

Harvard Expedition's Tour Through Western China: Early Art Recalled

Cambridge, Mass., July 17.

Manuscripts 2,000 years old, some of them in Sanskrit, original holy books of the Buddhist faith, a beautiful bronze mirror, and specimens of sculpture more than 10 centuries old, are among the archaeological exhibits brought here by Mr. Langdon Warner, Fellow for Research in Asia, of Harvard University. Mr. Warner has completed a tour which started a year ago through Western China.

The trip, in which special search was made for traces of early Buddhist influences, carried the expedition along the ancient trade route to India and north to the Gobi desert to an old city, now in ruins, at which Marco Polo outfitted six centuries ago, for his 40-day journey to the Great Khan's capital, Karakorum.

At the ancient city, which Polo called Edsina, neither vegetable nor animal life is now possible. The camels, with which the expedition preceeded, were halted eight miles in the rear and were used to haul water to the excavating party.

The desert has advanced its frontiers, Mr. Warner said, and has surrounded the city, of which the walls still stand, their sun-baked bricks etched and worn by the blowing sand, but with the gateways, curtain walls and bastions still plainly discernible. Fine specimens of stucco sculpture, the bronze mirror and other finds were dug from the ruins.

Mr. Warner went in search of relics of the development of art in China, which followed the visits of the earliest of Indian traders. He endeavoured to collect all available specimens of the early art surviving the centuries and to learn more of its early development.

Some of the manuscripts that were brought back are believed to be original holy books of the Buddhist faith. Some are long paper scrolls in Sanskrit, brought from India, some are copies of these, made in transit, and some are translations into early Chinese or Turki made by Central Asian converts. Their age is estimated to be about 2,000 years.

The Prize of the Collection.

What he termed the prize of the entire collection is a statue of the ninth century unearthed in Western China, not a Buddha, but one of the attendant gods

Mr. Warner told of discovering behind a small temple, high on the face of a cliff, a cave-chapel whose walls were literally covered with Buddhist figures, of a very early period, carved in the living rock. It is estimated that the carvings date back to 350 A. D. He told also of examining at Ho-nan on the border of Turkestan, some excellent specimens of wall painting.

The art treasures brought back will go to the Fogg Museum and the archaeological exhibits to the Peabody Museum.—Reuter's American Service.

DRY SCALES ON BABY'S SCALP

Spread Over Head. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby's trouble started with dry scales that formed on his scalp. They soon spread all over his head, and we had to tie gloves on his hands to stop him from scratching as it was so irritating. He was restless at night and could not sleep.

"We were advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so we purchased some, and after using one cake of Soap and two boxes of Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Barnard, 14, Reddins Rd., Peckham, London, S. E. 15, Eng.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

IS THE BIBLE GOD-INSPIRED?

(The following was addressed to us as a letter to the Editor, but seems more appropriate to the sermon page.)

I do not write with the object of starting a discussion on this important question, but solely with a view to helping any, who like myself, have been faced by facts and who have been unwilling to pass them by in a genuine desire to know the truth of the matter. The following is my personal answer both to Higher Criticism and to Bible Unionism.

The three main facts I have had to contend with are these:—

1. God (Father, Son and Holy Spirit) "lives" in my soul.

2. There is much in the Scriptures which appears to me to be both contradictory and historically inaccurate.

3. God cannot err.

Since all I know of God is contained in Holy Writ I have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That God "lives" in His Word.

2. That God did not "dictate" His Word to man, but that He did breathe into man His Spirit, so that man, (imperfect though he be) could make God "live" in Scripture.

3. That man, "inspired by God" has not erred in *the message* entrusted to him.

As God in the beginning moved on the face of the waters and as He is the life of every imperfect human body, so has He breathed into his word and moves over its pages.

So concerned are we over the mere "letter" that we lose the "Spirit." So closely do we examine the body, that we fail to catch the throbbing of that Great Heart which never ceases to pour forth Its Life Blood for our Salvation. So long as that Heart continues to pulsate there is no fear that His Word will cease to live. For this very reason the books of other religions will eventually die.

Martin Luther writes:—

"Profane men desire and insist to have it proved by reason that Moses and the prophets were divinely inspired. But I answer that the testimony of the Spirit is superior to reason. For as God alone can properly bear witness to His own words, so these words will not obtain full credit in the hearts of men until they are sealed by the inward testimony of the Spirit. The same Spirit, therefore, who spoke by the mouth of the prophets must penetrate our hearts in order to convince us that they faithfully delivered the Message with which they were divinely entrusted."

In conclusion I beg to remind my readers that this letter summarizes my stand on this fundamental problem.

I respect what modern scholarship has to reveal about the historicity of the Holy Writ and I do so because I know that not all the scholarship in the world can tell me that He who "lives" in me never lived or is dead. How do I know this? "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but cannot tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth? *so* is every one that is born of the Spirit."

M.

OUTSIDE JERICHO

By Epaphras.

The rustling, murmuring crowd had moved on; the dust raised by many feet was settling through the hot air, and the two were left alone. The one, a bent, grizzled figure, covered his eyes with his hands, while his companion, a strong man in the prime of youth, gazed about him, as if to learn a new meaning of familiar things. It seemed indeed a world made new to those who had so suddenly received their sight. None of those who in their number hung on the words of the new Teacher could understand what this gift of sight meant to them—this gift that all the money in the world could not have bought. This restoration of sight to those who had been known so long as hopelessly, incurably blind, had, indeed caused a momentary stir among those who stood nearest, but none had come back to inquire as to their feelings, and this was just as well. The two men were dazed; what they had hopelessly, helplessly yearned for so long had been so suddenly conferred that at first they could only babble like helpless children.

In their piteous dependence on others through the years, few had told them of the doings of the wondrous new Rabbi who devoted his time to doing good, and the passport to whose favour was to be helpless, sick, or unfortunate. Eagerly they had questioned all who would stay near them, and many days they had passed in discussing what they had gathered. Every day they listened to all passing footsteps, and, detecting those of strangers, thrust out eager hands to detain them.

In most cases their questions were not understood, often they were impatiently repulsed, but they had not ceased to hope. Day by day they sat, outside the walls of Jericho, longing and hoping that He who had done so many wondrous works for sick and weary mankind would take pity on them. Though they knew it not, the first great gift was theirs—childlike, unquestioning faith; they *knew* that if He would He could give them their sight. So day by day they waited, living upon faith.

Their great day came unexpectedly. It was just before the sunset hour, and kind hands had put their simple food beside them. With patient meekness they had given up hope of appealing to the Master for that day. A murmur of many voices, a rush of air from many moving garments passed them: they felt, they knew, that He was there. With one voice they called upon the Son of David to have mercy on them.

Even then there were many in the crowd, half curious, half sceptic, who would have thrust them back, but they only cried the louder, and Life, Truth, and Love incarnate heard the cry, and granted the request even before it was uttered.

Could they ever forget that moment when He had asked what they wished, and called them to His side? How they had reached Him through the press they knew not, nor after His wondrous work for them could they tell of what form or colour He was: that they had received their sight was all that they could grasp, and their joy was tinged with a feeling that was almost fear....The older man looked up and gazed at the sandy plain, the line of blue hills in the distance, the palms, the sky turning a pearly green at the approach of sunset. He laid a trembling hand on the shoulder of his companion, and together they watched the pageant of the setting sun.

It was the younger man who found voice first: "Brother, the world is very glorious, very beautiful."

"Thou also art beautiful, my brother, thou in thy strength and youth who hast kept with one poor and old so long." They tenderly embraced, and tears ran from their eyes, those eyes that now could see.

Darkness settled over the earth, the cooling breezes of evening fanned them, and one by one the stars came out while they spoke of many things. At last the older man voiced the thought that lay in both their minds "Brother, what is it that hath made us see? Is it God, think you, that walks the earth?"

"Nay, nay. When I fell at His feet in adoration He raised me up."

"Think you He is the mighty King, the Messiah Who was to come?"

"Nay, how can that be? He has nought of His own; folk say He hath not where to lay His head."

The younger man rose, and stood stretching his arms towards the starry sky. "What matters it? What this man hath done can only be by power from God. He hath given us much more than our sight: I can read renewed life in thine eyes.

"Yes that is it, He hath given us life. Dimly before we worshipped God; now we know Him. Do as thou wilt, brother; from henceforth my life belongs to Him who does God's work. Since that healing touch was laid upon mine eyes I have but one desire, one joy: to follow Him Who gave it, to learn of Him. What is sight to me if I see not my Master? Better darkness and torment in His presence than the clear light of noon without Him.

What is this joy, this bliss that we feel? Not only our gift of sight, but our knowledge of Eternal Love.

Brother, let us learn of Him Who hath given us life—the life that is the light of all mankind."

And they arose and followed Him.

PEICHIHKO

A Student's Impressions

By Heng Seng.

The modern Chinese essayist, like the novelist adheres to the minuteness of realism. Influenced by European writers the Chinese has moved far from the "Eight-legged Essay," which all scholars were required to be able to write for the Civil Service Examination. The following essay might have been written by an Impressionist. Heng Seng is probably an assumed name. Peichihko literally means the "Mansion of the North Pole." The essay appeared in the "Students Magazine."—Ed.

Over two months have elapsed since I came to Nanking with the intention of visiting all the famous spots of interest and writing a book on all the notable landscapes of the "City of Stones" for the information and, I hope, pleasure too, of those who have never set their eyes on this southern capital, much less its famous landmarks. However, I have been, much to my regret, prevented from carrying out my desire by various odds-and-ends engagements.

This afternoon, as I felt utterly bored and unhappy at remaining inactive at home, if I may give the miserable shanty which shelters me the sacred name of "home," finding no relief in reading, nor in writing, nor in sleeping, and breathing heavily and laboriously as if I were in a room deprived of air, I thought I had better go out and see what changes had taken place during the five days in which I had not once wandered away from my airless room!

Having come to this decision, I began to revolve in my mind the weighty problem of where to go to, and how far from my abode I should betake my weary self. As nothing of interest appeared to lie within easy reach on foot, and as the time at my disposal did not permit me to ramble to distant parts where attractive scenes abound, I resolved at last to make an excursion to the Peichihko, a picturesque, temple-like building renowned for its historical associations.

On the Road.

Peichihko is but a short distance from the Southeastern University; in fact, they are separated only by a maloo or carriage road. Hence, the frequency with which its students grace that hill with their honourable presence! How fortunate these students are who may daily come into intimate contact with such a lovely hill and beautiful trees!

The maloo in Nanking has been so badly built that sharp points of stones project above its surface here and there and everywhere throughout the whole length of the road. Pedestrians walking over it often find their shoes pierced through, and sometimes their feet are injured as well. Therefore, upon reaching the Bamboo Gate at the foot of the hill, although I was always on the alert, my feet were sore. I was compelled to sit down on a large square of stone and take off my shoes, to rest my feet.

Hardly had I ensconced myself in this comfortable position, than I saw two police men, each with a carbine slung on his back, marching past me. Unconsciously my eyes were attracted by their soldierly gait, following them step by step, as if I were a man enchanted by some magical spell. Suddenly, a motor car shot past me from east to west, and the loud and sharp notes of its horn woke me up from my trance and broke the charm from the pair of plodding policemen. I raised my head and was surprised to see that the hands of the large clock of the University showed that it was already past four.

Up Hill Work.

"Let me speed my pace, for it will be dark in another hour's time," I soliloquized to myself. Whereupon, I rose and marched onward bravely. It was up-hill work, but I recalled to my mind how lightheartedly I had always accompanied my schoolmates on the march when making an extensive excursion into the country side or travelling over a stiff distance on foot; of how nonchalantly did I respond to the call of our master to mount a hill from its foot during a drill exercise, and how easily and invariably had I been the first to reach the top; though, of course, feeling the strain when the task was done. Details of these youthful achievements were still vivid in my mind. I felt so refreshed at these recollections that I wanted to test my own powess by repeating my hill-climbing feat of the past. My legs answered my will splendidly. I began to mount two steps at every bound, and I kept on doing so to my own infinite delight. I counted that, from the foot of the hill to the gate of the Temple, I made 119 paces in all which must have covered 238 steps, which must be the number of the steps of the natural but man-made ladder on the hill side.

Lovely Surroundings.

Oh! How provoking! I had my attention so wholly engrossed in testing my own physical stamina and in counting the number of paces I made in mounting the hill, that I had entirely neglected to take notice of the landscapes on both sides of my path! At the hill top, I straightened myself a bit and took a few deep breaths. I felt so pleased with the successful conclusion of my self-imposed task that I became very happy indeed. I was, it was proved at least to my own satisfaction, certainly sound both in body and in mind, just then.

The scenes surrounding me were exceedingly charming. Trees and plants with leaves of variegated tints were very pleasing to the eye; gigantic and majestic rocks, awa-inspiring and weird-looking boulders, interspersed here and there with patches of green sward or clutches of wild-flowers, forming a colour scheme, that appeared sometimes sombre and sometimes bright, but always harmonious and lovely in the extreme. In short, these bounties of nature are very soothing in effect and very enchanting to the human eye. Kiangnan is in a warmer zone than most places in northern China, or the green shoots could not have fought their way up the earth until a month or so later. Now, only a few hours remain with us before another year will down upon this world, and we will be another step nearer to the gate of death!

Since I was discharged from my Regiment, five summers have passed away and I am no better nor richer than most of my former comrades in the camp; nay, worse, far worse! What shall I do to support myself? What is my destiny? What is my ultimate fate? These melancholy thoughts usually make one sad, and tears trickled down from my eyes. Wistfully, I looked towards the Southeastern University. On its drill ground, a number of students were playing football and cricket. They all appeared lively and happy. Are not my former schoolmates W. and K. also studying at this University? Why have I alone become so forlorn and helpless? Memories of my school life seem only to enhance my sorrow and add to my pessimistic spirit. When can I ever forget them?

I had then no heart to take stock of the hill views. As I hastily went to the Peichihko in order to be alone and vent my feeling in weeping, I saw that two men were there before me; they were engaged in earnest conversation. I stopped short upon reaching the window, against which I leaned myself; and mutely and sadly, I looked at the Tungtaiszu (Universal Peace Temple)—now called the Chiminszu (Cock Crowing Temple)—to which Emperor Wu Ti, Founder of the Liang Dynasty (A. D. 502,549) retired to live the life of a recluse; and then at the Taichen in which he died of starvation. As a flood of thoughts about my own future rushed to my mind, I really saw very little.

Just then, a Nanking City Railway train passed by and a shower of coal dust and a gush of its fumes assailed my nostrils. I held my breath and quickly came down the hill to get out of the coal dust. This railway is only 20 *li* in length, running from Hsiakuan on the bank of the Yangtze to Chungchenkai in the heart of the Nanking City.

And Now the Temple.

As I have deviated too much from my subject, I must crave the indulgence of my readers. I will now briefly describe the Peichihko. This *Ko*, or mansion, is of three storeys. The top storey is inaccessible as the staircase, which was destroyed many years ago, has not yet been rebuilt. The ground storey is not worth inspection, since there is not a single window that gives it light. The only part of the mansion that is usually visited by sightseers is the middle storey, on which one can take a clear view of the surrounding scenes. Some well-written Chinese characters and many badly-composed poems may be found on the gates and adorning the walls of the Peichihko.

The sun was down, the street lights were twinkling dimly and the evening bell was being sounded by the monks of the Universal Peace Temple, when the writer left the Peichihko and plodded his way homeward by following the tortuous hilly paths. A black curtain had been thrown over the earth, as it were, as it was soon pitch dark.

Written on the Lunar New Year Day at Nanking.

THE WIND AND THE CLOUD.

Said the wind, "I am the earth's song
Distilled of lovers' vows and their sighs' throng.
In the night shedding my dew of dreams
Gathering new gleams I go my way
And in the day
To love, caress, and soothe—or furyfull
To shriek despair, then sink into a lull. . . .
But always—be moods what they may
—there's this:
My life is song,
My touch a kiss."

The cloud said, "I am the eternal cloud,
Earth's veil, earth's shroud.
Sadness is best displayed in me, as when
I shine in the west
And mirror to the pondering minds of men that Death is best.
Scourged by an unknown music all my days
I hasten on unending pathless ways
Seeking to hold in me, the magic fleece,
Always the form of beauty,
And sometimes peace."

And the sea said in a grave voice to these twain,
"Beauty of earth is greater than her pain—
Sing ye and search. For me are duties too,
For I am the brooding mother of both of you."

Cyclors.

THE FALLEN HIGHBROW

[Lines written in reply to a most unfortunate request—there being no dictionary available—for a translation of the following passage from a notice of *Romeo and Juliet* in one of the weekly reviews:—"Still he (Romeo) was a great improvement on the epicene ephebe who is usually served up to us."]

I'll sing thee songs of Araby, or chat about Herodotus,
Supply the rules of poker, or the law of tithe and globe,
Explain an ohm and other terms with which the learned prod at us,
Contrast the works of Sardou with the plays achieved by Scribe;
I'm very hot on vitamines; I'm ready with a homily
On axolotls' habits, or the Great and Lesser Grebe;
I know my atlas through and through from Wrangel Isle to Romiley,
And music never baffles me from Ravel to Délibes.
In fact, I'll talk on anything—the totem rites of savages,
The incidence of measles, or statistics of inebriation's horrid pitfalls and its dreadful urban ravages—
But, oh! You've got me guessing with an epicene ephebe!

—Lucio,
in the "Manchester Guardian."

By completing the trip from Southampton to Cherbourg in 3 hours 50 minutes, the Cunard liner Mauretania has made a record for the crossing. For 85 miles the liner, which is on a record-breaking trip after her recent overhaul, travelled at a speed of from 28 to 30 knots. The time for the Southampton-Cherbourg crossing is usually 6 hours. The Mauretania has beaten this by over two hours.

CHINA—THE WORLD'S SPOILED CHILD

Effects, Changes and Causes Steadily at Work: Waning Foreign Influence: Danger of Being Weak with China: Sound Thinking Advocated

By Scrutator.

It was 14 years ago to-day that I sat dangling my legs on a small bridge far down at the foot of a mighty mountain range where two great Empires met, where sleepy Burma with her wonderful roads philosophically looks at China, which has neither roads nor much effective philosophy.

I had come from the Pacific via the Yangtze, loitering so considerably by the way that I had taken 18 months to cover the 3,000 odd miles. During the intervening years I have lived almost continuously in this country. I have done much interior travelling, delighting to get into areas where others of my kind have never been. The nature of my business has also compelled me to study the people and their language, their thought and customs and their history. At one time—it was about 14 years ago, or it might have been ten—I really thought I knew something about China and the Chinese, and I wrote with facility about what I saw, what I thought and felt, and would make deductions on anything Chinese quite unafraid of criticism and with impunity (as some still do to-day). Because I thought I understood—that was the reason. But, to-day, when I am asked my opinion on current Chinese affairs, I scratch my other ear and look away, as the Chinese do, when they do not want to hear; I rarely say "I know," sometimes I say "I think," but at other times I admit to myself that "This is what I believe I think," for much contact with the Chinese subjects you to so many mental twists and turns that you are continually vetoing what you thought yesterday because you have a fuller conception of some fact.

The Slow Sure Change.

If I were sitting on that old bridge this morning—you may be sure that it is still there in a state of more or less haphazard repair, because it belongs to China—and I had done precisely during the last 18 months what I had done then, I wonder what real changes I should see. One cannot cross this great country entirely unobservant, of course. Even in those days one felt causes at and to-day the apparently quite dangerous effects of some of those causes are flaunted before the face of the foreigner. But we are too near to the scene to adjudge, much less to appreciate, what is passing. A Chinese friend of mine said to me a day or two ago that it would not be until all the last generation has passed that we would be able to begin to perceive the effects of the changes that are undoubtedly coming upon this people very rapidly; and I fancy he is right.

If the reader can imagine himself with some gigantic eye of sight, and were able to sit in Shanghai and, in one wide far-outstretching sweep could penetrate everything he would be able to see all over the face of China at one and the same time, he would be in a position to offer an opinion worth having. China is so vast that while you tell the truth about one part you lie about another, and consequently generalization is dangerous. But it is safe to say that we have begun to see, no matter how dimly, in places far away from the fringes of places like Shanghai and the other treaty ports where foreign influence has made its mark, deep causes steadily at work. By the incoming of the Occidental to China—and in inland China too, for every phase of change is traceable to the machinery of foreign influence—a transformation is being wrought. This transformation is not the gradual growth of a natural evolution, the result of a propulsion from within. It is a condition of things caused by artificial means, in bitter conflict with inherent instincts, inherited traditions, innate tendencies, characteristics and genius, racial and individual. If we took 50 Chinese to-day from 50 different parts of China, and were to ask them their truthful opinion (and, what is more important, if they would give you their truthful opinion, which they would not, being Chinese dealing with foreigners), and these men to be all over 50 years of age, what would they say? Would they give it as their opinion that these changes that bubble up all over the face of China are for China's good, or that old custom, the ticking out through the centuries of the legend of age and enduring things, is better? I think unquestionably the latter. These men of the old school would say that the changes in the habits of life infinitely old are working nothing and ruining much. To them all is empty, vapid, useless to God and man.

Then take 50 young men from the same places, and treat them similarly. Well, we all know that they would think that the changes are all for the better. Their optimism, as always in youth, would shine out, and they would all tell the same story that China is growing out of her senility and being rejuvenated, and that they were the ones who are going to rejuvenate her—but they know not what they say. Nonetheless, in the course of nature these young men will some day stand where their older confrères are now, and it is to them alone that we must look for whatever is to take place in China. Their responsibility is infinitely greater than that of their forefathers, though possibly linked with greater opportunity.

Peking's Weak Diplomacy.

Never did China need firm guidance as she does now. These words seem simple, and their meaning is simple enough, and one wonders why it is that foreigners who are charged with the serious mission of representing their various governments' affairs in this country cannot grasp the simple meaning. Was foreign influence in China ever at such a low ebb? Was there ever a time when we needed a strong outstanding character in the Legations who would come boldly out and dare to do something? And where is the policy of *laissez faire* leading us? It is surely making us the laughing stock of the Chinese people everywhere, and the present time will prove that when affairs like that at Lincheng, the murder of a merchant or missionary here and there are allowed to "slide," and uncensured and undefended insults to foreigners take place in various parts of the country, we foreigners are doing China much more harm than good in not taking a firm stand. China always appreciates strength. Foreign influence has always been the result of force. The Chinese cannot be awakened by other means. All virtue subconsciously passes with the average Chinese as weakness.

I am an Englishman, and I deplore the way in which Britain has allowed her influence, which at one time was sparklingly paramount not only in China but throughout Asia, to wane among a people whose unquestioned respect we enjoyed for many generations. If some of the old Chinese who did business with us in the days of the East India Company were to come back, they would stand either horrified at the way in which a miserable Chinese Government carries on or would exult in the way in which their successors can to-day treat foreign merchants and their Governments and "get away with it."

By being weak we are not helping the Chinese. Freedom was never won by the weak. We foreigners are guilty of malevolence towards China when we show any sign of weakness, and it does not always pay to let them know when we are kind.

Sounds Hard, But True.

Missionaries and philanthropically active people may disagree with this statement, but my experience leads me to believe that this is the right view.

The Chinese among themselves inherently govern by force—"face," which is the same thing. The Chinese, moreover, while generally mistaking kindness for weakness, and only capable of interpreting all things in terms of "face," is the first person on the earth who will immediately sense any sign of weakness or surrender of a point, and accordingly to take full advantage of it. If any reader questions this, let him walk into any office on the Bund one morning when the foreigner is selling anything and the Chinese is trying to get it at a cheaper price. Both faces are adamant, and, although the foreigner in a thousand instances comes off second best exactly a thousand times, he knows that he dare not be weak, for the Chinese would trade upon it to the bitter end.

I do not wish the reader to think that I am a man with a grouse. By no means. I love China. I have many fine Chinese friends. *En masse* I love the Chinese, I despise them, I respect them, I think they are wonderful, I think they are despicable . . . . and so very much more. But what I would like the foreigner in China to do is to realize that these changes are taking place, and that every foreigner is doing himself, his country and China a distinct injury by being weak in his association with the Chinese people. I am not advocating conceit, for that is merely God's gift to little men. I am not saying that we should not surrender, but we should do so always with discretion. So much loose thinking is done in this direction, and altruism is so much abused that certain foreign people imagine that they are doing China a distinct good by surrendering at every turn. But the Chinese, true to tradition, merely had his tongue in his cheek, and smiles up his sleeve at the fool over the way who thinks he is doing so much good.

No, China is a Spoilt Child. She must be brought out in the family of nations only when she has been trained for that honour, and as we have to be firm with a spoiled child, do not let us imagine that we can be otherwise if we are to do our duty to China.

We have received a copy of the "Kodak Magazine" for July. As usual, it is full of excellent reading. For instance, there is an article on lace making, with illustrations, which would interest many people besides photographers. There is also a very useful article on how money may be made out of old negatives which, through some unexpected event, suddenly develop news value. Now that the "Kodak Magazine" appears to be coming regularly to the Far East, might not longer notice be given of its competitions, in which probably there are many kodak users in the Far East who would like to try their luck?

A New York correspondent says a Japanese professor is about to startle the world with a powder made from fish which will increase human stature. The statement is made by Dr. Victor Heiser, director of the Far East Rockefeller Foundation, in a cable from Tokyo. The Japanese lack of inches, as well as the belief that the high death-rate in Japan is due to an unbalanced diet and the lack of preservatives, has long been a subject of research by the Japanese Institute of Nutrition, and it is one of the Institute's professors, Dr. Saike, who has made the discovery. "He has proved the fish powder in animals," says Dr. Heiser, "and is now demonstrating it in humans. I am convinced it is genuine and practical."

On June 28, on behalf or more than 4,000,000 of the schoolchildren of Great Britain, the League of Nations Union was to send through Leafield Wireless Station a wireless greeting to the children of 62 countries. "We, the children of Great Britain, greet the children of all the other countries of the world. To-day is the fifth birthday of the covenant of the League of Nations. Let us all in every country learn to love and understand each other. Let us help people to see that all the world must be united so that the League shall be the family of nations with no one left out or unhappy or hungry. This is what God our Father in Heaven wants for all His children, then war shall cease, and there shall be peace and good-will among men." The signal of this message was to reach Australia one-fifteenth of a second after the wireless operator at Leafield had depressed his key.

THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES

By George E. Sokolsky.

In Anglo-Saxon countries politics tends to party divisions according to one general classification: those who are in and those who are out. Blocs, such as are known on the Continent, have appeared in various Anglo-Saxon countries, including Great Britain and the United States, but they have seldom outlasted the particular issue which brought them together.

From the begining of American history there have been two parties. Even in the Constitutional Convention there were those who favoured a strong centralized government and those who wanted the states to be paramount. Alexander Hamilton and John Jay represented one school; Thomas Jefferson the other.

The Federalists were the first to achieve national power, but Jefferson, leader of the Republicans, as the Democrats were then called, was the third President, and a line of Democratic Presidents followed because the Federalists had crumbled. The difficulty with the Federalists was that they were so engrossed in national affairs that they altogether forgot to look to their fences in the states. The National officers were elected by the voters of states—as they still are—and therefore the party without an organization in each state was and is in a weak position.

During the administration of Madison, there was an era of good feeling, party lines being altogether disregarded for a moment. But with Monroe two great parties again came to the surface: the Democrats, who continued the policies of Jefferson, and the Whigs, who wanted a strengthening of the activities of the national government. The Whigs found their chief strength where the Federalists had found it, in New England and the manufacturing and mercantile states of the East, while the Democrats were strong in what was in those days the south and the west.

The Slavery Issue.

These two parties jogged along fighting each other in and out of office until the slavery issue reorganized all opinion in the United States into two parties, those who believed in states rights as applied to the question of slavery and those who did not. The Democrats, following the Jeffersonian tradition, favoured states rights, while the newly organized Republican Party followed the Federalist Whig tradition of the pre-eminence of the national government. The Republican Party produced Lincoln, perhaps the greatest of all American presidents, who, with charity for all, fought the Civil War and won it. The slaves were emancipated, the south was practically eliminated for a time from national politics and the Republicans remained in power from 1860 to 1924 with the exception of 16 years, the administrations of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson.

The fundamental political issue in the United States, as political history of that country clearly indicates, is as between states rights and the accession of power to the national government. That was brought out in the effort of Governor Smith of New York to bring this issue forward again in connexion with prohibition. With the exception of that one question, the two parties have for many years lacked a programme, lacked a differentiation. One might say, for instance, that the Republicans favour a high tariff while the Democrats want one low. But a Southern Democrat wants a high tariff on cotton, although he insists that the tariff on steel shall be low, because he produces no steel. *Vice versa*, the Republican in the North is quite willing for the tariff on pine-apples to be low, because his state produces no pine-apples. In a word, the tariff issue is not one of political parties, but of local needs, of states particularism. Generally, the tariff is a compromise among the states.

Rival Strongholds.

The two parties have entrenched themselves in certain places. For instance, the State of New York is normally Republican, but the city of New York is normally Democratic. The State of New York, that is the farmers, follow Civil Wars traditions and vote as their fathers voted, but one might almost say that there are no ancestors for New Yorkers (city folks), so many of the voters being immigrants, the sons or the grandsons of immigrants. One cannot go back to political traditions of three generations in the United States. Four or five generations comes closer to the time when party lines were tightly drawn over clearly defined issues.

Great issues are injected into the two parties either by a third party temporarily coming to life and conquering the party's platform as the various western cheapmoney movements succeeded in doing when William Jennings Bryan won the nomination by oratory and poor economics. Or in some cases, a revolt within the party brings to the front a radical group who are fighting over some public issue, as Roosevelt succeeding in doing on the question of conservation of national resources. But usually, the radicals are kept down, the force of organization in both parties being sufficient to control the situation. The recent Republican and Democratic conventions were indicative of the cohesive power of party organization. A strong radical group in the Republican party opposed Coolidge, while it is surprising that the Democratic party, usually at odds with Wall Street, accepted Davis. Yet, both nominations were achieved finally by steam-roller methods: that is, the bosses put in Coolidge and other bosses kept out McAdoo.

The Boss.

The position of the Boss in the American political party is decidedly unique. Nowhere else does such a person exist. A boss is a politician, who holds no office, is in no way responsible to the voters, cannot be controlled by the usual processes of legislative discipline; yet who by controlling the machinery of a political party is able, not only to select men for office, but also to determine their conduct while in office. Sometimes one finds an educated, college-bred boss like William Barnes of Albany or at other times one finds an ignorant, but astute son of the slums like Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. These bosses manipulate the party organization. They play the game, as it is called. Righteous men, like Roosevelt, fought them and remained independent and strong. But most men give in—the line of least resistance is, after all, the surest road to success in party politics.

The boss does not crave personal popularity. He is usually a silent, shy personage, one who hides behind the eloquence and flambouyance of the political office-seeker. To him politics is a business; the democracy a tool. American parties have not yet been able to develop a great leadership, although in both parties independent and keen-minded patriots have fought the organization of the boss. They have usually been defeated—just as the federalistics were defeated because they could not keep their fences mended.

The parties would have easy sailing and the bosses could make satisfactory deals amongst themselves, were it not that the largest part of the American people have a wholesome disrespect for both parties. The American, particularly in the politically crucial middle Western States, votes not for parties but for men. He trusts the man rather than the campaign document. He studies the man rather than the abstract issues compounded by the orators. Thus, Coolidge is being advertised as a farmer, a poor man, a country lawyer, in contrast with Davis, the gentleman of wealth, the diplomat and international lawyer. The politicians of both parties are afraid of a man like the Democratic candidate for President because their experience has been that such men, once they are in office, know no boss, recognize no rights of party save those that are strictly honourable and expected. He does not "play the game."

Mr. Charles I. Graham, of the staff of the Shanghai U.S. Consulate-General, has just been notified of his promotion from the unclassified list of foreign service officials to Class VIII.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

II.—On the Use of a Hand Camera

By R. V. Dent.

Presumably you have an instruction book for your camera, but have you ever read it carefully? Dig it out from that drawer and go through it until it all becomes clear; after a few perusals the few knotty points in it are easily grasped. Why should you reasonably expect to make good photographs if you take no trouble at all learning how? If a little more ambitious, buy a good simple manual on photography—say Kodak's "How to make Good Pictures" or their "Fundamentals of Photography." They are quite simple and it is well worth while.

Frequently the amateur through absolute lack of knowledge produces such a series of disastrous results that he gets tired of wasting films and money and throws up "photography" in disgust. That is not giving this delightful hobby a fair chance, and the amateur is the loser thereby of a great deal of real pleasure and a valuable power. For the power of being able to produce good photographs with absolute certainty under almost any conditions of light is very valuable and worth acquiring.

You know how to load and unload your camera. Many films are partly spoiled during this simple operation. Note to keep the spool tightly wound as any loosening may allow light to penetrate with the result that some portion of the film is light-struck. Further, always try to load and unload in the deepest shade you can find; inside a room, under an umbrella or other covering, or in a dark corner of a temple or rest-house. Direct sunlight from the sky has about one hundred times the actinic strength of the light under a roof; it is not fair to the film, which is necessarily of great sensitiveness, to conduct this operation in direct sunlight.

Occasionally inspect the interior of your camera for dust, and clean the lens carefully with a very soft cloth. Blow off the dust first as otherwise the highly polished surface of the lens may be scratched. Watch the outside lens for moisture and keep it clean especially if it is an exposed lens. Dirty lenses are a prolific source of poor definition and foggy negatives. You quickly notice if your eye-glasses are not clean; so does a film if the lens is not clean. Once in a great while clean the interior surfaces of the lens, being careful to unscrew the back and front combinations separately and replace one before unscrewing the other or conceivably you may get them mixed.

Yours is probably the folding draw-type which focusses by scale. See that if it has two scales, one for plates and one for films, you are using the right one; German cameras in particular have the two scales quite frequently, the base of which slides, and if you by accident use the wrong scale results will all be just off focus and you may not know why.

Your "infinity" (often marked with an 8) mark means you can set the camera there and everything from 32 feet to infinity will be in focus if your lens is 5½-in. focal length and you use (aperture) stop F 8 or U.S. 4. If your lens is 4½-in. focal length everything from 22 feet to infinity will be in focus. Note the shorter the focal length the greater the depth of focus, i.e. the nearer will be the subjects in focus while still retaining good focus on distant objects. Focal length is the distance between the lens and the film when the lens is focussed on "infinity" and therefore if you do not happen to know the focal length of your lens get an object about half a mile away in focus (or set your lens at infinity) and the distance between the centre of the lens and the film is the focal length. The F. value of a stop is the focal length divided by the diameter of the stop. Thus a half-inch stop on a four-inch focal length lens is called an F. 8 stop. Quite simple.

Universal System numbering for Rapid Rectilinear lenses is not the same, being based on the idea of exposure. U.S. 1 being F. 4., U.S. 4 (F 8) requiring four times the exposure, U.S. 8 twice that (F 11), U.S. 16 again twice (F. 16); this simple system if once grasped is easy for the amateur to use, as it is a mathematical calculation of the simplest description. U.S. 16 is four times U.S. 4 so expose four times as long.

For Meniscus lenses calculate the aperture at F. 16 and it will work out all right; with them everything from about 10 feet distant is in focus. These are wrongly called fixed focus lenses; there is no such thing; they are simply small lenses with great depth of focus set at infinity.

But supposing you are working with a 5½-in. lens set at infinity and you stop down from U.S. 4 to U.S. 16 (F. 8 to F. 16) your depth of focus jumps considerably and everything from about 8 feet onwards is in focus; with a 4½-in. lens from 5 feet onwards. For interiors then, obviously use a small stop. But remember the exposure must increase as the square of the diameter of your stop is decreased; sounds formidable but merely means that a circle of twice the diameter of another circle has four times the area. Thus it lets through four times the light in the same time, or four times less as the case may be. Thus F 16 (half the diameter of F 8) only lets through a quarter of the light in the same time so needs four times the exposure to achieve the same result. An understanding of this is of supreme importance to correct exposure. Remember, the smaller your stop the longer you must expose; a small pipe takes longer to fill a bath than a big one; same principle exactly with a camera. We shall discuss this further when we discuss exposures.

On small cameras, using F 7.7. or F. 8 (same thing in practical use) very exact focussing is only necessary when working close up, say 25 feet or nearer; the nearer you get the more carefully you must focus. Always use the largest stop you can, within limits, of course.

What is this focussing which is so important? It is to bring the rays of light to a point on the focal plane (the film) not exceeding 1/100th of an inch in diameter, which the eye perceives as a single dot and not a blur. When negatives are made for enlargement they must be much more carefully focussed or the blur will become painfully visible. Good focussing-scales bring the light-rays to a point 1/200th of an inch in diameter, which is amply sufficient. To finally understand why a lens needs focussing at all, one minute with a burning glass shows it plainly; you must focus the light to get the round spot which sets fire to the paper.

Many people are poor judges of distance; this is largely a matter of practice but one simple way is to measure your own height mentally along the ground from yourself to the object. If you once get solid in your mind the angle at which you must look down to measure your own length on the ground (doing it once for practice by marking it off with a stick) it becomes a simple matter to multiply that mentally and you will find you get it right within a couple of feet afterwards. We repeat, very exact focussing becomes really important when objects are quite close to the camera.

Next to under exposure—by far the most frequent cause of the amateur's non-success—more films are spoiled by movement of the camera than all other causes combined. Do not confuse out-of-focus effects with the general blur caused by movement of the camera; it can easily be distinguished in the print. Therefore guard against the least movement when exposing. The practiced worker always avails himself of any post, tree, wall or other support if there is one, by leaning against it. When no such support is available he plants himself firmly with his feet wide apart, exhales, and with his lungs almost empty and the camera, firmly held in the left hand, tightly pressed against the chest, very gently presses the shutter-release with the right hand. Practice this and get to do it right. Do not delicately hold the camera out in the hand in the middle of the air, sway about, and expect good results.

On a steamer you must provide for vibration, and choose the most favourable moment to give the minimum exposure you think safe; it is rarely safe to go slower than 1/50th from a moving ship; fortunately the large masses of water act as reflectors of sunlight and permit of very short exposures, at least four times as fast as on land. The importance of holding the camera still is thus very great and this is worth careful noting. Unless you are unusually experienced do not attempt exposures slower than 1/15th of a second without using a stand or a tripod; movement is sure to show. A tripod is a photographic necessity if the light is anything but the best except for express lenses.

Needless to say keep your camera vertical and level, especially for architectural subjects. If not level, your seas look as if they were rushing out of the picture like a flood and the hills drifting with them; if not vertical you get foreshortening effects which while funny are very unsatisfactory as photographs. Use your rising front sparingly, unless you know how much rise you can give without cutting off light from the film; some cameras are very bad in this respect having lenses only just large enough to cover the plate and yet fitted with a rising front; when it is used on such a camera the result is the lower portion of the film gets no light and in the final print is a dark or even black patch. The sliding front is of course simply a rising front when the camera is used horizontally although in theory it can be used otherwise.

Lastly, use your camera from as high a level (up to eye-level) as you conveniently can; if you have a direct-vision finder so much the better; but break away from the usual amateur's habit of photographing from the "lower chest" level. Why should you expect pleasing results when you take them from a quite unaccustomed view point? you are not in the habit of seeing things from a height of three feet; they why photograph them so? In the case of groups this is particularly important; get a little further away and take them as the eye sees them or nearly so. And of course do not try to photograph people in chairs from too near unless side-ways to you, and if you take them lengthways with a short-focus lens the results are far from pleasing to the unlucky subjects.

Study your errors and your failures; try to learn from each one; you may not know the cause of some of them: get someone who does know what caused it to explain the reasons of the non-success to you; and then avoid making that same error again. Your progress will then be rapid.

The problem of exposure we shall deal with in our next article, and then the snapshotter who is following us will be well on the road to our goal—95 good pictures from each 100 negatives exposed.

III.—The Problem of Exposure

To solve the problem of correct exposure one must know four factors. . . the actinic value (chemical force) of the light, the amount of light and shade there is on the subject, the amount of light allowed to pass through the lens (aperture), and the sensitiveness (speed) of the photographic film. Sounds very formidable, and now we must show how each one of these factors can be readily arrived at and combined so as to give us the correct answer.

There is but one scientific way of ariving at the actinic value of the light and that is to measure it by an actinimeter, commonly known as an exposure-meter. Therefore the purchase and continual use of either a Wynne or a Watkins exposure-meter is strongly recommended. The majority of serious workers use them as they save an infinity of doubt, particularly in difficult circumstances, and are infallible in practice while costing little more than a couple of roll-films. They last indefinitely. If you find difficulty in understanding its use at first, a little help from someone who knows how to use them will make it clear very quickly.

Next best to the meters are the calculators; such as the Burroughs & Welcome in their excellent pocket-book, of the Harvey, either of these will give very reliable results for all general work. They are perhaps simpler to use than actinimeters. Last of all there is the meter where one looks through a peep-hole of blue glass, but these are not so good as the kinds previously mentioned. If you want to get good results, use a meter or calculator. . . it pays handsomely. Take the meter time and double it, as they are based on minimum exposures.

For him that has no meter or calculator, the following exposures will work out right during the Summer between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. 1/25th of a second at F8 (U.S. 4) on all ordinary subjects; at the seaside half of that, 1/50th is sufficient. On the sea or for views into the water a quarter is sufficient, 1/100th, as the sea acts as a vast reflector of light. Dull days, double it; very dull days treble it; you will get good pictures every time.

These speeds are for ordinary Roll Film (H. & D. Speed of 290) and for average subjects with average shadow. If there is no shadow 1/50th second will suffice. Expose for the shadows and let the highlights take care of themselves is a very good rule for photographers.

Between 8 and 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. give from three to twice these exposures; soon after dawn and towards dusk the light becomes very yellow and as yellow light makes little impression on ordinary photographic film increase the exposures from five to ten times according to the light.

For heavy shade, as in the woods, 1/5th second at F 8.; for indoors, increase the outdoor exposure by 100 and it works out right for a moderately well-lighted room. If in doubt that the exposure is long enough, make another with four times the exposure. Always err on the side of over-exposure rather than under-exposure, the reason for this being that the latitude of modern films and plates is so great that several hundred per cent. increases in exposure make practically no difference to the final print if development is done right; it merely increases the printing time, which is of no importance. Whereas even 50 per cent. under exposure ruins the picture. When in doubt. . . over-expose.

The exposures given above can be relied upon to give first-class results from May to September and need modification only as regards time of day for the rest of the year. The Winter day is of course shorter and the sunlight less intense. If your results when using these times are not entirely satisfactory either the developing and printing is being carclessly done (some amateur finishers turn out very poor work) in which case take your work to one of the British chemists in town, who do that sort of work very satisfactorily, or else your shutter is not working properly. Thoroughly cheap work in developing and printing is poor economy as naturally it does not pay to spend time in doing it carefully. And almost any sort of a print is passable when an extra sheet means that much less profit; the amateur should soon be able to figure out for himself what sort of a print any given negative can produce.

The difficulty of a shutter not working properly is very common; in fact, most shutters are not quite accurate, only a few of the really good ones being thoroughly reliable as regards giving the marked speeds. But the differences in many cases are small and of no practical acount. Generally the slower speeds are faster than marked and the faster slower. Most 1/100ths work at about 1/40th, which is perhaps rather fortunate for the average amateur. Single-speeded shutters work, generally, at about 1/25th and as these are usually fitted only to meniscus lenses working at about F 16 it is obvious that they can only give good results in good light.

Shutter testing is not easy; at 1/25th second, looking through the lens, one should distinctly see the view, shutting out extraneous light between the face and the back of the camera with a cloth. The best way for the keen amateur desirous of testing his shutter-speeds is to spin a wheel with a bright disc attached to the circumference (a piece of tin does very well) at exactly one revolution per second. A bicycle or ricksha wheel jacked up serves the purpose admirably. Photograph this in full sunlight and from the prints it is not difficult, by marking off the circle into quarters and eighths etc: to arrive at the actual exposures the shutter gives at definite settings. Sometimes one gets great surprises!! Keep careful record of what those settings were or the work is of course wasted. Then correct your shutter markings.

Many cameras have nothing slower than 1/25th; this means in a poor light brief time-exposures must sometimes be given. You recollect what we said about stops in our last article? That exposures must be increased twice from F8 to F11 (U.S. 4 to U.S.8) and twice from F11 to F16 (U.S.8 to U.S.16). About the briefest time-exposure possible is given by setting the shutter at "B" and saying quickly "click". . . pressing the release at the first word and releasing at the second. This takes about exactly 1/5th of a second to perform. As the jump from 1/25th to 1/5th is too great at the same stop, stop down to F 11 (U.S. 8) and it is the rough equivalent to 1/10th second at F8 (U.S.4).

Your watch may have a seconds hand, which comes in useful for exposures of many seconds duration, but it may not have one. In any case you cannot use it for such short times as one or two seconds. Most watches tick at five times to a second; some four. Most people's idea of a second is nearer a half-second. A simple and surprisingly accurate method of counting seconds is to say not too quickly first the words "nought little second," "one little second," "two little seconds" and so on; after practicing this a little by this simple means one can easily count up to sixty seconds or so with only a second or so error. A weight at the end of a ten-inch string or chain makes a pendulum beating half-seconds. These are practical methods.

Groups require much more exposure than single figures, the shadows being very heavy; give four times ordinary exposure. And avoid brilliant mid-day sunshine if possible as contrasts are too violent.

Exposures with a sky-filter must be a little more than without one, but the exposures given here will take care of that slight increase. The best all-round light-filter for roll-film, rendering greens and blues far more satisfactorily than without it and getting the clouds into the picture, is the Kodak 1 pale yellow filter; when using it increase your exposures three times. The use of such a filter is strongly recomended as results are very pleasing and only surpassed by specialists using panchromatic material with fuly-correcting filters. The latter are used for the highest class of portraiture and fine technical work where correct rendering into monochrone of all colours, including red, is of supreme importance; but such materials are entirely outside the range of the snapshotter, whereas the use of K 1 filter is simplicity itself and quite suited to the average amateur.

All roll-film is orthochromatic . . . sensitive to greens and yellow. . . but the film is so much more sensitive to the blue and ultraviolet light of sunlight that a filter, holding back those rays, is needed to prevent them swamping all the other rays. We cannot pursue this most fascinating subject deeper in a brief article, and hope enough has been said to make clear the purposes of a filter and what it does. By a kind of photographic habit and convention that has grown up through years of seeing incorrect monochrone renderings people are content to accept ordinary photographs, which represent green (a light colour) trees and foliage as black, yellow and red (light colours) as black, and blues as plain white. Happily a new era in photography is dawning and we can do better now.

Exposures for correct photographic negatives have nothing to do with sufficiently fast exposures to stop motion; frequently the two are incompatible and a compromise must be made. And this is why special ultra-rapid lenses and plates are used by speed experts. All that the amateur need know on speed-work we shall deal with in our next article on "Subjects and Composition."

WHAT the inventor described as a motor-ricsha drove up to the "Straits Times" office the other day. It was a remarkable contrivance, and its main features can best be indicated by saying that the passenger sits in an ordinary ricsha body. The driver sits on a saddle between the passenger and the engine, and the engine is situated on top of the front wheel. The engine is a 3 h.p. Jap, and the vehicle, which is driven by chain transmission, is without a speed gear, but is driven on the throttle, and is fitted with a clutch and brake. The inventor is Mr. J. S. Ruchwaldy, who has taken out a patent in Malaya, and who has had this vehicle constructed by Messrs. D. J. Smith & Co., of London.

THE SUMMER PALACE AGAIN:

A Reply to Mr. K. C. Tchen: A Few More Wild Charges to Correct

BY R. F. JOHNSTON
(Tutor to the Ching Emperor)

I have read with great interest the article by Mr. K. C. Tchen in which he takes me to task for some of the views expressed by me in my memorandum on the subject of Mr. Li Hsieh-yang's recent attack on the Manchu Emperor and myself. I am not sure that the long-suffering public is sufficiently interested in the subjects at issue beween us to tolerate a further statement from me, but I trust this is the last time I shall have to crave its patience and indulgence in connexion with this rather arid controversy.

Imperial Ownership.

Mr. Tchen begins by questioning my statement that the Summer Palace is part of the "private property" of the Manchu House, which the Republic solemnly undertook to respect and protect. His views on this point seem to be directly opposed to those of his own Government. No attempt has ever been made by any President or Cabinet, since the establishment of the Republic, to deny the proprietary rights of the Imperial House in the Summer Palace; on the contrary, those rights have been ungrudgingly recognized by the Government on many occasions. For example, some time ago the Imperial House on its own initiative raised the question of the ownership of the stream that flows from the Jade Spring to the Summer Palace; and it was decided, after a perfectly amicable discussion, that within the enclosures of the two parks the stream belonged to the Imperial House, while the stretch between the western water-gate of the Summer Palace and the east walls of the Jade Spring Park belonged to the Republic. In every case in which the Republican Government and the Imperial House have had occasion to discuss matters connected with the lands and houses occupied or administered by the Imperial House, including the Summer Palace, the status of the Imeperial House as owner of such property has always been tacitly or explicitly recognized by the Government of the Republic. It seems rather late in the day for a private citizen of the Republic to call in question rights which his own Government has repeatedly admitted.

I may add that the Imperial House is of course saddled with the responsibilities, as well as endowed with the privileges, of proprietorship. As I pointed out in my memorandum, the administration of the Summer Palace involves a heavy annual deficit. Obviously, if it were the Government that held proprietary rights in that property, the obligation to meet the deficit would fall upon the Government and not upon the Imperial House.

Worn-out Propaganda.

I am greatly surprised that so well-informed a lawyer as Mr. Tchen should have introduced that venerable piece of revolutionary propaganda about the whole Chinese Empire with all its lands and "everything growing or living on them" having been the "private property" of the Imperial Autocrat—a monstrous state of affairs which was happily terminated for ever by the establishment of a Republic which guarantees and maintains the rights of all its citizens. Mr. Tchen very well knows that when we speak of the ultimate ownership of all lands in China being vested in the Emperor, we are merely stating a legal theory which had obvious advantages from the point of view of the State and which hardly ever affected the rights of individual landholders. Under the Empire, as at present, China was pre-eminently a land of peasant-proprietors, and the farmers' proprietary rights, though technically limited by the ultimate ownership of the "Son of Heaven," were not interfered with except on the rarest occasions. The real limitations on the Chinese cultivator's proprietary rights came not from the Emperor but from the cultivator's own family or clan. Most Western writers on Chinese social life would, I think, agree with that in spite of the Emperor's ultimate ownership of every inch of the soil, Chinese landholders were less hampered by State interference than the landowners of any country in Europe. I have very frequently heard Chinese farmers complaining of the restrictions and limitations imposed upon them by the fact that in China land-rights are vested in the family rather than in the individual, but never heard a Chinese cultivator complaining of any inconvenience arising from the legal fiction which vested the ultimate ownership of his land in the Emperor. Here I will leave a subject with which I dealt rather fully in a book entitled Loan and Dragon in Northern China." I will only add that Mr. Tchen gravely misunderstands my position if he supposes that when I refer to the Summer Palace as part of the "private property" of the Manchu House I am alluding to the old legal fiction (which of course long antedates Manchu rule in China) of the Emperor's ultimate rights over all the soil of the Empire.

Secondly, Mr. Tchen questions the correctness of my view that the Imperial House would be justified, in certain circumstances, in developing some of the commercial possibilities of the Summer Palace. On this subject we must agree to differ, and in any case the matter is of no practical importance, as the rumours about extensive commercial exploitation were untrue.

Wholly Baseless Libels.

Thirdly, Mr. Tchen discusses the question of a Manchu restoration and informs me that such an event is still possible. It may be so just as all kinds of improbabilities are "possible." This does not justify either Mr. Li Hsieh-yang or Mr. K. C. Tchen in publicly stating or suggesting that the Manchu Emperor "long for" the restoration of the dynasty or that his British Tutor shares those longings and is engaged in inciting his imperial pupil to realize them. Surely Mr. Tchen must see that such statements, if allowed to go unchallenged, are likely to be regarded by a large section of the public as based on fact, and might easily lead to a new anti-Manchu agitation with results not only harmful to the interests of the Imperial Family but also most damaging and disastrous to the good name of the Republic.

I am glad to see that there is little or nothing in Mr. Tchen's aricle to justify the thought that he has any wish to injure the young Manchu Emperor in any way; but unfortunately the same cannot be said of Mr. Li Hsieh-yang's attacks, which seem to me to be very obiously inspired by a desire to stir up public feeling against the Manchu House. In this view I may be wrong, but I fail to see how we can otherwise explain the studied discourtesy of Mr. Li's references to the Manchu Emperor, not only on this occasion but on several previous ones.

Some Questions of History.

Fourthly, Mr. Tchen finds fault with me for declaring that even if the Summer Palace had never been rebuilt the result of the China-Japan war would have been the same. Perhaps I expressed myself too dogmatically on this point. I therefore take this opportunity of amending my remarks on this subject by saying that *in my opinion* (which may be totally without value and erroneous) the building of the Palace made no practical difference to the final result of that war.

I may add that I purposely referred to the "rebuilding" of the Summer Palace, because it is not as well known as it should be that the Palace was not a new creation by the Empress Dowager but a partial reconstruction of a palace that existed long before her time. The destruction of the Yuan Ming Yuan, Ch'ing Yi Yuan and Ching Ming Yuan by the French and British troops in 1860 had left the Manchu Court without a habitable summer residence in the vicinity of the capital. Naturally and inevitably, the need for such a summer residence was severely felt by the Maschu Court, and though the money spent on the buildings may have been excessive in view of the straitened condition of the country's finances, it is well to bear in mind that the Empress Dowager only reconstructed a portion of the buildings which had been erected by the Emperor Kao Tsung (Ch'ien Lung). It was in 1751 that the original palace was completed by that Emperor and given the name of Ch'ing Yu Yuan (清漪園). This name remained unchanged until 1888, when the Empress Dowager, on completing her work of partial restoration, altered it to Yi Ho Yuan (頤和園), the name which the property still bears.

A Pile of Mare's Nests.

Mr. Tchen concludes his article by telling us that "Many Chinese understand that Mr. Johnston was an active member of the British consular service in China, and that, when his Minister in Peking was recommending him to the Manchu Imperial Household as Tutor to the young Emperor, the other Legations got alarmed and each presented a bright candidate." I fear that "many Chinese," if this is what they "understand", have been grievously misled. In the first place, I never was a member of the British Consular Service; in the second place, I was not recommended to the Manchu Imperial Household by the British Minister but by a well-known Chinese ex-diplomat and by the President of the Chinese Republic. With regard to the third point, I can only say that I never heard of any "alarm" being felt or expressed by any Legation as a result of my appointment, and that the various Legations will probably be highly amused to learn from Mr. Tchen that they are believed by "many Chinese" to have competed with one another for the honour of providing his Majesty with a foreign Tutor. Mr. Tchen himself seems to have misgivings as to the accuracy of these three allegations, for he says that if he has been misinformed he offers his apologies in advance to all concerned. So far as the matter concerns me, his apologies are most readily accepted, and I have no desire to "rub it in". But in view of his doubts as to the accuracy of his information, and the apologies tendered by him in advance, it was surely improper for him to add that "the wise diplomacy of the Graet Powers thought it worth while to sacrifice the valuable services of a publice servant for a possible future advantage in a restored Manchu Empire". As his facts are erroneous the theory he built on those alleged facts is obviously not worth discussing.

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THE BOOK PAGE

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

A new "Life of Mazzini," by Miss Edyth Hinckley, is announced by the Putnams.

∴

Sir Charles Bell has written an authoritative book on "Tibet, Past and Present," and it will appear in the early autumn with the Oxford University Press.

∴

Mr. Walter de la Mare will visit the United States in September to deliver a course of lectures on English Literature at the Johns Hopkins University.

∴

According to a well-known London publisher, the proportion of manuscripts accepted by his firm is about two per cent. of the total he receives in a year.

∴

Mr. Upton Sinclair, the author of "The Jungle," acts as his own publisher nowadays. He is putting out a play called "Singing Jailbirds," which is, of course, a piece of propaganda.

∴

There seems no end to books about Stevenson. A volume of reminiscences by Lord Guthrie has just been published, and in the autumn we are to have a two-volume biography by Mr. John A. Steuart. The birthplace of Stevenson at No. 8, Howard Place, Edinburgh, is to pass into the hands of the Edinburgh Robert Louis Stevenson Club.

∴

Mr. John Innes, the author of the recent Scots novel, "Till a' the Seas Gang Dry," is an Ayrshire man, like George Douglas Brown, whose work has distinctly affected him. Like Brown, he was educated at Glasgow and Oxford.

∴

Mr. Arnold Bennett has written his sequel to "Riceyman Steps," entitled "Elsie and the Child," exclusively for "The Story Teller." It will appear in the September number.

∴

"The Story of the Savoy Opera," by S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald, is proving extremely popular. Mr. Adair Fitz-Gerald is well known as the author of "Dickens and the Drama," "Stories of Famous Songs," and other works, and his latest, to which the Right Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., writes an introduction, has a very wide appeal. The publishers are Stanley Paul.

∴

The Bodley Head have added two new volumes of their well-known popular edition of the works of Anatole France in English. The volumes are "Thais," one of Anatole France's most popular and powerful stories, and "Little Pierre," one of the books in the delightful Bergeret series.

∴

An edition de luxe of James Elroy Flecker's tragedy, "Hassan," which was produced last year at His Majesty's Theatre, will be published by Heinemann in October at the price of one guinea. It will be illustrated by 12 fullpage colour drawings by T. Mackenzie.

∴

Cecil Palmer has just published a book entitled "The Art of the Poster, its Origin, Evolution, and Purpose." This book, which is under the general editorship of Mr. E. McKnight Kauffer (himself a poster artist of some distinction), traces the history of the poster from its beginning until the present day. It is fully illustrated, and examples of Chinese, French, and German posters are included. Among the many posters reproduced are the once famous "Yellow Girl" of the late Dudley Hardy, and characteristic specimens of the work of such well-known contemporaries as the Beggarstaffe Brothers, Will Dyson, and Aubrey Hammond. The published price is two guineas.

∴

English literature, in the cheap reprint for the pocket, owes more to Mr. J. M. Dent than to almost any man of our time. His "Everyman Library," in particular, has been great and popular reading with the people. His ambition is to make it a thousand volumes strong, and at the moment its strength is 750 volumes. Early in the autumn he is to add 12 more works to "Everyman," and that will bring it up to 762 volumes, so he does get within sight of his thousand.

"SAINT LUBBOCK"

"The Life-work of Lord Avebury." A Symposium, edited by his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Adrian Grant Duff. (Watts. 6s.)

Would it be too fanciful a flight to say that there was a deeper and truer consonancy in the appellation "Saint Lubbock" than is usual in the case of popular nicknames? A saint has been defined as one who, when confronted by a choice of paths, invariably takes the highest. And that was the history of Lord Avebury's mental and moral life as portrayed in this volume by eight of his intimate friends.

John Lubbock's life was—work. Work was his gospel, and although he was, from the age of 15 to the day of his death, engaged in the strenuous labour inevitable to one of the directors of a big business concern, an enormous proportion of his effort was expended in work for the public benefit. Charles Darwin, his tutor in science and his life-long friend, once wrote to him: "How on earth you find time for all you do is a mystery to me." The secret is an open one—the secret of Napoleon, "whose day was utilization of every moment." As a youth of 20.

> He rose early and read hard before breakfast; gave his morning to natural science; his early afternoon to exercise; came back for political economy, followed by the relief of more science; and during an apparently dinnerless evening, broken by a game of whist, found time for patches of history, for mathematics, and, when his eyes were heavy with sleep, for German —which kept him awake.

Allied to this huge capacity for work was a deliberate and carefully cultivated optimism.

> If we cannot hope that life will be all happiness we may at least secure a heavy balance on the right side; and even events which look like misfortunes, if boldly faced, may often be turned to good. . . . We often distress ourselves greatly in apprehension of misfortunes which, after all, never happen at all.

Falling short of greatness, Lord Avebury attained to a fine competence in many and varied walks of life Had he concentrated on one pursuit he might have achieved a greater fame.

A WORLD WONDER

By A. J. Cummings.

"Kilimanjaro and Its People." By the Hon. Charles Dundas. Witherby. 18s.

Seventy-three years ago Kilimanjaro was unheard of. Yet it is the highest mountain in the African continent and in the British Empire, rising to a height of more than 19,000 feet above sea level; and Mr. Dundas, who has slept upon its massive bosom and has gazed upon its ice-capped peaks from a distance of 120 miles, declares it unhesitatingly to be one of the world's wonders.

Even when one's mind is still full of the mystery and unconquered might of Everest, the vivid account written by Mr. Dundas of this giant of the tropics, thrown up by some tremendous eruption at a remote point in the earth's history, is still wonderfully impressive. Just as Mallory has invested Everest with racy personal attributes, so Mr. Dundas talks of Kilimanjaro as though it were a sentient being, with the conscious moods of a man, ageless but throbbingly alive. The difference is that, while Mallory regarded Everest as an enemy to be defeated, Mr. Dundas contemplates Kilimanjaro as he would a revered and yet familiar friend.

He makes it plain in his story of this ascent how vitally important is the question of oxygen supply even at the comparatively humble altitude of 15,000 feet. The native followers could not be enticed to go higher, but remained in a rock cavity "until the folly of the white man had abated and they could return to normal regions." At that point the climbers were so quickly exhausted that they had to rest every 100 yards. In the final stages the ratio of rest for those who reached the summit was six to one, and they had to climb several thousand feet with respiration at 35 and pulsation at 120 to 130 per minute, sliding back often more than half the height gained. The view from the crater rim they found to be one of inexpressible loveliness; and the mountain itself, which has a diameter at the base of 40 miles, is a joy for ever in its rich and varied beauty.

In the great forests in the middle zone, where the heather grows 40 feet high, dwell undisturbed the elephants, leopards, wild pigs, Sykes monkeys, and other animals of the forest. A little lower down, under the shade of the banana groves, live the Chagga tribes, the traditional mountain people, whose love for their country and sense of nationality distinguish them from all other Africans. How could it be otherwise, when the secure serenity and the delicious climate of the mountain slopes is to the intolerable heat and the incessant perils of the plains below as heaven is to hell?

Without ever having seen it, but without an instant's doubt, I name Kilimanjaro as Africa's most precious jewel. But I am a little afraid of all this publicity. I am afraid that one day there will be Cook's tours to Kilimanjaro. And then good-bye to its reticent beatitudes. It will be as commonplace as Wembley.—"Daily News."

MR. BIRRELL'S ENCORE

On Taking Literature Too Seriously

By J. B. Priestley.

"More Obiter Dicta." By Augustine Birrell. Heinemann, 7s. 6d.

"Literature," Mr. Birrell remarks urbanely, "should be taken seriously, but not too seriously." He has, you see, returned to the attack. "There is an immense deal of claptrap talked, and more written, about books and reading—the Ministry of Books, the Consolations of Literature, and I know not what other fine phrases." And in another place: "As for the consolation, who was ever consoled in real trouble by the small beer of literature or science?" But when we turn to the date of this particular essay (for all the essays in this little collection are dated), we notice that it is a gentle gibe at Quarterly Reviewers written in 1890! In this year of grace, Mr. Birrell would find it a difficult task to discover persons more bookish than himself whom he could startle into attention by his occasional iconoclastic remarks.

Thirty-four years have gone by and now it is ourselves and not literature that we are in danger of taking too seriously. But Mr. Birrell, with his sturdy common-sense and salty phrases, remains as great a tonic as ever. Writing of one of our most admired works, no other than Mr. Strachey's "Eminent Victorians," he says: "Elderly folk who are beginning to move slowly above the ground, with figures 'grown convex,' may find in its pages just a little too much, despite the prevailing note of a dexterous urbanity, of that unkindness of judgment which is characteristic of critics who have not yet been judged by their juniors. Reason, as was shrewdly said by a great scholar of our own day, is the philosophy which is in vogue for the moment, and, as such philosophies are of necessity shortlived, even the test of Reason should be applied cautiously, and possibly humbly, to the lives and creeds of our predecessors."

A Startling Opinion.

The unusually great length of time covered by the various papers in this volume gives it an additional interest. Thus, we discover our author proving to his own, though not to our satisfaction that the Age of Victoria was pre-eminently an age of law reform, and of little else. "I suppose everybody," he remarks, in the course of this essay, "will admit that all our greatest poets, dramatists, actors, warriors, historians, philosophers, orators, divines, took the unmannerly precaution to live and die outside the limits of the Victorian Age." But this passage itself was written within the limits of that age, and though Mr. Birrell, with commendable honesty, has allowed it to stand, I doubt if the sight of it makes him feel quite comfortable now that he is stranded among the raging, tearing Georgians, and Victoria and her mighty men are sinking below the horizon of time, but looming ever more largely in the memory.

For the rest, this volume is very much the brother of the volumes we have been given before. There is talk of Leslie Stephen, Coleridge, Newman, Jane Austen, Fielding, Byron, Chateaubriand, and the usual amusing smaller fry, whom Mr. Birrell serves up with the dressing of his learning and the sauce of his humour. Many of these papers are only reviews, and the practice of reprinting reviews is not to be encouraged; indeed, it would not be a bad idea if writers were compelled to take out a licence or some form of official permission to reprint their reviews. But if I were in charge of the department that granted such licences, I should send one to Mr. Birrell even before he had asked for it. If he has still more gleaning to do from the periodicals of the last 30 or 40 years, let him glean again, and Mr. Heinemann will print and publish, and we will read and rejoice, only too delighted to see again that cunning hand administering the oil and vinegar of his criticism to the salad of literature.—"Daily News."

COUNTRY LIFE

"The Cornfield." By A. R. Williams. (Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.)

The author of a book unusually distinctive and original in quality seems to have conspired with his publisher to advertise his aim and accomplishment as commonplace. The title, the sub-title, and the early chapters, all suggest that the volume is a collection of rural essays about nothing in particular. "The Cornfield," which opens the book, is an indifferent effort in the Jefferies vein, designed to give a general picture of a wheatfield. The few references to the field's inhabitants are inadequate, if not ignorant, even in allusions to that far from esoteric bird, the sparrow; and the botany, as in later reference to "Hemlock," is superficial. A subsequent chapter devoted wholly to the pheasant is almost ludicrously naïve, and the detailed account how this bird and that was seen in this and that is a model of the worst sort of rural essay—a fervent and sometimes ill-written record of unessential and unselected episodes. Some misprints do not improve the impression.

These faults notwithstanding—they are chiefly faults of false emphasis—the bulk of the book has virtue of a rare sort. A conscientious objector—so it may be inferred—is sent off to serve on the land, first in one sort of traffic, then another. He is new to the work and awkward; and his sensitive mind—to some extent his much-enduring body—rebels against both the toil itself and the crudity, sometimes the cruelty of the rural employer. Incidents—as of the murdered pony in the lane or the boy killed in the hop-field—are told with admirable reticence and an almost French skill in the bringing out of grim, essentials. They are inspired by a passionate hatred of brutality. Apart from such stories, which presumably overflow from fact into fiction, the successive pictures of life on the land are admirable in their realistic drama. The shepherd at lambing time combines in his character and actions a wonderful love and understanding of animals with a philosophic hardness that appears to the townsman as merely insensate. Fastidious persons, living among secondary things, can only wonder at the elemental countryman combining indifference to death with infinite care for the living. It is the personal illustration of this conflict of views that gives Mr. William's "Cornfield" its chief claim to attention. Each mentality illuminates the other.

The book is a strange study in contrast in many ways. Disrespect for grammar is associated with an admirably restrained and effective manner of writing; and some of the delightfully human sketches of work on the land—as in an account of a struggle with the Planet hoe—have quite ludicrous daubs of ingenuous ignorance. But what is good—and that is the greater part—is very good, because very real; and the mood of pity for suffering is never spoiled by self-pity or adjectival excess.—The "Observer."

A DIPLOMAT'S PUPPET-SHOW

"Things Remembered." By Arthur S. Hardy. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

Mr. Arthur Hardy is an American who in his time has played many parts; he has been a soldier, taught mathematics, written poetry and novels, edited an American magazine, and represented his great country very diplomatically in Persia, Greece, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland and Spain. It is not surprising then that he writes with fluency and ease, revealing a garnered store of very varied knowledge. For the most part, he recalls the days of "ease with dignity" which he spent as U.S. representative in the smaller European and Near-Eastern countries. And he makes clear that the *otium cum dignitate* of diplomatic life is intensified in the case of America's representatives. Indeed, it would appear that Mr. Hardy's chief official task lay in wearing the prescribed uniform of a waiter with ease and dignity in daylight.

Having regard, then, to his most agreeable literary style and his great opportunities for quiet observation, I could wish that the Near Eastern and Balkan Courts had presented to him their puppet kings and courtiers in melodrama rather than in drawing-room comedy. As it is, Mr. Hardy himself admits life in Teheran was not interesting, and though we are introduced to the events that led up to the Draga tragedy in Serbia, and to the Shah's assassination in the Mosque of Abdul-Azim, nothing very fresh or startling comes to light.

But Mr. Hardy is not a sensationalist. He has charming things to say of several English confrères, notably Sir Edwin Egerton, and of Queen Marie of Rumania and her family life. He has things to say of the discomforts of travel in Persia in the old days and of its female society, of education at West Point, of shooting on the Nile, and life in Spain and Greece. Towards the end his recollections of his life as an editor introduce us to letters from one or two famous literary men. Such letters—provided they are part of the main context of a book—are pleasant enough reading, but otherwise they are rather tiresome. On the whole, my criticism is that "Things Remembered" is too much like the trunk of an American globetrotter returning triumphantly to New York—a hotchpotch of labels. But Mr. Hardy has no need of proof that he has travelled widely. I would prefer that he take one or two of his labels from the trunk and recount one day at greater length and with more particularity his impressions of the places from which he collected them. —"Sunday Times," London.

NEW FICTION

"The Wishing Well."

A good strong plot of the old-fashioned order is to be found in Mr. Samuel Gordon's new novel, "The Wishing Well" (Melrose, 7s. 6d.). Here a husband is obliged to efface himself, paradoxically enough, in order to save the honour of his wife and daughter. 18 years pass before he returns, and then it would seem as if the problem he is called on to face has become even more difficult than before. Indeed the utmost ingenuity is required of the author before matters can be put straight. Mr. Gordon, however, never falters, and even the inevitable tragedy which befalls the iniquitous Grandcourt and his unpleasant and unhappy wife does not seem a too artificial device. And the final chapter, with its unexpected sidelight into the heroine's character, comes as a welcome surprise.

"Barney."

Whether the readers of Mr. S. B. H. Hurst's new novel "Barney" (John Long, 7s. 6d.) like it or not—and there will be very wide differences of opinion among them regarding its likeability—they will be unanimous at least upon one point—that it is a very unusual and original book. It is at once a philosophical treatise and a series of melodramatic adventures—a sufficiently curious hybrid. It details the adventures of "Barney" Hilliard, a young Englishman of good family, driven from his home by a disgraceful and quite unfounded accusation. Barney combines a love of adventure and colossal physical strength, and these attributes lead him into and bring him through a perfect Iliad of strange incident in the wildest parts of North America—incidents mainly of a magical cast. And through them all he is seeking, with the tensest effort of a powerful mind steeped in philosophical study, for an explanation of the mystery of existence, for a reconciliation with the vast, vague Power which created and sustains the fabric of creation. A strange book, containing much powerfully, if sometimes crudely, expressed thought, and many striking adventures by flood and field.—London "Sunday Times."

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE WELL DRESSED MAN AND HIS HAT

"Few men realize what an important part the hat is in a well dressed appearance. Great care should be exercised in the choice of hats; for with men, as with women, they may be becoming or unbecoming. Certain hats suit certain types of men: and this consideration should be borne in mind before conforming to the dictates of fashion."

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Thus spake a London Correspondent on the Smart Englishman and pushed home more poignantly than ever the truth of Oliver Wendell Holmes' remark: "The hat is the *ultimatum moriens* of respectability." When so much depends upon the choice of a topper it would be unkind, it would be mean, it would be positively inhuman to deny the masculine society of Shanghai the opportunity of profiting by what we understand to be absolutely the *dernierest cri* from dear old London.

The rigidity of certain rules of hat etiquette makes mathematics itself seem an inexact science. One shudders to think what would happen if, relaxed by the free and easy ways of the Orient, the careless male should land at Home ignorant of what is being worn and should commit some irretrievable *faux pas* before his family could get him in hand. Hence we hastily run over the occasions on which the top hat is essential, at Ascot, the Eton and Harrow cricket match, weddings, receptions at which Royalty is to be present. It must be either black silk, or for summer, a grey felt, and its precise specifications may be obtained upon application.

Sensational Disclosures.

The town hat, of course is the bowler, and for heaven's sake, my dear boys, *do* be careful to patronize the best hatters, and then you will feel quite correct, even when wearing it to the Derby. The usual Homburg, you will be interested to know, is being superseded by a more careless looking affair, with a softer brim, worn flat. But, and this is the startling truth, a black felt Homburg, is being worn this season in the evening, with a dinner jacket. Wembley may be responsible for the innovation, which may never happen again. Still, it is well to be informed. Of course all my readers will be sure to wear a silk hat with a tail coat and white tie.

The boater straw hat is a sort of hanger on in good circles. It is frowned upon and yet one can't deny, that men who ought to know better *do* wear it, even in London. Of course the straw Panama is reserved for the water or country wilds. The good old tweed cap, one rejoices to hear, is still with us for sports and travel, and coarse linen caps are permitted in summer.

Which Hat Expresses Me?

Bearing all these points in mind, one must not forget that certain hats suit certain types, as our friend has told us, and before sallying forth to the hatter's it would be well to do a little psycho-analizing. "Am I a Hamburg type or is my style the perfect Bowler?" you should ask yourself. "Have I the force of character to insist upon a boater or is the sweetly careless felt more in my line?" Think this over carefully. Then you will be the better fortified to withstand the flatteries of the salesman who tells you that the particular tile he wishes to get rid of is "simple, but O *so* sweet and boyish."

Although your resemblance to "Our Young Man" may have been commented upon, do not feel that you must always copy his latest purchases, no matter how the adroit young clerks may suggest it. When they say: "It's not every face as could stand that rough straw sailor, but you look just too doggy for words in it," be strong. When you are urged to buy a brown bowler because it brings out the shade of your eyes so perfectly, have courage, my boy, to say no. Any way, the safest purchase for Shanghai at this precise moment is the handy helmet.

MUSIC OF MANY VOICES

By Fanny Pomeroy Brown.

The nun kneels quietly to be filled with the spirit of God. The musician waits on the sounds of God. He sits in the open court yard of a Chinese farm house. He hears spring in the breeze that, warm with the sun, plays softly on the withered bamboo leaves. It is not yet their time to refreshen. He hears the liquid notes of birds as they sway on a branch. Thousands of bees give a soft bass note as they fly to suck the soy-bean honey. Faintly comes the sound of the boatman's oar in perfect rhythm, as he makes his steady way along one of the many canals.

On the narrow paths that make a net work though the paddy fields, the wheel-barrow man comes staggering under some great weight, and as he comes he mutters sounds deep from his stomach pit, as if he would say, had he the strength to spare, "Oh God let not the burden fall." Far across the fields comes the Hay Ho, Hay Ho from the carrier coolie as he nips along with light quick steps, the split half of a bamboo pole across one shoulder with a heavy load hanging from each end. His stacato voice keeps time with his feet. Down from the hills echoes the sharp click of the stone cutter's chisel. Then the most beautiful of songs,—the stone cutters' chantey as the men carry the huge slab of stone down the mountain, a song so rhythmic and of such clear tone that the heaviest burdens might seem as nothing when singing coolies carry them.

Mellow Temple Bells.

From inside the high wall of the temple come enchanting sounds. The Buddhist monk worships with chanting prayer and as he chants we hear the clear resounding mellow tone of the hollow wooden drum somewhat the shape of a bell which he strikes as he prays. From a dark corner comes the deep tones of a huge bell, and glorious meditative vibrations, which reach the depth of one's soul.

Into the musician's court come the sounds from the street. He knows them all and from the sound he can picture the drifting vendors, the passing workmen, all the myriad parts of the busy life that China lives on its streets. For in China they never vary; the act is father to the sound. He hears the itinerant cotton piece merchant call out in song to advertise his gay goods; his voice is hoarse and loud and his song has a stiff rhythm that seems to make the people buy. The old dried olive man sings in quavering tones "one copper, two olives."

"Topical Songs."

The hollow penetrative tapping of a bamboo cylinder announces the traveling kitchen and the intervals of quiet speak of the patronage of the passers-by. The gay jingling of many brass strips tell of the advent of the petty hardware man who carries his stock in an open case. Over all and under all is a steady chorus, now loud, now soft, from a new building where a hundred coolies are carrying mortar, or lumber and singing a kind of antiphonal chant whose monotony makes strange contrast with the lusty voices of the singers. And from time to time comes the song of the pile-driver, that classic among chanteys, with the clear tenor of the leader ringing out gloriously in a melody that begins with a high note of challenge and proceeds until it reaches the long succession of deep abdominal tones that are timed perfectly with the pull of the men on the ropes that lift the heavy driver for its next drop on the pile it is sending straight into the ground beneath. The musicians smile to catch the words of the leader as he uses the rhythm of his song to remark on the passing events in the street,—some comment on the big feet of a foreign woman perhaps, or a reminder to his hard-working colleagues that it will soon be time for rice and tea.

The Windy Flute.

Quietly in a little shop across the narrow street a man plays his flute as he awaits his customers, the Chinese flute that is plaintive and mysterious, full of purity of tone and yet of the wildness of the winds in the trees. How can one tell the importance of the flute in the Chinese life? It is played happily in the wedding procession; played sadly in the funeral march; played in the crowded city streets, and on the boats so thickly crowded at the river's edge. In the twilight this sound seems to mingle with sounds of another world.

With all this natural music that seems to well up easily as if from a common throat, the contrast in the Chinese opera is remarkable. They seem to have turned away from the beautiful pure tones that predominate in the whole symphony of the Chinese people. Is it because until very recently men have always taken the part of women on the stage that they sing with this high nasal penetrative tone; or is this unnatural sound to amuse the people?

The musician prefers the quiet chair in his courtyard, with the song of the birds, the bees, the sounds from the fields and from the streets, where he can meditate on the beauty of a people who make a song for labour.—"Chinese Triangles," published by the Y.W.C.A.

N.B. THE FIGURED CREPE, THE CAPE, THE SMOCKING AND THE FLORAL GIRDLE.

MIDSUMMER

Along the sun-baked undercliff
The white bloom of the blackberry blows:
The sea shimmers: a salt sea whiff
Hangs between the high hedgerows.

The lane climbs up from yellow sand
Through fields of yellowing corn: but steep
The honeysuckle hedges stand.
We tunnel through a world asleep,
Winding a narrow way, until
A wave of sweet, hay-scented air
Breathlessly lands us on the hill.

Within the foxglove bell the bee
Noisily honey-hunts. Up the lane
Flashes a dragon fly. Too soon
The hours rest even in the scale
And forenoon tilts to afternoon;
Pale evening weighs down morning pale.

The twelve strokes of the midday clime
Ring through the silence of my brain;
And folded on the dial of Time
The hands point heavenward again.
High at the zenith burns the sun,
Deep at the nadir night lies drown'd:
And half the course of love is run:
Midsummer passes without sound.

Three months hence, when we hear the hum
Of threshing up the combe and see
Across the stubble gleaners come,
Let us part gladly, silently,
And standing in the autumn haze
Let fall the gathered sheaf of hours,
As children after long, bright days
Turn home and scatter dropping flowers.

—George Rylands
in *"The Nation and the Athenæum."*

FASHION'S LAST WORDS

Or More Appropriately Her Latest-to-date

Shanghai is not greatly concerned about clothes these days. The fewer the better is about our standard. Under the continued heat, those who stood firm for the costume modestly opaque have succumbed to the superior coolness of the translucent, while those who once advocated the latter are now frankly transparent and would cheerfully be less were it possible. Illustrations of the newest fur coats seem in as bad taste as the proffer of a boiled dinner to a seasick man.

Still, clothes *are* being worn. Society compels us to take some interest in them, so we might as well know the current gossip regarding green and white sandals for the country and the prediction of plaids and large checks for autumn fabrics. Very likely Shanghai will never see the feminine adoption of the man's high hat. All the same it gives one a mild thrill to know that daring pioneers are wearing them, one with a black silk crown, all same man's opera hat, with a rough straw brim, giving the effect of a modified knot of straw on the right side. This topped a suit patterned in black and white checks.

French heels are disappearing from New York's daytime vogue, and Cuban and low heels are the comfortable substitutes. White dresses trimmed with ostrich are most worn for evening. Brocaded dresses of materials with metal backs are seen and chiffon as well. Vionnet has astonished all beholders by a series of masculine tailleurs, with waists nipped in at the side.

Betwixt and Between

Wardrobes, however, seem to be standing with reluctant feet where the fall and summer meet, and nobody wants to take the first plunge. Short and trim continues the line for day time, with evening dresses bouffant and straight. The more usual tunic which flares at the hip or below it is rivalled by the long straight variety that drops to within a foot of the hem-line. The Directoire influence is tactfully suggested, but it is even less seen than in February. The short, two-toned skirt seems very smart at this identical moment. Visitors from America express their surprise at seeing such long skirts worn here.

The mid-season collection in Paris shows two styles of evening gown, the long line with two or more train panels and the straight slip beaded or embroidered. One charming evening wrap has a low, wide belt, which goes round the back only, with a gathered ruffle below and long, hanging panels. The little frocks are smartly tailored and the lingerie chemisettes are very becoming. The redingote—only fancy a redingote again!—repeats the long tunic effect. Frocks will continue to combine two materials and two colours.—Elizabeth Pepys.

New Way to Cope With Bandits

Miss Clarice Moise, business manager and assistant editor, of the China Journal of Science and Arts, is now visiting at her home in San Francisco. When interviewed by a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle on the dangers of banditry, Miss Moise said laughingly. "Id never be afraid of a Chinese bandit; I'd just take off my hat and shake my head at him!"

As her red hair is a characteristic shared by the Manchu devils it can be understood that Moise is a fearsome object to the superstitious Chinese of the interior. During her stay in California Miss Moise will lecture on China and the Chinese, especially with reference to commercial and economic questions.

CHIFFON BRIMS SHADE THE EYES.

HOME HUMOURS

Well Bred.

He: "What do you say to a tramp in Richmond Park?"
She: "I never speak to them."

A Pointed Question?

"Is your watch going, Mr. Staylate?
"Yes."
"How soon?"

Only in First.

Tommy—Mother's throwing plates at father.
Visitor—Is she angry with him?
Tommy—No, but she's workin' up to it.

A WOMAN IN THE U.S. CABINET?

Will there be a woman in the next U. S. Presidential Cabinet? If John W. Davis, the democratic nominee, succeeds to the presidency this may reasonably be expected. Mrs. Izetta Jewell-Brown's speeches made both at San Francisco and New York seconding the nomination of Davis for the nomination were so successful that many people are saying they merit Cabinet recognition. Mr. Davis himself gives Mrs. Brown much credit for presenting his claims so adroitly before the two conventions.

Mrs. Brown as Izetta Jewell, began her theatrical career as a member of a stock company in Oregon. She later played with Poli's stock company in the East where she was very popular with Washington audiences. Here she met William G. Brown, democratic congressman from West Virginia, and married him. Widowed after a year and a year and a half of married life she did not return to the stage but turned to politics and the public speaking incident thereto. She has twice been a candicate for the democratic nomination for U. S. senator from West Virginia, but lost, it is averred, because West Virginia is conservative enough to reserve its honours for native sons and daughters. At all events, Mrs. Brown made a gracious, winning speech in behalf of Mr. Davis and will doubtless be of much service to him in his campaign.

Shanghai Limericks

Up-to-Date Police

There was a smart thief of Hankow
Who escaped with his loot to Foochow;
But finger prints wired
Got him deeply enmired
And he's tightly locked up in gaol now.

On the Diamond.

The Japanese, winners or not,
Surely know about baseball a lot.
They put up a fine game
That never is tame
And they handle the balls sizzling hot.

"Biting Blasphemy.

The Yacht Club that sails round Shanghai is
Not invariably noted as pious;
But for blasphemy, Oh!
To Singapore go.
We refrain although laodahs may try us.

—Elizabeth Pepys.

A Conceit?

The girl opposite me
In the car
Has a book in her lap.
It is a copy of Shelley;
And though she might appear
To the casual observer
Engrossed in the words
Directed to her
By a prematurely old young man,
I can tell,
By the nervous ply of her fingers
Along the edge of the book,
That she is bored
To the point of revolt
By the devotions
Of her companion.
I wonder would it be different
Were I the young man—
At least Shelley
Would be a link.

—Le Baron Cooke.

Shanghai Lullaby

Dogs of the summer night,
Deep in your narrow lane,
Still, still your bark and bite,
She sleeps, my lady sleeps.

Motors that honk and scare
Through starlight or through rain
Muffle that noisy blare,
She sleeps, my lady sleeps.

Hawkers that rise too soon,
I beg you, but in vain,
Cry not your wares till noon,
She sleeps, my lady sleeps.

Barrows that groan and creak,
Of wakeful souls the bane,
Grant but the peace I seek,
She sleeps, my lady sleeps.

—Elizabeth Pepys.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Due Shanghai:—

Per H.A.L.S. Muensterland ..Aug. 16
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Grant .. „ 17
Per H.S.L.S. Albert Voegler .. „ 17
Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat ..... „ 21
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru.. „ 23

OUTWARD

For Marseilles, London, etc.—

Per H.A.L.S. Rheinland ....Aug. 16
Per P. & O. S. Sicilia ..... „ 16
Per P. & O. S. Mantua ..... „ 19
Per B.F.S. Adrastus ..... „ 20

For Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe:—

Per P.M.S. Pres. Taft .....Aug. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 17
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson „ 22
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru .. „ 25
Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson .... „ 30
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia .... „ 30

For Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Hongkong:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia ....Aug. 16
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Grant .... „ 18

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Sunning, August 8. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. E. Van Senden.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 8. From Ningpo. Mr. Scott, Mr. Gleghorn, Mr. Duff.

Per str. Woosung, August 8. From River Ports. Mrs. Stanley, Mr. C. V. Lymes, Mr. N. D. Henvis, Mr. O. Kabelits.

..Per B. F. S. Sarpedon, August 8. From United Kingdom. Miss N. G. Carnie, Mrs. M. M. Esdale, Mr. H. Flint, Mr. S. G. Parrett, Mr. B. E. Sugars, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child. **From Port Said.** Mr. C. B. Casebourne. **From Singapore.** Mr. and Mrs. A. Brearley, Mr. T. G. Baillie. **From Hongkong.** Mr. W. Bowan, Mr. N. M. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. P. Markham, Mr. E. L. Morton, Mr. A. W. Robson, Mr. H. M. Saydam.

Per str. Shengking, August 9. From River Ports. Mr. P. Loureiro.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 9. From Ningpo. Miss Watts, Miss Crust.

Per str. Hsinming, August 9. From Chefoo. Messrs. H. Andrew, Alpidey, MacInnes and Watt.

Per str. Szechuen, August 9. From Amoy. Mrs. F. M. Davies. Miss G. Cooke, Miss D. Lent, Mr. F. C. Dormody, Mr. R. W. Stenzel, Mr. J. K. Storr . Rev. C. Brown, Mr. J. Cooke.

Per str. Shuntien, August 9. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Roger, Judge Purdy, Mr. Peyton Griffin, Mr. W. Chater. **From Chefoo.** Mr. Smith, Mr. Fock. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. Wright.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 10. From Ningpo. Mr. E. Tassel.

Per str. Luenho, August 10. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kors, Miss H. O'Driscoll, Mr. McSweeney, Mr. A. M. Duncan.

Per str. Kingsing, August 10. From Tientsin. Mr. MacDonnel. **From Chefoo.** Misses Cameron, Trudinger, Buchanan, MacMillan, Mr. C. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gutierres.

Per str. Soochow, August 11. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. E. H. Adams, Rev. A. Baker.

Per str. Kianghsin, August 11, From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lavell.

Per str. Ningshao, August 11. From River Ports. Dr. Agnes E. Towers, Mr. Gilbert MacIntosh.

Per str. Poyang, August 11. From River Ports. Mr. Richardson, Mr. C. L. Dunner, Mr. A. M. Birchalt, Miss Lacy, Five French Naval Ratings.

Per M.M.S. Azay le Rideau, August 11. From Marseilles. Mr. Griffe, Mr. Braudao, Mr. and Mrs. Bretton, Mr. and Mrs. Papelieu and child, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Désiré. **From Singapore.** Mrs. Marshall and child. **From Saigon.** Mr. Murphy, Mr. Novetorseff. **From Beyrouth.** Miss R. Siervo. **From Colombo.** Mr. P. Baker. **From Hongkong.** Messrs. Myers, Whittlesey, G. Reliz, W. S. Skinner, Nobran, Massinger, Goldrick, L. Savitsky, Mr. and Mrs. Brozki. **From Port Said.** Mrs. E. Mojhilevsky, Mrs. Papanicolaou and two children, Mr. Papanicolaou.

Per str. Kaiping, August 11. From Chinwangtao. Mr. A. M. Spence. Miss C. A. Fullerton, Miss E. C. Fullerton, Miss Falck, Mrs. Nazar.

Per str. Kiangwah, August 12. From River Ports. Mr. Nickel.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 12. From Ningpo. Mr. H. Follet, Mr. J. S. Blanford.

Per str. Fausang, August 12. From Tientsin. Mr. Ross Smith. **From Chefoo.** Mr. F. Fairman, Mr. Toore and child. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Byrne.

Per P. & O. S. Kalyan, August 12. From London. Mr. J. J. Robertson, Captain T. S. King, Mr. J. H. Valles, Mr. E. A. Thompson, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. P. A. Roe, Mr. R. A. Harvey, Mr. F. L. B. Howell, Mr. N. Collier, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Barton, Main, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. R. M. Burne, Main, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. R. M. Burne, Mr. J. L. Flecther. **From Marseilles.** Mr. G. S. S. Gordon. **From Port Said.** Mr. G. Goidaunch. **From Bombay.** Mr. and Mrs. W. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Bluementhal. **From Colombo.** Mr. V. R. Yarrow. **From Singapore.** Mr. J. Elmore, Miss A. Ware, Mrs. Cornfield, Captain I. J. Scott. **From Hongkong.** Mr. T. W. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan, Mr. A. Lasaroff, Mrs. F. E. Meadows.

Per P. M. S. President Wilson, August 12. From San Francisco, etc. Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Allison, Master C. Allison, Miss L. M. Allison, Miss M. Allison, Master R. H. Allison, Rev. B. Bauer, Miss M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Childs, Rev. T. Cunningham, Mr. J. E. [illegible], P. H. Dorsett, Mr. M. Douglas, Mr. V. M. Dorrity, Rev. C. Frank, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Gleysteen, Miss A. Gleysteen, Miss A. Gleysteen, Miss K. Gleysteen, Miss M. Gleysteen, Master C. Gleysteen, Master T. Gleysteen, Rev. J. M. Haurte, Rev. G. Holbein, Mr. S. H. Jee, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Jenness, Mr. G. B. King, Rev. R. Lagenbacher, Rev. R. Leva, Miss J. Lind, Rev. T. Maguire, Rev. A. Mahoney, Rev. G. McEttrick, Rev. J. McNamara, Mr. W. B. Newsome, Rev. C. O'Gara, Rev. J. Perez, Miss E. Ricketts, Mr. F. Sanders, Jr., Rev. C. Seybold, Miss J. Sloan, M. C. C. Vines, Rev. W. Westhoven, Mr. E. W. Young, Mrs. C. Zwemer.

Per str. Linan, August 13. From River Ports. Mr. May.

Per str. Luchow, August 14. From Tsingtao. Mr. R. P. Mulhuish, Mr. Yard, Mr. and Mrs. Peek and two children, Mr. Nielson, Mrs. Stanley.

Per str. Luenyi, August 14. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Vandyck and two children, Miss Reid, Lt. Comdr. R. W. Rawrence.

Per str. Kungwo, August 14. From River Ports. Mr. Grant, Mrs. Rocher, Mr. C. Cater, Mr. Laidrich, Mr. and Mrs. Boyling, Mr. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira and two children, Mr. Yost, Miss L. H. Barnes, Mr. Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. Pade. Mrs. Holt and child, Mrs. Weeks and child, Mr. J. H. Weeks, Mr. C. B. Holt, Mrs. D. O. Tilburn and two children.

Per str. Fengtien, August 14. From Tientsin. Judge Peter Grain, Dr. **Grengross,** Mr. J. H. McCann, Mr. McCann, Jr. **From Chefoo.** Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Peill and two children. Miss Peill, Master Peill. **From Weihaiwei.** Comdr. P. H. Ridler, Lieut. Bathel, Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Bottel, Mrs. Walsh. Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Miss M. Campbell, Mr. D. Herd, Mr. C. W. Proctor.

Per str. Sinkiang, August 15. From Swatow. Mr. Fowtray.

Per str. Whangpu, August 15. From River Ports. Mr. C. Young.

Per N. Y. K. S. Kamo Maru, August 15. From London. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlin, Mr. H. Madill, Mr. and Mrs. Rexters, Miss O. E. Schaefer, Mrs. G. L. Smeaton, Mr. B. K. Smith, Mr. J. Hoshmis, Mrs. G. E. King, Miss I. N. King, Miss C. W. J. King, Mr. R. H. King, Mr. F. Trogisch.

Per R. M. S. Empress of Asia, August 15. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, Mr. H. J. Asmus, Mr. E. Bay, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. C. H. Banson, Mr. R. M. Castle, Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mrs. E. M. Cossar, Mr. J. W. Cameron, Mr. E. J. Dowley, Mr. E. Egle, Mr. E. Foss, Mr. F. J. Grew, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Hykes, Mr. E. H. Hykes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kenworthy, Mr. E. A. MacKay, Mr. Mr. J. McMahon, Mr. M. F. McTaggart, Miss M. C. S. Mair, Mr. C. E. Maligny, Mr. E. H. Newton, Mr. P. R. Parkes, Major W. R. McD. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Powell, Mr. M. L. Roubin, Mr. C. M. C. Smith, Mr. L. Schipper, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. G. Van Lanschot and child, Mr. E. Zimbalist, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blandford, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Hus and child, Mr. L. R. Ildefonso, Mr. N. Lihara, Mr. V. King, Mr. C. J. Kinno, Mr. H. Koguom, Mr. and Mrs. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Lord, Mrs. J. C. McCracken, Mr. K. Mori and two children, Mr. Z. L. Pawn, Mr. T. B. Powell, Mr. R. M. Ross, Miss L. J. Shock, Mr. P. Trumbower, Mr. G. Tonkogoff, Mr. H. Takano.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Woosung, August 9.—For River Ports.—Miss Paxton, Mr. W. H. Millar, Mr. C. Morphen, Mr. A. de T. Boodt, Rev. and Mrs. Paxton, Mr. A. Nabias.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, August 9.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. W. Mennie, Mr. R. Bland, Mr. C. Currie, Mr. W. Giller, Mr. Johnson, Mr. E. Morran, Miss A. Morran, Mr. E. Thurnheer, Miss T. Thurnheer, Mrs. Timmins, Mr. J. E. Bingham, Major C. M. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. Hughes, Mr. E. S. E. Ericksen.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. F. A. Frank, Mr. E. L. Arnhold, Mr. W. S. Leonard. Mr. E. C. Pomeroy, Mr. A. Egli, Mr. C. S. Gardner, Mr. N. Currie.

Per str. N.Y.K.S. Hakusan Maru, August 9.—For London.—Mr. G. Rowbottom, Mr. R. Rowbottom. Mrs. Fardel, Mr. M. Green.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. K. Ohmori, Mr. K. Ikematsu.—**For Singapore.**—Mrs. M. Tobin, Mr. A. R. Hoogensteyn, Mr. K. Lammers, Mr. W. H. Hoegger. Mr. A. R. Houben.—**For Hongkong.**—Miss D. Remedios, Mrs. J. A. Remedios, Mrs. C. Yavnovich, Miss I. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Basto, Mrs. A. Rapanakis, Mrs. L. Caldecott, Mrs. G. Caldecott, Mr. C. Pintos, Mrs. M. Pintos. Miss J. Sayce, Miss S. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. Feld.

Per str. Sunning. August 10.—For Hongkong.—Mr. C. F. Vincent.

Per str. Nanchang, August 10.—For Newchwang.—Mr. Gottlieb.

Per str. Shuntien. August 10.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. C. Rogers, Mr. S. Deas, Mrs. Davey, Miss Davey, Mr. R. E. Stewardson, Mrs. Schlobohm and child, Mr. Forrester, Mr. J. W. Humphries, Mr. O'Driscoll, Mr. W. Brown, Four Naval Ratings.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. B. Pfeefer, Mr. G. Schmik, Mr. W. A. Fly, Mr. C. A. Stiebel.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. De Berry, Mrs. Benwell and child, Mr. J. H. Free, Mrs. H. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Mr. F. R. Scott, Mr. Benwell.

Per str. Szechuen, August 12.—For Hongkong.—Miss I. K. Fox, Mr. W. L. B. Tisbury.

Per str. Tungchow, August 12.—For Weihaiwei.—Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. R. Shaw and child, Mr. G. F. Hawkins, Mr. Fitzgerald.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. T. Spedding, Mrs. J. B. Molan, Mrs. Draffin and child, Mr. and Mrs Sutor and child, Mr. Draffin and child. —**For Tientsin.**—Mrs. J. S. G. Brown and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Mr. Rainteau, Mr. and Mrs. A. Papeliers and child, Mr. J. S. G. Brown.

Per N. Y. K. S. Nikko Maru, August 13.—For Moji.—Mr. C. Greve.—**For Kobe.**—Miss N. Fairelo, Miss R. Weiss, Mr. G. H. Cantopher, Mr. G. P. Cooke, Mr. S. H. Ackaly, Mr. R. M. Candron.

Per str. Poyang, August 13.—For River Ports.—Mr. E. W. Young, Mr. M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wheeler and child.

Per N. Y. K. S. Nagasaki Maru, August 13.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. E. Kozer, Mr. J. Lilliehook, Mrs. H. Gunteer, Mr. A. McEwan, Mr. C. Britcken, Mr. J. Kane, Mr. Silagi, Mr. E. C. Mohoney, Mr. A. C. M. Anderson, Mr. E. McIntyre, Mr. R. Callum, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. R. Danham, Mr. Violette. Miss K. Rikita.

Per str. Soochow, August 14.—For Amoy.—Miss C. E. Manley.—**For Hongkong.**—Mrs. T. C. Barclay.

Per R. D. S. President Polk, August 15.—For Southern Ports, Europe and America.—Mr. C. A. Perkes, Mr. H. E. Gilmore, Miss G. Hiaken, Miss L. Hodgins, Mrs. M. I. Breaker, Mr. H. R. Baist, Mr. M. W. Rankin, Mr. J. R. Garner, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. R. Garner, Mr. F. de la Cantera, Mr. G. Kalian, Mrs G. Kalian, Mr. J. H. McCann, Master J. McCann.

Per B.F.S. Sarpedon, August 14.—For Tsingtao.—Messrs. J. White, W. M. Awad, P. M. Bontross, L. A. Dabelstein, J. H. Griesing, J. P. Davis, J. E. Hargreaves, M. Sternberg, Misses E. Parkhill, E. Parkhill, D. Parkhill, T. Edgar, H. O'Driscoll, Judah, M. Morrell, Edmonds, A. Sales, Mrs. K. L. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Gardner Crane, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chandler, Masters H. and N. Chander, Mrs. Stewart.—**For Dairen and return.**—Mrs. T. W. Mitchell, Miss S. Mitchell. Mrs. E. H. Miller, Mr. P. R. Clare.

Per M. M. S. Angkor, August 14.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. R. Floquet, Rataud, Pache, G. Barbot, X. Lugeon, V. Poploff, L. Goudenove, J. Rica, T. Godefroy, Le Tech, Gilloton, Morizot, Chef, Ferras, Novotortzeff, L. Rabinovich, Mrs. Dreyssé and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Smelianenco and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hiriokoff, Mrs. Kozeenikoff and child.—**For Port Said.**—Messrs. J. K. Izinidhian, E. Mogros.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. E. Loeffel, Mr. and Mrs. Renner and child.—**For Hongkong.**—Misses U. L. Beatty, L. A. Sweet, Mr. A. Piatnitzky.

Per str. Linan, August 15.—For River Ports.—Mr. T. Bessley.

Per str. Kaiping, August 15.—For Chinwangtao.—Mons. Dard de Gastines, Miss E. White, Miss F. H. White, Mr. King, Miss V. Brown, Mr. Richet, Mr. Brault, Mr. Stone, Mr. Eustace.

Per str. Luchow, August 16.—For Swatow.—Mr. M. A. Joffre.

BIRTHS

ALEXANDER.—On August 9, 1924, at H.B.M. Legation, Peking, the wife of Wilfred A. Alexander of a daughter.

BELL.—On August 9, 1924, at Tsingtao, China, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bell, a son.

BROWN.—On August 15, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, a daughter.

FERGUSSON.—On August 10, 1924, at St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. F. Fergusson, a daughter.

FLETCHER.—On August 13, 1924, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Fletcher (née Koltsoff), a son, Duncan Pope.

MANLEY.—On August 11, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Manley, a son.

MOELLER.—At Gross-Flottbeck, near Hamburg, Germany, to Mr. and Mrs. Phil. Moeller, a son.

ROCHE.—On August 13, 1924, at 17A Miller Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche, a daughter.

ROTHSCHILD.—On August 10, 1924, at 13 St. Georges Terrace, Leeds, England, to Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Rothschild, a daughter. (By cable).

WATTON.—On August 13, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. H. W. Watton, a son, Walter Frank Willis.

DEATH

WALTERS.—On August 7, 1924, at Tsingtao, Richard Allan Walters, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Walters, of Shanghai.

IN MEMORIAM

FULLER.—Capt. Dunstan Fuller, M.C., 11th Batt. Royal Fusiliers, killed near Ypres on August 10, 1917, in his 21st year. Born Shanghai, November 24, 1896.

In Memory of those loyal Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Austro-Hungarian Army who perished in the War Prisoner Camps of Russia and Siberia, 1914/1920.

WATTON.—Trooper Walter Hyla Jennings Watton, 2nd King Edward's Horse. Died of wounds, August 12, 1915, at Le Treport, aged 19 years.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Attchd Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug. 8	29.81	83.2	S E	1	85.1	80.1	95.2	75.6	B. C.
„ 9	29.86	83 8	E S E	2	86.2	79.9	95.4	77.4	B. C.
„ 10	29.82	83.8	N E	2	85.8	79.5	91.8	77.5	B. C.
„ 11	29.78	84.2	N E	3	85.8	77.2	91.6	78.8	B.
„ 12	29.77	84.1	N E	3	84.0	79.0	90.0	77.2	B.
„ 13	29.75	83.7	N E	2	83 3	77.6	90.2	75.7	B.
„ 14	29.77	82.8	N N E	3	83.7	76.1	93.9	75.0	B. C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Aug. 8	78.5	81.0	90.2	86.0	Trace	Nil.
„ 9	79 5	78.5	92 0	84.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 10	81.0	78.2	90.0	87.8	Nil.	0.07
„ 11	81.2	79.8	89.5	84.4	Nil.	Trace
„ 12	81.1	78.5	88.0	82.9	Nil.	0.69
„ 13	80.5	77.0	91.0	83.0	Nil.	0.90
„ 14	79.0	77.0	92.5	90.1	Nil.	Nil.

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THE RENDITION OF THE MIXED COURT

PEKING LEGATION GIVEN TO SOVIET

Legations Reserving to Themselves Right of Action if Moscow Renounces Protocol of 1901: The Note Refused: America's Cutting Message to Red Ambassador

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 18.

According to a Note which Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, handed to M. Karakhan today, in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, the former Russian Legation is to be handed over to the Soviet.

This action has been taken in view of the Soviet's assurance that it considers itself a co-signatory of the Boxer Protocol, says the Note. However, in view also of M. Karakhan's intimation that the Soviet might in the future renounce their interest in the Protocol, the Diplomatic Corps reserves liberty of action in the event of such renunciation.

Mr. Yoshizawa also presented a communication from the U. S. Minister, Dr. Schurman, to the effect that his action in acquiescing in the Note in no way constituted or implied American recognition of the Soviet.

Peking, Aug. 19.

In handing the Note to the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Yoshizawa expressed Dr. Schurman's reservation that his acquiescence in the Note in no way constituted or implied American recognition of "the *régime* known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

After reading the memorandum M. Karakhan returned it to Mr. Yoshizawa. He is expected to make a vigorous protest against what he regards as a gratuitous insult.

Peking, Aug. 18.

The Note is as follows:—

"On August 1 the senior representative of the Powers signatory to the Protocol of 1901 laid a communication you addressed to him on July 26 before his colleagues (the Diplomatic Representatives of the said Powers), and informed them that in his conversation with you on July 24 you informed him that the Soviet Government considered itself still a co-signatory of the aforesaid Protocol.

"I am now requested by my colleagues to inform you that in view of the above circumstances and the consequences thereof, namely, that the Soviet Government enjoys all the rights, and is impressed with all the obligations of that Protocol and the Protocol of 1904 and also all the subsequent arrangements which bind all the co-signatories to the maintenance of the conventional status of the Diplomatic Quarter, the representatives of the signatory Powers have decided to hand over to Your Excellency the Russian Legation and the keys thereof, and have appointed the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires to represent them in this business.

"As to the intimation given by Your Excellency in the conversation above referred to, that the Soviet Government might in the future renounce its interests in the Protocol of 1901, which was also reported to my colleagues, I am requested to say that the representatives of the other Powers signatory to the 1901 and 1904 Protocols, must reserve full liberty of action for their Governments in respect of the effect of such renunciation upon the rights, privileges and mutual obligations which will accrue to, or devolve upon, all the signatories of these collective agreements. (Sgd.) Yoshizawa.—Reuter.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR REJECTS THE NOTE IN A HUFF

Peking, Aug. 19.

M. Karakhan this afternoon sent back the American memorandum of August 18 which he refused to accept. M. Karakhan's Note to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, is as follows:—

"Monsieur le Ministre, "I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I do not consider it possible to accept the Note of August 18 which you presented to me at the request of the American Minister. I really regret very much that you could not decline this American commission at a time when Japan herself is engaged in negotiations whose very object is to restore normal relations between the Governments of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Japan. I hope, however, that if and when the U. S. S. R. recognizes the Japanese Government while the latter recognizes the U. S. S. R. this will not be interpreted in any sense that the U. S. S. R. will have recognized the bourgeois, capitalistic *régime* in Japan or taken to mean recognition by Japan of the socialistic *régime* of dictatorship by the proletariat. I likewise express the hope that you will have no doubt as to the fact that the negotiations we are carrying on with you are being conducted not between two *régimes* but between the Governments of the U. S. S. R. and Japan. This understanding may make it easier for Your Excellency, it seems to me, to explain to your American colleague the limits of courtesy beyond which his fear may lead him. It should also be added for the information of your American colleague and for that matter for your other colleagues who may not have had time yet, like the American Minister, to formulate their anxiety that there does not exist in international law and practice any method of restoring the diplomatic relations between two Governments by way of returning to one of them the Legation of the latter Government situated in the capital of a third Power by the other of these two Governments, which, but accidentally and without the consent of the real owner, has in its hands the keys to the buildings of such a Legation. Herewith I beg to return the above-mentioned Note of August 18. Signed: KARAKHAN."

M. Karakhan retained the Protocol Note.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

M. Karakhan's Outburst Followed by An Exordium on American Virtue

Peking, Aug. 20.

M. Karakhan's Note yesterday is the subject of widespread comment in Peking to-day, the general tone of which is an expression of hope that his slashing attack is not an example of the neighbourly relations which he promised to establish when he enters the Legation Quarter.

The Rosta News Agency yesterday circulated an interview with M. Karakhan in which the latter, *inter alia*, says that the idiosyncrasy of American diplomacy forces it to act foolishly and incorrectly *vis-à-vis* of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, thus differing widely from the American people who are endowed with common sense which favourably distinguishes them even from other nations. M. Karakham says that no wonder American diplomacy in China is sensitive with regard to the U. S. S. R. for here America more strongly and more acutely than the others Powers felt the blow dealt her policy by the straightforward policy of the U. S. S. R. Indeed, says M. Karakhan, the hypocrisy and Christian bigotry in which Americans enveloped their policy in China have been fully exposed to the eyes of the Chinese people.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Japanese Minister's Vain Attempt to Make Him Withdraw the Note

Peking, Aug. 21.

According to the published reports the Rosta interview yesterday was with a member of M. Karakhan's staff and not with M. Karakhan himself.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa yesterday sent his secretary to urge M. Karakhan to withdraw his note relating to the American communication of August 18. M. Karakhan declined to do so but he subsequently visited Mr. Yoshizawa and a lengthy and heated discussion resulted in an arrangement by which, it is hoped, M. Karakhan will forward an amended note which will then be communicated to the other protocol Powers. Meanwhile M. Karakhan's note of August 19 remains in Mr. Yoshizawa's hands.

With the return of Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister, to Peking, Mr. Yoshizawa will cease to be the Senior Protocol Minister in Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RUMOURED FIGHTING ON KIANGSI BORDER

A Peking Report of Attack by Fukien Leader

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 21.

A well founded report reached Peking last night that hostilities had been started on the Fukien-Kiangsi border by the troops of General Sun Chuan-fang, the Kiangsi General.

There are no further particulars available, but the report bears out what has been generally anticipated, namely, that the Kiangsi problem will be tackled before a move is made against Chêkiang. Sun Chuan-fang and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking are said to be in perfect agreement on these tactics.

THE THREATS OF WAR AGAINST CHEKIANG

Tupan Said to Be Threatened on all Sides by Northern Generals

A Peking telegram to the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" states that in a confidential memorial to the Government, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan reports that Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang has been reinforcing troops commanded by Gens. Chang Tsz-ping and Yang Hua-chao, who effectives are now said to be 20,000 strong. The memorial adds that Gen. Lu has ordered the Shanghai Arsenal to supply him with munitions with which to equip these two forces, which are gradually moving towards the Kiangsi border. Marshal Chi asks the President to issue him explicit instructions.

President Tsao Kun is also said to be planning a joint attack upon Chêkiang by the four provinces, Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi and Fukien, when the opportune moment should arrive, on the pretext of suppressing brigandage.

A Tientsin telegram reports that after their arrival at Mukden, Gens. Hsu Shu-tseng and Wu Kuang-sing conferred with Chang Tso-lin, Yang Yu-ting and Chang Hsueh-liang on taking action against Chihli. Little Hsu assured Chang Tso-lin that Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan had decided to act in concert with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as a result of a consultation he had with Hsiung Keh-wu and Tan Mou-hsin. When Dr. Sun was ready to lead an expedition northward, Marshal Tang, it was promised, would send two divisions and two brigades of Yunnan troops to join him. Marshal Lu of Chêkiang, it was stated, had organized and equipped Gens. Tsang and Yang's troops as one division and one mixed brigade, and had made all necessary preparations; and as Marshal Chi of Kiangsu was planning to unite Anhui, Kiangsi and Fukien to launch a joint attack on Chêkiang, Fengtien should at this moment join Chêkiang, in resisting Chihli. Marshal Chang is reported to have agreed to do so, promising to send his newly trained soldiers inside the Great Wall in the event of Marshal Chi actually taking hostile action against Chêkiang.

A Hankow telegram of August 14 to the "Journal" reports that Hsiao Yao-nan, Sun Tan-lin, Chang Fu-lai, Ma Chi, Tang Seng-chi, Chen Fu-cho and other high officials are at Loyang. Wang Chen-ping is sending a delegate there also; and an important military conference on questions concerning the situation in the south will be held in Loyang soon.

In the opinion of the "*Shunpao's*" Peking correspondent, the war scare need not be taken seriously, as the Government lacks funds for every purpose including the prosecution of a civil war. China has reached such a pass that not only will it be difficult to do any constructive work, but it will be not easy to execute a destructive plan.

Troops Massing on Border But No Joint Attack: Unfounded Rumours

Peking, Aug. 14.

In spite of reports from various sources indicating increased military activity, there was a tendency in foreign circles to-day to discount the current rumours that Chêkiang is likely to be invaded at any moment by combined forces from Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Anhui and Fukien.

From what is believed to be an anti-Chihli source it is announced that on August 5 representatives of the four provinces last mentioned conferred with the Minister of War in Peking and discussed the measures which should be taken against Chêkiang in view of the re-entry into Chêkiang of Generals Tsang Chih-ping and Yang Hua-chen and their incorporation under the banner of General Lu Yung-hsiang. It is said that the plan adopted by the conference was immediately to mobilize two divisions from Kiangsu, three brigades from Fukien and one brigade from Kiangsi. Other reports from Foochow indicate that Gen. Sun Chuan-fang has ordered Gen. Meng Chao-yueh to re-inforce the troops along the Chêkiang border and is concentrating his forces north of Fukien. This is not, however, taken to mean that Gen. Sun intends to invade Chêkiang, or that his concentration of troops has any connexion with the reported scheme of Marshal Wu Pei-fu to attack that province simultaneously from the south, east and north.

From Hangchow comes a report that there are obstacles in the way of a fusion of the forces of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, who is the Inspecting General over Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangsu, and those of Marshal Wu and that these are likely to prevent the close co-operation necessary for a successful joint attack.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Aug. 19.

Chinese official circles assert that the Chihli Party has not the slightest intention of warring against Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang and voice the opinion that the recent scare was probably caused by parties interested in lowering the price of Chinese bonds which depreciated considerably during the last few days.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Gentry's Fear of "Market Crisis"

Although the war rumours are discredited by officialdom, during the last few days, numerous organizations have been bombarding the authorities in Kiangsu and Chêkiang with telegraphic inquiries and appeals for peace. From these telegrams, published in the Chinese press, we reproduce one despatched from Shanghai on August 19 by the most influential members of the Kiangsu gentry to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan at Nanking:—

"Since your Excellency and your colleagues condescended to sign the Peace Pact last year in deference to public opinion, people in the south-east have enjoyed the blessings of peace for a year. Although I-lin, Yi-ling, Yen-pei and Liang-tsai had concluded their duties as peace delegates, they have not forgot for a moment to pray for the maintenance of peace. Recently, in view of the difficulties in our foreign intercourse, the depleted state of our finances, the visitation of floods and other terrible calamities and the prevalence of brigandage, a person of such high intellect as your Excellency cannot and will not embark upon any military venture and violate your own oath. Nevertheless, recent reports published in the Press have greatly alarmed the masses, as if mobilization of troops and transportation of supplies had taken place in fact.

"I-lin and others, who took an active part in the name of peace, are now more than ever conscious of their responsibility. We beg that your Excellency will give us an explicit reply, in order to dissipate the rumours and avert a market crisis. Or, should there be any *force majeure* compelling your Excellency to modify your attitude, we also beg of you to disclose your position to all persons of the two provinces who took part in the signing of the Peace Pact, so that they may mediate for a settlement; if they should fail, you may denounce the mediators for their incompetency and exonerate yourself from blame before the Kiangsu people. We may mention that at the same time, the Chêkiang people are addressing a similar telegram to the Chêkiang authorities.

"To our frank question, we wait anxiously for your reply.

"(Sgd.) Chang I-lin, Huang Yi-ling, Shen En-u, Yuan Hsi-tao, Fang Huan, Chien Sung-ku, Huang Yen-pei, Shi Liang-tsai, Chen Tao-yi."

The "Shanghai Tribune" says that there is great activity in Nanking in securing boats for the transportation of troops, and that nearly all steam launches in the interior have been seized. At the same time the authorities are assuring the people that these are not military preparations.

A Reuter Peking message says it is reported that a ministerial conference held at the Ministry of Communications on Saturday discussed the question of devoting boxer Indemnity funds to railway construction in the first instance. It is understood that a tentative scheme was drafted, whereby the revenues of the railways would be used for education, strict supervision being exercised over the collection and disbursement of the railway revenues. A joint conference will shortly be held on the subject by representatives of the Ministries of Communications, Foreign Affairs and Finance.

CHEKIANG AND THE FUKIEN TROOPS

Reduced by Tupan Lu from Divisions to Brigades: His "Peace Policy" Reaffirmed

In reply to a telegram from ten members of the Chekiang gentry in Shanghai, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang and Civil Governor Chang Tsai-yang have jointly declared the attitude of Chêkiang in connexion with the recent rumours of hostilities.

"Kiangsu and Chêkiang, says the Marshal, are adjoining provinces. Since we signed the Peace Pact at your request last year, Chêkiang has consistently aimed at cultivating the friendship of its neighbour and preserving peace and order within its own borders; it has never once deviated from this course. It is entirely because of the jealousy and distrust felt in certain quarters towards us that the present trouble is deliberately fomented. Our admittance of Tsang and Yang's troops is only a pretext to justify a violation of the Peace Pact.

"The facts relating to the entry of Tsang and Yang's forces into Chêkiang were given for your information:—Both Tsang and Yang commanded a unit of the National Army in Fukien, their total strength being over two divisions. Sun Chuan-fang and Chou Ying-jen wanted to remove them, but were unable to do so even with the large military forces in Fukien wholly at their disposal They only compelled them to leave Changchow and Tungan and, travelling 1,000 li, the retreating troops entered the province of Kiangsi. The latter province also employed the whole of its military forces in a futile endeavour to intercept them; but without avail. They then succeeded in reaching and entering Chêkiang.

Chekiang Forces Not Mobilized.

"When they were fighting their way to Chêkiang, Chêkiang had had, no communication with them. But when they did arrive within our midst, we could not possibly be so callous as to do nothing for them. If we had driven them to bay at that time, fighting would have been unavoidable, and the Chêkiang people would have been the first to feel the clash. This would be contrary to our repeated declaration to preserve our territory and protect our people.

"As these troops expressed their readiness to accept control and reorganization, we took them in and reduced their divisions to brigades, to diminish their strength; we assigned them certain placse to restrict their movements. The Chêkiang people may thus enjoy peace and our neighbours may remain undisturbed too.

"Now, instead of understanding our true intentions, some quarters have apparently taken umbrage at our action in this matter. Fukien and Kiangsu have been making military moves against us, as it is known far and near. But we in Chêkiang have not mobilized a single man or officer, a fact also well-known to all and sundry. However, if others are planning our ruination, although we are entirely peaceful and non-combative at heart, we cannot help taking proper defensive measures for the sake of our province and people, as you gentlemen will readily admit. We shall still try to preserve our territory and protect our people without breaking peace if we are unmolested. We will never be the first to take any offensive action, we assure you. —Dated Hangchow August 19, 1924."

Sir F. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, left Peking for Peitaiho on August 17 on a month's leave. The Deputy Inspector-General will be in charge during his absence, but important questions will be referred to Sir Aglen at Peitaiho for decision.

The Peking Government in its efforts to control the narcotics traffic in China is said to have proposed a plan whereby all such drugs for medical and scientific purposes will be imported once a year. When the lots are admitted and passed, the Customs and officials can seize all other consignments.

MOVEMENT TO OUST SUN YAT-SEN

Will Chen Return to Canton?

Politically, Canton is at the moment in a very unsettled state, and persistent rumours are prevailing that before very long Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be forced to again leave the city, (writes the "Hongkong Telegraph").

It has been known for some time past that Gen. Chen Chung-ming has been perfecting his plans for another attack on Canton, being, it is said, backed up by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, both with funds and ammunition. The latest report in circulation is that he may be in Canton within the next two or three weeks.

Recently, the floods have delayed General Chen's operations, but with the gradual subsiding of the waters it is thought the decisive blow may be struck very soon.

It is being openly said in the city that there is now no Government in Canton, Dr. Sun having lost control, which is now said to be in the hands of labour leaders and agitators.

Opinion seems varied as to the likelihood of the situation being composed for any length of time, even if General Chen should return. People are asking whether, if he comes, he will be able to hold the situation, though it is realized that if Wu Pei-fu can provide a good backing, Chen may be kept in power for a very considerable period.

A gentleman who returned from Canton last night assures us that many rumours of an impending change are in circulation, whilst quite a number of wealthy Chinese have already left the city.

Success for Chen.

Regarding the actual fighting, a Canton report states that a detachment of General Hsu Sung-chi's forces, comprising three regiments and fighting for Dr. Sun, suffered heavy losses during an attack made on the troops of General Chen Chiung-ming. It appears that the attack was made on Chen's right wing from the rear. The latter's men purposely retreated step by step until a favourable opportunity presented itself, when a counter-attack was delivered. General Hsu's troops suffered the loss of 500 men and about a thousand rifles.

Yunnanese Going Over?

It is rumoured that two of the leading Yunnanese Generals who have hitherto been supporting Dr. Sun have concluded negotiations with a representative of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for the purpose of transferring their allegiance to the North. It is said that the terms will not be made known until Chen Chiung-ming's concurrence has been obtained.

The Headquarters in Canton have withdrawn the Honanese forces from the East River in order to reinforce the north-east front.

THE HOUSE TAX IN PEKING

Not Recognized by Diplomatic Body: Payment Left to Nationals' Discretion

Peking, Aug. 18.

The House Tax which it is proposed to impose upon foreigners residing in Peking was discussed at the meeting of the Diplomatic Body this morning. It was decided that the Ministers should send in identical notes to the effect that, while they do not formally recognize the tax, they propose to leave it to the discretion of their nationals whether or not they make any contribution, by way of donation, and if so what amount.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

According to an unconfirmed report the Government contemplates sending Gen. Tang Tsai-lin to Outer Mongolia as Pacification Commissioner, says Reuter. Tang, who is now Director-General of the Railway Protection Bureau, was in charge of the Chinese garrison at Urga in 1909, when Mr. Santo was at Amban. Gen. Tang is acquainted personally with many of the Mongolian nobles. The same report says that Mr. Hsieh Chia-chu will be given a mission to Lhassa.

RENDITION OF THE MIXED COURT

Chinese Note to Diplomatic Body: Suggested Temporary Measures

Peking, Aug. 18.

The Chinese Government sent a Note to the Diplomatic Body on August 9, in which, after commenting on the Diplomatic Body's Note of June 5, on the subject of the rendition of the Mixed Court, the Government submitted a draft formula of six articles, the most important points of which were as follow:—

(1) The Court shall be called the Special Court of Shanghai, the judges to be appointed by mandate. Chinese law shall be applied to civil and criminal cases in which only Chinese or subjects of non-extra-territorial Powers are concerned, but in mixed cases in which citizens of extraterritorial Powers are concerned foreign assessors may be appointed. Where Chinese violate the Municipal regulations an assessor may sit with the judge.

(2) Sentences of 10 years and upwards must be approved by the Minister of Justice. Death sentences may be passed and, if approved, shall be carried out by the Special Court. Where preliminary investigations in mixed cases are necessary attorneys approved by the Court and foreign assessors may appear.

(3) Gaols and lock-ups of the Special Court shall be under Municipal police administration.

(4) Appeals in mixed cases may be lodged either with the Consul concerned, or the Foreign Commissioner at Shanghai, and a new judge and a new assessor must be appointed to hear the re-trials.

Point (5) deals with the Court's financial affairs and provides for a chief clerk of foreign nationality being in charge of revenue and expenditure. The Senior Consul shall recommend the chief clerk, whom the Government shall appoint.

Point (6) emphasizes that the above are temporary and that when extraterritoriality is abolished they will lapse.

Several of the articles emphasize that subjects of non-extraterritorial Powers will be dealt with in the same manner as Chinese.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. YEN'S PREMIERSHIP ASSURED

Opposition Diminishing Owing to Promise of Salaries for Poor M.P.'s

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Aug. 13.

The attitude of the Parliamentary groups composing the opposition to the election of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier is now being clarified. Many of them say frankly they are willing to sell their support for the arrears of their Parliamentary salaries; and if they get the money they are strong enough, I understand, to swing the scales in favour of the Premier-Designate when the nomination at length comes to a vote.

The indigent among the M'P's cannot let Dr. Yen have their votes for nothing. They have to live on their Parliamentary salaries, and when they are not paid they have to makeshift as best they can. If their votes are wanted, they are in clover; if not, they go begging. Pay days are dependent on these occasions when their support is solicited. In these circumstances the merits or demerits of a question are the last consideration, the poor Chinese M.P. regarding it much in the same light as the whig elector in the days of the British rotten borough system who, being a man of principle, charged the Tory candidate £5 for his vote and the whig candidate £3. If the Government party can scrape together enough money to pay the M.P.'s a few months' salary, there is no room to doubt Dr. Yen's eventual election. And there is little doubt now that the money will be forthcoming.

Canton, Aug. 15.—The Central Bank of Canton, as scheduled, opened its business to-day and issued its $1, $5, $10, $50 and $100 notes.—Eastern News Agency.

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SAFETY AT SEA

Aug. 18.

THE problem of the safety of ships at sea, and the preservation of the lives of their passengers and crews, is one that man has been battling with for centuries, and though a perfect condition of safety probably never will be attained—if indeed it is attainable—the progressive strides in this direction that have taken place during the last few decades have rendered travelling by sea incomparably less hazardous than it was a century ago. In this quest after safety Great Britain, as the world's premier shipping nation and the greatest carrier of passengers and cargoes, always has been well to the fore; British shipping laws and rules, though they may be not entirely beyond criticism, always have had as their premier and their main object that of safety; and British ships always have enjoyed, and enjoy still, a reputation second to none for all that is good in ship construction, in life-saving appliances and in the efficiency and seamanship of their crews. The Board of Trade passenger certificate for a vessel trading to and from British ports is an unimpeachable guarantee that that ship is all that reasonably can be desired so far as good condition and the provision of everything to save life in an emergency are concerned. For that reason, if for none other, it is a matter for regret that the Hongkong passenger certificate (which is based generally on the Board of Trade requirements, but in which a certain amount of latitude is permitted) cannot be taken as a guarantee that the vessel it concerns conforms to those rigid and necessary requirements laid down for British passenger ships at Home.

Fortunately, this matter of the inadequacy of the Hongkong certificate is now receiving attention. An ocean-going ship holding a Hongkong passenger certificate was found, on arrival in Australia, to fall short of what the Board of Trade considers necessary in the interest of the lives of passengers and crew. A report on the matter was made to London, the result being the receipt in Hongkong of a communication from the Home Government suggesting that the life-saving appliances rules in force at Hongkong appeared to fall far short of what was necessary from the aspect of safety. The Governor of Hongkong appointed an expert committee to consider the whole matter, and the report of that Committee has just been made public. There is no need here to go into details of the report or to discuss its technical aspects. Briefly, the Committee, for the purposes of its investigations and recommendations, divided shipping into three classes, these consisting of (a) foreign-going vessels carrying passengers outside the limits of the Far East; (b) foreign-going vessels carrying passengers within the Far East; and (c) river steamers certified to carry passengers within specified limits from Hongkong. It was recommended as regards (a) that the certificate for such vessels should be in all respects the same as that issued by the Board of Trade, which includes, of course, the compulsory adoption of wireless telegraphic apparatus. As to (b) the Committee recommended, among other things, that the use of wireless also should be made compulsory, that additional freeboard should be enforced during the typhoon season and that the unsuitable type of raft at present in use should be improved. More or less similar recommendations were made as to (c), it being further recommended that life-belts should be provided for all on board.

The report leaves no doubt that, from the British point of view, the Hongkong passenger certificate is far from satisfactory and that the conditions governing its issuance are in need of drastic revision. The most significant and important of the recommendations, however, is that advocating the compulsory adoption of wireless on all ships carrying passengers, irrespective of whether they are employed on long voyages or short ones, or whether they are river ships or ocean-going ones. This adoption of wireless on vessels in the Far East is long, very long, overdue, and in view of the number of disasters which have occurred in recent years, and in which the loss of life would have considerably been lessened, or prevented altogether, had wireless been installed on the vessels, it is surprising that the force of indignation on the part of the public, of the fitness of things on the part of the shipowners, and of duty on the part of the Hongkong Government, have not resulted in its adoption years ago. It surely cannot be delayed much more.

While, if the recommendations of the Committee are given full effect to at Hongkong, as we have no doubt they will, and that the passenger certificates of vessels using the port soon will be above criticism, the whole question of shipping in China Coast waters presents a glaring and regretable anomaly, which rests solely and entirely on the fact that China, a country with thousands of miles of seaboard and hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping, possesses no single shipping law of her own. It is true that she has acknowledged the International Rules for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, but that was a matter in which force of necessity was and is more powerful than independence or choice. About a year ago, a Chinese official from Peking wrote to us, giving an outline of certain laws relating to Chinese maritime matters which, he assured us, were soon to be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land. Those rules have not, so far as we know, yet been put into operation, and we can come to no other conclusion than that both the official and the rules have faded into twilight's purple rim. Although, therefore, vessels carrying passengers to and from Hongkong are compelled to maintain a certain degree of efficiency and safety—which will considerably be augmented if the recommendations referred to above are carried into effect—there is no provision, no law, that compels a Chinese passenger ship trading to Shanghai, for instance, to comply with any or all of the requirements that apply to ships of shipping nations which have their own well thought out and necessary laws. There are no Shipping Acts in China; no facilities for the examination of Chinese candidates for certificates of competency; no regulations as to apprentices on Chinese ships; no seamen's licences; no standards of efficiency for any rating; no rules regarding provisions, health and accommodation on board ship; no hard and fast rules regarding Chinese ships, their construction, their upkeep, their equipment and their survey; no national court in China at which marine cases can be tried; in fact there is practically nothing in legal form that would compel any reasonable standard of efficiency and safety in Chinese ships.

Admittedly the Marine Department of the Chinese Maritime Customs carries out—apparently largely, if not entirely, on its own initiative and responsiblity, for it has no laws to guide it—important and appreciable duties concerning shipping; and the Coast Inspector's Department especially performs work in furtherance of safe navigation, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. There are, at most of the treaty ports, official harbour regulations, and other rules—some written, others not—dealing with both foreign and Chinese ships, but it appears to be a fact incontrovertible that while the harbour and other authorities do their very best under the most difficult of conditions, that best would not pass muster in other countries. We have it on good authority that local maritime officials at times receive neither that assistance nor that support from Peking to which, doing their best in the absence of shipping laws, they indubitably are entitled. As an example, we may mention that, although Chinese ships are supposed to have a Customs survey, the owners of many of them absolutely refuse to comply with this order. The Hwah Jah was not surveyed by the Customs before she left Shanghai on her famous voyage of instruction. Vessels are licensed to carry only a certain number of passengers, yet frequently they carry hundreds more than the licence number, their owners apparently unmindful of every consideration but that of money. One well-known vessel cleared from port recently with a considerable number of passengers more than her licence permitted. The harbour authorities imposed a substantial fine, but the owners refused to pay it and "pulled some strings" at Peking, from where an order came to the harbour authorities to reduce the fine by one-half!

One may argue that casualties to Chinese ships are few and far between. That may be so, but it is a fact for which no credit can be given to China, and it is a tribute more to unfortunate officials doing their best in the absence of regulations, and possibly to a great deal of luck, than to any efforts, visible or invisible, that are made at Peking, either to frame even a few essential shipping laws or to give moral support when needed to that department without whose activities the conduct and control of shipping in Chinese waters would be as chaotic as the internal affairs of the country.

THE JAPANESE AND MORMONISM

Aug. 19.

IT has been recently announced that, after twenty-two years of missionary effort in Japan, the "Latter-Day Saints" have withdrawn their workers from that country. The statement is made, apparently with official sanction, that there is not at present a single Japanese man or woman who has been converted to Mormonism. Work of this kind is very discouraging. What is the cause of the failure? The recent earthquake disaster and international difficulties over immigration laws may have had some effect in hastening the decision to end the mission, but the main cause or causes must be deeper. The subject is of general interest, as whatever throws light on the Japanese response to Western religious appeals illuminates also, to some extent at least, their general reaction to whatever is novel to them in our Western civilization.

In the popular imagination, Mormonism consists mainly in the claim and practice of its founders that, as part of their religion, they had the right to follow the example of King Solomon and other Old Testament worthies and marry a plurality of wives, a reversion to a primitive custom which aroused intense hostility in the United States. No doubt much emphasis was formerly laid on this custom by the Mormon Church, but for some years past polygamous marriages have been officially prohibited by it in accordance with the demand of the United States Government. At any rate, it is doubtful whether the preaching of polygamy, in and by itself, would be an insuperable obstacle to missionary success in the Orient. The failure must be due to other difficulties. Probably the decided objection of the Japanese to acknowledging the supremacy of a foreign organization in a foreign country has much to do with it. Loyalty to their own government is part of their religious creed. In 1889, the Mormons were refused admittance to the full rights of American citizenship on the ground that "the Mormon Church is a treasonable organization hostile to the Government of the United States, and that the oaths administered to its members on the occasion of their passing through the initiation ceremonies of 'endowment' bind them to render implicit obedience, not only in things spiritual, but also in things temporal and political, to the priests and officers of their church." The long and unfortunate history of the opposition of the Mormon Church to the United States Government and its claim to the unquestioning and full obedience of all its members throughout the world would be quite sufficient to render its propaganda of little or no avail with the intensely patriotic Japanese. Moreover, it is part of its teaching that the millennium is coming and that Zion, the Mormon Church, then will be established in all its glory in America. The Japanese may ask, why should America, of all countries in the world, have this particular glory? Briefly, if the Japanese desired to become Mormons, it would be incumbent upon them to give their principal allegiance to the Mormon Church in the United States, their own country, government, and national and family ties taking a very subordinate place. This is a very serious handicap to any missionary organization desiring to convert people so intensely patriotic as the Japanese. Apart from polygamy, there is much that is good in Mormon teaching, but it is not surprising that Mormonism has utterly failed to gain a foothold in Japan. Nor is it likely that it will succeed in China.

To the dispassionate observer, the present struggle of religions in the East must be very informing and interesting. The native religions will soon discard the customs, practices and beliefs which make them peculiarly vulnerable to adverse criticism, and will thereby become more formidable, more national, and their followers less likely to change. Missionary religions from other parts of the world, Christianity included, to win success must rest more and more exclusively on purely spiritual principles, and minimise whatever in their teaching is foreign or peculiarly temporary and local. The Chinese Christians are not wholly unreasonable when they object to being burdened with the denominational differences of the West, although it would be well for them if they understood the religious principles, the points of contention, which lie at the root of these differences. There is no short cut to sound religious thinking and yet the teaching must be in a form assimilable by the people to whom it is presented. What doctrines and ceremonies will be part of Christianity in China, after foreign Christian teaching has passed through the alembic of the Chinese mind and the doctrinal and other divergencies of the numerous foreign denominations have been weighed, it is hard to predict. Perhaps it might lessen the confusion and help the missionary cause generally if denominations which are not succeeding would either retire, as the Mormons have done in Japan, or unite with stronger denominations from which they differ only on minor points.

THE CANTON STRIKE

Aug. 20.

THE most serious phase of the Shameen strike, or of any strike, is the period when those in authority have completely lost control of their constituencies and are unable to enforce an agreement for settlement. After that, the strike usually settles down to a question of attrition, to a struggle for time. There can be no further compromise, in the circumstances. It is for one side or the other to lose. It is for one side or the other to give in. Fortunately there has been no great delay in this conclusion being reached, as the latest telegram now shows.

Last week we were informed that terms had been reached and that the strike had been settled. The terms generally were favourable to the Chinese, their "faces" being saved on most issues. The Chinese merchant of the Shameen and Canton, who has been paying dearly for all the political activity which has settled on his city like a blight, was undoubtedly satisfied with the conditions of the settlement. The strike was a matter of "face." On only one point did the foreigners hold out, namely, on the dismissal of the Lukan, the police of the Shameen.

The foreigners contend that the Lukan are policemen and are therefore required to abide by the semi-military discipline of municipal employers. According to this theory, a police strike is an impossibility. A policeman, when he strikes, neglects his duty, deserts his post, endangers the city. He does not strike. He deserts. The question has been fought out in other countries and in the highest courts. President Coolidge owes his present position principally to his attitude in the Boston police strike. He used the strongest possible measures to force the deserters back to their duty.

The Chinese, on the other hand, do not recognize these men as police. They call them watchmen. Their very name indicates a watchman. If then they are not police but watchmen, the situation would be quite different. But is this not a quibble over words? In the 18th century, were not all police called watchmen? Did not the watchman, who walked through the night, crying "All is well," perform a police service? It is this endless quibble over the definition of words, this play for time by mental gymnastics which confuses the masses of the Chinese people and makes it possible for an articulate minority to enforce their will on a

people who want nothing but peace and a chance to earn their living undisturbed.

The masses of Canton cannot benefit by this strike. They are faced with economic dangers which are not to be underestimated in this situation. The hinterland of Canton has for almost a decade been disturbed by civil war and the marching to and fro of coolie-armies, mostly of troops foreign to Kuangtung. These armies have destroyed crops, interfered with the transport of goods, robbed the merchants and generally retarded the economic life of the province. Yet, the trade of Canton continued to thrive. It continued because on the little island of Shameen were foreign firms which kept the port open, which took goods in and out of the port, which maintained a financial stability in spite of the irregularities of the fiscal processes of the province. When the Chinese merchants in Canton shut their hongs as a protest against illegal taxation by the military leaders, they knew that the foreign hongs and foreign godowns were keeping trade alive in spite of adverse and oftimes impossible political conditions. The Chinese hong profited by these transactions, although it is extremely doubtful whether foreign firms have made any profits in Canton for some years.

It can be no secret that foreign firms have for years regarded Canton as a dying port—after the fashion of Chinkiang. From the premier port of China, it has come down to fifth place, contributing only 6.05 per cent. of the Maritime Customs Revenue for 1923. There has been a slight increase of trade during the past year which must be attributed to the successful operation of the revised import tariff, some Hk. Tls. 400,000 of the excess of Hk. Tls. 577,000 over 1922 falling under the heading of import duties. The increase in shipping is also not very important as the gains are due to the fact that native cargo is sent by steamer instead of native conveyances to avoid the dangers from the military and exactions of the officials.

It is obvious then that the trade of Canton is dependent, in present circumstances, upon the general movement of goods under foreign protection and the last remnant of stability which the foreign firms and foreign banks afford. It had been anticipated that under the modern *régime* instituted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, young men, educated abroad, would develop trading firms which might, in time, take the place of some of the old foreign hongs on the Shameen. This has proved another chimera. The younger men have not proved as capable merchants as the old compradore, nor has their financial and business stability proved encouraging. Even here in Shanghai, the various trading companies organized by Chinese during 1919-1920 went smash during the ensuing slump, although none of them carried enormous obligations like those of the foreign firms which had operated during the war years. Of these Chinese firms surviving very few have proved themselves equal to the intricacies, the financial stability required in international trade. What great name can one mention off-hand in referring to a Chinese import and export house? The one, which comes easily to mind, is American-registered and is managed in New York.

Should then the foreign firms decide to close their hongs and leave the Shameen, what would happen? The trade of Canton would disappear, as the trade of Ningpo and Chinkiang has lessened with the advent of the greater Shanghai. The entire province of Kuangtung would become an economic hinterland of Kowloon and perhaps Lappa. For trade seeks stability; it seeks financial regularity and integrity. It must have order and peace. The unending political troubles in Canton and the irridentist movements on the Shameen drive trade away as surely as bad money drives out good money.

A STORM IN A SOVIET TEACUP

Aug. 21.

WHEN great ones of the earth fall out, especially when they use such very plain language to each other, common folk may well be allowed to laugh. Taken piece by piece in daily reports full of rather difficult words, the controversy over the Russian Legation may have appeared dry. Viewed as a whole, it reveals itself as a piece of comedy for which in these dull dog days we may well be grateful, from the time when Dr. Wellington Koo made an ingenious but defeated attempt to assert rights to dispose of property in Legation Quarter, down to M. Karakhan's outburst of bad temper, and, it must be added, bad manners—for there was no need for him to insult Mr. Yoshizawa, in the way reported in yesterday's telegrams, seeing that the Japanese Minister was no more responsible for the Note that he had passed on from Dr. Schurman than if he had been a postman delivering a letter; and as the Soviet Ambassador is actually in negotiation with Mr. Yoshizawa, out of whom presumably he hopes to get something, it was also surely very bad tactics on his part to be so rude.

The basis of the whole dispute is, of course, that, after the Boxer outbreak, the Legation Quarter was specially protected by the Protocol of 1901, set aside as the peculiar preserve of the Diplomatic Body, over which the Chinese Government has practically no rights. As Mr. Oudendijk, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, put it in answering the Waichiaopu's note of June 27:—"From that time onward the properties within the limits of the Quarter have been subjected to international servitudes which bind the Chinese Government and the Governments signatory to the Protocol. The Chinese Government can only exercise or dispose the rights or properties of the Quarter within the limits fixed by these international servitudes." In 1920 when the Chinese Government broke off relationships with Prince Koudacheff, the former Russian Minister, the Diplomatic Body, in view of the Protocol, took charge of the Russian Legation and, again to quote Mr. Oudendijk: "The Chinese Government, when informed of this measure, declared that it would not be responsible to any party whatsoever for the safeguarding of the Russian Legation." Clearly, therefore, the charge of the Legation was doubly hedged about, first by the Protocol of 1901, and secondly by China's disclaimer of any responsibility for it in 1920.

On June 9, ten days after the announcement of the Sino-Soviet Agreement, M. Karakhan instructed the Waichiaopu to request the Diplomatic Body to hand over the Russian Legation to him. The Waichiaopu does not appear to have been at all reluctant to play the part of the cat pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the monkey, because, if the Diplomatic Body handed over the Russian Legation to it, obviously it would have established a right to have some say in the management of property in the Quarter. The Diplomatic Body, however, were not to be caught. M. Oudendijk wrote back politely but firmly, that the disposal of the Legation was no concern of the Chinese Government, that the Diplomatic Body were responsible for it, and could only consider handing it over "if a request in that connexion should be addressed to them by the Diplomatic Representative duly accredited to the Chinese Government by the Russian Government." The annoying nature of this rebuff was accentuated by a request that Dr. Wellington Koo would lose no time in informing the Diplomatic Body who was this accredited Russian representative, in order that they might wash their hands of the Legation as quickly as possible.

On July 31 M. Karakhan presented his credentials to President Tsao Kun as Soviet Ambassador, and on the following day the Ministers of the Powers who had signed the Protocol of 1901—there were only eight of them originally, Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan and Russia—met to discuss the situation. They had no difficulty in agreeing that the Legation must be handed over to M. Karakhan, and the note as reported in yesterday's issue, was duly drafted. In this note, however, it will be remembered, the Protocol Powers were careful to point out that, if the Soviet Government at some future time renounced its rights in the arrangement of 1901 (and there is of course no telling what the Soviet Government may or may not do at any moment) the Powers reserved to themselves "full liberty of action in respect of the effect of such renunciation." This very plain intimation that if the Soviet Government did not behave itself, it might find its ambassador put out of the Quarter again, would be quite enough to infuriate M. Karakhan. But worse was yet to come. An accompanying note was written by Dr. Schurman, senior member of the Protocol Ministers, to the effect that his acquiescence in the other note "in no way constituted or implied American recognition of 'the *régime* known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.'" These two communications were delivered on August 18. One imagines M. Karakhan dancing round his bedroom all night long, grinding his teeth, and occasionally stopping to relieve his feelings by smashing another piece of furniture or crockery. In the morning he sends for paper and ink, drafts one of the rudest messages to Mr. Yoshizawa that could well be imagined, and sends it over to the Japanese Legation accompanied by Dr. Schurman's detested missive.

The foreign policy of the United States Government does not, any more than that of other Powers, always meet with the approval of outside parties. But there can be no question that Dr. Schurman's message was not only justified but necessary. It is mere futility for M. Karakhan to say that the restoration of the Legation implies no act of recognition of Soviet Russia by America. Obviously it does not. But in China as she is to-day, Dr. Schurman, remembering his position as senior Protocol Minister, remembering also the respect and attention which the Chinese pay to American policy in the Far East, was bound to protect himself and his Government against the adroit uses to which Bolshevik propaganda agents in China might put the handing over of the Legation. No one can tell how these oily-tongued gentlemen might not misrepresent the matter as a special mark of favour paid by the American people to the Soviet Government. And of course it was most necessary for the United States Minister to make it plain that, though he might have to live next the Red Ambassador, he certainly would not meet him at dinner. It was equally necessary for the Protocol Powers to remind the Soviet representative that they would not stand any tampering with the integrity of Legation Quarter; for this is, as it were, a citadel to them, the importance of which both morally and materially is not to be underrated. It will be noticed that M. Karakhan kept the Note from the Protocol Ministers. Presumably, therefore, he means to enter into possession of his Legation, or, as it must now be called Embassy. But how the anticipated triumph of that entry has been shorn of all its glory!

THE NATIVE BANK FAILURE

Aug. 22.

NATURALLY the failure yesterday of four native banks was followed by all sorts of wild rumours. In the middle of the afternoon we were assured quite positively that all passenger and freight traffic had been shut off on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to give way for the passage of troop trains. There is not one word of truth in the story as any scaremonger might have learnt by ringing up the railway station. As the report we print elsewhere to-day shows, the rumours of a possibility of fighting, such as come up every summer, had an indirect connexion with the bank failures. But they would really appear to have been overdue. There has been an orgy of gambling in Domestic Loans for some time past, here, in Tientsin and in Peking, as our correspondent in the latter city amusingly described a few weeks ago. Some of these so-called Chinese banks are mere cash shops which live, like the celebrated inhabitants of the Scilly Isles, by lending each other two dollars, and when the houses with real money at command shut off supplies, they went smash. It is a case of good riddance to bad rubbish, the lesson of which it is to be hoped, will not be lost.

But while war rumours have had little enough to do with the failure and will in all cases, we sincerely trust, be soberly received, it would be idle to pretend that they do not exist. Not quite a fortnight ago we published the first news of the displeasure excited in Marshal Wu Pei-fu by the retreat into Chêkiang from Fukien of two generals whom he does not like and of the Chinese expectation that he, Wu Pei-fu, would mobilize Tuchun Chi of Nanking to attack Tuchun Lu of Hangchow. Since then we have said no more on the subject, because the less publicity there is of such talk, the less danger of its being realized. Furthermore we feel confident in saying that neither Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan nor Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang wishes to fight. What people about them may want, what others at a distance may conspire, is another matter; and the influence of such as these, if only sufficient scare can be worked up, is not neglibible. But, after all, it is the Tuchun who moves troops about and we are sure that the two immediately concerned will realize the danger of giving substance to gossip by any such movement.

Less than a year has passed since Marshal Lu and Marshal Chi, acting under the pressure of public opinion, but we are sure not at all unwillingly themselves, signed a plenary peace agreement. That treaty has stood the strain even of the awkward question of the appointment of the Chief of Shanghai and Woosung Police and it would be cruel that it should break down because two fugitives from Fukien take refuge in Chêkiang. For eleven years there has been no fighting in Kiangsu and Chêkiang. They are among the best governed provinces in China. Their peoples are on the whole content and certainly not unprosperous and their Tuchuns are men of good and deserved repute. There is not one scrap of material benefit to any living soul in their going to war; there is, on the contrary a vast amount of misery and loss that must ensue. The general who fires the first shot will be guilty before his fellow-countrymen and before mankind of a heartless, dastardly crime. These facts are well known to the Tuchuns of Nanking and Hangchow and they are far too shrewd, not to mention motives of humanity, to fight against the logic of them.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Aug. 22.

MANY people will have read with dissent, many with sympathy, all with respect, Mr. Harry Kingman's article in another column on why he does not play baseball on Sunday. And, perhaps one might venture a word of tribute for its simple sincerity and the very real sacrifice it implies. It is difficult to say more on the question of Sunday observance than Mr. Kingman has said; because, while he has no doubt at all what he himself ought to do and equally little as to what it is really best for others to do, he feels that each must be left free to make his own decision. And unless we are to return to methods of discipline which now seem almost mediæval, though they are strictly practised by the Roman Catholic Church, that is where we must all leave the matter.

Nevertheless the question of Sunday observance is exercising many people, neither Chadbands nor Sabbatarians. Very few, we suppose, really wish to go back to what Mr. Kingman calls the "blue, cheerless, painfully-pious" Sundays of the past. But from this to the total disregard of all religious practice in which vast numbers of people spend their Sundays, the recoil is too great. In a recent issue of the "Nineteenth Century" Bishop Frodsham discussed the so-called "Continental Sunday," showing that the idea which the words convey to English minds is quite untrue of the reality. He wrote particularly of Italy, where he felt bound to admit that Sunday was in general much more really kept than in England. The confusion of Sunday with the Hebrew seventh day abstention from any kind of doing not absolutely necessary, has never, Bishop Frodsham thinks, been made on the Continent. Sunday is a day for worship and praise and also for holiday-making and as such it presents a sympathetic spectacle to the unbiassed observer. From the present writer's experience, this is perfectly true of Italy. At first, it is almost a shock to see how easily and unconcernedly the Italians treat their religion and their churches. A peasant woman, coming into Rome to market, drops in to Santa Maria Maggiore almost as if it were a club, hears Mass, which is

nearly always being said in one of the chapels and then stands about in the nave chatting with her friends for a few minutes on every-day affairs, before going on to work. But soon one realizes that religion is a part of the ordinary life of the people, not calling for any special parade, but certainly not without its influence upon them.

The present laxity as regards Sunday is, perhaps, rather to be regarded as a symptom than as a thing in itself, an expression of a phase in the life of mankind that will pass. The intensely depressing and wearisome nature of the average modern novel is due not so much to their authors' delusion that vigour and reality require them to load their pages with "swear words" and intimate descriptions of scenes once thought unprintable, but to their unrelieved materialism and apparently unquestioning acceptance of the principle that we must eat and drink for to-morrow we die. It must not be forgotten that the working classes had begun to stop going to church long before Sunday games became as general as they are now; and as Mr. Kingman's friend says, people are thus probably better employed in hitting a ball about or in watching others do so than they would otherwise be. Whether they are as genuinely happy as they might be, is another question. There was certainly never a time when nerves and restless dissatisfaction were as prevalent as now; and in spite of the common non-observance of Sunday, we venture to think that there is a far wider, though perhaps unconscious, demand for religion than appears on the surface. Biblical critics so called, no doubt with excellent intentions, have, we believe, done a great deal of harm, putting ideas into the air, of which the practical value, even if properly grasped, is questionable, while, when half apprehended, they are disastrously unsettling. With Mary, the layman might cry, "They have taken away my Lord and I know not where they have laid Him." And in trying to meet the growing irreligion, clergymen have not, perhaps, always been very wise. People going to church do not want politics and science from the pulpit or, if the word may be forgiven, "stunts" in the service; and the man who preaches plain religion, even though not in the least a great orator, can still fill his church without the adventitious aid of novelties and diversions. One thing may be said. If religion appears weak in its appeal to-day, it is not sunk half as low as in eighteenth century England; and it is to be remembered that the world is still very sick and shaken from the Great War, so that it cannot think normally of anything and the deepest, most abiding desires of man are temporarily obscured by fretful caprice.

THE HANTAN TABLET

Aug. 23

DURING the spring, the rain-producing iron tablet was brought from its resting place in Hantanhsien, Chihli Province, to Peking and later to other places, to bring rain to a parched and arid countryside. A fearful drought was anticipated. For months there had been no rain; the ground was hard, dry and burning under the unrelieved glare of pitiless sun. Processions preceded the tablet as it was brought from temple to temple, and civil officials gathered about it in awe and hopefulness. Then the rain fell. It fell in torrents, rivers overflowed their banks, and cities were inundated. From Tientsin to Paotingfu the country became a lake, Kalgan was visited by a dire flood, millions of people became homeless, millions of dollars were irretrievably lost and thousands of lives were taken.

Did the tablet work its wonders? Were the prayers answered? Were the gods extravagant in granting the wishes of their votaries? Are the floods the answer of the dragons? It is difficult to believe that in this century one must ask these questions. Yet, they are uppermost in the minds of the thousands of superstitious people who believed that the rain came by divine intervention and that the bit of iron which was taken from place to place was their intermediary. Thousands believe that in North China to-day. Thousands will point with pride, that the superstitions of China are truer than the religions of the West, truer than the science of the West, because the tablet brought rain when otherwise there must have been drought. Thousands will refuse to believe that the rain might have come without the aid of the tablet, that the forces of nature work orderly and that, had the almost desert wastes of North China been afforested, there would have been rain without flood, there would have been a natural agency for collecting the waters as they fell to the ground. Yet, how can one make these people who have themselves witnessed the efficacy of the tablet believe that the planting of trees can do any good when the tablet has already proved its efficacy?

The accidental confirmation of superstitions by natural phenomena has been one of the greatest impediments to human progress. The Hebrews fasted to prevent a drought, believing that that would appease the angry heavens. In some countries in Europe the peasants have curious dances to insure the growth of large crops. In other places, there are ceremonies denoting the driving of death out of the villages to assure a good season. The persons who believe in these primitive customs remember only the occasions when their folk habits brought them the desired results. They do not note the years when nature steadily moves her way across fields and orchards, bringing rich and bountiful crops. They forget the years when drought or flood destroys their crops in spite of a strict adherence to their superstitious customs, vestiges of another and earlier day in the history of the human race. Only the marvellous day is recalled when such a tablet as that at Hantanhsien is propitiated and the prayer is answered. It is like the Western superstition that a change of the moon affects the weather. We note and remember the times when two such changes coincide, but overlook the hundreds of occasions when the new "quarter," gradually approaching day by day, is registered, but without any alteration in the weather.

Those who are concerned with the enlightenment of the Chinese people now are faced with a most serious problem—that of undoing the harm arising from the accidental confirmation of the power of the tablet. They will have to fight the dragon of ignorance and primitive superstition with all their energy and learning. For as men come to believe in the efficacy of a piece of iron, so may they believe that metals must remain in the bowels of the earth to appease a dragon or that secret society members are invulnerable to the modern machine-gun and its bullets. In a word, superstition blinds the eye. It leaves its victims without the capacity to reason. It makes it difficult for them to understand that knowledge is power and that there can be no development of a great and prosperous national life in the modern world without science and its practical applications.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Floods and Afforestation

The phenomenal floods in North China must cause Chinese to realize that unless something is done by their central and provincial governments in the way of reafforestation in the northern provinces, thousands, if not millions, of their countrymen will lose their lives every time nature is especially generous in its rain supply. These floods would not have happened had the northern provinces had large wooded areas, such as exist in European countries. China has organized conservancy commissions, which have been entrusted with huge funds, much of which, particularly in Chihli province, were to have been spent on forestry work. The floods of several years ago, when Tientsin was inundated, caused widespread alarm. Yet, within a few years, the reason for the organization of these commissions was forgotten and now we have a repetition of those causes. This time, however, the floods are more widespread, are doing greater damage and are affecting a larger number of people. It is impossible to believe that the officials of China and of the provinces can disregard their responsibility at such a time. Relief funds will be raised, but that will not save the situation. What is required is scientific and constant reafforestation, the covering of North China with trees, the guarding of those trees against vandalism—the saving of the people from floods.

Keeping Young

"Surgeon," whose letter appears in to-day's correspondence columns, has written briefly but very strongly, a policy which always may be recommended, but which does not necessarily carry final conviction. He asserts that vasoligation was described many years ago, investigated thoroughly and discarded, but that is no proof that the rejection of it was not an error. In the early days of the war, the Lewis gun was investigated and discarded, but very fortunately for the British Army there was another investigation later on and then Lewis guns could not be manufactured sufficiently quickly. Might it not also be the same with vasoligation, especially in view of the fact that a very considerable body of evidence has been collected in support of it, including the living evidence of rejuvenated elderly men? It was stated in our article that Professor Chetwood performed vasoligation many years ago with lesser objects in view, and that after Professor Steinach's discoveries were published he reviewed his cases and found that the results obtained corroborated Professor Steinach. He had done the same thing, but not for the same purpose. Most remarkable things are scoffed at when first brought to public notice, and not infrequently the later developments in a science are more wonderful than the first discovery. Edison and the early pioneers in electricity were styled "wizards," but they did not dream of wireless telegraphy and telephony and it may rightly be said that Marconi and other inventors of to-day have surpassed Edison. Col. Cody was scoffed at and his strange flying machine was treated as a joke, but eventually it won a War Office prize, and see what has developed from it! Vaccination once was scoffed at, and still is by many, but its efficacy has been well established. Vasoligation may have been discarded 20 years ago, but is it not possible that it has successfully defended itself since then?

The Eyes of the Law

The many little comforts which the O. C. Luxuries (Police) continues to heap upon members of the force soon will make service therein something eagerly to be sought after. Not so very long ago he took away the old-fashioned Chinese hats from all the police except a few veterans who are allowed to sleep away their remaining days under the Magistrate's desk in the Mixed Court, but not being satisfied with the cheese-cutter millinery that took their place, he discarded this also and gave them helmets. To balance this favour the Sikhs were decorated with khaki and blue turbans instead of the old red. Next the Chinese police on night point duty were draped in long white kennel coats and the Sikhs in summer-weight linen Sam Brownes. It was a happy day when someone issued a few miles of braid for the foreign inspectors and sub-inspectors to stitch on the cuffs of their tunics, for hitherto they appeared to have been ignored. For a time the O. C. Luxuries rested, but the storekeeper at the depot now has had to open a new book in which he keeps stock of "Goggles, sun, Sikh and Chinese P. C." The ricsha coolies were awestruck last Sunday when they noted all the pointsmen arrayed in sun-goggles and it was satisfactory to see the careful distinction that has been made. The Chinese wear big round glasses, tortoiseshell rimmed, of the nature affected by earnest scholars, whose eyes are focussed directly on their books, whilst the Sikhs, no doubt as a tribute to their sporting nature, have been given the side-flap type, suitable to men ever on the move, looking this way and that for a flying ball or a menacing opponent, and catching the sun at all angles. Yet perhaps it is not the glare of the sun that is the cause of the issue of sun-goggles. Maybe the installation of so many warning lights in Nanking Road is responsible. Incidentally it may be mentioned that motorists are complaining that the lights just put up at Honan Road, Fokien Road and Tibet Road crossings all are masked at certain points by the tram shelters and therefore are useless. This should be attended to immediately.

Church Unions

Reuter reports from Ottawa that the Church Union Bill, uniting the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada, has passed its final stages in Parliament and thus another effort at union among the sects of the Christian Church has been consummated. The Inter-Church Movement, which some years ago was organized in the United States to achieve such a union, failed largely through the doctrinal differences amongst the American churches. The possibility of a better understanding between the Anglican and Russian churches was impeded by the aftermath of the war, the revolution in Russia and the attendant difficulties of the Russian church. The effort of Christians to meet together on the common ground of Christianity, to overlook or even forget the differences which gave rise to sectarianism, continues in many places. The historic origins of the various sects of the Christian Church are often disregarded by those who oppose union, and the genealogy of a sect is sometimes found altogether outside the sphere of religion. Yet, men continue to cling to the name of their particular form of Christianity as though the substance were nothing and the outward garb everything. The union of the Canadian churches is a step in the direction of a still greater union—that of all Christians in the faith of the Founder.

S. N. Ry. Bonds

London newsspapers of July 28 just received contain an important announcement of a definite agreement made between the Chinese Government and the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, as trustees for the bondholders, under which the former will exercise its option to redeem the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Five per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1904. The loan, which amounts to £2,900,000, is redeemable in 50 years from June 1903; but the Chinese Government has the option to redeem on six months' notice, up to the first 25 years, at 10½ per cent., and after 25 years at par. In explanation the "Daily Chronicle" says:—

> Under the agreement now come to, which has been sanctioned by the High Court in this country (i.e. Great Britain), the Chinese Government will redeem the bonds at par by 25 equal annual drawings, commencing in June 1929 and terminating in June 1953. The amortization of the bonds will be at the rate of £116,000 annually.
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> The funds required for the redemption of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan will be derived from the Chinese Government's four-fifths share of the net profits of the railway, and will be set aside by the Railway Administration annually, and deposited with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. In the event of the Government's share of net profits in any one year being insufficient to produce the required amount, the deficiency will be made good by the Government.
>
> The agreement also provides for setting aside annually from the Government's share of net profits $250,000, to be used for capital expenditure or to serve as security for short-term advances from the corporation for expenditure on capital work required by the railway to increase its earning capacity.

It is curious that Reuter did not, so far as we recall, report this agreement, unless it went into that Commercial Service which absorbs so much which the news sheets ought to get. The financial arrangements, so far as the Chinese Government is concerned, may raise a smile. How will the Railway Administration make sure of its money? Twice in the past few years it is notorious that dividends have had to be paid by outside assistance, so cruelly does Peking milk the railways. The S. N. R. is an admirable property, excellently managed, earning good money. It could easily earn a great deal more if it were not consistently starved of the extra plant it urgently needs. Perhaps Peking will mend its ways before the date of first redemption—five years off still. Perhaps the British & Chinese Corporation thought so. Touching faith!

The Labour-Soviet Treaty

If the Russian accounts of the treaty signed between the British Labour Cabinet and the Soviet are to be believed, it becomes more and more incomprehensible how Mr. MacDonald ever consented to it. When the signature was announced the Foreign Commissariat of Moscow published a jubilant statement of which the following is worth quoting:—

> The Soviet, whilst insisting on the maintenance of the decrees nationalizing big industry and cancelling debts, consent as quite an exceptional matter to give partial satisfaction to British subjects on condition that the British Government will grant a loan, the British claims being covered by the amount of the loan, the balance of which will be devoted to Russian reconstruction. Concessions eventually to be granted to tht former holders of nationalized property will be based on a strict business calculation, and will not be handed over unless really advantageous to the Soviet Republic."

The same note is struck at a plenary meeting of the Moscow Soviet, reported to-day, with even more distinctness. Comrade Rakovsky, the chief delegate to London, contended,

> that the Agreement did not infringe the laws of the Soviet with regard to nationalization and annulment of debts while Soviet Russia had only to pay claims which were recognized as advantageous to itself or for which social justice demanded compensation. He predicted ratification of the Treaty because otherwise property owners and bond holders would get nothing.

It does not look as if "big industry" in Britain were going to get much out of this bargain. Who would get anything out of it, but the Soviet, which has some of its debts to Britain paid with a British loan, guaranteed by the British Government (at least that is the notion) and repudiates all the rest? And what, one wonders, is to prevent the Soviet from repudiating this debt too, when it has got the money? Certainly no sense of decency or honour on its part, for that it does not possess. Mercifully none of these astounding arrangements is yet final. The whole of the treaty is still subject to approval, alteration or rejection by Parliament, which has shown its opinion of it unmistakeably.

War Scares

Every summer war rumours fill the minds of those who find no other madness to think about. War between Chêkiang and Kiangsu is perennially discussed and never seems to come off. As a matter of fact, no one wants the war to happen, perhaps no one less that Marshall Chi Hsieh-yuan and General Lu Yung-hsiang, for both are comfortably placed in their respective yamêns and neither could support himself against the opposition of the people of his province. The gentry of Chêkiang and Kiangsu are bitterly opposed to a war between their respective Tuchuns and have required both to sign an agreement of peace. There is only one serious outstanding issue at the present time between Nanking and Hangchow, namely, the appointment of the Chief of the Shanghai Constabulary to succeed the late General Hsu Kuo-liang and surely that is not an issue over which two clever and apparently well-intentioned governors will make war. Shanghai, the heart of the two provinces, represents too much in wealth and vested interest to the Chinese of both provinces to permit any war to transpire within its environs and a war distant from Shanghai probably would be inconclusive and surely in-

sufficiently spectacular to win acclaim for either general. Lu Yung-hsiang is the only survivor of the Anfu Tuchuns and therefore has much to be thankful for, while Chi Hsieh-yuan has gone far in the Chihli party, in spite of his comparative youth. Neither can afford to risk the possibility of defeat and loss of position, and therefore neither will risk a war, unless drawn into it by a greater struggle among all the forces of militarism in China.

The Good Old Days

Our contemporary, the "Hongkong Telegraph," has been comparing the days of old with the present time and, having considered such disadvantages as lack of sewage systems, bad (if any) drainage, absence of labour-saving devices, bad morals, dungeons, ignorance, medical and other superstitions, and so on, that obtained in the days of our forefathers, against the advantages, comforts and amenities that characterize existence in these modern times, comes strongly to the conclusion that it has no desire to set back the hands of the clock of time, and that the best frame of mind for us all is to regard the present as the best of all times. That is no doubt more than true, for few of us would care to be deprived of most of the things that the best developments of science, industry and civilization have given us; but none the less there are occasions when some of us, having maybe been tried and tested beyond endurance, would care for some of the blessings of modern civilization to be eliminated from our lives, as in the days of yore before they came into being. One can appreciate the days of old—in the abstract—in that in those times there were no saxophones, gramophones (owned by next-door neighbours) or telephones; no Fords, brokers' traps or bicycles; no jazz with its jazz-gymnastics; no chits and therefore no shroffs; no tramcars (species Shanghai); no Bolsheviks and no commercial politicians; no newspapers . . . But enough!

Trams and Bluff

The Tramway Company has perpetrated another of its merry jests. It must be admitted that the present Council, as judged by recent happenings, is taking the tramway problem as a really serious matter, but unfortunately, as has been the case with all its predecessors, it appears to be too much inclined to allow the company to argue, instead of saying bluntly, "Do as you are told," and seeing that it is done. When the bother about riding on the steps was at its height the Tramway Company posted notices on the cars warning offenders that they were liable to prosecution, and the notices invariably were obscured by the people who continued to ride on the steps without hindrance. The Company's answer to the Council's demand that overcrowding shall cease is more notices as to the number of people allowed in a car, but one would like to hear of a single instance of a company's servant compelling excess passengers to dismount. The Company's announcement is not easily understandable and it is not clear whether the notices refer to compartments or whole cars, but it is very evident that it is iniquitous to allow even six people to travel on the platforms. That is one of the very worst of the many tramcar nuisances, for how can people get in or out of a car in comfort, with safety and in the shortest possible time, with six people blocking a platform? It is absurd.

The Consortium

Our London correspondent sends us an interesting letter, indicating that there are differences of opinion within the Consortium and that its continued existence is by no means so certain as the resolution passed at the London conference would suggest. The cause of difference appears to be that the British Group wish for freedom of action in respect of loans that might be necessary for railways built with British capital, for example the Shanghai-Nanking and the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukou. The French bankers oppose this; they have no such interests in China likely to need further capital and although they do not appear to be in a position to lend much money abroad, and, we are told, would even have to borrow elsewhere in order to partake in any loan in this part of the world, there would be profits even in that transaction and more particularly prestige, not lightly to be thrown away. The point at issue is a difficult one. The Consortium was formed to put a stop to the orgy of petty loans that raged during the last year or two of the war, which impoverished Chinese finances and did nobody any good but a number of Chinese officials. And there was considerable difficulty in perfecting the organization of the Consortium, because Japan wished to exclude from its operation Manchuria and portions of Mongolia. If freedom of action is asserted for, say, railways built before the Consortium came into being, its integrity will soon be undermined for other less defensible purposes, the Consortium becomes a dead letter and once more officials will make merry with the financial bagmen. At the same time, it is absurd that if a railway, the construction of which was obtained by the British in fair competition with other nations, wants more money, it should be allowed to get it only in international markets. Of course if the Ministry of Communications would refrain from milking every railway of every penny of its profits, it would earn ample money for all its developments. But the Ministry is not likely to do that to please the Consortium, which is peculiarly disliked in Peking.

The Drought

Unless rain comes soon in this part of the country there will certainly be an appeal to charity on behalf of drought sufferers. A recent journey through a part of Chêkiang revealed a sad state of affairs. What are usually deep, wide creeks are now but a thread of stagnant water between high arid mud banks. Mountain streams, which should feed an endless network of little rivulets to distribute water among the rice fields, were for the most part dry, with here and there acupful of water among the stones. The rice-fields alongside waterways too big to be seriously affected, and whence water can be pumped up by the treadmill, looked well enough. They were the measure of the backwardness of other fields less happily situated. The soil, which should be practically liquid mud, is caked and hard, the rice stunted in height and hardly any grain on it. Even if rain comes now, the harvest cannot be more than a fraction of its proper amount. Part of the journey had to be taken by launch, but at one point the water is so low that the launch cannot get through and one must tranship to native houseboat, which lengthens the water journey by a full three hours. It is curious how quickly and irresistibly China lays hold of us. Everybody knows those up-country friends who arrive at our busiest moments, settle themselves tranquilly and prepare to spend a pleasant afternoon in conversation as if there were nothing else to do on the face of the world. They have acquired the Chinese habit of mind, for which time does not exist and next week is the same as to-morrow. As soon as we get away from the rush of treaty ports, we begin to understand them. When first we change from launch to houseboat we chafe horribly at the slowness of movement, shout at the laodah, demand more yulohs, offer large cumshas for another li a day. Which troubles the boatmen not at all. Gradually the calm, unhurried temperament of China descends upon us, laps us gently but inexorably about, stills our fretfulness, blunts our sense of time; and presently we are sitting on the deck as indifferent to considerations of to-day, to-morrow, next century as everything in the landscape about us—"counting the strokes and forgetting the hundreds, the happiest animals" in China. Of course fine weather is rather necessary to the acquisition of so much contentedness. But then if it rained, conditions would be quite different, because the launch would get through. One wishes it would, not for the speeding up of the journey so much as for the poor anxious farmer.

"Tu Quoque"

If the whole affair were not comparatively serious and fringed with unpleasant possibilities, there would be something humorous in the situation which has arisen in regard to U.S. vessels visiting French ports. Briefly, the facts are that American "President" vessels are now calling regularly at Marseilles, and while the first three or four of the ships were allowed to pass without submitting to inspection by French officials, it is understood that the owners have been notified that in future vessels calling at French ports must comply with the requirements of the French Bureau Veritas. As such an inspection, for classification, usually entails a ship being completely unloaded and going into dry-dock, considerable delay and expense are incurred. The matter appears to have been taken up seriously in U.S. shipping circles, and one prominent U.S. shipping official, in discussing the matter with a press representative, said that the situation is indeed a delicate one and needs to be handled diplomatically. He considers that American shipping men are justified in their opinion that this refusal on the part of the French authorities to recognize the classification of the American Bureau of Shipping is tantamount to discrimination against American ships. Now we come to another side of the question: Four years ago there was passed in the U.S. a world-famous measure known popularly as the "Jones Act," from the name of its parent and sponsor, Senator Wesley Jones. In that Act are several sections (No. 28 has been in the public eye and mind during recent months: Section 34 caused a great outcry some four years ago) the application of which would constitute definite discrimination against foreign ships in favour of American ones. This was pointed out by many and the opinion freely expressed that foreign countries might retaliate. The very idea was laughed at. And now, with the first sign of discrimination against American vessels, the Shipping Board is making a protest and threatening retaliation. We cannot here do better than quote a comment on this subject by the "Nautical Gazette," one of the most influential, far-sighted and patriotic shipping journals in the U.S. This is what our contemporary says: "Regardless of the merits of Section 28 and kindred clauses of the Jones Act, and regardless of the wisdom of discriminating against foreign vessels, let the Shipping Board bear the present experience in France in mind when next it begins to think about the imposition of discriminatory duties and preferential rates. The French incident only serves to show what foreign countries can do in the way of retaliation for discrimination against their ships, and this retaliation is no bugaboo. Retaliation is a very real monster whose wrath American ships cannot afford to incur."

Many Masters in Canton

To-day's news of the ending of the strike at Canton might be more detailed, but appears satisfactory so far as it goes. The main point was that the police must not be reinstated and that point the foreign authorities of Shameen have successfully upheld. They have won and the whole community of Shameen are most heartily to be congratulated on their stubborn and successful stand against the Communist agitators' attempt to intimidate them. The importance of the conflict cannot be overrated both from the viewpoint of the foreigner and of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In their struggle with the latter, the Communists clearly had the weight of public opinion against them, the losses to Chinese trade resulting from the strike being enormous. But the situation in Canton is decidedly interesting. There is the Constitutional Government of Dr. Sun and his friends; there are the Communists who, for two or three days, thought themselves strong enough to defy Dr. Sun; and there are the Merchants Volunteers, who include, according to a letter on the opposite page, not only the parent body in Canton, but branches in 120 villages and towns of the province and who feel themselves strong enough to threaten a general strike if their arms and ammunition are not handed over to them. These movements are of the deepest interest. The Tuchuns began by defying Peking, the bureaucracy defy the Tuchuns and now the people begin to defy both. In the break-up of all ordered government what complaint have the ruling classes against the populace? It is they who taught it the way of anarchy.

CHINA has been invited to send delegates to the International Telegraph Conference at Paris next spring.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CANTON

Norwegian Steamer Ransacked by Government Troops Without Protest

Canton, Aug. 13.

Chen Lien-pei and Chen Kun-shou, Commander and Vice-Commander, respectively, of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, have fled to Hongkong. Company commanders have resigned *en bloc* today.

In connexion with the detention of the Norwegian str. Hav, there is a positive proof that on the 10th instant, Ying Tieh-cheng, Chief of the Public Peace Bureau at Canton, addressed a Note to the captain of the steamer, threatening to fire on her if he disobeyed the order.

Yesterday, some 1,500 members of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps forced their way to Dr. Sun's General Headquarters in order to negotiate with him regarding the transfer of the seized arms and ammunition. After his interview with representatives of the Volunteer Corps, Dr. Sun made an appearance before the assemblage. The latter withdrew soon afterwards. In celebration of the establishment of the United Headquarters of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, crackers are being fired all over the city and Merchants' Volunteers are making a demonstration.

As the Canton authorities, without orders from the Harbour Master, arbitrarily arrested the Hav which had entered the Canton port after going through legal formalities, the Consular Body here, in compliance with the request of the Norwegian Consul, have taken the matter up and it has been decided to refer the case to the Diplomatic Body.—Eastern News Agency.

Canton, Aug. 14.

The Norwegian steamer Hav, which is being detained at Whampoa and which is under supervision by the Chinese warship Yungfeng, was attacked yesterday by troops on board over 20 junks and all the arms and ammunition as well as two packages of goods to be discharged at Hongkong were carried away by these troops. Owing to intimidation by these troops, the captains and crews of the Chinese warship Yungfeng and the Norwegian steamer Hav were at a loss how to prevent the troops from looting, and merely allowed them to do as they pleased. It is still unknown to which faction these troops belong.

Later.

The authorities of the Canton Government explain that the reason why the arms and ammunition were discharged from the Hav, ignoring the protest from the captain of the steamer, was that instructions were received from Dr. Sun and that they are now being stored for protection, and are not confiscated, within the premises of the Canton Military School. With regard to the transfer of the said arms and ammunition, declare the Canton authorities, they will give a definite answer by Tuesday next. The Merchants' Volunteer Corps has petitioned the Canton Government to allow its Commander, Chen Lien-pei, who has fled to Hongkong, to return to Canton, as the Commander has nothing to do with politics.

Aug. 15.

The controversy between the Canton Government and the Merchants' Volunteer Corps over the arms question has attracted the attention of all quarters and the public is attaching much importance to the point at issue. It is noteworthy that labour organizations here have decided to support the Government and issued circular telegrams to that effect. It is reported, in this connexion, that in going over to the side of the Government, the labour organizations have ambition to receive a portion of the arms and ammunition which they intend to use when their scheme for the organization of a Labourers' Volunteer Corps has been put in force.—Eastern News Agency.

Shameen, Aug. 16.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, the compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has tendered his resignation as head of the Merchant Volunteers owing, it is alleged, to the Government detaining the Norwegian steamer Hav, with 10,000 rifles and pistols. It is stated that the manifest was altered after departure from Antwerp from machinery to arms and ammunition. The Government will hold the shipment until is is proved that all the arms were ordered by the Merchant Volunteers.—Reuter.

Chinese Merchants' Protest: Importation Said to be Quite Legitimate

Peking, Aug. 16.

With reference to the action of the Canton authorities which sent a gunboat to the Norwegian steamer Hav on the latter's arrival in Canton waters and by threats induced the Hav to proceed to Whampoa, according to unofficial reports reaching Peking, the Merchants Volunteer Corps at Canton on August 13 and the Canton Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent a telegram to the Diplomatic Body at Peking pointing out that there was a danger of the arms and ammunition falling into the hands of people who were not favourable to the early restoration of peace in China. The Volunteer Corps and the Chamber of Commerce state that they legally obtained permission to import the arms and ammunition on the Hav, for the purpose of defending property and maintaining their organization, and they trusted that the Diplomatic Body would not fail to understand the position, for they had not violated any international undertakings.

On August 12 2,000 members of the Volunteer Corps assembled at the headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, requested him to hand over the arms and ammunition to them and threatened to shut up all the shops and stores in Canton.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Volunteer Corps, numbering 132, held a meeting also on August 12, as the result of which the Canton Government was informed that the volunteers would fight against the Canton Government if the arms and ammunition were confiscated.

According to various reports the arms on the Hav are of German manufacture, they were shipped from Belgium. It is thought that the foreign Powers may think it necessary to take some action over the case.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Volunteer Corps Concentrating at Foushan in Case of Emergency

Canton, Aug. 19.

Apropos of the arms question, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is expected to give the Government's reply to the Merchants' Volunteer Corps regarding the transfer of the arms and ammunition. In the meantime, the Merchants' Volunteer Corps has removed its headquarters to Foushan in the suburbs of Canton where its forces are being concentrated to prepare against an emergency. In case the Government fails to give a reply satisfactory to the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, it is likely that a general strike will be carried out throughout the City of Canton In view of the these circumstances the Government has stationed military guards under the command of General Wu Tieh-cheng at important points in the city and the situation here is begining to assume a grave aspect.—Eastern News Agency.

M. Nemon, who is stated to be a journalist, and A. Clias, an artist, two Russians who left Peking on July 19 on a walk round the world, reached Hankow on August 14. They were only 24 days on the road, although many difficulties were encountered due to floods. At one place, where a bridge had been carried away, the pair swam across a river in flood—a dangerous feat that nearly cost them their lives. From Hankow they will proceed to Canton and thence to Saigon and Calcutta, following a direct route to Europe almost along the same line as that taken by the world fliers.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF KUANGTUNG

Amalgamation of Provincial Bodies Under Canton Headquarters

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, Aug. 11.

The Kuangtung Merchants' Volunteer Corps, an amalgamation of volunteer organizations in the province, with a central command now in Canton, will be formally inaugurated on August 13, notwithstanding the attempt of the Canton Government, now controlled by the Labour element and Communists, to mar public interest and enthusiasm in the self-defence movement by having issued an order instructing that the former status quo of the Canton Corps shall not be modified until the proposed regulations governing similar forces in Kuangtung are promulgated. It is also of interest to note that the recently organized Traders' Union of Canton, an association of more than 5,000 business firms, which was ordered by the Canton Mayor on August 6 to be dissolved, for having failed to register in advance, and as it conflicted with the functions of the General Chamber of Commerce, appears to be functioning as usual and is asking all shops in the city to declare next Wednesday a holiday.

Reflexion on Government.

The "Seventy-two Commercial Guilds' Commercial Journal," of Canton, in its editorial of August 9, says the action of the Civil Governor in discouraging the volunteer movement is uncalled for. That the volunteer organizations in their several individual bodies have been legally recognized no one will question, and it should violate no law when they come together under a central command. Moreover, the right to assemble in the Republic of China is guaranteed by the Constitution. Of course, the necessity for such a movement, and the enthusiasm shown by the people reflect unfavourably on the incompetence of the existing government. At the same time, as the corps is composed purely of Cantonese, it will form the only trustworthy force the Canton Government will have, should the mercenaries whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen has brought into Canton from eight different outside provinces decide to encroach upon the Kumingtang.

120 Towns and Cities.

The resolution of the volunteer corps of the 120 towns and cities joining the movement to amalgamate was passed at a conference held in Canton on May 27, and the central command of the movement was created a few days afterward. The inauguration of the movement on August 13 will be but a formal affair, in which the commanding officers and staffs will inspect a parade. The chief officers are Mr. Chan Lim-pak (Chinese Agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in Canton and a former president of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, and is commander-in-chief of the Provincial Corps), and Messrs. Chan Kungshau and Tang Kai-she, lieutenant commander-in-chief. Mr. Chan Lim-pak and Mr. Tang Kai-shek are colonels commanding the Canton Merchants' Volunteers, while Mr. Chan Kungshau is a colonel commanding the Fatshan volunteers.

Well-founded Distrust.

The work for the Canton Delta Flood Relief is now in the hands of the volunteers, aided by the Hongkong General Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Tung Wah Hospital. It is significant that Chinese overseas are remitting relief funds to the volunteer officials instead of to the Government officials, who may be ousted at any moment and are liable to carry the funds with them in present circumstances.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mr. Harvey A. Franck, the traveller, will return to America in the autumn, after wandering about Southern China for half a year. He writes his publishers, the Century Company, that he has been decorated by the King of Luang Prabang. The official bestowal came in a bamboo waterproof holder, and it permitted Mr. Franck to purchase his own decoration, which he did, for 140 francs, in a French general shop in Hanoi!

CANTON AFRAID OF THE VOLUNTEERS

Movement Spreading All Over Kuangtung with Central Command in Southern Capital

From a Correspondent.

Canton.

The Cantonese as a people and provincial unit are not divided, in spite of a division among the political leaders. The Merchants Volunteer Corps of Swatow, a port controlled by Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, has on August 3 decided to join forces with the 120 other volunteer bodies recently amalgamated with a Central Command in Canton. That the Cantonese are tired of their present political leaders no one who has watched recent happenings in South China will deny. In spite of an order from the Canton Civil Governor a few days ago expressing disapproval of the changing status of the volunteer movement, the united corps, known as the Kuangtung Provincial Merchants' Volunteer Corps, has been formally inaugurated. Official disapproval of the movement is quite natural, as it reflects upon the present incompetence of the government. Moreover, the leaders of the movement, in plain terms, have said that the people of Kuangtung will no longer permit the militarists to have their own way. In Kaukong, an important town along the West River, the volunteers have ousted Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries from the business section and are still driving them from the territory.

Sale of Opium now Unrestricted

Dr. Sun Yat-sen having failed to pay them, the mercenaries in Canton are openly selling opium by advertising in the local papers like any other legitimate business. The former Opium Suppression Bureau in Canton is now a regular agent for distributng this drug. A notice in the principal journals of Canton states that agency commenced selling the drug on August 8.

Part of the relief funds being raised by the Hongkong Chinese for the benefit of the sufferers in the recently flooded districts of Canton Delta may be used for the repair of certain damaged dykes. A delegation of Hongkong Chinese visited Canton on August 8, They were welcomed on landing by the chief commander of the Kuangtung Merchants' Volunteer Corps, which has undertaken to do relief work. Nearly $150,000 has been raised and turned over to the Canton committee for relief by Hongkong Chinese in the last few weeks. The contributions received within the last week from Hongkong include some 2,000 sacks of rice sent in four different consignments since August 6, and also 212 sacks of rice,(38,200 catties in all), six sacks of cooked or baked rice, dried vegetables, fish and shrimps cakes and biscuits, medicine, and $267.40, (Hongkong currency), from post office employees.

Govt.'s Confiscation of Lands

During the last six months the Canton property owners have paid more than $800,000 to the deeds inspection department of Canton Municipality in the form of fees, notwithstanding the frequent violation of the spirit and order of Dr. Sun to relieve the people of the anxiety and fear of having to be called upon to hand in their deeds for examination within a short period to be declared defective or technically wrong somewhere and then confiscated. Since the offer of the people to have their deeds examined voluntarily, the Canton Mayor has not ceased in his constant tracking down of helpless people for unlawful possession of land. The excuse advanced for the revival of this heartless and heartrending proceedings is that many property owners have failed to submit their deeds for inspection and pay the required fees, and that many of these deeds must be defective, otherwise their owners will not object to their being inspected. According to the Mayor's order, lands of defective deeds will be confiscated and sold through the Municipal Department of Public Finance.

Tax on Cosmetics

The latest tax to be imposed upon the residents of Canton is a 10 per cent. stamp duty on the sale of cosmetics amounting to $10 or more per case or transaction. This tax will be collected for the Municipal Department of Finance by a syndicate, Wing Sing Kung Shee, which has farmed out the tax for collection at a guaranteed return of $2,000 a month. The Municipality once attempted to impose this form of tax, but it was then opposed by the merchants and in a time when the labour element of the city had not been enlisted to the support of the government through the labour division of the Kuomintang Political Party.

The joint financial bureau of the three principal hordes of mercenary troops in Canton the Yunnanese, Kuangsi-ites, and Hunanese, has decided on a war tax on passenger and freight receipts of the junks and two-boats plying on the principal rivers in sections of this province actually under the control of Dr. Sun Yet-sen. This tax was imposed once last May by the Yunnanese mercenary commanders, but it was successfully averted by a strike of the ship-owners. This time three army units worked together to oppress the Cantonese shipping merchants and travellers, and there is on doubt that it could be averted this time.

UNSECURED BANKNOTES IN CANTON

Expected Flood of Paper Money Following Establishment of Central Bank

Canton, Aug. 12.

Canton will soon be again flooded with unsecured paper money. The Central Bank of China, authorized by the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton, will commence business on August 15 with $10,000,000 capital. This capital has been raised through the issue of Government bonds, which has been fully subscribed, according to press reports from Canton. As the financial agent of the Government in Canton, the Central Bank will have the sole privilege of floating foreign and domestic bonds for industrial purposes, issuing banknotes, and acting as the treasury of the Government in all receipts and disbursements. The managing director, two assistant managing-directors, the chairman and eight members of the board of directors, and a supervisior will all be appointed by the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yet-sen. It is understood that many million dollars' worth of banknotes have been printed, and Dr. Sun's picture is on the centre of each. The denominations of the notes are $1, $5, $10, $100, and $500. Mr. Soong, a brother of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, has been appointed managing-director of the new bank with Mr. Lum Lai-sang, a Japanese subject, as one of the assistant managing-directors.

Whether or not the public will honour the proposed bank notes of the Central Bank is not known. It appears that the Cantonese are tired of the paper money which, it is feared, the Government itself may be the first to repudiate later on. It is remembered that when Mr. T. T. Cheng, managing-director, and Mr. Yung Hin-lun, accountant, of the Provincial Bank of Kuangtung, issued several hundred million dollars' worth of notes and circulated them with the full consent of Dr. Sun, the Government recognized them at first but repudiated them all later on.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE FAMINE SURTAX

Measures While Awaiting Powers' Agreement

Peking, Aug. 20.

A Chihling mandate to-day approves the suggestion of the Minister of Finance to institute Customs and likin surtaxes in the provinces to aid flood relief and authorizes the Ministry to inform the organization concerned. The above mandate is ambiguous and merely says the Customs and not the Haikuan, presumably owing to the fact that the extraterritorial Governments have not yet sanctioned the Customs surtax.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS

Peking, Aug. 19.

The American Red Cross Society has donated G. $100,000 for flood relief.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CANTON VOLUNTEERS v. MERCENARIES

Possibility of Conflict over Detention of Arms Shipment: Merchants Well Armed

From a Chinese Correspondent.

The Kuomintang Government in Canton led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo, and Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, Civil Governor is attempting to wreck the Kuangtung Provincial Volunteer movement. The government has attempted to prevent the inauguration of the movement and is holding up more than a million dollars worth of arms and ammunitions imported for the equipment of the force. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in holding up the arms and cancelling the import permits has stated that the application for the huchao, as submitted by Mr. Chan Lim-pak, says that the arms may not arrive before 40 days after August 4. But they have come August 10, only six days after the permit was granted. The Volunteer Corps authorities are now contending that whether the arms and munitions have come after six or 40 days is immaterial.

His reason for preventing the inauguration of the amalgamated volunteer movement, Governor Liao says, is that the conference of delegates was to take place without government sanction and that the central command is too much like an army headquarters when it issues orders to the divisional corps in the districts.

The Seized Arms.

The arms involved in the government hold-up consist of 4,850 rifles with 1,150,000 rounds of ammuntion for them, 4,331 Mauser pistols with 2,060,000 rounds of ammunition, and 660 revolvers with 164,200 rounds of ammunitions, which have come in 1,129 cases in the Norwegian steamer Hav.

The Kuomingtang, by opposing the movement, is embarrassing nearly 150,000 members of the amalgamated force actually in Canton and districts. These 150,000 volunteers are supported by 33,000,000 Cantonese.

That there will be a conflict between the people of Kuangtung and the militarists now oppressing is expected, but it is somewhat a surprise that it has begun early.

The strength of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps alone is 13,000, some 8,000 of whom are fully armed and trained for service. In an armed conflict between the volunteers and the Kuomingtang in Canton City, the latter would probably be victorious at the outset owing to the number of mercenaries employed by Dr. Sun. The volunteers outside Canton, however, would undoubtedly come to the relief of their comrades in the city.

Strong Trade Union Spirit.

Not only the foreign employers in Shameen, but also the Chinese in the native city of Canton are bowing to their employees these days owing to the present Labour complexion of the Kuomingtang. Waiters in Canton are celebrating their victory just now, as their demands for a 40 per cent. increase over their minimum wage schedule has been granted and will become effective within the next few days. It is not believed that the teahouse and restaurant owners will care much about this, as they have the option of changing their bills of fare and listed prices. Following the success of the waiters, rice mill hands are asking for an increase of 25 per cent., the minimum henceforth of which must be not less than six dollars a month even for a beginner. The mill workers demand non-employment of non-union men, medical attention and regular wages for those injured while in service for their employers. Dressmakers too, are asking for more than they are getting just now.

Bolshevik Labour Leaders.

The labour leaders of Canton have been asked to support the Kuomintang Political Party, and a special division headed by Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, present Civil Governor of Kuangtung, has been created by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to look after Labour's interests. These leaders will meet on August 17 under the auspices of the Kuomingtang, and among the speakers advertised for the gathering are Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Tom Ping-shan, and other Communists friendly to the Reds of the Soviet Republic, which still maintains a representative in Canton.

DR. SUN'S PROMISE TO GIVE UP ARMS

Volunteers Taxed with Joining in Plot to Seize Power and Surrender to North

Hongkong, Aug. 21.

In connexion with the recent importation to Canton by the Merchant Volunteer Corps of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which were seized by the authorities, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent a letter to the Volunteers promising delivery in accordance with the regulations for the acquisition of arms by volunteers, thus settling the question.

At the same time Dr. Sun Yat-sen states that a plot has recently been discovered in which the Volunteers and others are concerned, the object of which was the overthrow of the present authorities and surrender to the North. He accuses Mr. Chan Lim-pak, the compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, of being the ringleader. With the exception of the latter, the authorities, the letter declares, will overlook the past in the case of accomplices who are now repentant, but they are desirous of punishing those who still continue plotting.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen says that he is determined thoroughly to investigate the organization of the Volunteer Corps and to eliminate traitors, in order to enable the Volunteers and the authorities to co-operate for the welfare of Kuangtung.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Labourers' Volunteer Corps Organized

Peking, Aug. 18.

Telegrams from Canton report that the leaders of various labour bodies there have begun the organization of a Labourers' Volunteer Corps and are trying to get hold of part of the arms and ammunition brought by the Norwegian steamer Hav, which was seized by the Canton authorities. This movement seems to have been given a fillip by the Shameen strike and has also been helped, it is said, by growing feeling against the merchants over the arms question.

The Merchants' Protest to the Diplomatic Body

Among the matters which came before the Diplomatic Body when it met this morning under the presidency of the Japanese Minister (Mr. Yoshizawa) was the protest forwarded by the Merchant Volunteer Corps in Canton against the action of the local authorities there in forcibly detaining the steamer Hav, which was carrying arms and ammunition imported by the Corps. As the matter was reported to be in course of settlement locally the Diplomatic Body decided not to take any action in regard to it.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA

Contract with German Company for Erection of Seven Coastal Stations

Peking, Aug. 18.

A contract is being negotiated between the Chinese Naval authorities and the Telefunken Company for the German Company to supply and erect seven wireless stations along the coast of China. The stations are to have a range of 2,000 miles and will be used for communicating with ships at sea. The wireless station at Pratas Island is not included in this scheme, but was negotiated as a separate contract at an earlier date. It will be remembered that the Hongkong Government expressed a wish for the Pratas Island Station to be erected in order that Hongkong and the mainland should receive timely warning of typhoons and their course.

Meanwhile the contract whereby the Telefunken Company undertook to replace the old stations, with a range of 3,000 miles, at the Temple of Heaven, Peking, Wuchang and Foochow with modern stations on the Telefunken new system has not been carried out beyond delivery of the stations at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin. It is understood that delivery of these stations and erection at the points named merely awaits payment on the part of the Chinese Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS' COMING EXPEDITION TO MONGOLIA

The Search for Mankind's Birthplace

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 15.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews is going to Urga next week to arrange for his next expedition into Mongolia. When he comes back he will begin the task of assembling the loads of equipment that are now on the way to China. Already about 40 crates have arrived, and the cars and trucks are due in a few weeks time. The other members of the Third Asiatic expedition, 14 foreigners in all, as compared with the eight who formed the foreign personnel last year, will follow in due course.

The organization of the new expedition is an affair of no mean proportions. It is impossible to give an account of the multitudinous details that have to be attended to, but just to afford an idea of the nature of the undertaking, it might be mentioned that Mr. Andrews has to arrange for a caravan of 200 camels, he has to equip the expedition with 4,000 gallons of petrol, 100 gallons of oil and two tons of flour. He has to provide food of all kinds, except meat, for 40 people who will be away from all contact with their fellows for many months.

The caravan will be started on its way to Mongolia sometime in November or December. By starting at this time of the year, it will have the best chance of missing the blinding snowstorms that beat across the Gobi desert in the winter months. On April 15 next year the members of the expedition will set off, travelling in motor-cars, and the entire party will assemble in the heart of Mongolia at a point toward the eastern end of the Altai range of mountains, where the expedition finished its work last year. It is expected that the cars, which are specially designed for this difficult trip, will reach the rendezvous almost at the same time as the caravan, which has of necessity to follow a circuitous route.

The expedition will then divide into four divisions, working west and south of the Altai. Each division will be entirely self-contained, and with the addition of new scientific groups, it is hoped in this way to do more comprehensive work than was done last year. An innovation of first-rate interest is the inclusion of a mapping division. When the party returns, the chief cartographer will probably be in a position to supply the world with a new and accurate map of large areas of unknown Mongolia. On the last expedition existing maps were found to be sometimes 150 miles in error in their latitudinal and longitudinal terminations.

The Cradle of Man.

In the course of a chat with Mr. Andrews, I was given a survey of the aspirations of the new expedition. These are well-known by this time in outline, but in view of the importance of the expedition may be interesting in detail.

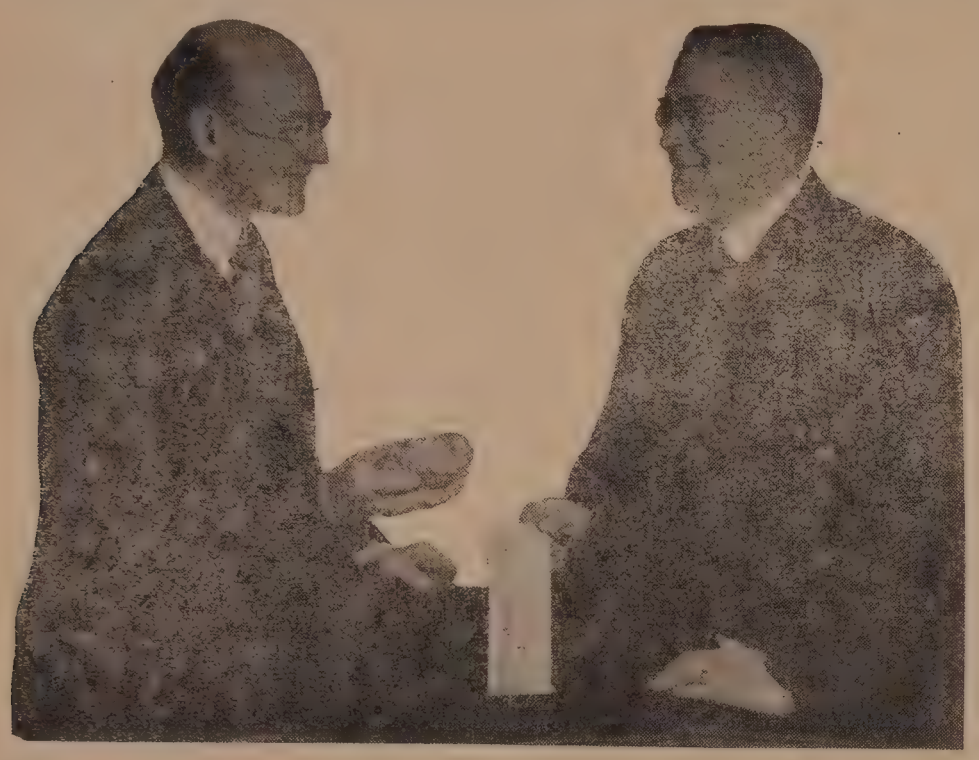
"We are going to work on human evolution," said Mr. Andrews. "In the past we have tried to test the theory that Central Asia is the point of origin of a great deal of the animal and reptile life of the world. But for 25 years it has been said that this region is also the birthplace of man. We have found that Mongolia and the Central Asian plateau constitute the palæontological Garden of Eden. Why should it not prove to be the place where man originated? The new expedition will work on rocks of a later period than those which were worked on last year. Those rocks, which yielded among other things the eggs of the dinosaur, are of course too old to contain any evidences of man. This time we shall concentrate on the younger rocks.

Mr. Andrews agreed that the task was like looking for a needle in a haystack; but, he said, "All the evidence points more and more strongly to the Central Asian plateau as the birthplace of man, and this time we are bringing together all branches of science to assist us in bearing on this one problem. We hope—only hope, mark you—that we shall secure some evidence at any rate to shed light on the problem of human evolution. In any case, we are bound to return with many interesting specimens. The country where we shall work is the birthplace of so many different groups of animals that it is inevitable that we shall unearth some things of the utmost interest.

The Dinosaur Eggs.

I questioned Mr. Andrews on his discoveries last year, particularly on the eggs of the dinosaur. It was then that he showed me the original of the accompanying sketch which he had just received from the American Museum of Natural History. Ever since he arrived in New York with a huge block of red sandstone which was supposed to contain only three dinosaur eggs, the Museum's experts have been at work on it, endeavouring to expose the eggs embedded in the stone without damaging the eggs. As a result of this extraordinarily delicate task, no fewer than 13 eggs have been revealed, bringing the number found by the expedition up to 25. All the eggs were found at the eastern end of the Altai range, where the expedition intends to take up its work again.

"In view of the world-wide interest that has been taken in these eggs, and the misapprehension that has been caused in some quarters, I would like you to make clear that only one egg was sold," said Mr. Andrews. "I only put one up for auction. I did so to arouse some publicity for the next expedition, for which I had to raise a quarter of a million dollars, I had bids from all parts of the world, and eventually disposed of it to Colonel Austin Colgate for Gold $5,000."



THE LEADER OF THE EXPEDITION, MR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, SELLING A DINOSAUR EGG FOR GOLD $5,000 TO COLONEL AUSTIN COLGATE, WHO WAS THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER.

THE NEST OF DINOSAUR EGGS FOUND BY MR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, AND TAKEN TO THE NEW YORK MUSEUM BY HIM LAST YEAR. THE MUSEUM AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE STONE EVER SINCE AND HAVE SUCCEEDED IN EXPOSING 13 OF THE EGGS.

HUGE TRANSACTION IN HOTEL SHARES

Hongkong, Aug. 19.

A record transaction was carried out on the Stock Exchange to-day when Messrs. Fred Kew & Co. sold and Messrs. Ellis & Co. bought a single line of 100,000 shares of Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels at $25 for December delivery.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

*** The announcement of this transaction was received in Shanghai on Wednesday with general surprise, and in the absence of details, speculation is rife as to its significance. It is believed that the purchase was made on behalf of a syndicate, but whether Chinese or foreign cannot be stated at the moment. The price paid represents a very considerable advance on the last quotation, which was $19.50, whilst yesterday only $19 was offered in Shanghai.—Ed.

COMPLETE DEADLOCK OVER SAGHALIEN

Negotiations Again Blocked: No Progress Regarding North Saghalien

Peking, Aug. 12.

Although it was emphasized that the talk of a deadlock is premature, it was admitted, in response to inquiries at the Japanese Legation to-day, that on the main questions arising out of the negotiations with the Soviet Representative in regard to North Saghalien the respective views of Japan and the Soviet Government are as widely divergent as they were months ago. Beyond crystalizing the Japanese attitude, small progress towards settlement seems to have been achieved, up to the present, by the Japanese Minister's visit to Tokyo. Since his return, Mr. Yoshizawa has had six meetings with Mr. Karakhan, the last of which took place on August 9. At the first of these conferences, Mr. Yoshizawa outlined the stand taken by the new Japanese Government and the other five occasions were devoted to an expression of views in reply by the Soviet Ambassador.

The Japanese claim that they have said their final word and that there is no question of getting further instructions from Tokyo, as the instructions already given are sufficiently definite. On the whole, unless there is some early and important modification of the Soviet Government's attitude, it looks as though the Japanese troops in North Saghalien may quite likely be there another winter.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Japan Adamant Against Any Compromise; Concessions a Preliminary to withdrawal

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking Aug. 15.

If an agreement is not reached by Mr. Yoshizawa and Mr. Karakhan by the end of this month, there is no likelihood of Japanese troops being withdrawn from northern Saghalien this year. Add to this that there has not been the slightest progress in the negotiations since Mr. Yoshizawa returned from Tokyo with revised instructions and that both parties are deadlocked on the subject of concessions, and one has a pessimistic view of the outcome of the present conversations.

According to the Japanese authorities, the views of the two conferees are flatly contradictory. Mr. Yoshizawa and Mr. Karakhan have had several meetings but they have done nothing but present their cases. There has been no argument and no effort at compromise, The last interview occurred a week ago, and the Japanese do not know when Mr. Karakhan will attempt to enter into conversations again. His case rests on recognition and the withdrawal of troops from northern Saghalien as a preliminary to any discussion on concessions.

Even if Japan were willing to adopt this course (which she is not), it will soon be too late to enforce such an undertaking. It is pointed out that the northern part of the island is ice-bound by the end of October, and remains in that condition until well into the new year. To withdraw their troops before the ice comes, the Japanese require an understanding by the first of next month.

No Compromise.

Present prospects do not indicate any such speedy completion of the discussions, if one can so describe the present one-sided interviews. For one thing, the Japanese are not willing to accept Mr. Karakhan's proposition that the occupation force should be evacuated before a definitive agreement is signed respecting concessions. On all other matters, debts and the like, Japan is prepared to follow Great Britain's example and leave them to a formal conference; but on the question of Saghalien, Mr. Yoshizawa's instructions are that he must insist on details being settled before Japanese troops are withdrawn. The Japanese Minister is armed with explicit instructions on this point, and he cannot deviate from them in any compromising effort.

The opinion of the new Japanese Cabinet, it is understood, is united on the subject of the necessity of concessions before recognition can be accorded. Mr. Yoshizawa has advanced certain suggestions that are a "sort of compromise" on the Kiyoura Cbainet's proposals; but as they merely affect the term of concessions, they are really apart from the main issue. And because of this they have not yet been discussed.

The next move lies with Mr. Karakhan. Seeing that a week has passed since the last interview, he does not seem to be in any hurry to adjust the conflicting opinions of the two parties. Some time ago he said that Japan would not get any concessions as a right or a reparation; the recent agreement in London would seem to strengthen that uncompromising stand.

Long Conference But No Result

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 18.

Although the Russo-Japanese negotiations were resumed to-day, at the instance of Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, ruptures are expected. The Russian Embassy (?) officials freely predict a breakdown of the negotiations as a result of to-day's meeting.

One official said: "There has been no change in Japan's attitude. Only a Central African State, with no such power as Russia, could accept their demands."

Questioned on the subject of Mr. Yoshizawa's instructions, received personally from Tokyo, the Soviet representatives said that they are not a compromise on the attitude of the Kiyoura Cabinet, as generally supposed and as the Japanese Legation allows it to be understood, but, on the contrary, are more drastic in scope.

Last week Mr. Yoshizawa asked Tokyo if his instructions might be modified, but the reply, it is understood from the same source, was to the effect that no concession on Japan's original stand can be entertained.

That is the reply Mr. Yoshizawa is submitting to Mr. Karakhan today. The conversations are expected to last until late in the evening.

Aug. 19.

No progress was made as the result of last night's meeting between Mr. Yoshizawa and M. Karakhan. Although the conference lasted about five hours, I understand the main issue was scarcely mentioned, Mr. Yoshizawa concentrating on the question of compensation for Japan's improvements in northern Saghalien in the event of Japanese withdrawal from the territory. At present this would seem like putting the cart before the hourse, as no detail in connexion with the withdrawal of Japan from Saghalien has been decided upon, according to information from Japanese and Soviet sources.

A meeting is to be held tomorrow, but the opinion still prevails that a breakdown is imminent.

SPECULATION IN SHARES

Forward Dealings Restricted in Hongkong

Hongkong, Aug. 20.

With the object of checking overspeculation, the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange has decided to restrict forward dealings to those not exceeding three months ahead, the decision to become effective in November.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FILIPINO LEPERS' PLEA FOR FREEDOM

Manila, Aug. 16.

More than 100 women relatives of the lepers of the Culion Colony broke into the House of Representatives this morning and presented a petition for freeing the lepers from Culion or for at least improving their lot. The House suspended the session. The Speaker, Mr. Roxas, promised his good offices to grant the demands.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SHAMEEN STRIKE AT AN END

Police Permitted to Resign: Hidden Influences in the Fight

Shameen, Aug. 14.

The strike has been resumed owing to misconception over the reinstatement of the police. The situation is more serious than was anticipated.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Aug. 15.

Publicity was given in Canton to the Gentlemen's Agreement referred to in the statement issued by the British and French Consuls-General in view of an accusation voiced by the "Canton Gazette" that the police had been deliberately deceived.

It was agreed that the Councils should accept the resignation of the police and grant each a gratuity based on the length of service, subject to re-employment of such of the men as the Councils may select for police or other service. The strikers accepted the offer of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose good offices were solicited, to incorporate the men not so re-employed into the Chinese police force.

It is not known by whose action the arrangements so carefully concluded between the Consuls-General, the Canton authorities and the strike leaders have been temporarily upset. The fact remains that the leaders agreed to terms which include removal of prevention of return of workers and that that prevention has not been removed.

The Councils have warned the workers that after four o'clock this afternoon their places are liable to be filled permanently. It is hoped that what appeared to be a breach of faith in reality has been a mistake which can be satisfactorily rectified.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Aug. 19.

A wireless message from the Senior Naval Officer at Canton states that the Shameen strike has ended and that the men will return to work this afternoon.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Aug. 19.

An official telegram from Canton says that, as a result of a general agreement between all the parties concerned, the Shameen strikers will resume work to-day. The Chinese police will send in their resignations through their representative.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Earlier Incidents

Note:—Although the following correspondence from a Canton Chinese correspondent is somewhat belated (owing to postal delays in south China), we issue it as it throws some further light on the Shameen and Canton labour situation.—Reuter.

Canton, Aug. 10.

Students in Canton are unable to assist the committee in charge of the Shameen strike *en masse* in the work of agitating for a complete "boycott" against the foreign concession, as all the schools are now closed for the summer holidays and will not be opened until early in September. However, the Young People's Division of the Kuomintang Political Party, a large part of which is composed of students, has informally assured the committee in charge of the strike of its support.

The strike and "boycott" are not so much anti-foreign as anti-British and anti-French. The offer of several students in Canton from the French Sacred Heart College and the British Holy Trinity College to assist the proposed "boycott" movement, and the hesitation of the boys from the Canton Christian College and other American dominated missionary institutions to participate in the agitation, bear this out.

Soviet and German Influence

Persons closely connected with the present anti-British and anti-French movement in Shameen and outside Shameen are responsible for the information that the Canton Government in its indirect encouragement of the Shameen merchants has been duped by the advice of the several Russian and German advisers under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Germans are now excluded from Shameen, and their business establishments are now confined to the large office buildings along the Bund. The Russians used to have a consulate building in Shameen, and the failure to find a responsible Russian representative in Canton a few years ago has resulted in its having gone to some other property owners. The Germans and Russians mostly live in Tungshan these days. For a time the Shameen strike was to have extended to Tungshan. It is said that the presence there of the Germans and Russians prevented that.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Former Settlement Re-affirmed: Dr. Sun's Assistance

Shameens, Aug. 19.

The Shameen authorities have consented to publication of the following:—

"The strikers promise to return at four o'clock this afternoon. The former settlement has been re-affirmed. Pickets will be removed."

It is understood that Dr. Sun Yat-sen persuaded the recalcitrant faction of his own party to accept the "Gentlemen's Agreement" as meaning non-reinstatement of the police.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Strikers Resuming Work

Shameen, Aug. 20.

Practically all the strikers have returned.

Hongkong, Aug. 21.

For the first time since the strike, British river steamers yesterday night loaded full cargoes for Canton. Silk and other valuable produce from Canton is being shipped to Hongkong.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

OPIUM SMUGGLING EVIL IN SHANSI

Why Not Deport Principals to Opium Provinces?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Sha., Aug. 14.

Foreign residents in this province cannot but cordialy endorse the letter you recently published addressed by Governor Yen to the International Anti-Opium Association. There is no doubt about this Governor's good intentions and vigorous attempts to fight the narcotic evils in this province. Plenty of Officials, too, are successfully following his lead. The difficulty, however, in bringing about anything like total suppression lies, as the Governor himself points out, in the facility with which smuggling is carried on from the neighbouring provinces.

The general opinion is that the surreptitious use of nardics drugs is on the increase and that the number of registered drug addicts in each village rarely covers all who have fallen victims to the habit. In this connexion the Governor has impressed upon his officials the importance of moral suasion and sympathetic treatment of habitual drug takers.

If only the Governor could order the transportation to opium provinces of the rich opium smokers who being treated leniently by the authorities not only break the law but encourage others to do so Some measure of this kind is needed for smuggling is undobutedly becoming more prevalent.

Russian Hawkers.

Russians are to be met in every city new, laboriously hawking rugs and piece goods at prices which are not acceptable.

Many speak no language but their own, and communication with them is difficult. They seem to carry no personal luggage and live entirely in Chinese fashion. If those who supply them with goods would give them credentials in English and Chinese explaining their presence in such numbers in the interior and informing those interested if these men are seeking employment, working on their own account, or under a charitable organization, some such plan might lead either to better business opportunities or to some amelioration of the wretched conditions under which these poor fellows seem to travel.

It is announced that the new commander of the 15th U. S. Infantry at Tientsin will be Lt.-Col. George C. Marshall, who served as operations officer in France, and later on Gen. Pershing's personal staff. Col. Marshall is now on his way to Tientsin by way of San Francisco and Manila.

GAMING AT TSINGTAO

Casino Club Attracting Scores of Visitors: Only the Wretched Are Wise

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, Aug. 13.

Three houndred-dollars on the first night, eight-hundred on the second, and one-hundred and 60 on the third, on a capital of $50. That is what a (Tientsin) visitor made at the Casino Club which operates under government licence.

There having been rumours that all was not above board, I visited the resort the other might. Sitting on one side of a long table were two prominent Shanghai business men, a Tientsin magnate, wealthy Russian from Harbin and his wife, an American lady, two Japanese and another Russian. At one end of the table was the dealer and at his right the croupier. The game was roulette—not the wheel, but what is popular amongst Mexicans, card roulette.

I went with a determination to watch, just to watch—but before I went home I had "dropped" a hundred. "Come again the next opportunity you have," they invited me. One heavy loser looked very melancholy. The Japanese were $400 down between them; the Shanghai business men, having just started, were about even; the Harbin Russian was making a couple of hundred, but, on the other hand, his wife was about that much to the bad; the American lady was losing five dollars at a time up to the moment I left, but she was the most cheerful of the whole lot; but the man from Tientsin lost not even once. He would put down forty chips at a time, spreading them over on every other card, and never overlooking the joker and double joker. When I went into the Casino he was two hundred to the good. When I left, and he left with me, he was $800 to the good. The previous night he had won $300 and the night after I was here, he took in another $160. He missed one night and went again the next and made another couple of hundred.

This man's luck is phemomenal—or perhaps he has a "system." I am told the Casino people feel a bit nervous each time he comes in. But, of course, he is not the only winner. There are others who, to quote a popular Americanism, "have more luck than brains."

Refreshments Gratis.

Like all other such institutions, the Casino furnishes you with free drinks and smokes. I have heard of a man who goes there every night with just five dollars. If he loses, he would drink that much worth of whiskey and soda. If he wins—well, you can picture the whole thing for yourself.

The club takes chits. One man went in, signed a chit for half a stack (five dollars) and walked off with a hundred! Another went there, gave a cheque for a thousand, and took all the equivalent in five-dollar chips. He was at one time two-thousand to the good and should have gone home. But he remained just too long to lose everything. When the Casino sent the cheque round for collection, it was returned "insufficient funds." He had just $13 to his credit.

There are people here who consider that the Government should not have issued the permit. The whole point, however, is this. Will others apply for similar permits? Will this beautiful Tsingtao, already boasting of an excellent Race Club, be turned into a miniature Monute Carlo?

ANOTHER WARSHIP BOUGHT OVER?

Japanese Report of Flight of Cruiser Haichow from Shanghai

Peking, Aug. 15.

The Cabinet this morning discussed a Japanese press report to the effect that the cruiser, Haichow, had suddenly left Admiral Lien Chien-chang's squadron at Shanghai and that its whereabouts is not known. As the Government had not received a report in that connexion, the Cabinet resolved to telegraph to Admiral Tu Shih-kuei and Marshal Chi Hsueh-yuan asking for information.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

KULING ANNUAL LANDRENTERS' MEETING

Much Talk but Little Business Done: Water Supply Scheme Again Shelved: First Woman Councillor Elected

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kuling, Aug. 9.

The Kuling Annual Landrenters' Meeting was held on the morning and afternoon of Friday, and concluded this morning. On Friday morning, several important resolutions were passed. On Friday afternoon, the greater part of them were rescinded. On Saturday morning the remainder were rescinded. Total business done:—nil. Nevertheless, several important subjects were thoroughly discussed, and looked at from different points of view; and no doubt the time was well spent and the opinions given voice to will help to mould and guide future policy.

On Friday morning the most important question discussed was water-supply. With the advice and energetic assistance of Dr. Atwater, a scheme has been prepared by the Council for constructing a system of water-tanks throughout the two valleys, so that each bungalow may be readily supplied with good water by means of pipes. The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be $30,000. It is calculated that the supply would be sufficient to provide 20 gallons of water per head daily for each resident on the Estate during the whole summer.

Owing partly to the fortunate sale of the telephone system, and partly also to the increase of taxes for 1924, the finances of the Estate are in a much more flourishing condition than they have been for years. Nevertheless, the taxes will have to be increased still further in order to finance such a costly scheme as this, and there were not a few who raised the cry of "frantic finances" against the proposal of the Council. The benefits of the new system will be unequal. Those who do not happen to have bungalows situated near a spring, or who have to rely upon a more or less polluted stream for their water-supply, would no doubt welcome it, and be prepared to stand the racket. But many lots in the valley already posses very pure springs, and some of the residents have been to no small expense to laying pipes by which they may tap the best sources. To the two latter classes, the idea of launching upon a very large and to them unnecessary expense, was by no means welcome.

On Friday morning, the scheme was passed. On Friday afternoon, it was resolved that it should be carried out in the first place only in the West Valley, where good water is not so easily obtainable as in the Old Valley. On Saturday morning, it was decided that the whole proposition should be laid on the table and postponed for at least another year.

New Taxation Popular.

The new system of taxation met with very little real objection. The main criticism raised was that while the land on all the lots has been valued according to its intrinsic character, no account has been taken of proximity. But no satisfactory criterion of value on the ground of proximity was put forward. People who are fond of going to conventions and other religious services, no doubt value proximity to the Kuling Church. Those who are engaged in business, will consider it an advantage to be near the shops. But in both these cases, there are those who will set greater store on a plot which is far removed from both the sounds of praise and from the bustle of commerce. Consequently no criterion of proximity will be acknowledged as fair all round. On the other hand, a plot which contains a limpid spring of water, is obviously more valuable than one which is near a barren hill-top; and ground which is full of good building stone is worth more than soft soil. So it is probably that Mr. Berkin's assessment will stand, as the fairest that could be made. Mr. Berkin was accorded the thanks of the community for the hard and exacting work which he has done during the winter in surveying the Estate and an honorarium of $2,000 was voted to him in acknowledgement of the services which he has rendered.

Some remarks were made about the traffic department, for which Mr. Cuff is responsible—about the increasing obstreperousness of the coolies, which seems to become worse every year. Mr. Cuff has an arduous and difficult task, and it is probable that there is no other man upon the Hill who could tackle it as he has done year by year. Yet there is no doubt that things are getting worse, and the demands of the coolies for wine money, their rowdiness and inclination to quarrel, are getting more claimant. Perhaps the only possible solution lies in the motor-road, which it is hoped will be completed by the end of next summer.

The "Kuling Bulletin."

Attention was also drawn to the bad taste which has been shown in the "Kuling Bulletin" by the flaunting therein of scripture texts, also by several articles which deal at large with the subject of hell-fire and how to escape it. Such articles are no doubt well meant, and their author is quite in earnest in his desire to strike into unrepentant sinners a terror of future torment. But it does not please the Kuling community to be called—even in scriptural language—an "adulterous generation." Nor does it please the reverent-minded to see texts with a sacred association printed at the bottom of a page of doggerel or wedged in between advertisements for soap and lime juice. In answer to the complaint, it was pointed out by the Chairman of the Council that no formal complaint had been made to the Kuling Council about this matter; but if such complaint were made, it would probably be dealt with.

During the Saturday morning session, a proposal made by the Rev. J. S. Helps, the secretary of the Landrenters' Meeting was passed, to the effect that an order and form of business shall be drawn up and printed, for use in future at this annual meeting. It is hoped that by this means, subjects of discussion will be brought up in a logical order, and much inclement talk and dragging-in of side-issues may be avoided.

First Lady Councillor.

The four members of the Kuling Council whose term of service expires this year are: the Rev. S. H. Littell, Chairman of the Council, Mr. J. Berkin, the Rev. E. C. Cooper and Dr. Garrett. The former three were re-elected to a further term of service. The latter being at home on furlough, Miss Tilley, the headmistress of Redcroft School, was elected to fill the vacancy. Miss Tilley is the first lady ever elected to a seat upon the Council, and her election was received with acclamation.

The Kuling census this year shows the following results:—

	Adults,	Under 7 yrs.	7-16 yrs.	Over 16.	Gone.	Expected	Total
Americans	706	246	142	16	97	79	1284
British	634	175	120	3	124	109	1165
Germans	69	47	25	5	28	20	194
Swedish	89	28	26	5	3	1	152
Japanese	38	16	15	1	16	—	86
French	26	21	1	—	3	1	52
Russians	22	4	4	1	4	3	38
Wanish	11	10	9	—	—	—	30
Finnish	19	8	1	—	—	—	28
Norwegians	8	3	1	—	—	3	15
Dutch	5	5			1		11
Swiss	5		1			2	8
Portuguese	3						3
Greeks	3						3
Italians	3						3
Belgians	3						3
Jews	2						2
Esthonians	1						1
Hungarians	1						1
Koreans	1						1
Totals	1964	563	345	26	276	218	3077

YOKOHAMA STILL A RUINED CITY

Reconstruction Delayed: The Prior Claims of the Capital City

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

Yokohama has adopted for its slogan: "Bring Yokohama Back," and both foreigners and Japanese are co-operating heartily to this desired end.

The rehabilitation of the port city has been taken in hand rather apathetically by the central authorities, though the local officials have worked indefatigably to put the city back on its feet. However, whether in weal or in woe, Tokyo has always been the pet child, so that, while the capital has made gratifying progress, the port city has been neglected in veritable step-motherly fashion. Even places like Kamakura and Odawara have had proportionately more spent on them. Yokohama, especially the foreign portion of Yokohama—or what was once the foreign portion—is the Cinderella of the household. It is only to be hoped that this Cinderella of Japan's stricken cities will outshine her sisters in time, as did the Cinderella of the fairy tale.

The former settlement of Yokohama, the hub of business and the pride of the city a brief 12-months, ago, still remains a wilderness of burnt-out buildings. The plain and simple fact is that there is no money available. What has been got from foreign lands and from local sources, after relieving the immediate distress of the people, has gone principally to the embellishment and reconstruction of Tokyo, for is not Tokyo the capital? And is not Tokyo the city where lives the Imperial Family "whose throne is co-eval with Heaven and Earth?" Hence the return of Yokohama to convalescence is slow and painful, but the efforts being made are gallant and inspiring.

Lack of Hotels.

The lack of suitable accommodation is among the big problems that confront recovering Yokohama today. Ships come here with former residents who have been in other-lands since the earthquake and who desire to take up the threads of life in the old city once again; they look the place over and, simply because of the lack of living accommodation, decide to move over to Kobe instead.

Fully awake to the necessity of inducing foreigners to recommence trade in Yokohama, the authorities are devising all manner of measures to coax them to return to their former abode. The city magnates have decided to erect dwellings for such as return, renting these at a nominal price; while the Raw Silk Association of Yokohama, realizing that the prosperity of the port depends to a great extent on getting back the raw silk trade, around which has really clustered the other activities of the port, is also erecting dwellings for silk men. Kobe, however, is determined not to relenquish trade it secured after the quake, and, as former Yokohama foreign firms have taken fairly firm root there, Yokohama's inducements will have to be more substantial and profitable.

The only hotels in Yokohama today worth mentioning consist of the Tent Hotel, which, as its name implies, is a collection of tents; and the Club Hotel, a two-story, wooden structure, run in foreign style, under Japanese management. Other hotels, like the Bluff Hotel and the Cherry Mount Hotel, are erecting new structures, proof that Yokohama expects its former foreign dwellers to return.

The Tent Hotel which has been the only place for foreigners to live in for many months following the earthquake disaster is now taking down the tents and putting up a semi-permanent, wooden structure.

Foreigners in the port city are enthusiastic and optimistic when they talk of Yokohama's prospects of returning to normal. The American consulate general to-day is a knot of little wooden buildings and tents; so is the British consulate-general and the office and residence of the French consul-general now familiarly known as French House. Masses of flowers, blooming goregeously, almost enshroud these in gorgeous bloom, speaking volumes for the fertility of the soil around the diminutive structures erected on the sites of the former imposing buildings. The consulates of the other Powers are, for the most part, wooden shanties, some of them hardly bigger than a garage.

Land for Warehouses.

If one except the war boom period and the period immediately following the earthquake disaster, there are more vessels calling at Yokohama now than at any previous time in the port's history. Arrangements at the port, despite broken piers and other obstructions, are beyond censure, and shippers have nothing but praise for the strides that have been made despite what some regarded as insurmountable obstacles, the greatest of these being Tokyo red-tapeism.

The destruction of lighters, all of which were reduced to ashes when the tanks of the Standard Oil Co. and the Rising Sun Petroleum Co. burst and the oil flowed seawards setting the harbour afire, was one of the biggest difficulties business men had to cope with. The number of lighters now is on a par with the number before the quake, and most of these are roomier and better constructed..

Several acres of land are being reclaimed along the water front, opposite the bund, the débris being used for filling in. It is proposed to erect several warehouses on this of land, and the municipality is leasing sections for short periods, not to exceed five years. The warehouses must be of a semi-temporary character. At the end of five years, the warehouses are to be pulled down and this tract of ground converted into a large park with a marine museum, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, cricket pitches and swimming pools.

Better Streets.

The streets of Yokohama are in a horrible condition. A start in road making cannot yet be made; this will occupy some time yet as the plans call for wider thoroughfares which will necessitate encroaching on private property. At present the streets of Yokohama are dangerous to negotiate in a vehicle; when one walks in the dry season, one sinks ankle-deep in soft, reddish-brown dust; when the weather is wet one slop-slops in a morass of several inches of oozy mud. The proposed new streets are to intersect the city at right angles and are to be from 60 to 90 feet in length.

FUKIEN TROOPS ACROSS CHEKIANG BORDER

News Received in Hangchow with Indifference

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Aug. 11.

The troops from Fukien have crossed the border and are now stationed at Chuchow, but the fact is not regarded here as of any importance. At any rate the man in the street hardly knows about it.

The draught still continues, but refreshing showers fell yesterday and revived the farmer's hopes. In time of draught the sluices of the West Lake are opened for the benefit of the farmers in the Hai-ning district. This has not been done so far. Canals are nearly dry and tansportation is greatly interrupted.

Five-hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed for the Waterworks scheme and the directors have been asked a hurry up and get the water running in good time for the great Exhibition, the site of which will be in the old Hang-fu Yamen, now the Military Club grounds.

PANCHAN LAMA'S VISIT TO PEKING

Peking, Aug. 16.

Two high officials of the Panchan Lama's suite arived in Peking yesterday evening after calling on Marshal Wu Pei-fu at Loyang, where they were well received. The Government has made elaborate arrangements for their accommodation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FALLACY OF CHINESE "LAW"

Very Fine in Theory but as Barbaric as Ever in Practice

By Our Mienchow Correspondent.

In its May number the "Contemporary Review" has an interesting review entitled "Law in China." The writer begins by remarking "the unstable social and political conditions (in China) have been much emphasized in the West during the past year. It is therefore proper that the evidence which points in the direction of better and more stable conditions should also be emphasized. It is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in history for a dominant system of law to be growing up in the midst of a very disordered society." The writer is reviewing a book translated into English by Dr. F. T. Cheng, entitled "The Chinese Supreme Court Decisions." Apart from its special interest to lawyers the book would have an interest to the plain man who knows anything of present day China as indicating that even at this time when there would seem to be very little law in China there are yet those who are working at the codification of law.

There may be attempts at codifying her laws by China, but when it comes to the application of them the hugeness of the country is a great drawback, but of the need of a law, just in content and powerful in application, the following incident is one of many proofs. It arises out of the murder of the two missionaries Messrs. Watt and Whiteside.

Attack on Foreigners.

Of the various persons charged with this crime in the Mowchow district last year three were brought to Chêngtu for trial in January last. Chang Ying-kao was proved to be implicated and therefore sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Lin Shao-ting got 18 months for sharing in the loot. The case of the third man Yang Hsuan-hsiao is different. He was never arrested, and never charged. He was always referred to as "one who ought to be examined." At the trial it transpired that he had been at the gang's headquarters by accident on the day of the murder, over a land deal. When he knew that they were planning to attack the foreigners he went out of his way to warn them. When he heard that they had been killed he called out the "watch" and with the militia arrested Chang and started the authorities on a movement to get all the others. The court therefore acquitted him. This trial was held on January 10 and 17 and then adjourned sine die in the hope of getting more evidence, and more of the guilty parties. In February the city changed hands and the magistrate who had tried the case was driven out. Before he left he issued his judgment which was communicated to H. M. Consulate on March 1.

Innocent Third Accused

Now it would have been thought that this third man, Yang, having been acquitted would then be set free; but what are the facts? On June 20 more than five months after the acquital, the Chinese authorities informed the Vice-Consul, who had sat as assessor in the case, that the prisoners were seriously ill. He therefore with the Consulate Medical officer went to see them in gaol. To his surprise he found not only the two convicted prisoners, but also Yang Hsuan-hsiao still in prison. As the result of his representations Yang was released; but so far from giving him any compensation for this wrongful imprisonment, he was told that if he wanted money to take him home he had better go and see the British Consul who had got him out! He was found to be so ill that he had to be sent to hospital. Such are the extraordinary features and ramifications of Chinese justice.

I cannot do better than quote verbatim the last paragraph of the "memorandum" whence my information is taken.

Knew Something About the Case.

"The murder was committed in August; Chang was arrested a few days later, and on his evidence it was seen that Yang knew something about the case. He was invited to go to Mowchow in October and as he was in irons—chains on his ankles and handcuffs attached by an iron bar to an iron collar—at the time of the trial it may be assumed that he had worn them since he arrived at Mowchow. The handcuffs, etc., were removed in court (at the instance of the Assessor) but he was still wearing leg irons on June 20.

Ignorant of His Acquittal

It is clear that not only had he no share in the murder, but did all he could to prevent it and started proceedings for the punishment of the guilty: and yet he has had about nine months in irons and would have stayed there indefinitely, but for this chance visit of a foreign consular officer. He did not even know that he had been acquitted; and now that he has been released he has no redress or compensation for this wrongful imprisonment and is simply thrown out on the streets."

When one reflects on this incident: how difficult it has been for the Consulate to persuade the authorities to get a move on to find the guilty ones; and how severely they have dealt with the man who is proved to have aided the course of justice one finds it difficult to think clearly as to what really is the official Chinese attitude in the matter. This is Chinese law in its application.

PEITAIHO BATHING FATALITY

Shanghai Resident's Brave Attempt to Rescue a Drowning Chinese

From a Correspondent.

Peitaiho, Aug. 13.

Temple Bay was the scene of a bathing tragedy and a brave attempt at rescue this afternoon at about 4 o'clock. It was noticed that a Chinese was in difficulties some way from the beach. A crowd gathered but it was hard to know what to do. There was a fairly high sea running and a strong current going out from the shore. The drowning man was making a fight for it, but was being carried further out all the time. Mr. John Stewart, from Shanghai, who is staying at the Strand Hotel here, at once made for that part of the beach. Disregarding the advice of those on the beach who realized the difficulties, Mr. Stewart plunged into the water just as he was—in tennis flannels, not even removing his shoes. When he was part of the way out those watching with glasses saw the drowning man sink and he did not come to the surface again.

Mr. Stewart swam out for several hundreds of yards from the shore and then realizing that the man must have gone, he turned to swim back. After a hard fight with the waves and strong current, he at last got back. He said later that at one time he thought he would not be able do it.

In the meanwhile a fishing boat was hastily summoned and Mr. E. S. Little went out in it with a life-buoy. The waves were so strong that the small boat was tossed hither and thither and finally realizing it was hopeless, they gave up the search.

Mr. Stewart seems none the worse for his very plucky deed though he said he felt as if he had run 15 miles. All who watched were full of admiration for his great courage in attemting such a very difficult rescue, especially clad as he was.

The Chinese drowned was a servant in a foreign house in Temple Bay.

MR. SPARKS' ONE-MAN BOAT CRUISE

Boat Picked up but no Trace of Intrepid Sailor

Manila, Aug. 16.

The sailing boat Dauntless, from Honolulu, has been picked up off the Mindanao Coast. There is no trace of Mr. Ira Sparks, who sailed in the Dauntless from Hawaii to the Philippines and departed from there for Singapore on his way to Palestine. It is believed that he was drowned. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

FLOOD CASUALTIES IN SHANSI

Breaks Speedily Repaired in Model Province: Growth of Motor Transport

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taiku, Sha., Aug. 12.

As usual at the time of summer rains, local floods are doing considerable damage. The most serious thus far reported was in Shohksien in the north of the province. There an irrigation canal was swollen from rains in the hills, burst its banks and overflowed one village, more than 50 people losing their lives. In some other districts there have been destructive hail storms, the one that visited the vineyard district to the southwest of Taiyuanfu perhaps doing the greatest injury.

The control of irrigation ditches is easily the most prolific source of village quarrels and consequent lawsuits in this part of China. A few days ago in Kihsiensha two villages, Fankung and Tsotun, had a pitched battle at midnight. The Fankung village had begun to draw off the water from the irrigation ditch into their fields. They seem to have had a pretty clear claim to it. However, the Tsotun people disputed the claim and came out with a force of about 200 hundred men, each man carrying a lantern and a shovel or bludgeon. Though the Fankung villagers were outnumbered they resisted the attack valiantly and after about an hour's fighting beat off the invaders. Some 16 men from Tsotun were wounded, four of them so seriously that they are now in the mission hospital here. Two or three Fankung men also were wounded. An iron shovel in the hands of a strong man is a weapon not to be despised and the wonder is that the casualties were not heavier.

Motor Roads Kept Open.

The motor roads in central Shansi have suffered some damage from summer rains, but the breaks have been repaired promptly and on the whole the roads have been kept open surprisingly well. The latest improvement on these roads has been to put on motor lorries for carrying freight. A "fleet" of six of these passed through here the other day on the way to the southwest of the province.

One of the largest pieces of machinery ever brought to Shansi was a huge boiler for the provincial mint. (The term "mint" is a euphemism which students of the activities of Tuchuns will readily understand). This boiler required a month for transfer to the mint from the railway station, a distance of not over three miles, and had to be transported on tracks especially laid on the streets. The cost of transportation over these three miles is said to have been $700.

The Y. M. C. A.

There has recently been organized in Taiyuanfu a Young Men's Buddhist Association. The last three words of the name in Chinese are just the same as the Y.M.C.A. Buddhism is flourishing in the provincial capital at present.

The Cheng-Tai Railway has maintained its train services well through the summer. There have been slight delays in the arrival of trains due to flooding of the tracks, and a few temporary interruptions of the traffic. The most serious mishap of the summer was the caving in of a tunnel southeast of Chinghsing-hsien on the western border of Chihli province. Rains loosened the rocks in the roof of the tunnel at one entrance, and the cave-in was the result. This has now been cleared up and the traffic is moving as usual. The Cheng-Tai Railway has put on a new train between Taiyuanfu and Yützuhsien. It leaves Yützu in the morning for Taiyuan and returns in the afternoon. This is a great convenience for the people of the two cities.

The season is drawing to a close at Yütaoho, the beautiful summer resort near Fenchow, and many visitors have already left for their homes in Peking, Tientsin and other places in Shantung. In all about 100 guests have been in Yütaoho this summer, the greater number, of course, being residents of Shansi, but including a good number from outside provinces.

CHAOS ON TIBETAN BORDER

New Commissioner's Slender Hope of Restoring Order

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Sze., July 24.

A telegram arrived last night from Yang Sen appointing Sen Chao-luan as Commissioner of the Tibetan Marches. Sen has accepted the post very reluctantly.

At the present time the position of Chinese Border Commissioner is no sinecure. Money, and nothing but money will up hold China's noble prestige on the Tibetan frontier A certain amount of the Szechuan salt revenue is supposed to come to the border to feed, clothe and pay the Chinese army of occupation. At the present juncture the different military generals throughout the province are carefully and wisely helping themselves first, and what gets through to the needy Tibetan frontier is very little indeed. Chen Hong-fan sits tight at Wutongchiao; Yang Tsi-huei sits tight at Tungchuan; the lius *en famille* sit tight at Tsiliuching. The other unfortunate generals on the outside patiently and calmly wait till the cards are reshuffled. If fortune smiles on them they may find themselves a bit nearer the salt revenue than they were before.

Sen Chao-luan is prepared to take up the border commissionership only on condition that some of the salt revenue is released to carry on the border affairs, and also, that while acting as Border Commissioner he is allowed to reside at Yachow, eight days from the frontier, but in a better position to negotiate money. It remains to be seen what success will follow Sen Chao-luan. I have met him several times and he seems to be a man of some ability. That he is prepared to take over the seal of office; that those in authority are satisfied in handing it to him; that he is ready to leave the border and do all in his power to bring the frontier situation before those in authority in the Capital shows a man, at least willing to shoulder authority, and to take up a position which at the present moment is financially hopeless.

Sen Chao-luan is leaving Tachienlu to-day or to-morrow and is proceeding straight to Chêngtu. On his way there he will pass through the lines of General Lan and the Chinese forces opposing the border troops. He intends to use his good offices, to cause if possible, a cessation of hostilities. Marshal Wu Pei-fu is now asking several generals in Szechuan to use their influence with Liu I-chu, advising him to confine his sphere of operations to this side of the Ta-hsiang-ling. I hear that Gen. Lan has withdrawn his army to Chinchi and Yuinchin.

Southern Roads Commanded by N. Army.

Meantime the Third Szechuan army holds everything east of the Ta-hsiang-ling and the border troops everything west of the Feiyueh ling. Between those two high mountains lies a stretch of country, and what is more important, one of the great roads from Szechuan to Yunnan. For some reason or other, both Liu I-chu and Hsiang Keh-wu are very anxious to have possession of the roads leading from this province to Yunnan.

The Chienchang Valley, lying between the two passes is rich in mineral wealth, one of the greatest opium districts in west China, and able to export immense quantities of rice and oil to the Tibetan frontier. Should Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Yang Sen determine that this valley shall henceforth belong to the Tibetan Border Administration then automatically that administration becomes entirely independent of the Szechuan salt revenue. Should any power east of the Ta-hsiang-ling determine to crush the Border Administration then all she has to do is to annex the Chienchang valley. To administer the border affairs Sen Chao-luan must have the entire revenue of this province; to maintain the Third army Liu I-chu says he must have the Chienchang valley. Wu Pei-fu is now asking Tien Sung-yao and others to mediate between the border troops and the Third army.

Sen Chao-luan has now been here about one month. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the border conditions. He has interviewed every important military official in the two opposing forces. He realizes how hopeless it is to try to carry on the border administration without either the Chienchang valley or a regular donation from the Szechuan salt revenue. He understands Liu I-chu's difficulty in regard to the main road to Yunnan. He knows how difficult it will be to fill the position of a general like Chen Hsia-lin. He has seen the present chaotic condition of the Tibetan marches and if order is to come out of chaos, if what is lost in eastern Tibet is to be regained, if Chinese prestige is to be established again on the frontier, then it demands a wise, careful, brave, tactful ruler. Wisdom without money goes a very short distance in the land of Sinim.

SOOCHOW'S CRAZE FOR MODERN UGLINESS

Feverish Building Activity in Ancient Soo: Much Needed New Bridges

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, Ku., Aug. 18.

There is a greater air of prosperity about Soochow than at any time since the Revolution in 1911, and certainly more building in progress than during any summer in the past dozen years. Buildings are going up in every part of the city, and there is also a great deal of rebuilding. Accordingly land values are going up rapidly, and there are many lawsuits over land: people coming forward with the most shadowy claims to land. I learned last spring that there was more litigation over real estate than perhaps at any time since the days of the Taipings.

A new wooden ricsha bridge outside the Chin men is nearing completion. This will give a direct road from the eastern portion of the city to the railway station. Work has already started on the new bridge to connect the new Ping men with the station. This will be the most direct road to the railway for the main part of town. There is already heavy ricsha traffic through the new Chin men, in the western wall of the city.

The new reinforced concrete bridge in front of the Asiatic Petroleum Co's godowns is nearing completion. This is a link with the ricsha road running south from the Customs to the large camp, and then on to the "Precious Girdle Bridge" (the 53-arch bridge).

The new Japanese consulate in the Japanese concession is going up rapidly. The walls of the first floor are about complete.

PERILS OF A SZECHUAN SUMMER RESORT

Magistrate Concerned for Foreigners' Safety at Douglas Heights

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Douglas Heights, Sze., Aug. 6.

The Junghsien Magistrate informs us that at a nearby town two companies revolted, plundered the Registry and a large pawn shop, took rifles from a third company which beat a hasty retreat to one of the many fortified hill tops. The magistrate is much concerned over the safety of the foreigners at Douglas Heights and has sent upwards of 50 men to guard the main roads leading there.

A few days ago over 1,000 soldiers with heavy artillery passed south toward Sui Fu.

The foreign community of Tzeliutsing with the exception of Mr. Diedrichson, the Salt Commissioner, have gone to Douglas Heights, a summer resort some 50 miles to the northwest. Here are collected families from Junghsien, Jenshow, Luchow, Tsichow, Tzeliutsing and Chêngtu, about 15 families with perhaps 35 children. A third tennis court is under construction at this resort, the swimming pool is visited twice a day by young members of the community, and there is the usual number of picnics, committee meetings, discussions and sports.

CHINA CONSORTIUM CONTINUED

Internal Differences on Railway Finance: Separate Action Suggested

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, July 23.

There are developments in connexion with what is known as the China Consortium, and I take the following question and answer from Hansard, adding that the inquiry was by the desire of the Foreign Office postponed for one week, so that accurate information could be collected.

Mr. D. G. Somerville asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that a meeting of the representatives of the Consortium on China has been recently held in London; what proposals were put forward; what results were reached and what is the attitude of the British Government with respect to them.

Mr. Ponsonby; The meeting in question was a private one of the Advisory Council of the Consortium. I understand that the only business of importance before it was the question of the renewal of the Consortium Agreement of 1920 and that the Advisory Council decided to recommend renewal in perpetuity subject to the right of any group to withdraw at 12 months' notice. This recommendation which I have reason to believe will be approved by the Groups has the approval of His Majesty's Government.

Of course, an official answer of this kind does not really give much information, so I may point out that the reason why the representatives of the Consortium met in London was a specific suggestion of the British Group. It will be recollected that in May, 1922, the Committee of the Consortium came to the conclusion that the issue of loans for railway construction in China need not necessarily be dependent on loans of a purely financial character. Accordingly, the British Group seemed to have put forward a proposal to restore complete freedom of action to the different Groups in respect of lines already built and duly notified to the Consortium. In fact, the British Group proposed that Groups should no longer be under any compulsion to grant to the others any measure of participation in the financial operations and in the supply of material for which contracts would necessarily have to be placed for those lines. It would seem that under the British proposal each Group would be bound in respect of every railway transaction other than those reserved by Article 7 of the Convention of 1922 either to take up in its entirety its share of the enterprise or, if unable to do so, to abandon it entirely.

Alternatively, the British seem to have suggested that if agreement could not be reached on this matter the Chinese Government should be asked to state the conditions on which it would agree to negotiate with the Consortium regarding purely railway affairs.

The public announcements only say that the Consortium has been renewed as above stated. They do not indicate what has happened to the proposal of the British Group, although I should imagine it has been lost, because the French were undoubtedly bitterly hostile to it.

French Lending Powers.

The time has, indeed, arrived to ask whether France is any use whatever to the Consortium. France cannot in any case lend money, except to small Powers like Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia in return for trade advantages. I do not think it could lend any to China, and if its bankers shouldered a portion of any Chinese loan France would herself have to borrow the money from some other country and then re-lend it. As it is, France, as is well known, cannot pay her war debt interest and for some years to come must inevitably cease to be an international lender. Under these circumstances her utility to the Consortium is very small indeed, and it probably would be better for her to withdraw though, of course, this might entail the break-up of the Consortium itself. France's only chance of securing her position is to try to persuade America that the proposal of the British Group would mean the re-establishment of "spheres of influence," and this is, of course, a potent bogey.

At all events, matters are not very happy inside the Consortium, and I do not think its life will be a very long one.

MYSTERIOUS CATTLE DISEASE IN ANHUI

Goods Destroyed by Farmers to Drain Fields

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Pochow, An., Aug. 12.

The robber situation seems to be far less serious than a year ago. There has been no rush of people in from the country.

The rains stopped all motor trafic for about a month and our mails have been very irregular. The motors are starting again, but roads are considerably damaged. I hear that the *malo* from Kueitehfu city to the railway station has been destroyed in two in several places to allow the dammed water on the west side to pass east. This is the way China will maintain good roads-seven after they are built for her!

Last year a number of fine cows died at the clairies here and at Kaifengfu. Within the past two weeks four more of the herd have died here. There were no premonitory symtoms, and all died suddenly. The Chinese-attribute the disease to "rotten kidneys."

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN THE PROVINCES

Several Officials Appointed but Funds Not Yet in View

Peking, Aug. 14.

The Official Gazette to-day announces that the office of Tupan of Highways in Chihli, Shantung and Honan has been established at Loyang in accordance with the mandate issued on January 15, 1924, which appointed Marshal Wu Pei-fu as Tupan of this national enterprise. The new yamên was opened on August 5.

Gen. Chang Ching-hua, Director of National Highways, has sent a complaint to the Cabinet regarding the Government's failure to provide funds regularly for the maintenance of the Highways Department, and urging that funds be allotted as soon as possible.

Gen. Liu Chen-hua, Civil Governor of Shensi, has sent a memorial to the President in which he reports having established a highways bureau at Sianfu to attend to roads in that province. He asks for official recognition of his provincial office, but adds that the expenses will be met by the provincial authorities. His idea is to work under the general scheme arranged by Gen. Chang Ching-hua, while giving special consideration to the requirements of the province.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN CHENGTU

Wild Rumours with Regard to Lhassa: Irresponsible Press Propaganda

Chêngtu, July 21.

The situation in Chêngtu and district continues entirely peaceful and uneventful.

Gen. Yang Sen is quietly working at minor reforms and Gen. Teng Tsi-hao, who was appointed Civil Governor when Gen. Yang became Military Governor, remains in Chungking, takes little part in local affairs, and continues to refuse to come to Chêngtu for his official inauguration although the date of this event has been announced officially on two different occasions by the Chêngtu authorities.

There has recently been an anti-British campaign conducted in the local press. Most of the statements are wild assertions regarding the occupation of Lhassa by the British army, etc., and most of the articles are copied from Peking newspapers. —Reuter.

HUPEH'S "BRIGAND HUNTER"

Title Bestowed on General After Successful Campaign in Robber Country

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Aug. 13.

It is reported that the Fourth Mixed Brigade under Gen. Cheng Yao-hsien, has had some success in dealing with the robbers on the Hupeh-Anhui border. From his headquarters in Lotien, using two companies and a machine gun company, he has succeeded in clearing one county of the robbers. The robbers which were troubling Yinshan county, a little further from the border, are reported not to be "Big Sword" but local robbers. Yinshan is a sparsely populated county, and mountainous, and local brigands from the neighbouring county of Macheng have made night raids, doing much mischief and causing panic.

Further north, a strong General in Suichow has been actively putting down the robbers in the two counties of Sui and Tsanyang. Five-hundred rifles recently captured have been sent down to Wuchang, and the General has been rewarded with a special title of "brigand hunter."

Governor Hsiao Yao-nan is at present spending a holiday at Chikungshan, which is the missionary summer resort north of Hankow, and on the Hupeh-Honan border. It is said that presently he will go from there to Loyang on a visit to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Anti-Japan Hysteria.

The native press is still endeavouring to stir up rancour against Japan. A Wuchang paper publishes a long telegram from the Shanghai Merchants' Guild to the Hankow Merchants' Guild, stating that last year during the distress caused by the earthquake in Japan, the Chinese willingly subscribed funds to assist their neighbours. Nevertheless, the ungrateful Japanese are still doing their best to work mischief in China, killing Chinese citizens (it is not said where) and spoiling Chinese trade. Another article in a Hankow paper complains that the foreigners are robbing China of her stores of mineral wealth. In particular, the evil-disposed Japanese are taking away large quantities of iron-ore from the Tayeh mines. Twelve ships have been specially commissioned to make trips to and from Japan to the Yangtze Valley for this purpose.

It is not suggested that the Japanese pay for all the ore they get, and consequently have as much right to carry it away as any one else. Nor is it mentioned that the Han Yeh Ping Co., which owns the Tayeh mines, was in danger of becoming bankrupt, when it was taken up by Japanese capitalists, the mines put under Japanese managers and made into a going concern.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS IN HONGKONG

Four in One Evening But No Fatalities

Hongkong, Aug. 20.

A series of motor accidents occurred yesterday evening in the New Territories.

The first motor-car, belonging to Mr. S. A. Lopes, went over the embankment on the Castle Peak Road. Mrs. Lopes was badly shaken, while Mr. Jorge Silva and Mrs. Vilva were seriously injured.

The second accident involved Mr. J. C. Botelho's car, which skidded and slid down the embankment on the Laichiko Road. The party were uninjured.

The third, a party of Europeans out on a joy-ride, came to grief on the New Territory Road but escaped unscathed.

The fourth, a Kowloon motor-bus, collided with a verandah pillar on Nathan Road. A Chinese woman had her leg fractured.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

It has been agreed between the Presidency and the Cabinet to appoint Tang Tsai-li to proceed to Urga as a Special Envoy to confer with the Urga Government on the latter's future status.

MORE PROGRESS IN SHENSI

Lunghai Railway to Be Extended to Sianfu: Belgian and Five Chinese Banks Concerned

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Aug. 12.

Although the agreement between the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger and a group of Chinese banks to extend the Lunghai Railway to Sianfu is stated to be still awaiting final signature and official sanction, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any hitch in the completion of the negotiations. The loan, it is understood, is to be in two instalments, the first issue totalling $5,000,000, with another $7,500,000 when needed. The participating Chinese banks are the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Salt Industrial Bank, and the China and South Seas Bank. The inclusion of the last-named bank is interesting. To the observer of economic developments in this country, nothing has been more hopeful in the last few years than the activities of Chinese overseas merchants in industrial and banking enterprises in China. The China and South Seas Bank is one of the youngest and at the same time the strongest of these enterprises. Already it has a paid-up capital of five million dollars, and is now calling up another two and a half millions.

It is to be hoped that the Lunghai Railway will be pushed through into Shensi province without delay. The extension to Shenchow, the present western terminal in Honan province, was reached some months ago, and it brought the railway within about 60 miles of the border. With its entry into Shensi territory, the line will introduce the iron road to one of the richest provinces in the country, and will break up the isolation which has hitherto blocked economic intercourse with its eight or nine million people.

Shensi's Isolation.

Despite its vast agricultural wealth and a purchasing power unimpaired by floods and only occasionally disturbed by drought, Shensi has been more or less cut off from the outer world by the difficulty of communication. The usual trade route into the province is *viâ* Tungkuan from Loyang. To reach Loyang, goods are consigned form Hankow to Chengchow by the Peking-Hankow Railway, thence to Shenchow along the Lunghai Railway, the remaining distance to the capital of the province being accomplished overland either by country cart or pack mule. The Han river and its tributaries are also used, but this method involves a long trail over the hills south of Sianfu.

Such means of transport are necessarily long and costly, and it is said that it is cheaper for the Hankow flour mills to import wheat from the Pacific coast of America than to bring wheat down from the Weipeh region of Shensi province, which is one of the granaries of northern China. Notwithstanding the long journey across the Pacific and up the Yangtze, Hankow finds that American or Canadian wheat costs less in transportation than the wheat of Shensi—a lesson in itself of the urgent need for communications in China.

Big Profits in Sight.

The laying of the strip of line from Shenchow to Sianfu, spanning a distance of about 200 miles, will mean a big increase in the export of materials and the import of manufactured articles. It is estimated that when Sianfu is reached, the earning capacity of the line will be doubled. This grand trunk line from east to west is vitally associated with the development of China. The Lunghai is destined to be a carrier of the utmost importance. Now that Shensi province is within measurable distance of being breached, one may look forward to the time when Kansu likewise will be invaded by the railway and its riches tapped for the benefit of China and the world at large. But that day is yet far off.

The eventual terminal of the Lunghai-Lanchow line reaches out into the far west, but this throwing out of extensions to right and left is evidence that some day the Kansu capital, too, will be overtaken. Then the territory right up to China's western frontier will send tribute to the ports on the eastern seaboard without recourse to any but railway means of transportation.

EMPEROR'S UNCLE AT THE PRESIDENCY

Peking, Aug. 15.

Prince Tsai Tao, the Manchu Emperor's uncle, has been appointed Chief of the Mongolian Guard of Honour attached to the Presidency.

The Mongolian Guard was originally the Emperor's bodyguard, but President Yuan Shih-kai took it over for service at the Presidential Mansion. Prince Tsai Tao has been the chief of the ex-Emperor's Manchu bodyguards since the downfall of the Manchus.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CANADIAN CHARTER FOR CHINA UNIVERSITY

First of Its Kind Ever Granted in a Foreign Land: Powers to Confer Degrees

From a Correspondent.

Tsinan, Aug. 11.

Telegraphic information has just been received from Canada that the Governor-General last week affixed his signature to a Bill which has passed through the Dominion Parliament, conferring a Charter upon the Shantung Christian University, Tsinan. Although many Universities and colleges in China have been incorporated under American laws, and have received American charters, this is probably the first instance of a British charter being granted to an institution not on British soil, and affords interesting proof of the new relations which are developing between Canada and China.

The University which has been marked out for this signal honour has a somewhat unusual history. Commencing 20 years ago with the amalgamation of the higher educational work of two missions in Shantung—the English Baptist and American Presbyterian North—it has now grown to be the largest example of co-operative effort that has so far been attempted in China in the sphere of education. No less than 12 mission boards—five English, one Canadian and six American—are uniting their forces in maintaining the University; the buildings and equipment, contributed by interested friends in the United States, Great Britain, Canada and China, represent a total value of over a million dollars. The annual income, similarly contributed, is to-day approximately $325,000, whilst the present administrative staff and faculty of the University consist of 23 Englishman and Scotsmen, 24 Americans, 4 Canadians and 24 Chinese, and includes graduates of no less than 31 different Universities.

It will be noticed from the above figures that whereas most of the Universities established by Westerners in China depend for their maintenance, wholly or almost wholly, upon American supporters, the Shantung Christian University is in the interesting position of being staffed almost equally from Great Britain, the United States and China, Canada holding the balance between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. This fact lends a peculiar significance to the action which has been taken in incorporating the University in Canada, and securing a charter from the Dominion Government, especially in view of the growing reciprocity, in the recognition of University degrees, between Great Britain and Canada on the one hand, and between Canada and the United States on the other. By the terms of the chater a Board of Governors will now be appointed, upon which the various interests co-operating in the support of the University will be represented, and with headquarters at Toronto. A set of by-laws are being drawn up, describing the constitution of the University, and powers have now been conferred upon the institution giving it authority to grant such degrees as are in accordance with the laws of China to all students who satisfactorily pass its examinations and reach a scholastic standard comparable to that required by similar Universities in Canada.

FROM THE WILDS OF YUNNAN

Return of Mr. Joseph F. Rock's Expedition: Valuable Plant Discoveries

Washington, July 13.

Thrilling stories of adventure and interesting scientific discoveries have been reported to the National Geographical Society by Mr. Joseph F. Rock, discover of the chaulmoogra tree that yields a leprosy-combating oil, and leader of the society's expedition into Yunnan, a vast and little explored province in southwestern China.

Mr. Rock, who is also a well-known plant authority, has just returned to Washington. In narrating his experiences, he tells of finding in Yunnan aboriginal tribes who still practice religious ceremonies that pre-date the introduction of Buddhism, and of the discovery of a blight-resisting chestnut tree, which, it is hoped, will aid in restoring the diseased chestnut timber crop in the United States.

The explorer brought back some 1,700 specimens of birds, 500 mammal specimens and more than 60,000 plants. He also came into possession of books used by the Nashi, or Moso, priests, containing ancient writing in picture form. The books also ante-date Buddhism in China and Tibet and include the story of a great flood.

During his adventures Mr. Rock traversed a hitherto unexplored gorge of the Yangtze River, described as much deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The crossing of streams presented one of the most difficult problems of the expedition, Mr. Rock and his 23 native assistants and pack animals having to be swung across them on single-strand rope bridges. The party also had narrow escapes from bandits along the China-Tibet frontier.

Later.

Experiments with the species of chestnut tree brought from Yunnan, China, by Mr. Joseph F. Rock, discoverer of the Chaulmoogra tree, are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture in the hope of restoring the Chestnut timber resources of the United States.

The Yunnan tree is said to be immune from the blight which is threatening to wipe out the American variety east of the Mississippi River within 25 years. The tanning industry in the United States already is feeling the loss of the thick bark produced by the Chestnut tree, which has an important function in the preparation of leather, and the Chinese variety is described as equally valuable for this purpose.—Reuter's American Service.

MUKDEN'S NEW HOTEL

Mukden, Aug. 12.

Several tenders have been submitted for the erection of the new Yamato Hotel, Mukden, among which is one by a well known firm of architectural engineers with branches in Peking and Mukden.

The site chosen for the edifice is the corner plot of ground facing the Japanese monument, between the main road and the road towards the Japanese park.

A new hotel in Mukden has been a long felt want, as the present one is admittedly inadequate.

Although not so convenient for travellers from the point of view of proximity to the station platform, the new hotel in its more rural detachment, should still be popular. There is to be a dining room to seat 300 persons, with other smaller dining rooms, a huge auditorium from the main to the second floor of mezzanine, a terraced first floor and balcony, a Japanese garden and above that again a crescent-shaped roof-garden, with two kiosks on either side.

CANTON MERCENARIES FALL OUT

Shameen, Aug. 14.

Fighting which lasted four hours occurred to-day between two factions of Yunnanese troops in Canton and the suburb of Tungshan. The casualties were light.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SOCIAL HYGIENE IN THE FAR EAST

London, Aug. 16.

The Colonial Office has appointed an advisory committee on social hygiene, to be presided over by Lord Arnold and including Lady Astor, M. P., to inquire particularly into the measures connected with public morality at Hongkong, Singapore, Canton and other Far Eastern ports where there are British Settlements. The committee is empowered to add special Colonial representatives.—Reuter.

HANKOW FERRY FRACAS

Company's Servants Released but Local Indignation Unabated

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Aug. 12.

The issue between Mr. Hsu Feng, the Hsiakeo Chief of Police, and the Ho Ch'uin Ferry Boat Co. is still arousing public interest. The three servants of the company who were so roughly arrested have been released after two or three days in the Hsiakeo gaol. But the case is by no means regarded as settled. The Ho Ch'uin Co. has already sent in a statement of their version of the affair to the civil yamên. It is said that the Hankow Merchant's Guild is prepared to take up the matter. The general feeling is, that Mr. Hsu Feng has much exceeded his authority, and that he ought to be punished as an example to other officials who disregard civil liberties.

In view of the increasing number of robberies in Hankow, the shopkeepers are planning to form a Self-Protection Association. Each guild is to send its representative to the meetings of the association, and they are seeking recognition from the officials as a legally constituted society. One of their schemes is, that each member of the society is to carry a police whistle on his person so that he can summon the police to his rescue in case of need. They are also to report immediately to the police authorities any characters who seem to be suspicious; and to demand at once the arrest of any whom they believe to be engaged in criminal operation.

GRAND CANAL DYKE BREAKS

60,000 Homeless in Enhsien, Shantung: Yangtze Falling at Hankow

The latest information received from Shantung by the China International Famine Relief Committee shows that the break in the Grand Canal dyke has already flooded over 150 villages in the Enhsien area. At least 60,000 people, whose crops are totally destroyed, have been affected.

Two reassuring reports have been received from different parts of the country C. I. E. R.

The first information is from Foochow and points out that although the damage in the district of Yuchi was estimated as amounting to over $12,000,000, this figure has not yet been verified and may prove to have been exaggerated. Other districts, however, have not yet reported so that the situation still remains uncertain until eye-witness's accounts become available.

A telegram has also been received from the Commission's representative in Hankow in which he states that the Yangtze river is steadily falling and has already receded three feet below its highest point this year. It will will be remembered that at one time it had flooded the river front of most of the Concessions and considerable anxiety was being felt as to its further progress.

Fifty Indians arrived in Hongkong last week to join the Hongkong Police Force as ships' guards. Most of the men have seen military service. A number of them are experienced Lewis gunners and these should prove an asset to the present force of guards. After a period of about six weeks' training as Lewis gunners the recruits will be used to replace a number of police at present doing duty on coastal vessels.

THE FAR EASTERN PRESS

Sir Roderick Jones' Tribute to Ourselves: Hongkong's Future

Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuter's who has lately returned from a trip round the world, was the guest of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, at the monthly house luncheon on July 22, and in responding to his health said:—

Reuter's was not an individual but rather a combination of the spirit and effort of a fine body of men. Of the multitude of impressions which he brought back from the Far East, one of the most predominant was the influence of the English standard of journalism there. The newspapers everywhere, not only the English ones, but those of Japan and China. and equally so those of India, printed in the vernacular of the different countries, were taking more and more the English newspapers of the best type as their standard. In Japan and China there was a sincere desire, while making their papers extremely bright, to keep away from what was called "Yellow Journalism." The disposition was that while making their newspapers extremely bright, and this was very noticeable among the Chinese, at the same time more and more to attain to a higher standard of journalism than the one from which they had started. In Peking they had scores of newspapers, which was perfectly absurd. Every politician who had any money started a newspaper. (Laughter.) He had told a party of Chinese journalists in Peking that they wanted but a fraction of the newspapers they had, so that they would get much stronger newspapers, for the result of having so many was that none of them was really a strong newspaper, either financially or from the point of view of independence. He believed they were going to get away from that.

They had to go to Japan to find what he might call the best journalism as distinct from English newspapers. He confessed he had never realised before the importance of newspapers like the "*Asahi*" and the "*Mainichi*," of Osaka, which had circulations in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 a day, and had splendid offices, plant, and general equipment. Their staffs were on the highest level. The Chinese journalists looked primarily to the English press of the Far East as a standing example to the rising journalists of China. He was sure that in the course of the next 20 years they would see enormous developments in the young journalism of China, which was not more than 20 or 30 years old. The "North-China Daily News" and the "Peking and Tientsin Times," and other English papers were standing examples of good papers, an important thing from the point of view of our national pride.

Another strong impression was made on his mind by Hongkong. Eighty years ago it was a barren rock off the mainland, when refugees from Canton made it their sanctuary. It was now the second largest port in the Empire, and from the point of ship tonnage the greatest port in the world. It was a most wonderful example of British trade development, and penetration, and the citadel of British trade in the Far East. One could not see what had been done there without a feeling of extraordinary pride, and the conviction that whatever its detractors might say the British Empire was responsible for a very great achievement. It was a monument to British enterprise and also to British idealism, for its establishment and peaceful progress were primarily the result of trade. In the course of the next 20 years, when China had become more settled, British manufacturers, traders, and financiers must keep an eye on Hongkong and the Far East. That was his advice to them, and if it was a free advertisement for Hongkong he gave it without the slightest hesitation. (Applause.)

The str. Tung On, recently built at Taikoo Docks for the Tung On Company, made her maiden trip to Canton on the 10th instant, returning to Hongkong on Monday. The steamer's takings for the first two journeys are being devoted to the Tung Wah Hospital Food Relief Fund.

THE DROUGHT IN KIANGSU

Fifty Per Cent. of the Crops Already Ruined

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wusih, Ku., Aug. 19.

There has been no rain in Wusih for two months, and the consequent damage to crops has been very great. The pitifully exhausting labour of pumping water from the rapidly diminishing canals, under the burning sun, will serve only to save 50 per cent. of the crop even if rain comes immediately and there is no sign whatever of its coming soon. No cattle is being killed in the city for three days, at the end of which, if no rain is forthcoming, another fast of five days' duration will be observed.

Canal Travel de Luxe.

The long expected launch service between Wusih and Huchow began on August 3. The gentry and officials from the two cities were invited to enjoy free trips for five days. Feasts, plain meals or tea were also served, free of cost, to the fortunate guests. I have not seen the boat but it is said to be excellent, comparing well with the river steamers. Foreign and Chinese meals may be had on board. The launches leave Huchow at 7 a.m. daily, reaching Wusih at noon. They leave for the return trip at 2 p.m., reaching Huchow about 7 p.m. The fares are private cabin, $2.50; First-class, $1.20; Second-class, 80 cents; Third-class, 40 cents;

The new electric light plant was put in operation about July 10. The power comes from Tsishuyen, about 20 miles north of Wusih and eight from Changchow. The lights are very fine, but the 24 hour plan had to be abandoned, owing to waste, and the current is now on from 2 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Exchange is very low; thirteen ten-cent pieces to a dollar. Much counterfeit silver coin is in circulation. Merchants have bought 20 thousand 20-cent pieces from other provinces to put into circulation here.

BOLSHEVISTS IN CANTON

Semi-Official Reception of New Consul: Borodin As Dr. Sun's Adviser

Canton, Aug. 11.

The Kuomintang Government in Canton, while unable formally to receive the credential from the Soviet Consul-General coming to Canton, will accord him unofficial recognition, as has been done to the German Consul here. The Canton Government does not recognize any act of the Peking Government, with which the Russians signed a treaty recently. For a long time, however, the Russian Reds have maintained a representative in Canton in the person of Mr. M. Borodin, who is also an adviser to the Kuomintang Political Party. The decision to accord the Russians unofficial recognition was arrived at at a meeting of the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on August 7.

Germans Regaining Foothold.

For a long time the Germans and the Russians have been befriended in Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is having several of them as personal and political advisers. A German is being engaged by the Canton municipality as adviser and another by the police in Canton as instructor of the military police force. Both the Russians and the Germans formerly maintained consulates in Shameen, the Canton foreign concession, but these buildings since the war have gone into the hands of private owners.

In the case of the Germans in Canton, the Canton Government is forsaking the legal jurisdiction over them as was once assumed in the case of M.M. de Corbat during the *régime* of General Chen Chiung-ming in the latter part of 1922, when this German was accused of being connected with an explosion of a bomb in front of a Canton newspaper office which killed several persons. The accused was tried and freed by the Canton District Court. The German firm of Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co. is bringing a suit for $16,552.48 against a Chinese through the German Consulate instead of through the Canton District Court. It is also understood that the Canton Bureau of Foreign Affairs has accepted despatches from the German Consulate and filed them relative to this case similarly with those from other consulates which still exercise territorial jurisdiction in China.

Germans are regaining a foothold in Canton. While they are not welcomed in Shameen as residents, they have found the many modern office buildings along the Bund of the native city good enough and, in many cases, better than those of Shameen. At present, when the strike is still in progress in Shameen and the Chinese labour element supporting the Kuomintang Political Party is boycotting the foreign concession, the Germans are finding themselves quite safe.

For their homes, the Germans and the Russians are residing in Tungshan, a new suburb of new-style houses east of Canton. Formerly Americans resided there mostly, but now Germans and Russians dominate. At first the committee in charge of the Shameen strike proposed to include Tungshan as its boycotted area also, but, on learning that many advisers of their political chief were living there, the members of the committee called the threat off.—Reuter.

MOUNTAIN RESORT OF SZECHUAN

The Simple Life on Douglas Heights and Cheap to Boot

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Douglas' Heights, Sze., Aug. 1924.

This is one of the summer resorts, adjacent to the cities of Junghsien, Jenshow, Tzeliutsing and Tsichow, being a half day or less from Junghsien and about a day and a half or perhaps 50 miles from the others. The elevation is perhaps 2,500 or 3,000 ft. above sea level and over 1,500 ft. above the plain. The temperature is certainly 10 to 20 degrees cooler than the plain and this allows one to proceed with work, study, letter writing or reading without great discomfort.

This hill was bought in 1910 by one of our Mission and named after his son Douglas. The Chinese name is "High Stone Steps" and it is well chosen. There are perhaps 50 acres but very irregular, with a number of hillocks. It is bound by precipitious cliffs from one to two hundred ft. high, covered with a dense growth of small trees, pine being in excess. In some places this hill is not 100 ft. wide. There are no Chinese living on the hill as the ground is unfit for cultivation, even corn. Water is naturally scarce.

It was divided into 10 plots and cost about $88. silver each. Adjacent sites have been secured, a church, a school and 16 bungalows have been built. The bungalows are mostly a living room, two bedrooms a kitchen and much verandah, built of adobe or mud, board floored, lime ceiled, glassless windows and roofed with tile, costing from $500 to $1,000 silver.

THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS' MUTINY

203 Found Guilty and Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment

Manila, Aug. 21.

The court-martial of the 209 Philippine scouts at Fort McKinley, which opened on the 29th of last month, ended to-day. Two hundred and three scouts were found guilty on charges of mutiny, and were dishonourably discharged, with forfeit of pay and allowances, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. Six men were acquitted.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE STEAMER IN DISTRESS

Tokyo, Aug. 20.

It is reported from Moji that the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha's Ryufuku Maru is in danger of sinking off Goto Islands owing to a storm. The Kitano Maru is hurrying to the rescue. The Ryufuku Maru was bound for Yawata from Singapore with a cargo of ore.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

"DESTINATION TAX"

Hangchow Oil Companies' Burden: Exhibition Promoters in the City

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Aug. 19.

The President of the Exhibition Mr. Li S-oh, a Ningpo man, is in town, feasting officials and generally creating interest in the forthcoming Exhibition, plans of which are on a very large scale.

The people who live on the proposed site of the Exhibition happen to be poor and are up in arms against the project. Yesterday they sent deputies to see the Civil Governor and petitioned him to choose another site. If present plans are adhered to, some 200 small houses will have to be pulled down, and 400 people will have to find homes elsewhere—not a very easy job at present.

The people are now beginning to talk about the invasion of Chêkiang by surrounding provinces, but the feeling is entertained that the Chêkiang and Kiangsu gentry in Shanghai will bring about a peaceful agreement. In the past they have proved peace-makers and they are not likely to fail this time.

The tea trade here is very brisk this year, thmousands of chests being exported to Shanghai by rail. The drought unfortunately still continues and the rice crop is endangered except where the fields are near canals and the water can be pumped on to them.

The oil companies still refuse to pay the "destination tax." As a result trade is practically at a standstill. Those who use oil engines for power and light are very much inconvenienced.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

AMERICAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Diplomatic Body's Lack of Unanimity: Powers no Longer Acting in Concert

Interviewed last Friday by the "North-China Daily News" shortly after his arrival from Peking, Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the U.S. Minister to China, stated emphatically that he was not resigning from the diplomatic service, as some of our contemporaries had reported, nor was his purpose in going on furlough a political one. He did not propose to do any campaigning in the coming presidential elections, as some people had suggested.

"I shall," continued Dr. Schurman, "spend a month in the journey to the eastern cities, spending most of my two months in America in New York and Boston, and then occupy another month back to Peking. I am to be at my post again by December 15. I do not intend to make any political moves in America. It is a holiday that I am entitled to and which the Department of State demands that its servants partake of, usually every two years, though I have been here three.

Questioned as to the significance of the Hawley murder and the heroic measures of the Commander of H. M. S. Cockchafer, the Minister declined to commit himself, even though he was assured that informal remarks on this subject had already been delivered by high authorities intimately associated with the Legations.

Diplomatic Body's Changing Status.

With regard to the elevation of M. Karakhan to the post of Ambassador, Dr. Schurman believed that the Diplomatic Body, which in the past had played such an important part in the government of China, was as a body becoming more akin to those in other countries, the principal function of the Doyen of which was to present his colleagues at the annual reception given by the ruler. The Peking body now very rarely acted as a unit, but instead various groups looked after interests of their respective countries. For instance in the recent agitation of Peking for a 10 per cent. Customs Famine sur-tax only representatives of signatories to the Customs Conventions participated, and reported favourably to their governments on the proposed measure, while only the Protocol Powers to the Boxer Indemnity were concerned in the question of the Russian Legation. At the time when Dr. Koo made representations concerning the rendition of the Mixed Court, he invited only those powers enjoying extra-territoriality to confer with him. The various groups did not report to the Diplomatic Body before exchanging notes with the Chinese Government. There might not be a meeting of the Corps for an entire year, so the appointment of M. Karakhan to an Ambassadorship, might be of social influence only.

Boxer Indemnity Funds.

Whether the Boxer Indemnity funds to be returned to China were to be used, as Marshal Wu Pei-fu had suggested, in the construction of railways, the income of which was to be devoted to educational purposes, was not a political question, but rather an economic one, which would be adjusted by a commission who have employed experts to make recommendations. From the standpoint of western civilization, such an investment for schools must be in the nature of a trust fund and the enterprises in which funds are placed must be "gilt-edged." In many states the legislature itself specifically stipulated those railways which might be used as repositories for funds. But are railways in China "gilt edge?"

Although when the first half of the indemnity was remitted in 1908, there was nothing officially stated in either Washington or Peking, but China intimated it would use the moneys in the building of schools, etc. The preamble of the present edict leaves the remittance at the discretion of the President of the United States, and it was the scheme of the Chinese Government according to advices sent to Mr. Hughes by Dr. Sze, to provide a commission, composed of Americans and Chinese to administer the remittances, according to the report of the experts, probably for the foundation of scientific schools.

The Minister was very emphatic when questioned about the possible recurrence of a Lincheng affair or the murder of missionaries and travellers and declared that not until China had a government as strong and central as that which existed during the monarchy, would the likelihood of further outrages diminish.

WEDDINGS

Blanford-Nathan

The marriage took place at H. M. Consulate-General, Tientsin, on Saturday, between Mr. John Stephen Blanford, D.F.C., (late R.A.F. and the Buffs), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blanford, of St. Hubert's Lodge, Watford, England, and Maude d'Avigdor, elder daughter of Mr. G. Nathan, O.B.E., and Mrs. Nathan, of Tientsin and London. Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, acting for Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G., officiated.

Following the civil ceremony, a reception was held at the Tientsin Lyceum Club, where the health of the bride and bridgeroom, proposed by her cousin, Mr. E. J. Nathan, was enthusiastically drunk. A very large gathering of relatives and friends were present to offer their congratulations to the happy young couple. Mrs. Blanford looked radiant in white crêpe de chine with deep fringe, and wearing a white georgette hat. Her mother was in fawn-coloured crêpe de chine, with a black hat, contrasting prettily with her daughter's gay bridal dress.

The newly-married couple are spending their honeymoon at Chinwangtao and in Peking. Mrs. Blanford's going-away dress was of grey crêpe de chine with turban hat to match. After the honeymoon they will return to Ningpo, where Mr. Blanford is stationed with the A. P. C.

Hsu-Wong

The marriage between Miss Li Sung-wong, second daughter of Mr. H. T. Wong, who is prominently identified with the activities of the Commercial Press, Ld., and Mr. Paquan S. Hsu, took place on Wednesday afternoon in the new Commercial Press Club House.

The Rev. Mr. Chung Koo-too officiated. Prof. Johnson Seng, a colleague of Mr. Hsu, was best man, while the sister of the bride acted as the maid of honour.

The bride is a graduate of McTyeire School and has been teaching music in her Alma Mater during the last few years. The bridegroom is a Professor of Economics at Nanyang University. After graduating from Nanyang as a civil engineer 11 years ago, he was sent to America by the Minister of Communications to investigate the running of railways in that country. He became successively connected with the Santa Fe Railway, the Illinois Central Railway Co., the Mississippi Valley Railroad Co., the Continental Commercial Bank and other commercial and banking institutions. While in the States, he also found time to make advanced studies in bridegroom is a Professor of finance, in such institutions as the University of Chicago, etc. He is a holder of the Master Degree in economics from the Ohio State University.

PEKING is hesitating to respond to a request by the Chinese authorities in Shanghai asking for $100,000 for the repatriation of Russian refugees, says the "Journal of Commerce," fearing that the money may fall into the hands of the Soviet."

MISS Irene Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Campbell, of 109 Rue Massenet, left on Saturday by the President Taft for America, where she will enter Oberlin College. A large gathering from the Memorial Summer School for Chinese Girls, where Miss Campbell has taught for two summers, were among the friends who were on the jetty to say good-bye.

AMERICAN CHINA TRADE ACT

Mr. Frank Rhea Tells of Efforts to Place Americans on Equality with Others

Mr. Frank Rhea, Registrar of the China Trade Act, Department of Commerce, U. S. A., has just returned to Shanghai after a year spent in the United States, mostly in Washington, in the interests of American business in China. The object of his trip, Mr. Rhea told a representative of the "North-China Daily News," was to have the China Trade Act amended so as to put American business interests resident in China on an equal footing, from the standpoint of taxation, with other nationals in China, especially as regards accounting as agents for American manufacturers. None of the other nationals residing and doing business in China under extraterritorial rights is subject to home taxation, while American interests pay federal taxation in full, which arrangement is sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of May 5, 1924.

The effect of the above decision, according to Mr. Rhea, is that American merchants resident in China not only are confronted with commutation of the products of other nationals, but are subject to the competition of other nationals acting as agents for American manufacturers of competing lines. The other nationals, not being subject to Chinese taxes, their own home taxes, or the American federal tax, can undersell the American agent, who, while not being subject to Chinese taxes, is subject in full to his own home tax.

A Favourable Report.

The proposed amendment to the China Trade Act to overcome the above handicaps in a measure has been reported upon favourably by the House Committee of the Judiciary and approved by the House Committee on Ways and Means. It now stands well up at the head of the legislative calendar of the House, and it is hoped will receive favourable action early in the coming session of Congress, opening on December 1. An identical Bill has been introduced in the Senate. On account of its being a revenue measure, it must first be passed by the House, after which it is hoped that the Senate also will take prompt action.

Mr. Rhea states that the question of taxation, both Federal and State, is causing a great amount of discussion in the United States at the present time. It is true that the new Revenue Act of 1924 gives the individual subject to the federal income tax a very considerable measure of relief, although no relief has been given from State taxation, which in most States is increasing rather than decreasing.

Small Corporations Menaced.

The new Revenue Act gives no relief whatever to corporations from federal taxation. In fact, instead of relief, in a number of instances, it involves considerable additional burden in the form of computations of income tax returns in the elaborate accounting necessarily imposed in this connexion. Some authorities go so far as to state that the tendency of corporation taxes will be to drive the small corporations out of existence. This probably is an overstatement and while many features of the accounting requirements are unduly burdensome, against this it may be said that the accounting requirements of the Bureau of Internal Revenue compel corporations to keep their accounts to show whether their business is being done in black or red figures, and as the Bureau is more interested in the results shown in black, their requirements are probably unduly minute on that side. Nevertheless, the corporations, by meeting these requirements, are able to tell the parts of their business which are done in red figures. This seems to justify the statement that the corporations only are being required to keep their accounts to the extent of being able to tell whether they are doing business at a profit or a loss.

One of the points which should be given careful consideration, continued Mr. Rhea, in connexion with the federal taxation requirements for American businesses resident in China is the possibility of keeping accounts to meet the requirements of the Bureau as applying to home corporations. The China Trade Act, even with the proposed amendment effected, would not give the measure of relief from the exactions of accounting requirements which, it is believed, could and should be done, and will have to be done, if American interests resident here are to be placed on the same footing ultimately with their competitors of other nations.

Mr. Rhea's stay in China is entirely dependent on the exigencies of the situation. He may return to the United States in three months and he may remain for some years.

STUDENTS BOUND FOR AMERICA

Farewell Reception: High Hopes Dimmed by China's Disarray for Them Now to Revive

A reception was held in honour of the Tsingtao College students, who are going to the U.S.A. to complete their education, on Monday afternoon at Nanyuan, the garden of the late Mr. Kan Chiu-nan, ex-Managing Director of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., by the Kiangsu Educational Association and the World's Chinese Students' Federation. About 70 guests were present. A group photograph was first taken on the lawn; while the British American Tobacco Co. took some cinematograph pictures of the gathering.

Mr. Yuan Kuan-lan of the Kiangsu Education Association presided and delivered an address, welcoming the presence of the students on behalf of the two institutions. He lightly referred to the new American law on immigration which had the effect of preventing not a few students from going there, but he was glad to learn that most of them were undaunted and bent upon going in spite of obstacles. He spoke of the ever increasing number of Chinese students completing their studies in foreign countries during the last three decades from year to year, a sign of progess in this world, and also in recognition of the necessity of bridging the gulf that separated the cultures of the West and the East.

The Faith that Failed.

Why, he asked had the public reposed implicit confidence in the foreign-educated students over 10 years ago; and why did they no longer trust them now? In a lengthy description of the disheartening conditions prevailing in China, not brought about by returned students alone but by all classes combined, coupled with the financial depression in Europe after the great war, Mr. Yuan ably sifted the causes and effects that had culminated in the present unsatisfactory situation in this country. He then gave the students some good advice as regards their duties at school and after their return to China; the difference in social, economical, and other organizations in the west should be studied; the transplanting and enforcing any of the western system and ways of control of industrial and commercial undertakings bodily in China against the Chinese usage and traditions should be avoided; and above all, they should refuse to accept any employment in which they could make no use of their special knowledge, as they or most of them had done in the past, which had been the principal cause of their failure as well as of the lack of progress and development in everything in this country.'

Responsibilities to Shoulder.

Mr. J. B. Sawyer, American Vice-Consul, shortly addressed the students, expressing his pleasure at meeting so many bright young men whom he might congratulate in advance on the brilliant career that awaited each of them. He was sure that the obstacles in their way presented by the new immigration law would soon be smoothed away.

Mr. Shih Kuang, on behalf of the Tsinghua students, made a suitable reply, thanking those present for the hearty reception accorded them, and especially for the valuable advice tendered which all of them would always keep at heart. They were quite alive to their responsibilities when abroad, and hoped to do what they could in bringing about a more intelligent understanding between West and East.

Tea was then served. After some informal chat, the meeting terminated.

Mr. Cunningham on the Sacredness of the Law

The Tsing Hua students who are shortly to sail for the United States to continue their education in various institutions, called upon Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, on Wednesday morning, to pay their respects before leaving.

On being asked to address them, Mr. Cunningham expressed regret that on the passage of the new Immigration Law it became impossible to grant a visa immediately for those Chinese students who were not Boxer indemnity students. He said that the Immigration Law passed in May made the provision that all students going to the United States to study must have their applications accepted by the college and approved by the Secretary of Labour before the Consul in a foreign land could issue a non-quota visa. The law does not specify students of any nation and applies to students from any country in Europe as much as to the Chinese students.

It was to be regretted, continued Mr. Cunningham, that they could not arbitrarily defer the operation of the law for a period, but this was one of the weaknesses, although it was at the same time one of the advantages, of a republican form of government. No officer could defy or arbitrarily set aside a law which had been enacted by the people through their representatives in Congress. It would have been a pleasure to have deferred for 12 months the effectiveness of this law; but when a law was passed in a Republic, it was the voice of the people and unless repealed or held unconstitutional it must be complied with immediately.

An Object Lesson for China.

In going to the United States, Mr. Cunningham advised his young audience to keep this point in mind and said that in studying the influences which have formed the United States they would be impressed with the sacredness of the laws. Mr. Cunningham said he was sure that they would also appreciate the fact that the Secretary of Labour had done his utmost in as short a time as possible to make it possible for them to continue their studies in American Colleges.

Mr. Cunningham then urged upon the students the importance of studying the lives of those men who formed the first Congress of the United States, who constituted the first convention which passed the Declaration of Independence, and who laid the foundation for the future Republic of the United States. He advised the study of the lives of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and the Adamses with the view of adapting the doctrines advocated to China. He pointed to the self-sacrifice, the self-abnegation, the patriotism displayed and hoped that the students would bring back to their own country the lessons that these lives taught.

Position Further Simplified

Peking, Aug. 18.

A fresh telegram received by the American Legation from the State Department further simplifies the position in regard to the admission of Chinese students into the United States. The message states:—

"All Consular Officers in China, including Hongkong, may issue to bona-fide Chinese students proceeding to recognized institutions of learning a non-immigrant visa for a temporary visit. Consular Officers should inform the Department by telegraph the name of the student and the college to which he is proceeding. On their arrival in the United States their status as students will be established in accordance with the Immigration Act of 1924, Section 4E."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Canadian team at Bisley last month included Sgt. Ho Lem, a Chinese born in Canada, who is in the Canadian forces. He is a university graduate.

AROUND THE WORLD BY MOTOR CAR

Two Adventurous Travellers in Shanghai after 153,000-Mile Trip in Ford Cars

The Wanderwells, challengers in a competitive motor trip round the world, arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning from Hongkong. Conditions were such that they were unable to drive up from the south, but they are hoping to make the trip to Peking, after the first 200 miles, in their two Ford cars. When seen outside the U. S. Consulate, Capt. W. Wanderwell, and his charming sister, Miss Aloha Wanderwell, said they would be in Shanghai about a week and during that time would display their films at one of the local cinema houses.

These adventurous young people look as if they were having the time of their lives. There are only two in the party now. Miss Wanderwell, a tall, pretty girl, with short curls, whose hazel eyes are shaded with the most luxuriant of lashes, is only seventeen. She drives one car, dressing for the part in khaki knickers, outing shirt and helmet. Her brother, in shorts, O. D. shirt and overseas cap, looks equally prepared for any emergency. There are no mechanicians in the party now.

The cars themselves look like travel-scarred veterans, covered with autographs and metal plates which have been affixed by the admiring public. In plain letters are the words "Wanderwell Around the World Endurance Contest." At the front of the cars flies the flag of the League of Nations at the right, China's emblem (the "courtesy flag" of the country they are passing through at the moment) at the left and their own flag, the American is in the rear. The international licence plate from the League of Nations reads: "W.A.W.E.C. 3," the initials standing for Wanderwell Around the World Endurance Contest.

153,000-Mile Journey.

The Wanderwells have already crossed 39 countries and covered more than 153,000 geographical miles across every kind of country. Capt. Wanderwell left Detroit, Michigan, on November 27. 1921, and toured through England in the specially designed Ford car. His sister, Miss Aloha, whose name was prophetically given her from the title of the book "Aloha Round the World," joined him in France and took charge of another Ford car built in Paris. They covered every country in Europe except Austria and Scandinavia, then went through North Africa, Arabia, India, the Straits Settlements, to Hongkong and Shanghai, taking motion pictures as they went.

There are seven other units in this competition, none of them subsidized by any motor manufacturers or other concerns, for one of the requirements of the test is that every unit shall be self-supporting. The trip will end only with a world's exposition and the agreement is to drive in its gates when it is opened. The judges will decide the winner of the endurance test by the number of geographical miles and the number of countries traversed, regardless of speedometer registrations. Capt. Wanderwell's wife is conducting the first unit, driving a heavier car, as she will have nothing to do with the popular flivver. There is a family wager, legally witnessed, that the small car will outclass the more powerful car driven by Mrs. Wanderwell.

Accomplished Linguists.

The number carried as crew has varied considerably, mechanicians, interpreters and secretaries have come and gone, but only the brother and sister go on for ever. "My brother speaks ten languages, and I talk almost as much," confessed Miss Wanderwell, so we really get along pretty well in most countries. The secretaries all marry. Can't you find us one in Shanghai who will stick with the outfit? She has to be a good sport, who will enjoy the trip, know how to drive, or be willing to learn, and be able to run a typewriter as well.

She must have a face that will register well in the movies, and must be eligible to enter America."

Another member of the party who should not be overlooked is the "holy monkey," by name "Wandy," who joined the expedition in India. Wandy sits perched on the hood of the engine, fastened by a chain which allows him to run about. He is a friendly and inquiring little soul, evidently of a literary turn, for he stole the reporter's pencil. His passion is for raisins, which he munches with gusto.

Capt. Wanderwell has a keen relish for exploration and with his wife made a long trip previous to this, starting out from Atlanta, Georgia, in 1919, crossing 36 States, motoring through Mexico and much of South America. His experience at that time, however, decided him to make his next long trip in a light car.

GENTLEMAN desires some one to read Italian with him. If wanted in exchange lessons in Sanscrit Address Box FQR.
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SAPAJOU SUGGESTS ILLUSTRATING OUR SMALL ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

THE MOON'S ECLIPSE

"Sirius" writes:—The eclipse of the moon, which took place on the morning of August 15, was well visible at Shanghai and throughout Eastern China. The commencement of the totality began at 3.32 a.m., local standard time, the northeastern corner being at first slightly shadowed. The dark veil then extended gradually south and at 4 a.m. nearly the whole disc was lost to view. At 4.30 nothing could be seen through the telescope. The phenomenon ended at 5.10 a.m., the moon setting some 20 minutes later, and still in the shade.

From the beginning the Chinese everywhere set up a terrible din of bombs and fire-crackers, intended to scare away some fanciful monster who endeavoured to devour the bright orb. One wonders why the University of Peking, or some other of the scientific institutions of the country, has not explained the phenomenon to the people and prevented such a vast waste of saltpetre, which would have better helped the warring factions of the country.

THE Bank of Communications has ordered from a British engraving company new bank-notes of a value of $20,000,000.

OBITUARY

Capt. H. Markham

We regret to announce the sudden death of Captain Harry Markham, who died on Monday morning at Woosung. Captain Markham was a member of the Woosung and Hankow Pilots Association. He accompanied Capt. Mennell, also a pilot in that company, on board the str. Antipullaria, which left Shanghai on Sunday at 2 p.m. While on board, Capt. Markham was taken ill, in consequence of which it was decided to return to Woosung, in order that he could receive medical assistance. On reaching Woosung, the Antipullaria was boarded by Dr. Bennett, who rendered the best assistance possible. Medical examination showed that Captain's Markham's heart was in a very bad state. It was proposed to charter a launch to take Capt. Markham to Shanghai but before this could be done he passed away.

Captain Markham had been for 20 years a pilot in Shanghai and he was formerly with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on their river boats. He was 47 years of age and a native of Australia. Captain Markham leaves a wife in Shanghai.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery. Among those who were present were, Mrs. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, (chief mourners); as representing the Woosung-Hangkow Pilots Association—Capt. E. Fuller, Capt. E. L. Gray, Capt. O. Kabelitz, Capt. R. P. Hunt, Capt. R. N. Wallace, Capt. J. Ross Young, Capt. H. E. West, Capt. G. Butland, Also present were Capt Levine, Capt. McIllwain, and Capt. A. W. Dixon. The service, which was held in the Bubbling Well Chapel and later at the grave side, was conducted by the Rev. A. C. M. Trivett. The pall-bearers were Capt. R. M. Wallace, Capt. H. J. West, Capt. J. Ross Young, Capt. G. Butland, Mr. Cabelitz and Mr. Swallow. Many beautiful wreaths of flowers were sent to the grave.

Mr. L. Ozorio

The death occurred in the General Hospital on Thursday of Leo Ozorio, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ozorio, of Cumine Road. The deceased, who was only 21 years of age, had been in hospital for a few days and succumbed to heart trouble. The news of his death will be very greatly regretted by a large circle of friends among whom he was most popular. He was a keen athlete, and latterly devoted himself to racing, being among the more successful of the young jockeys riding at Kiangwan. He achieved several successes in the colours of Mr. Edward Sheng and, in the opinion of so good a judge as Mr. Billy Hill, had a very promising future as a rider. The deceased was a member of the staff of Messrs. Bradley & Co.

FUNERAL OF MRS. McBAIN

The funeral of Mrs. R. S. F. McBain who died at Weihaiwei on Saturday took place in the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Thursday evening. A large number of Shanghai residents attended as was exemplified by the many who had to remain standing outside the Chapel during the first part of the service. The Very Rev. Dean Symons officiated. The chief mourners were Mr. R. S. F. McBain and daughters and Mr. J. Prentice. The pall bearers who bore the coffin from the Chapel to the grave side were Mr. W. R. McBain, Mr. C. McBain, Mr. E. B. McBain, Mr. R. A. Curry, Mr. J. Maxwell, Mr. E. Elmore, Mr. J. K. Brand, and Mr. J. Chollot. A very large number of beautiful wreathes were sent from sympathising friends.

MR. AND MRS. A. C. CLEAR have returned from Star Beach.

HAND-TO-HAND WITH ARMED ROBBERS

Caught in the Act: Three Taken by French Police After Desperate Encounter

The vigilance of the French Police resulted in the arrest of three men caught in the very act of committing an armed robbery in the Rue du Consulate on Monday night, though only after a brisk exchange of revolver shots and the wounding of two people.

At about half-past eleven four men, believed by the French Police to be Koreans, entered a lodging house at No. 2, Passage 22, Rue de Consulate. Three produced revolvers and intimidated the inmates of the shop into giving them the keys of the safe, at the same time ordering them to hand over any other money there might be about. One man, braver than his fellows, however, blew a police whistle, which attracted the attention of a foreign constable and a Chinese constable who were patrolling near by. They gave the alarm to the North police station and rushed to the scene. Reinforced by constables, both foreign and Chinese, from the station, they tackled the men, who opened fire upon them. The police returned the fire, hitting one of the robbers in the neck. One of the inmates of the house was struck by a bullet in the thigh. After a struggle lasting for some minutes three of the men were apprehended, the fourth making good his escape. The police, however, are at the time of writing hot on his trail, and hope to make a speedy arrest.

The wounded robber is lying in the Shantung Road hospital in a critical condition, whilst the other wounded man is also in hospital.

A thrilling hand-to-hand fight occurred during the general struggle between Chinese Constable No. 8, and one of the robbers with whom he grappled, and succeeded in disarming.

Several rounds of ammunition were found on the arrested men, though the revolers are all of a different calibre.

It is interesting to note that recently, by reason of the increased number of burglaries and armed robberies which have been occurring in the French Concession as well as the Settlement, the French police have instituted a system of patrols of foreign and Chinese detectives, who parade the Concession from six o'clock at night till six the next morning, and it was through the medium of one of these patrols that the arrests were effected in this case,—ten minutes after the the alarm was given.

SILK MERCHANTS AND THE LUXURY TAX

Proposal to Organize a Boycott of Japanese Goods

It was reported in the *"Mingkuo-pao"* on Wednesday that members of the Wucho Silk Merchants' Guild in Shanghai have just held a special meeting, at which nearly 200 were present, in connexion with the Japanese luxury tax. The chairman of the meeting said it was unfortunate that the Japanese Government had passed this tax upon silk and other articles which were in daily use. The amount of the tax would exceed the value of the article, and its object seemed to be to stop the business of Chinese in Japan. He pointed out that postponement of the tax for three months had been granted to all nations except China, which was an unfair action likely to cause ill-feeling.

After a lengthy discussion, the meeting resolved to organize a boycott of Japanese goods, and to approach other guilds with a view to obtaining their support.

RICHARD Walters, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walters of Shanghai, died at the German hospital Tsingtao on Wednesday of last week after a brief illness. Mr. Walters had returned to Shanghai after a short vacation and on his hurried return to Tsingtao was informed on his arrival that his child's illness had proved fatal. The funeral took place on Saturday.

FOUR CHINESE BANKS BREAK

A Series of Speculations Brought to a Stop by Sudden Shutting off of Loans Due to Rumours of Possible Fighting: Ordinary Business Not Affected

One of the most peaceable collapses on record occurred on Thursday. Altogether, four Chinese banks are concerned—there even may be more involved—and the loss appears to be certainly a million taels, and probably even more than that, but there was no "run," no queue of saddened and broken men, and not even a single extra policeman was required to preserve order. Indeed, outside the principal bank involved one saw nothing in front of the barred doors except 20 or more very handsome and expensive motor-cars, whilst the watchman slept heavily on his stool in the side passage.

Apparently the managers of the banks have known for some days that they would be compelled to cease business and the houses have been practically closed since Monday, but operations do not seem definitely to have come to a close until yesterday. The principal bank amongst those that have failed is the Yue Fung, of 525 Tientsin Road, a big guild bank established two years ago, with a capital of Tls. 100,000. Associated in the crash, though they are said to be independent houses and are not even in the guild, are the Yung Tseung (capital Tls. 60,000), Yung Tsong (capital Tls. 80,000) and Zong Yue (capital Tls. 40,000). They are all of very recent origin, the first having been established in May this year, the second in February and the Zong Yue about a year ago. It proved somewhat difficult to establish the total loss, but individually the banks appear to be involved in sums from Tls. 100,000 up to Tls. 400,000 and it is believed the total loss is approximately Tls. 1,500,000.

Foreign Firms Unaffected.

Foreign financial people showed very little interest in the story, declaring that the operations of these banks had hardly any effect on the market, and it is generally anticipated that several others will go the same way. Practically all the numerous small mushroom Chinese banks really are little more than loan dealers. They start on a small capital, but their daily turnover is surprisingly large and it is said that not infrequently the three smaller ones involved in the present smash had a daily business of as much as three million taels, or even on occasions five millions. Competition has become very keen, as it was bound to be with so many operators, and the smaller houses have been glad to lend money on slender security. To meet ever-recurring demands they have had to borrow amongst each other, those with a surplus one day lending it to the others and probably themselves becoming clients of the same people the day after.

Of course, somewhere in the ring there had to be banks who could successfully make appeals to the larger and more substantial houses and with the help of these it was possible the business would have continued. However, with the revival of the Chêkiang-Kiangsu war scare and the repeated reports that fighting was imminent, the larger banks considered it prudent to go easy in the matter of loans. Thus the middle banks were unable further to help the smaller ones and the ring found itself without money, so that there was no alternative but to close down. This story will explain why the shutting-down proceeded so peacefully, for it is unlikely that there is any considerable number of individual depositors concerned. They all have been run on an unlimited partnership basis. Several meetings were held yesterday and a foreign legal practitioner has been called in as liquidator.

The Dollar Rises.

One effect of the failure has been substantially to increase the native rate of interest. Also it has to some extent influenced the dollar rate, though the rise in this is more due to the rumours of an impending war than to the failure of the banks. The over-issue of the Bank of China in the spring has created a demand for silver and speculators also are counting on the prospective call for silver with which to promise to pay the troops should there be fighting, the result being that the bank rate has risen from 70½ to 74.

In some quarters the banks are said to have become heavily involved through speculation in domestic bonds, the Exchange for which yesterday was closed to business. The following fluctuations have been noted in these bonds:—

Aug. 16, 9th yr. quoted	90
„ 20, 9th yr. quoted	78
„ 16, 7th yr. quoted	70
„ 20, 7th yr. quoted	60

6 per cent. Consolidateds have fallen from 80 to 64.

THE CHINESE VIEW

War Rumours But a Small Part

The present crisis in banking circles is a result of both economic and political instability. The rumours of war between Chêkiang and Kiangsu naturally have caused a certain stir in financial circles, but the bankruptcy of the native banks cannot be attributed entirely to this cause since otherwise the failures would have been more numerous and would have affected larger institutions. The war rumours are not likely to affect banking in Shanghai because business has not been particularly active during the past two or three months and the larger, modern banks have placed themselves in a position to meet the shock of bad times. It was suggested yesterday in Chinese banking circles that not one of the modern banks of this city would in any way suffer even should a war occur between the two provinces because there is no business anyhow.

$96,000,000 Loan Gambling.

No general cause can be laid down for the failure of the native banks at this time, except mismanagement and a misunderstanding of the banking business. Many of the native banks are little more than "cash shops," living largely upon dollar-taels-coppers exchange with an occasional speculation in government bonds. There is no use for them to speculate in the sound government bonds because they have "no odour," that is, no money can be made out of their normal fluctuations. Recently there has been a flurry in the $96,000,000 loan in Peking and Tientsin, approximately $5,000,000 having been lost by native banks in those cities. It is widely believed among Chinese bankers that some of the Shanghai native banks have participated in this speculation and have lost heavily thereby. It will be remembered that the $96,000,000 loan which was made in the early months of 1922, when Chang Hu was Minister of Finance, was then roundly criticised as an unsound proposition. These bonds have at present no security although it is assumed that some day should there be an available salt surplus, it may be used for the securing of this indebtedness. There can be no explanation of an increase in the value of these bonds at the present time or at any time except that a group of speculators are fixing the markets for their own benefit.

Without government supervision of banks, it is impossible to prevent these occasional bankruptcies from taking place. Banks are organized without hindrance whenever times are good. The native banks usually have no charters and operate as partnerships of unlimited liability. The modern and foreign banks consider it sound business to desposit funds with these native banks at a higher rate of interest during periods of business depression when money is loose, because the individual shareholders of the banks are bound to stand all the losses, which they usually do, if they desire to continue to do business in Shanghai. Nevertheless, were there effective government supervision of banks conditions would probably improve. As a banker put it, however, the government would have to improve first.

Cycles in Panic.

Another Chinese theory of the situation is that cycles of 10 years affect business in Shanghai. The last panic was the 1913-14 panic following the rubber losses of 1910. After this panic business steadily improved until the wonderful year of 1919. Thereafter there was a slump, due to overconfidence, exaggerated ideas, extravagance, mismanagement, inexperience, every year getting worse, until now the bottom is being reached.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN CHAPEI

Motor Car Bandits' Attack on Manager of Commercial Press One Injured and Two Dead

A sensational affair occurred in Chapei about 8 a.m. on Thursday According to his usual custom, Mr. Y. C. Bau, managing director of the Commercial Press Ld., who resides in Paoshan Road at no great distance from the company's works, set off from his house to walk to the office. He had proceeded only a few yards from the house when he was approached by a Chinese, armed with a revolver, who stopped him abruptly and demanded a loan, several thousands of dollars being asked for. Mr. Bau replied that he had no money on him and asked the man to accompany him to his office, but this suggestion of course did not appeal to the bandit.

The latter had a confederate in waiting, in a motor car drawn up in an alleyway near by, and on a signal being given, the second man rushed on the scene and Mr. Bau was secured and forced into the car, then driven off along the Tien Tung An Road. Upon starting off, Mr. Bau made an attempt to grapple with the men and in the struggle a revolver was fired, wounding him in the upper part of the left arm. Fortunately, the wound was not a serious one. With the car proceeding at reduced speed along the narrow road, Mr. Bau was gripped by both men, with his hands forced behind him, but he managed to escape from this predicament. Asking that he might be allowed to remove his long gown, he was given a moment's freedom and used it to good purpose, vaulting clean over the side of the car and landing in a ditch.

At this juncture, servants from Mr. Bau's house, who had seen something of the incident, came along, reinforced by a crowd of Chinese, and the alarm being raised was such that the bandits deemed it advisable to abandon their scheme and look to escape. One of them immediately left the car and disappeared, his quick move being assisted by the prevailing excitement. The other man remained in the car and proceeded some little way along the road, but quickly found that he had taken the wrong turning, the road narrowing into an alleyway which effectually blocked further progress. Seeing the way thus barred, the bandit jumped from the car and ran, but first he turned on a number of policemen now in pursuit and fired a shot, with such accuracy that one of the officers received a fatal wound. The chase was continued without pause, and, seeing that he was outnumbered and that capture was inevitable, the bandit turned the revolver upon himself and fired a shot which caused instant death.

All that remained was to arrest the unfortunate chauffeur. His statement to the Chapei police, who now hold him in custody, was that that morning the two men called at a garage in the French Concession and hired the car, and neither he nor the management had any suspicion that they were bandits.

Mr. Bau is not seriously injured. He was able to return to his home after having received medical attention. The attack upon him is believed to have been inspired by no other motive than that of obtaining a substantial sum of money.

Gen. Ho Feng-lin and Mr. Hsu, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, have asked for $100,000 to defray the expenses of returning the three Russian ships in the Huangpu to the Soviets, says a Peking news agency. The Government is reported as failing to see the justice of the claim as the ships can be handed over directly to the Russian representative in Shanghai. It is reported that the Russians want the ships taken to a Russian port.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from the Department of State that the following additional institutions have been approved by the Department of Labour for students going to America:—

Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; Rockefeller Foundation, including International Health Board and China Medical Board, Division of Studies. 61 Broadway, N. Y.; Emmanuel Missionary College, Berr Springs, Michican; Stamford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Stamford, Connecticut; Colorado Woman's College, Denver, Colorado; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass.; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York; C. R. B. Educational Foundation, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia; Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Illinois; Louisianna State University, Baton Rouge, Louisianna; A. and M. College; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, N. Y.; St. John's College, Annapolis. Maryland; Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Obelin Kindergarten Training School, Oberlin, Ohio; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute. Alabama.

Students for any of the above institutions may make *non quota* applications and receive immediate consideration. In cases of applications for colleges other than those already published, or the above, individual applications may be transmitted by cable or mail for approval.

The arrest of a private riesha coolie in Chaoufoong Road in the early hours on Wednesday led to a useful seizure of contrabrand arms. The coolie was found to be carrying one Mauser pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition. He stated that he was employed by a Japanese living at 115 Yangtszepoo Road and the police, accompanied by a representative from the Japanese Consulate, paid a visit to this house. Upon searching the place, they discovered 10 automatic pistols, 29 pistol magazines, two Mauser pistol barrels, and 100 rounds of ammunition. A Japanese woman who was in the house at the time of the raid was placed under arrest. The coolie was brought up at the Mixed Court later in the morning and was sentenced to a month in gaol.

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Captain Scraggs	„ „	Flying-U Last Stand	B. M. Bower
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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END CRICKET

Married Men Trounced by Bachelors

Married Men 108, Unmarried 174 (for 6)
S.R.C. 2nd 175 (for 7) S.C.C. 2nd 158
Portuguese S.A. 47 Police R.C. 45
Mr. Norman's XI 228 Mr. Langley's XI 121 (for 7)

On Saturday afternoon there were again four cricket matches played on the Recreation Ground. The Single Men beat the Married Men, on the S.R.C. ground, by four wickets and with a number of runs to spare; the match between Mr. Norman's XI and Mr. Langley's XI, after some fairly heavy scoring, ended in an uninteresting draw; the S.R.C. 2nd trounced the S.C.C. 2nd by three wickets and a number of unwanted runs; and in a very low-scoring game the Portuguese Sporting Association got the better of the Police by the very narrow margin of two runs.

Married *v.* Single.

In this match the Married Men fielded a very unrepresentative team and one not by any means the strongest which, all conditions being favourable, the husbands of Shanghai could put in the field. The eleven included only four men with any real pretensions to run-getting against good bowling—H. B. Ollerdessen, Divecha, Willis and Dr. O'Hara; while the only bowlers they had who have met with any great modicum of success this season were Dr. O'Hara and Smith. The Single Men, on the other hand, had not only a fine array of batsmen (in fact any man of the eleven with the exception of C. E. Ollerdessen, who is essentially a bowler, is capable of knocking up a useful score against good trundling) but were well served in the bowling line in addition, with such as Leach, C. E. Ollerdessen, Rawsthorne, Shroff, Clifford and Duckitt. If the result of the match was surprising, it was only in that the Married Men did not suffer a worse defeat.

Scores and analyses:—

Married Men.

H. B. Ollerdessen, l.b.w. Leach ..	31
M. J. Divecha, ct. J. H. Bhoora, b. Rawsthorne	10
A. J. Willis, b. Shroff	10
W. E. O'Hara, ct. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	0
C. Knight, ct. Shroff, b. Leach	0
T. A. T. Begg, ct. Leach, b. Rawsthorne	12
P. H. Sharp, b. Rawsthorne	12
P. Carr, b. Rawsthorne	1
G. E. Goolden, not out	13
E. G. Barnes, ct. Leach b. Clifford	7
F. Smith, did not bat	
Extras	12
Total	108

Bowling.

	O	M	R	W
Rawsthorne	13	1	32	4
C. E. Ollerdessen	7	1	23	0
Shroff	7	1	16	1
Leach	11	3	22	3
Clifford	1.4	0	3	1

Single Men.

A. J. W. Evans. ct. Willis, b. Carr	44
J. H. Bhoora, l.b.w. b. O'Hara	3
C. H. Bhoora, st. Barnes. b. Divecha	20
D. W. Leach, c. Knight, b. O'Hara	30
G. F. Gardner, l.b.w. Smith	37
W. C. G. Clifford, not out	28
D. C. Burn, l.b.w. O'Hara	0
E. R. Duckitt, not out	1
T. L. Rawsthorne, and S. F. Shroff	0
C. E. Ollerdessen, did not bat	
Extras	11
Total (6 wickets)	174

Bowling.

	O	M	R	W
Smith	16	1	78	1
O'Hara	17	0	53	3
Carr	5	0	13	1
Divecha	4	2	15	1
Goolden	1	0	4	0

S. R. C. 2nd. *v.* S. C. C. 2nd.

Played on the S.C.C. west ground. The S. C. C. batted first and made 158, Bell making 39, Scott 29 and Goldman 22. The S. R. C. replied with 175 for 7, T. G. Main being responsible for 42 not out, A. V. White for 40. the evergreen R. Brandt for 30 and Clark for 26.

Scores and analyses:—

S. C. C.

R. D. Bell, ct. Manley. b. Clark ..	39
J. S. Scott, ct. Evans, b. Clark	29
J. R. Harder, ct. Clark, b. Clark ..	10
L. Goldman, l.b.w.. b. Manley	22
D. R. Mackintosh, b. Clark	2
A. H. Leslie, ct. Main, b. Clark	5
W. J. Monk, b. Main	13
E. Jones, b. Main	3
G. C. Beaumont, ct. P. Madar, b. White	6
A. R. Rickard, not out	9
J. M. Andrew, b. Evans	8
Extras	14
Total	158

Bowling.

	O	M	R	W
Main	11	0	44	2
Evans	6	1	24	1
Manley	5	1	33	1
Clark	10	3	39	5
White	4	0	4	0

S. R. C.

A. V. White, c. Rickard, b. Andrew	40
T. Madar, b. Andrew	4
V. Evans. c. Goldman, b. Beaumont	3
A. J. Clark, c. Leslie, b. Andrew ..	26
P. Madar, l.b.w., Andrew	0
G. Madar. c. and b. Andrew	6
T. G. Main, not out	42
R. J. S. Brandt, c. Harder, b. Beaumont	30
W. T. Manley, not out	12
J. Brockett, did not bat	0
Extras	12
Total (7 wickets.)	175

Bowling.

	O	M	R	W
Beaumont	17	1	55	2
Andrew	14	0	66	5
Monk	3	0	42	0

CLAY PIGEON CLUBS

The Murray Cup Won by the Clay Pigeon Club: Police Second

The annual competition for the Murray Cup was decided on Sunday, all the three Shanghai trap-shooting clubs competing. The Clay Pigeon Club were the winners, totalling five points more than the Police Gun Club (last year's winners), whilst the newly-formed International Gun Club were a long way behind. The first two shot on the Clay Pigeon Club's ground and the International Gun Club at their own traps.

Weather conditions were excellent, so it is rather surprising that higher scores were not recorded. Mr. Squires was high gun of the three teams, shooting in excellent form, and only two of his breaks were with the second barrel. The following are the detailed scores:—

Clay Pigeon Club.

Himrod	34
Pirie	29
Nazer	33
Schwyzer	30
Read	35
Total	161

Police.

Morriss	28
Prince	31
Gande	32
Milne	32
Beatty	33
Total	156

Intl. Gun Club.

Cattapan	26
Squires	37
Berdoulet	30
Felicani	18
Azevedo	27
Total	138

HOME RACING

The Wynward Plate

London, Aug. 19.

The following is the result of the Wynward Plate (5 furlongs), run at Stockton to-day:—

Iron Mask 1
Conde 2
Maxim Gun 3

There were 14 starters. Won by half-a-length; a neck between second and third.

Betting:—9 to 2 against Iron Mask; 3 to 1 Conde; 100 to 8 Maxim Gun.

The Great Northern Leger

The Great Northern Leger (1 mile 5 furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Santorb 1
The Roysterer 2
Star Dust 3

There were eight starters. Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Betting:—5 to 4 against St. Orb; 2 to 1 The Roysterer; 10 to 1 Stardust.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

The Hardwicke Stakes

London, Aug. 20.

The following is the result of the Hardwicke Stakes (5 furlongs), run at Stockton to-day:—

Flying World 1
Ionia 2
Paquita 3

There were nine starters. Won by a short head; two lengths between second and third.

Betting:—10 to 1 against Flying World; 6 to 4 on Ionia; 6 to 1 against Paquita. — "North-China Daily News" Special Service.

CRICKET AT HOME

Fifth Test Match Abandoned Owing to Rain: Century by Hendren

London, Aug. 16.

The fifth Test Match between England and South Africa opened to-day at the Oval. The weather was fine but cloudy. There were 5,000 spectators.

Taylor won the toss and decided to go in. Hearne and Commaille opened the innings on a good wicket. Hearne was run out for 4. Commaille was bowled by Tate for 3. Susskind had made 35 when Nourse was caught off Woolley for 37. With 7 extras, the score at the lunch interval stood at 86 for 3.

The South Africans batted for 340 minutes and made a magnificent recovery. After being 2 wickets down for 7, they had made 86 for 3 at the lunch interval, and the score read 205 for 5 at the tea interval. This was largely due to Susskind's stolid and yet very correct display. He batted for nearly four hours, and made 65, including 6 fours. Catterall followed on with a brilliant all-round innings, lasting two hours. His score of 95 included 11 fours.

The English bowling maintained a good length and the fielding was very keen.

South Africa were all out for 342.

London, Aug. 18.

The fifth Test Match between the South Africans and England was resumed at the Oval to-day. Seven thousand people were present. The weather was fine but cloudy, and the wicket damp.

Sutcliffe and Hobbs opened for England. The former had made 5 runs when he was caught out. His place was taken by Hearne, whose partnership with Hobbs, lasting 63 minutes, carried the total to 72 for 2 wickets.

Woolley, who was fourth man in, gave an exhilarating displays of driving and cutting. The score at the lunch interval, with 6 extras, read 137 for 4, Sandham being 10 and Hendren 0, not out.

The bowlers, assisted at the wicket by Pegler, were very difficult to play, and the fielding was excellent.

After lunch, the English batsmen were cautious. Sandham's partnership with Hendren had yielded a further 101 runs when he was caught out. He played a careful innings and his score of 46 included 5 fours.

On Tate's advent the scoring quickened. Tate hit three boundaries in the first over and sent up the 300 with a six. The innings lasted four hours and a quarter, at the end of which the score stood at 328 for 6.

During tea, a heavy thunderstorm partly submerged the pitch and play was abandoned for the day.

Hendren has so far been lucky. He gave three chances. His score of 92 includes 11 fours.

With another 13 extras, the English score when stumps were drawn for the day read 332 for 6.

London, Aug. 19.

The fifth Test Match between the South Africans and England was resumed at the Oval to-day, but was abandoned at 2.15 owing to heavy rain.

A wet wicket delayed the start till noon. The spectators numbered 2,000. The wicket was kicking badly.

Hendren who scored 92 yesterday reached his century when his innings had lasted 140 minutes. After this the batsmen hit out. The 400 was hoisted when the English innings had lasted 5 hours and 40 minutes. Hendren gave an excellent, all-round display, with very clean cutting and driving. He was in for just over three hours, and his score of 142 included 2 sixes and 14 fours.

At the lunch interval the score stood at 421 for 8 wickets. A downpour at 12.55 inundated the pitch while lunch was taken and further heavy rain caused the match to be abandoned at 2.15.

Scores:—

South Africa.

1st Innings.

Hearne, run out	4
Commaille, b. Tate	3
Susskind, c. Woolley, b. Hearne	65
Nurse, c. Sutcliffe, b. Woolley	37
Taylor, c. and b. Tyldesley	11
Catterall, c. substitute, b. Tate	95
Deane, c. Strudwick, b. Hearne	30
Blanckenberg, not out	46
Ward, l.b.w., b. Tate	5
Pegler, b. Tyldesley	25
Carter, c. Sandham, b. Hearne	4
Extras	17
Total	342

Bowling:—Gilligan 0 for 44; Tate 3 for 64; Howell 0 for 69; Tyldesley 2 for 36; Hearne 3 for 90; Woolley 1 for 22.—Reuter.

England.

1st Innings.

Hobbs, c. Ward, b. Pegler	30
Sutcliffe, c. Ward, b. Nourse	5
Hearne, c. Susskind, b. Pegler	35
Woolley, b. Carter	51
Sandham, c. Ward, b. Nourse	46
Hendren, c. Nourse, b. Carter	142
Tate, b. Carter	50
Gilligan, c. Nourse, b. Pegler	36
Tyldesley, not out	1
Strudwick, not out	2
Extras	23
Total (for 8 wickets)	421

Bowling:—Nourse, 2 for 63; Blanckenberg, 0 for 122; Carter, 3 for 85; Pegler, 3 for 128.—Reuter.

Harlequins Beaten by South Africa by Six Wickets

Eastbourne, Aug. 14.

The weather was fine to-day and the wicket good when the match between the South African cricketers and the Harlequins was resumed. There was a moderate attendance.

The Harlequins brought their second innings total to 213 from 13 for 1. Jardine contributed 40 and Evans 42. Carter took 6 wickets for 40.

The South Africans needed 125 to win, which they made with the loss of 4 wickets. Commaille scored 68. The South Africans thus won by 6 wickets.

Scores:—Harlequins 73 and 213; South Africans 162 and 125 for 4.—Reuter.

English Team Chosen to Visit Australia: South Africa *v.* Minor Counties

London, Aug. 20.

J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), H. Howell (Warwickshire) and W. Whysall (Notts), who will act as reserve wicket-keeper, have been invited to participate in the Australian tour.

The full team is now as follows:—Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (Sussex), Captain, Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex), Mr. J. Bryan (Gloucestershire), Mr. A. P. F. Chapman (Cambridge and Berkshire), A. Sandham (Surrey), H. Strudwick (Surrey), R. Tyldesley (Lancashire), M. W. Tate (Sussex), E. Hendren (Middlesex), H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), A. P. Freeman (Kent), Roy Kilner (Yorkshire), J. W. Hearne (Middlesex), F. E. Woolley (Kent), J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), H. Howell (Warwickshire) and W. Whysall (Notts).

Mr. C. H. Gibson (Sussex) declined the invitation for business reasons.

Later.

The match between the Minor Counties and the South Africans opened to-day in fine weather. The attendance was small.

On a good wicket, the Minor Counties scored 196, Pegler taking five wickets for 46. When stumps were drawn, the South Africans had scored 103 for 9.—Reuter.

County Championship

London, Aug. 15.

At Dewsbury, Yorkshire beat Northampshire by 10 wickets. Northampshire made 163 and 187 (Rhodes taking 6 wickets for 40). Yorkshire made 328 and 23 for 0 wickets.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire beat Leicestershire by 7 wickets. Leicestershire made 144 (Parker taking 7 for 65) and 89 (Parket taking 6 for 46). Gloucestershire made 179 (Seabrooke 73) and 56 for 3.

At Birmingham, Middlesex beat Warwickshire by an innings and 42 runs. Warwickshire made 131 (Stevents taking 4 wickets for 28), and 107 (Stevents taking 4 wickets for 46, and Hearne 5 for 31). Middlesex made 280 for 2 and declared. Hearne scored 101 and Hendrin 106, both not out.

At Taunton, Kent beat Somerset by 213. Kent made 283 (Woolley 98), and 209 (Woolley 82), Somerest made 184 (Wright taking 5 for 33), and 95 (Wright taking 7 for 31).

At Leyton, Derbyshire beat Essex on the first innings. Essex declared at 260 for 9, and had scored 174 for 3 when stumps were drawn. Derbyshire declared at 342 for 9 (Morton 120 not out).

At Bournemouth, Hampshire beat Notts by 3 wickets. Notts made 194 and 148. Hampshire scored 183 and 161 for 7.

At Swansea, Glamorgan beat Lancashire by 38 runs. Glamorgan made 153 (R. Tyldesley taking 5 for 36) and 143 (Parkin taking 5 for 40). Lancashire made 151 (Spencer taking 6 for 44 and Ryan the other 4 for 69) and 107 (Ryan taking 6 for 40).—Reuter.

London, Aug. 19.

At Cheltenham, Kent beat Gloucestershire on the first innings. Gloucestershire scored 48, Freeman taking 7 wickets for 20, and declared at 179 for 9. Freeman took 5 for 69. Kent made 76 and had made 67 for 4 when stumps were drawn.

At Worcester, Worcestershire defeated Northamptonshire on the first innings. Worcestershire scored 176 and 169. Northamptonshire made 124 and had registered 166 for 5 when stumps were drawn.

At Bradford, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by 92 runs. Yorkshire made 119, Astill taking 6 for 45, and 203. Leicestershire made 71, Macauley taking 7 for 31, and 159.

At Bournemouth, Hampshire defeated Essex on the first innings. Essex scored 204, O'Connor contributing 73, and Hampshire made 205, Tennyson scoring 67.

At Taunton, Somerset drew with Surrey. Surrey scored 235 for 8, White taking 6 for 56.

At Birmingham, Lancashire drew with Warwickshire. Lancashire scored 228 for 4, E. Tyldesley making 100.

At Derby, Derbyshire beat Notts on the first innings. Derbyshire made 224, Jackson contributing 103, and 127 for 4. Notts scored 212, Carr knocking up 101.

Later.

It is understood that Mr. C. H. Gibson (Sussex) has declined the invitation to participate in the Australian tour in the Autumn, for business reasons.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Davis Cup Competition: Japan Defeated by Australia

Providence, R. I., Aug. 14.

The American zone final of the Davis Cup Competition opened today between Australia and Japan.

G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Shimidzu (Japan), 7-5, 11-9, 6-4.

P. O'Hara Wood (Australia) beat Okamoto (Japan), 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.—Reuter.

The match between Patterson and Shimidzu was a ding-dong struggle throughout, especially in the second set, in which Patterson was extended to the utmost. The Australian dropped his tantalizing chop-stroke when the score stood at 9-9 and with a series of vicious base-line drives and his untakeable service took the next two games.

In the second singles game, O'Hara Wood's brilliant service and steady driving gave him an easy victory in the first set. The Japanese exhausted himself by frantic endeavours to return the Australian's cannon-ball drives. Okamoto developed a sudden streak of brilliancy in the second set, constantly outmanœuvring Wood and winning 6-2. Wood's smashing drives in the third set puzzled the Japanese, who contended himself with a back-court game. Okamoto won the fourth set chiefly on account of Wood's erratic play. The Australian played a steady game in the fifth set. He took no chances and easily defeated his opponent.—Reuter's American Service.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 15.

Australia has defeated Japan is the American zone final of the Davis Cup Competition.

O'Hara Wood and Patterson beat Okamoto and Harada, 7/5, 6/2, 6/4, in the doubles match to-day.

In the final of the American one of the Davis Cup Competition between Australia and Japan, P. O'Hara Wood (Australia) defeated Shimidzu (Japan), 6-1, 6-4, 6-2, and G. L. Patterson (Australia) defeated Oramoto (Japan), 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.

Australia is thus the winner, having won the first two single matches on August 14.—Reuter's American Service.

U. S. Women's Championships

Forest Hills, Aug. 17.

Miss Helen Wills to-day won the National Women's Lawn Tennis Championship by defeating Mrs. Mallory in the final, 6-1, 6-3.

In the final of the women's doubles, Miss Wills and Mrs Wightman defeated Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. Marion Jessup, 6-4, 6-3.—Reuter's American Service.

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE YANGTZE CORPORATION, LD.

Improvement in Conditions Affecting Future Progress: Negotiations and Developments: New Relationship Established

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Yangtze Corporation, was held in London on July 17. Mr. Herbert Edwards (the chairman) presided.

The Chairman said:—At the annual general meeting held last year I expressed on behalf of my colleagues on the board, as well as on my own behalf, the gratification we felt at the prospects of our new policy leading to that practical result we all so ardently desire. Although I am not permitted, for reasons that you will readily appreciate, to describe even the nature of the negotiations we have in hand, I can say that our confidence in the success of our efforts is certainly as well justified to-day as it was a year ago. In fact, some important events have taken place in the interim, some only within the past month or two, which should have a directly favourable influence upon our affairs.

I warned you that although there would probably be times when you would hear nothing of our doings for considerable periods, you should not assume that nothing was being done, for at that very moment something might be on the tapis the effect of which would entirely change our financial status and outlook. I do not wish to be understood to say that such an exciting stage of our journey has actually been reached to-day, but I think I may say that conditions affecting our progress in the immediate future have recently considerably improved. In this connexion I have pleasure in reporting the prolongation for a further term of years of the contract under which the administration of our affairs in China is undertaken by the Peking Syndicate. It may be news to you that Major W. S. Nathan, who for upwards of 20 years so ably administered in China the affairs of the Kailan Mining Administration, whose successful record as an Anglo-Chinese Corporation carrying on operations in China can hardly be equalled, has, on the transference of his activities to London, joined the directorate of that company's head office administration—the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.—as well as taking the directorial leadership of the British and Chinese Corporation, the Peking Syndicate, and other prominent British-Chinese enterprises. I have Major Nathan's authority for saying that, realizing as he does the great benefit that would result for both British and Chinese commerce from a generous and comprehensive adoption of some at least of the trading rights granted by our concession, he has promised to give our interests his most cordial and active support. I am satisfied that with his assistance, and with the influential help he is able to secure for us in China, the journey to our desired goal will be considerably shortened.

Situation in China.

In other directions relationships have been, and are being, established that should in the future tend to ensure the active cooperation of the best financial groups in the launching of such industrial or mining enterprises as we may later be called upon to establish in Szechuan. From all one can learn from actual observers, affairs do not seem to be quite so desperately bad in China as one might be led to suppose.

We have been invited to interest ourselves in public utility undertakings already established to a small extent in certain thickly populated areas in Szechuan, but although they are receiving our very serious consideration, we feel that, having regard to the difficulty of establishing adequate safeguards, such as property assessments, for the revenues from such services, it is in the development of the great natural resources in raw materials in that richly endowed province that we shall find our more immediate and certain reward. If you can visualize for yourselves the magnitude of those reserves, the importance of the influential cooperation I have indicated will become apparent.

I shall presently have the pleasure of proposing the appointment as a director of the company of Major-General Sir Courtney Manifold, whose record of unusually active and distinguished service includes special experience in China, and particularly in Szechuan, that should be of the very greatest value to us. Sir Courtney, who is honorary physician to his Majesty the King, commanded a British Mission to Central and Western China, and also commanded a special British Mission to Szechuan, receiving the thanks of H. M. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for his services; papers on these and other expeditions of which he was a member were published by the Royal Geographical Society. From personal knowledge of Szechuan and its people, its industries, and its commercial possibilities, General Manifold is convinced of its great future and is enthusiastic in his desire to assist in its inevitable development.

I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing our regret at the death of Mr. Pritchard Morgan and Mr. Rudolph Jaeger—both of whom, by a rather remarkable coincidence, passed away within 24 hours of each other—since the report and accounts were issued. I am sure you will all unite with the directors in expressing deepest sympathy with their relatives, for, although they were both 80 years of age, they retained to the last, and to a remarkable degree, the strong individuality and mental force which had characterized them during life. Mr. Jaeger had been associated with the Yangtze Corporation since its inception 26 years ago.

Even before that time, Mr. Pritchard Morgan, who was then taking an active part in politics, saw in the visit to this country of Li Hung-chang—perhaps the greatest of all Chinese statesmen—an opportunity of doing something to secure permanent British interests in China which would be beneficial to each of the great Empires concerned. From that idea arose the close personal relationship and years of work resulted in what became known as the Pritchard Morgan Concession. Whilst expressing the very greatest admiration for the enterprise, zeal, and foresight which resulted in the securing of such a remarkable charter, one cannot help feeling that, had the concessionaire possessed a little less masterful individuality, or had he been blessed with just a little of the leaven of compromise, we should never have found ourselves in the position of controlling the destiny of what we believe will one day be a very important Anglo-Chinese commercial undertaking, for it was his determination to carry through this gigantic enterprise unaided, so far as leadership was concerned, and his intolerance of anything like cooperation, no matter how great the financial assistance that cooperation would have ensured, that resulted in his having to relinquish such Herculean efforts and to leave to others the realization of a project which in its conception possessed potentialities as great as any of the initial efforts that laid the foundation of our vast Empire overseas.

In a telegram to the Government, Gen. Liu Tseng-hua, Tuchun of Shensi, reports that the Panchan Lama arrived in Sian on the 7th instant and departed on the 9th for Peking. The Panchan Lama will break his journey at Loyang where he expects to stay two days. The Ministry of Communications is requested to prepare a special car on the Lung-hai Railway.

A new daily newspaper to replace the "Tsingtao Leader," which has been sold to a new company, headed by Mr. D. Y. Lin, of the Forestry and Agricultural Department of the Kiaochou Government, will shortly make its appearance, writes our Tsingtao correspondent. The "Tsingtao Times" (the name of the new paper) will in no way by a semi-official organ. The proprietor of the old "Leader," Mr. R. T. Hoshino, will be a shareholder in the new company. He has spent much money on the latter journal ever since it was started.

SHANGHAI COTTON MANFG. CO.

Mr. Horatio Robertson Returns to the Attack: Criticism of Management

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld. was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., agents. The directors present were: Messrs. H. Nodaira (chairman), K. Otani, K. Kuroda, John Prentice and W. J. N. Dyer, and the attendance represented 68,366 shares, 213 shareholders being present personally and by proxy.

The notice convening the meeting having been read:

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1924, having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, I will take them as read.

Half a Million Deficit.

The result of the year under review has been disastrous, in fact, the worst on record since the establishment of the company. My remarks at the last year's meeting have unfortunately come true, and we are now facing a deficit of over half a million, which amount is equivalent to one-half of the amount recently called for on new issue of shares. Had it not been for the fairly good results achieved by our weaving department, the loss sustained would have been greater. There were no improvements in the conditions of trade to which I referred at the last year's meeting; the high cost of raw cotton and low price of manufactured goods, being the result of political and economical disturbances so hopelessly existing all over the country. The gloomy outlook is still hanging over us and there are no signs of improvement, in fact, the deplorable state of affairs in this country seems to be going from bad to worse. The speculative element is not at all diminishing and its menace is severely felt, particularly in our trade.

The immediate future of cotton business largely depends upon the result of the new crops. Should the present high cost of raw material remain unchanged, it is inevitable that many disastrous effects would ensue; such as the closing down of mill factories, and increased unemployment.

Compulsory curtailment of mills' working was discussed from time to time by various mill owners, but unfortunately no agreement was reached. However, I am informed that the majority of mills are now shortening their working capacity on their own accord.

In spite of this adverse state of affairs, both buildings and machinery, etc., were kept in first class order, we having spent over Tls. 120,000 on same (charged to the working account). Some alterations were made to improve atmospheric conditions inside the mills resulting in more hygienic working conditions and higher efficiency on the part of the workers.

No Children Under 12.

The question of child labour has recently attracted public comment, and I am glad to state that your mills have always been very careful in this respect, even to the displeasure of some of the workers, and the condition of your mills is quite above the standard. No children under 12 years of age are being enrolled. With regard to working hours, etc., they are well within the limit which appeared in the recommendations of the Municipal Commission.

As to the depreciation on your assets, although it has been our fixed policy to write off as much as possible, the unprecedented result of the year makes it unjustifiable to transfer the amount of depreciation either to Reserve Fund or to new account, knowing that the present book values are quite below the actual ones. I earnestly hope that a prosperous year will soon come round again and that we may be able to follow our past policy, in writing off generously.

Every effort was given to minimise our production cost and most diligent supervision was given over expenses. The staff and workers have also been reduced in numbers.

Now turning to the question of finance, to our great regret, constant insufficiency of funds has placed the management under great difficulty, and sacrifices have had to be made on several occasions in disposing of our stocks.

Although your Directors and Agents have done and will do the utmost in their power in obtaining financial accommodation elsewhere on reasonable terms, I am afraid, that we might find ourselves compelled to seek means other than loans..

Certain shareholders have suggested that in floating debentures for the purpose of redemption of the loans, it would save the Company from large outlay of interest, to which your Directors are also giving careful consideration.

Gentlemen, this is all I have to say, but before placing the resolution before you, if any one has any questions to ask, I shall be very pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

Exorbitant Interest.

Mr. L. E. Canning said that as one who wrote in suggesting a debenture issue, he was bound to say that when he took up the report a week ago and realized that the company had paid over Tls. 220,000 interest on a loan which he took to be a fluctuation loan of roughly Tls. 2,700,000, he came to the conclusion that the company was paying rather an exorbitant rate of interest, Having come to that conclusion, he called to interview the manager and chairman and was informed that the company had been paying as much as 18 per cent. interest. In a place like Shanghai, he thought that was rather going too much, to say the least. In his letter he suggested that if the company had assets amounting to Tls. 10,000,000 the company could quite easily float a debenture issue of Tls. 3,000,000, possibly at 8½ per cent.; even nine would be better than the rates they had been paying. He hoped that the Board would seriously consider a debenture issue, to cover at any rate the loan now outstanding.

The Chairman replied that the directors were going into the matter.

Mr. Robertson's Criticisms.

Mr. H. Robertson asked why, when the directors found that the markets were against them and that they were not making profits, they started night work in No. 3 mill. Things being bad, it appeared to him they were thus making them worse.

The Chairman replied that No. 3 mill was for weaving purposes and on account of weaving they had been able to minimise their losses.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the reason was that they engaged labour in order to "buy off opposition" and having engaged this labour had to employ it in night work. The speaker next asked what the position of the company was to-day. What were they doing with Tls. 3,000,000 worth of stocks? Were they being sold at a profit or a loss, and what was going to be the limit of loss?

The Chairman replied that they were selling at the best prices obtainable, but that in some instances they had had to sell at a little loss. He was unable to give exact figures for working since June 30.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the manager of a concern ought to be able to say at any time within a close point whether it was making or losing money. He inferred from the chairman's remarks that they were trading absolutely at a loss. It was all very well for the chairman to say the directors hoped things would improve, but the statement meant nothing and was of no value whatever. He would tell them it was not the cotton crop that was going to wipe out their loss. They had got to come nearer home, put their own house in order and cut down expenses. Then probably they might come out with a balance on the right side. But as long as they went on as they had been doing during the last three years, their debit balance would increase every year.

The Chairman—Every effort has been made to economise in the mills.

Proposal to Refuse Report.

Mr. Robertson then said that if he had a seconder he would propose an amendment that the report and accounts be referred back to the directors until they could give shareholders one that was more acceptable.

Mr. D. Haas said he agreed with what Mr. Robertson had said.

The following resolutions were then carried:

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Prentice: That the report, balance sheet and general inventory of assets and profit and loss account for the fourth financial year ended June 30, be adopted and passed.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Prentice: That the directors' suggestion in dealing with the balance at debit of profit and loss account be sanctioned and passed.

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Prentice: That the number of directors be increased from six to seven, and that Mr. Kenzo Gonno be elected as a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. H. Koy, seconded by Mr. T. Kondo: That Messrs. E. S. Wilkinson and T. Takahashi be elected as auditors of the company in place of those retiring.

Superlatively Autocratic.

Speaking on this resolution, Mr. Robertson agreed to the appointment of Mr. Takahashi but objected to Mr. Wilkinson, who he said was not eligible and was not wanted.

The Chairman—The resolution has been carried.

Mr. Robertson—Naturally. In this superlatively autocratically run company anything is possible.

The chairman next proposed that at the discretion of the directors a gratutity be paid to the staff for the past year.

Mr. Robertson said he had much pleasure in seconding this. The labourer was worthy of his hire—(though he did not always get it)—and the staff were not responsible for the present condition of the company's affairs. He suggested that the directors should waive their fees and pay the bonus with them so as not to increase the debit balance.

The resolution was carried and the meeting terminated.

Repeated demands from semi-public organizations for the repair of Peking city walls and gates, have resulted in the appointment by the Ministry of Interior of a committee to determine the damage already done by rains and floods. The Ministry of Finance has ominously not replied to an inquiry as to whether funds for such repairs are available.

ZAM-BUK which is unequalled in all manner of skin diseases and injuries is obtainable of dealers and dispensaries in Shanghai, Hongkong and The Straits and direct from agents: Messrs. Wakefield & Co., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16=Tls. 6.14 at 72.70=8.44	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 73½=Tls. 136.05 at 72.70=$187.14	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	72.95
Native Interest	25
Copper Cash	273,500
Bar Silver	34⅛
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 83
New York on London	451⅛

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3
Demand	3/3 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	73⅛
Demand	73⅛
PARIS—	
Demand	1343
INDIA—	
Demand	224
HONGKONG—	
Demand	73⅛
JAPAN—	
Demand	56⅛
BATAVIA—	
Demand	192⅛
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	72⅛

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3⅛
4 m/s. credits	3/4⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅝
6 m/s. credits	3/4⅝
6 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅛
NEW YORK—	
Demand	34⅛
4 m/s. credits	75⅜
4 m/s. Docs.	76⅛
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1410
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/3
New York T.T.	73⅛

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUG.

Hk. Tls. 5.48 at 3/3 1/16	£1
„ 1 at 1408	Frs. 15.69
„ 1.25 at 71⅞	Gold $1
„ 1 at 58⅜	Yen 1.91
„ 1 at 227⅜	Rupees 2.53
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.50	It. Lire 18.38
Marks and Roubles	no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

August 22.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $190.29
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.58
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 10.52
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 78.50

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $186.80
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.40
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 10.20
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 76.46

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for August 22:—

It. Lire 16.45	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.83	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.25.	Yen. 1

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 23.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 40,032,000 and $43,440,000.

These figures include Tls. 3,660,000 and $21,440,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

There were no movements of bar silver during the week.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 140,000 Mex. $ to be melted.
140,000 small coin to be melted.

Tls. 280,000

Shipments—Nil.

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$400,000 from Tientsin.
Shipments were:—
$200,000 sent to be melted.
50,000 to Ningpo.

$250,000

Silver.

The price yesterday came at 34⅛d. ready and forward, against 33 15/16d. ready and forward a week ago, showing rises of 1/16d. on both deliveries. Both India and China buying on a small market had the effect of raising the price from 33 15/16d. on Monday to 34 1/16d. on Thursday.

Bars in stock, 2,622, including silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of sycee and dollars amount to Tls. 400½ lakhs and $434½ lakhs, against Tls. 397⅛ lakhs and $433 lakhs last week, and Tls. 241 lakhs and $309 lakhs on August 21, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation at T.T. 3/2½d., where it remained until Wednesday morning, when it was raised to T.T. 3/2⅝d. It was raised another ⅛d. on Thursday to T.T. 3/3d. under the influence of Chinese speculators, who sold Yen and Sterling rather heavily. Yesterday it opened at T.T. 3/3d. and on the speculators withdrawing from the market and a fairly heavy merchant demand and no bills offering whatever, the rate dropped at 11.40 to T.T. 3/2⅝d.

In the morning the market opened uncertain at T.T. 3/3⅛d. Aug., 3/3 1/16d. Sept., 3/3⅛d. Oct., but gradually slipped away and closed for the tiffin interval unsettled with sellers T.T. 3/3d. Aug., 3/3 1/16d. Sept., 3/3⅛d. Oct., 3/3⅛d. Nov./December. Gold Dollars have remained quite steady at T.T. 73⅛ Aug., 73⅝ Sept., 73⅞ Oct., 73⅝ November, which rates are about the same as on Thursday.

THE SILVER MARKET

The Recovery of Germany's Optput to Above Pre-war Total

Reporting from London on July 9, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

There has been considerable lassitude displayed during the week. Neither buyers nor sellers have been eager to operate. A certain amount of bear covering has taken place and the Continent has again taken some silver for coinage purposes, but the Far East has been slow to do anything on this side. America has kept in touch with the market by moderate offerings, and the Continent has been a seller on a small scale.

The production of silver in Germany appears to have recovered from the restrictions imposed upon it by the War. The output for 1912 was 4,984,677 fine ounces; for the years 1914/19 no returns have been published. The total for 1920 was 3,305,000 ounces, and for 1921 3,387,400 ounces, but that for 1922 rose to 5,372,600 ounces—that is to say, about 8 per cent. above the pre-war total.

A recent bulletin of the American Mining Congress stated that Representative Richards (Democrat, Nevada), in urging the passage of the Bill to require the U. S. Treasury to purchase fourteen million ounces of silver at $1 per ounce, under the Pittman Act, said that the government had failed to carry out the law, to the detriment of the silver industry. He deplored antagonism toward silver as money and advocated giving silver a fixed money value.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

U. S. Quotations Higher.

July 16.—On the whole the market has been quiet throughout the week. Notwithstanding a depreciating dollar exchange, supplies from the United States have not been easy to obtain, for the American silver quotations rose so as to counteract the tendency of the dollar. This indicated the firmness of the undertone. The monsoon appears to be pursuing a favourable course, but Indian bazaar orders have been scarce. Few China sales have been in evidence. Most of the buying has been on behalf of the Continent or of bears covering commitments.

Under date of July 14, the rainfall was reported as nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar throughout the week, in Chota Nagpur on four days, in Bengal, East United Provinces, North Hyderabad and Mysore on three days, in West and South Central Provinces and Orissa on two days, and in other important areas of India on one day. A cable from Assam on July 7 announced that the outturn of tea, autumn rice and jute, and the prospects of sugarcane, are normal.

We are informed from Bombay by the mail which left on the 27th ultimo that, Continental purchases being then the principal feature in the market, on any news from London of these purchases the dealers operated freely and bought large amounts for the settlements.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quiet and Inactive.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid reported on July 10:—

We have again to report a very quiet and inactive silver market, but the undertone has remained good and the spot price has only varied between 34⅜ and 34⅝, the latter being to-day's quotation. America has been rather a reluctant seller during the last few days and such silver as has come on the market from China and elsewhere has been easily absorbed by the Continental purchases. There has been very little demand for India, with the exception of a little bear covering and the bazaars appear to be waiting for more definite prospects with regard to the monsoon.

In the meantime, with the expected continuation of Continental purchases, about the present level of prices seems likely to be maintained and we do not look for any important movement at present. The forward quotation has remained at a premium over spot on most days and under the present conditions of the market this premium would appear to be fully justified.

July 17.—There have been practically no fluctuations in the silver market during the past week, the spot price being quoted at 34⅝d. every day except the 11th and today, when the quotation was 34 1/16d. The Continental demand has been small, and there has been a little bear covering from China, these demands being met by moderate sales from New York. The latest reports of the monsoon are more favourable, and India has been a small buyer, although most of the orders have been for direct shipment from New York. Stocks in London still remain very comfortable, and the 1/16d. premium on the forward position has been maintained all the week and increased to-day to ⅛d.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on July 9, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 2nd inst. amounted to £126,442,760, as compared with £126,437,570 on the previous Wednesday. Of the fair amount of gold on offer this week only a small proportion has been taken for India.

It is reported that the production of gold in Ontario for the first quarter of 1924 was 277,369 ounces, a new record for the province. This compares with 213,263 ounces for the corresponding period last year.

The official discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India was reduced on the 3rd inst. from 6 to 5 per cent.

We are officially informed that the law fixing the unit of the gold standard currency was passed by the Esthonian Parliament on the 20th ultimo. This law lays down that the unit of the gold standard currency system of the Esthonian Republic is to be a Crown ("kroon") containing 0.403226 grammes of fine gold, which, calculated at the present price of gold (95s. 2d.) is equal to 1s. 2.8d. At the pre-war gold price (84s. 10d.) this unit would be worth about 1s. 1.2d.

July 16.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 9th inst. amounted to £126,443,805, as compared with £126,442,760 on the previous Wednesday. A fair amount of gold has been on offer this week, but only a small proportion was taken on Indian account. Gold valued at $4,000,000 has been received in New York from London.

The Transvaal gold output for June amounted to 773,053 fine ounces, as compared with 809,003 fine ounces for May, and 755,309 fine ounces for June, 1923.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of June were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Netherlands	£ 10,106	£ —
Belgium	—	4,770
France	—	33,163
Spain and Canaries	—	20,492
West Africa	102,296	1,747
Java and other Dutch Possessions	—	4,045
United States	2,329	3,050,589
Central America & West Indies	1,773	—
Rhodesia	214,565	—
Transvaal	2,599,475	—
British India	—	640,071
Straits Settlements	—	3,789
Other countries	3,002	5,601
	£2,933,646	£3,764,277

According to the "Tageblatt," the proposals concerning the new German Bank of Issue (which were sent to the Reparations Commission on July 12) involve the disappearance of the Renten Bank as a bank of issue, and a new note issue of about five thousand million marks to be covered as to one-third by gold and foreign exchange. Coinage up to five marks forms part of the scheme.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

The Evil Influence of War Rumours and Bank Failures: A Lack of Business

Aug. 23.

The prospects of good business were not very bright when this week started, for at this time of the year money always is tight and remains so until after the Autumn settlement, but the state of stocks and other factors did offer a little cause for hope for some improvement. Then came the collapse of four Chinese banks and on top of that the Kiangsu-Chêkiang quarrel reached an acute stage, with the result that there was not a dealer anywhere who was not in a state of financial funk and all the markets were flat throughout the week. Nor is there much prospect of a change for the better until after the autumn holiday, despite the fact that yesterday's news was to the effect that a settlement had been arrived at regarding the affairs of the banks, and that the war scare again had died.

Piece Goods.

Financial and other troubles nipped in the bud what previously had the appearance of being quite a useful trade. Dealers recently have not been able to increase figures, but they have sold at steady prices and then during this last week they found themselves wondering whether the sales they have made will be cleared. There has been very little forward inquiry anywhere. Manchester has strengthened again coincident with more Indian inquiry.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

China Cotton.—Again a week has passed with very little serious business reported, though a deal of wild speculation has been apparent and on occasions there have been wide fluctuations. The market is weak in consequence of the political and financial troubles. Tungchow yesterday was quoted:—August, 50.10; September, 44.15; October, 41.95; November, 40.85; December, 40.05; January, 39.65.

Yarn.—As with cotton, the yarn market also has been weak throughout. Prices have declined as much as Tls. 12 and Tls. 14. Yesterday's closing quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—August, 175.90; September, 173; October, 168.70; November, 164.80; December, 163; January, 162.90.

Produce.

The export markets all have been dull this week. There have been inquiries for new season sesamum seed, but in view of the unsettled state of affairs in the interior the Chinese are not willing to do any forward business. Groundnuts also have been inquired for, but for the same reason, coupled with the tightness of money, there is a holding-off. Outside of these two commodities there has been no demand and the Chinese are displaying great caution about moving anything at all.

THE TEA MARKET

Business during the past month was on a normal scale and buying has been fairly general. Particular attention has been paid to good quality teas in both Black and Green, for which a steady demand has existed. Recent arrivals, with more especial reference to second crops, show a decided falling-off in leaf and cup quality, so that the stock of good medium Hankow tea has been dealt with in preference. In Green teas, the demand still runs high for Sow Mees and Chun Mees, and choice liquoring parcels are realizing very full prices. Rather more activity in Pingsueys can be reported, due to inquiries and a demand for certain lines of Gunpowder and Imperials from America, and the market is slightly firmer.

With the exception of the common grades of Hankow teas, stocks are abnormally light, and further supplies, due to heavy rains and floods in the interior, will be on a reduced scale. The season promises to be a shorter one and lower prices than at present ruling are not anticipated.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

The general balance sheet and profit and loss account to December 31, 1923, show that the net profits amount to £448,271, out of which, after providing for the statutory reserve to the extent of £22,988, a dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared.

A BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHANGHAI

We have received the August number of "Henderson's Monthly Bulletin and Buyers' Guide," a new monthly publication devoted to the interests of residents in the outports and interior of China and to visitors to Shanghai. It will be found invaluable as a guide as the main object and aim of this bulletin is in supplying its readers with reliable information as to where they can obtain and what they should pay for goods of every description. Besides giving the above information the book also contains interesting articles on various subjects, cooking receipts, household hints, etc.

It circulates throughout China, from Mukden to Hongkong, and is also to be found in the reading saloons of all passenger steamers calling at Shanghai, thus enabling visitors to select their various purchases and stores before they reach port.

NEW FREIGHT RATES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Vancouver, B.C., July 31.

Freight rates on wheat and flour from Pacific Coast ports will remain at $5.50 to China and $5 to Japan during September, October and November. Lumber rates to Shanghai will be unchanged at $9.50 and $10.50, but on lumber to Japan a reduction of $2 on the base rate will go into effect August 1 and continue until October 31. These rates are in accordance with decisions of the Pacific Westbound Conference of shipping interests held at Portland, Ore.

Action by the Conference on cereals was not a surprise to shippers in view of conditions, though, when the rates were lowered in the spring by $1 from $6 and $6.50, it was understood that they would be automatically restored on September 1. The Conference decided to make the rate on lumber "baby squares" $7, on large squares $8 and on logs $11. The rate of $5 on lead will continue until the end of December. On cigarettes the base rate was made $8.70 instead of $11.50, while salt was made $5 per ton instead of being classed with merchandise as before.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 9 amounted to 86,196 tons and the sales during the same period to 61,889 tons.

RUBBER OUTPUT

The estimated output of dry rubber from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the month of July was 9,185 lb.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 premium.

100,000 Shares of £1 each are allottable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3, not later than July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Taels at the Bank's opening T. T. rate on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim of Tls. 3 per share will be paid to shareholders on the Register of the Company on August 21, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 21 to 28, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.

Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.

Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

Share Report for Week Ending August 22, 1924.

No. 24/33

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

Business on the local Stock Exchange during the past week has been very quiet with very few transactions recorded of no great value. Buyers' quotations of "Rubbers" are a little easier, but there are practically no sellers at present quotations except for small odd lots.

London market quotations remain steady to firmer and the following are the latest cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 74. 0. 0	(Sellers)
" " " " " " F.I.	72. 0. 0	" Ex B.I.R.S
" " " " " " R.I.	68. 2. 6	" cum "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 13. 0	(Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld. "Fully"	1. 11. 3	" "
Shanghai Electric Tramways Co., "B"	2. 15. 3	" "
Singapore " " Ltd. 5% Debs.	80. 0. 0	(Sellers)
" " Ltd.	0. 9. 4½	(Buyers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"	3. 18. 9	(Middle Price)
Pekin Synd. Ltd. Ord	0. 12. 3	"
" " Shansi Regd. shares	0. 16. 6	(Sellers) "
Sea Insurance Co., of Liverpool	3. 18. 9	(Middle Price)
Brunner Mond Co. (Ord.)	1. 19. 6	(Sellers)
General Electric (Ord.)	0. 18. 10½	(Buyers)
Sudan Plantation Synd.	0. 5. 0	(Sellers)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3.

Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

AUGUST	16th		18th		19th		20th		21st		22nd	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Tebong Rub. Est., Ld. .. Tls.	..	..	1.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor United Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	0.92½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senagaga Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6½	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ld. .. Tls.	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. Co., (Ord.) "	..	..	6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yangtsze Insce. Ass. Ld., .. $	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Sumatra Tobacco Co. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..
Chin. 5% Reorg. Loan B.I. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
Union Insce. Society of C. .. $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 6% 1916 Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai W'works 7% 1922 Debs. "	..	..	..	..	103½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-French Land 8% 1911 "	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 7% 1919 Debs. .. "	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 8% 1921 " .. $	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 22, 1924.

		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1174	1175		61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim $3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
							(c H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 3/16	£20		600,000	£5	(a £222,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 8s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.)	9-4-24
							(c £3,900,000		free of I/T, 1923	
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	227	226		55) 200,000	d £10	(au £457,648	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
							(b £69,500		Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%.	16-5-24
							(c £3,888,195		ex 1923 Work a/c	
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	e £15		Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and	
									Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	30			21) 250,000	$10	(ac $2,213,327	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in	
							(au $2,375,838		Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
							(c $3,077,087			
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(au T169,815	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
							(au T731,344			
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675	700		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
							(c H $7,149,847		Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c. ..	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $	600	580		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
							(c H $4,307,811			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	165		30,000	h H $100	(au H $1,366,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
							(c H $6,017,340			
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	350		14,000	F500	(a F101,368	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
							(c F3,784,330			
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. .. (8% cum. pref.	H $	38	37½		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants	
(def. ord: ..	H $	140			2) 120,000	£5	(c £1,862,956		less I/T. Def. Ord., nil..	7-5
Shell T'sport & Trading (ord.	'B' £		£3:17:6	£4:0:0	56) 30,000,000	£1				
Co., Ld. (5% cum 1st pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £230,084	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T	
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £2,500,000		Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T	85			20,000	T25	(a T23,576	Dec.		
(7% pref.	T	49½			10,000	T50	(c T410,000		Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3 ..	19 8-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	92½			47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
							(c T3,000,000			
Hongkong & Whpoo Dock Co., Ld... ..	H $	148	148		‡ 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							(c H $4,081,698			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T	6½	6½		42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
Works, Ld. .. .. .. (8% pref.	T	5½			65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
							(c T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld:.. ..	T	198	195		‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480			
							(b T200,000			
							(c T1,075,261	Dec.	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1923	4-3-24
H'kong & K'loon W; & G. Co., Ld: ..	H $	219	218		30.000	H $50	(a H $290,819			
							(b H $300,000	Dec:	H. $5 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
							(c H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£	12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,060	G. $10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½	£3:11:6	£3:14:6	†164) 2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£			5			(c £252,000		No 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $	5			200,000	£1	(a £23,513	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
							(c £4,373			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld: ..	T	116	115½		‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
							(b T275,000	Dec:	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
							(c T2,289,317			
H'kong Land Invest: & Agcy: Co., Ld: ..	H $	112½	112½		‡6) 400,000	H $25	(a H $157,887	Dec:		
(New Reg.)							(b H $250,000		Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
							(c H $5,000,000			
Humphrey's Est: & Finance Co;, Ld: ..	H $	22½		23½	150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229			
							(b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
							(c H $421,488			
Weihaiwei L; & B; Co), Ld;	T	6			3,374	T20	(a T2,946	Dec:	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							(c T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest, Co., Ld: ..	T	115	119		‡33) 15,000	T100	(a T9,269			
							(b T20,000	Feb:	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
							(c T375,000			
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld: ..	H $	16.90old 17 new			33) 1,000,000	H $10	(a H $85,238	Dec:	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid,	
							(e H $4,953,767		H $0.15 new shares ($5.00 paid)..	18-8-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53		40	14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss)T43 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1924.	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc....	G $	100			‡18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
									1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc: — — (ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10	(			
(pref.	G $	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld:	T	4.85			70,000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept:	T0.50, 1922-23 — — — —	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld:	T	0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1	.....	Oct:	.....	.....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld: ..	T	2½			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec:	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5½			4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			
							(c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923..	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld:	T	22			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223			
							(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	28-12-23
							(c T69,960			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld: ..	T	0.65			400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec:	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.87½	0.92½		69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Buta Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50			28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.92½			400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		
							(c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)..	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	4½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss)T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20,1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld..	T	2.05	1.80		25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		
							(c T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)..	9-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld: ..	T	8½	9		†45) 750,000	(a				
						(5s. 200,000	(a		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee						21;450,000	(a T17,215			
Est. Ld.	T	8½	9		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)..	18-4-24
Kali Gilidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5½		70,000	T5	.....		Incorporated 1923	.....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	2.40			25) 15,000	T10	(a T6,277		(T0.50, 1923	
							(c T4,023)	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld: — ..	T	4			25,000	T10	(a T7,282			17-7-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1923) Ld..	T						(c T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1923-23	

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, August 21, 1924.

Spot	47	cents
Sept.	47¼	,,
Oct./Dec.	47¾	,,
Jan./Mar.	48¾	,,

Market steady but quiet.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	d 320,000	6	June-Dec.
1907	do.	19-5-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
1908	do.	9-5-24	T92	650,000	6	do.
1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	800,000	6	do.
1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
1912	do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	do.
1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	756,300	6	do.
	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
a) Municipal 1914	10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
Council 1915	do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
1916	do.	18-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6	do.
1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
1919	10	19-8-24	T102	1,793,300	7	do.
1920	10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,000	7	do.
	10 to 30	19-8-24	£104½	£750,000	6	do.
1921	do.	29-8-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
1922	do.	2-8-24	T108½	T5,096,400	8	do.
1923	do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
1924	do.	29-5-24	T97	T4,920,000	6	do.
	do.	2-8-24	T97½	T5,000,000	6%	do.
1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
1914	do.	12-2-23	T93	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
French Municipal Council 1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
1921	do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
1923	do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
1924	do.			T800,000	7	do.
1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
S'hai Water 1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
works Co., Ltd 1922	do	19-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd. 1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	800,000	6	do.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
,,	do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
,,	do.			250,000	6	Jan-July
1912	do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
1913	do.	3-4-23	T93	250,000	6	April-Oct.
,,	do.	11-1-24	T93	250,000	6	May-Nov.
,,	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	250,000	6	June-Dec.
1916	5 to 25	3-4-23	T85	250,000	6	do.
1922	do.	12-2-23	T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
1922	do.	10-1-24	T98	500,000	6	May-Nov.
1907	20	1-4-24	T94	455,000	6	June-Dec.
1901	Perpetual	29-5-24	T91	139,000	6	do.
1914	5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
1911	do.	19 8-24	T95	300,000	6	June-Dec.
1924	do.			m 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½	h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	6-8-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Cuity Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k T230,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	—	—	l T800,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment;

a—Now issuing; b—Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls.65,100; c—Tls 81,100; d—Tls.34,100; e—Tls.68,500; f—Tls.262,400; g—Tls.139,800; h—Tls.92,300; i—$18,90 —Tls. 500,000; j—Tls. 18,900; l—Tls. 468,000; m—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924				Total output this finyr; to date.
			Year before	Last year				Apr.	May	June	July	
			lb.	l b.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	23,700	213,700
Amberst (New)	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,412	80,692	90,751	*4.89d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	,, £200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	51,000	404,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	5.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	140,000	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,332	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	14,100	100,900
Bukit Tob Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,152	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	22,500	106,300
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	13,458	84,958
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	23,200	145,600
Chempedak	,, £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	14,600	106,100
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	..	..	..	10,800	10 800
Consolidated (1914)	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	52,498	343,971
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	27,289	175,312
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	933,000	1,215,000	1/0.7d.	282,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	79,000	568,090
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	64,300	466,200
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	139,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	5,811	49,530
Karan	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	6,597	27,987
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 390,000	June	333,970	306,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,955	25,955
Kroewoek	,, £70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	56,000	396,000
Langkat	Gs 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gld8.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	80,000	702,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	14,500	39,500
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	175,088	†40.19	..	6,405	6,264	8,370	..	20,979
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8¾d.	37,535	..	.. 956	7,523	8,391	59,405
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	16,000	99,700
Samagaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,600	8,600
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,564	0/9.37d.	34,100	15,600	14,300	18,000	17,800	100,100
Senawang (1921)	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*7.35d.	30,000	17,200	20,000	25,000	21,500	118,200
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	240,542	..	8.12d.	126,400	23,007	23,446	25,535	26,491	225,880
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,306	100,934	..	11.56d.	16,700	..	..	6,300	11,100	17,400
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	60,510	7,983	20,331	24,746	23,236	136,806
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	188,016	187,326	..	9½d.	..	..	..	..	13,500	13,500
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	10,000	71,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	650,000	Gld8.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	63,707	479,253
Sua-Manggis	,, 280,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	17.20	..	8,922	8,328	8,202	9,185	35,147
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	298,303	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	17,306	17,306
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	*430	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,833	..	42,048
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	395,900	304,700	..	7.82d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	30,100	109,100
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	48,000	241,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	53,400	409,000

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense † Straits $ cents;

See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T	0.85	0.85			100,000		T1	(a Loss)T30,020	June	(To 10, 1923		
Semambu Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T					800,000		T1	(c T12,700		Interim T0.05, 1923—No final		20-4-23
Senawang Rubber Este. (ord. Co. (1921), Ltd. 12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.75	0.60	63)		300,000		T1	(c T20,000	Dec.			30-10-23
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.				67)		160,000		T1	***a T4,817	Jan.			....
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.85		34)		406,000		T1	a T1,183	Sept	T0.05, 1923		27-12-23
S'hai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. ord	T	0.55	0.35	13)		315,000		T1	a T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919		24-2-20
,, 8% cum. part. pref.	T	3				30,000		T10	a T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12 16		2-5-17
	T	7½		22)		30,000		T10			(Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22		31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.50				200,000		T1	(Loss) T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)		12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.30				325,000		T1	a (Loss)T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22		31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	107		7)		30,000		T20	(a (Loss) 325,810				
									c T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19		1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.									(a T7,454				
	T	2.65	2½	30		56,000		T5	c T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923		18-4-24
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.70	0.70	‡5		100,000		T1	(a T4,988				
									c T13,338	Mar.	T0.05, 1924		12-7-17
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	7½				40,000	£1 at T8.50		a T22,766	June	T0.85, 1922-23		12-10-23
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0 40				200,000		T1	a (Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919		20-5-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.70	0.70	32)		750,000		T1	a T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)		7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.													
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.05	0.95	‡54)		750,000		T1	a T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24		2-5-24
		2.40	2.40	32)		900,000		10s.	(a T17,851	Dec.			
									c T3,243		T0.25, 1923		8-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.													
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.	T	11		15		1,000,000		T5	(b T3,257				
,, (8% cum. pref.	T	108		43)		10 000		T100	c T1,400,000	Dec.	Ord. T0.55, 1923		5-3-24
									c T2,802,920		Pref. T8, 1923		5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	T	8				80,000		T10	(a (Loss)T86,037				
									b T120,000				
Oriental C, S, & W, Co., Ld. ord.	T	3.45		80)		500,000		T3	c T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921)		8-3-22
pref.	T			3)		5,000		T100	a (Loss) T98,590				
									b T200,000				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	57½old 31new				80,000		T50	c T2,551,760	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)		25-3-22
				(		40,000		T50	(a (Loss)T507,375				
INDUSTRIAL.									c T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23		24-8-23
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord.	£		£5 13/32	66)		18,000,000		£1	(a £3,531,816				
,, (5% cum. pref.						4,500,000		£1	c £2,251,643	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T		11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350				5,000		T100	(a T290,406				
									b T300,000				
									c T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24		31-5-24
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	325	340			20,000		H $100	(a H $40,765				
									b H $600,000				
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25		37)		6,000		T25	c H1,200,000	Dec.	H $40, 1923		31-3-21
									(a T22,319				
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	21½old 6 new	(20 5½			400,000		H $7.50	c T140,015		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24		15-4-24
									(a H $93,347				
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T	6½				250,000		Gs.10	b H $1,000,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)		4-3-24
									a (Loss) T158,433				
									c T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19		30-3-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4½	(comb. T			250,000		T5	(a T35,698				
									c T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923		5-3-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	5½		$)		600,000		T5	a (Loss)T174,689	Dec.	....		....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5		10)		6,000		T20	(a T6,941				
									c T70,000	Dec.	....		....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10		11)		25,000		T10	(a T3,130				
									c T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921		24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	42½		‡)		24,000		T50	(a T21,325				
									b T50,000	Dec.	T4.00, 1923		11-4-24
									c T655,231				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	152		19)		50,000		$20	(a T24,475				
									b T75,000	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924		31-7-24
STORES.									c T1 770,985				
American Drug Co.	M $	40		40		44)	10,000	M $100	(a (Loss) M $221.18	Dec.	....		....
									M $75.50				
									(a T7,895				
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½		5½		‡16)	28,000	$20	c T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-19		1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	30					1,200	$60	(a $7,993	Dec.	$6, 1923		12-3-23
S. Montrie & Co., Ld.	$	50				17)	10,000	$50	(a $12,531	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24)		6-6-24
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6				‡50)	30,000	$20	(a $392,000				
									(c (Loss) $3,857	Feb.	$1.50, 1922-23		3-5-22
									c $206,141				
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	100			‡)	2,500	$100	(a $7,918				
									b $20,000				
MISCELLANEOUS.									c $250 000		$10, 1923-24		23-5-24
Cuity Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11½		12			10,000	T10	(a Loss)T26,956	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22		30-12-23
									c T119,293				
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld., "B"	T	17	17						(a £17,022				
London	£1	£2:13:9	£2:17:6			40,000		£1		Dec.	Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 25) less I/T at 4/74d. in £		2-6-24
									c £114,315				
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	50				5,400		T50	(a T21,118				
									c T220,000		T5, 1923		16-6-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3 000		T50	(a T10,557	Apr.	T1 50 1913-14		31-3-15
									b T70,000				
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T	75	75			‡49)	40,000	T50	c T956,867	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24		3 6-24
									$109,513				
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100				940		$100	(a b $9,000	Mar.	$10 1922-23		5-7-23
									c 101				

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73;

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann; Genl. Meeting;
b Dividend Equalization Reserve;
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e ,, ,, £10 ,,
f ,, ,, H $150 ,,
g ,, ,, H $200 ,,
h ,, ,, H $ 30 ,,
i ,, ,, Tls. 25 ,,
j ,, ,, H $ 500 ,, on 375,000 New Shares.
k Working Account 1923
l Working Account 1922
m Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (Idem. "B").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. £4,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also.
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Prof. Shares of Tls. 9,162
1—14,000 sh' unis'd.
2—70,411 ,,
3— 5,000 ,,
4— 4,000 ,,
5—19,182 ,,
6—160,000 ,,
7—10,761 ,,
8—10,000 ,,

§—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd.
10—500 ,,
11—15,200 ,,
12—50,000 ,,
13—1,387 ,,
14—3,063 ,,
15—100,000 ,,
16—1,662 ,,
17—3,832 ,,
18—5,580 ,,
19—183,330 ,,
20—15,000 ,,
21—100,000 ,,
22—2,620 ,,
23—5 000 ,,
24—70,810 ,,
25—126,000 ,,
26—60,000 sh' unis'd
27—8,121 ,,
28—200,000 ,,
29—4,683 ,,
30—2,000 ,,
31—4,000 ,,
32—50,000 ,,
33—250,000 ,,
34—102,570 ,,
35—200 ,,
36—189 000 ,,
37—1,443 ,,
38—7,695 ,,
42—290,000 ,,
43—1,000 ,,
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea.
44—1,072 sh' unis'd
47—500 sh. unis'd.
48—100,000 ,,
49—5,644 ,,
50—5,145 ,,
54—40,000 ,,
55—89,000 ,,
56—10,034,856 ,,
57—5,000,000 ,,
60—16,000 ,,
61—240,000 ,,
62—401,055 ,,
63—15,000 ,,
64—600 000 ,,
65—200,000 ,,
66—1,953,930 ,,
67—66,667 ,,
69—128,500 ,,

In order to ensure of these above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs, J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations errors or omissions.

CORRESPONDENCE

SALAD IN SEASON.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Once more again I appear like Bolt from Blue, to requisition me minimum space in your uplift organ, this time for metaphorical crushings of harshly screedings of correspondent labelled "Old Reader." Truly, this are hard world, sir Editor, specially during hot weathers. All joys become submerged, sorrows once again are rampant, and life are brimmed over with disappointment, for once more again my studious perusings of beloved "North-China" are jarred, diverged and scattered, this time by poorly imitator of old friend Mr. Bruce. Truly, 'tis sad world!

At first thinkings I intention to dismiss with ignominy the blatant vapourings of "Old Reader" but during past few days I perceive only few letters on silly season subjects, and think maybe that hot weather outburstings. As such outburstings are very humoresque and much diverting for jaded nervous systems, I must now hasten to give courage for renewings of such humoresque divertings.

If not too impolite to say so, sir Editor, I not believe that "Old Reader" are really old reader. I think perhaps he merely infantile griffin, new from homeside, and full with prunes; or, maybe perhaps he are liverish prohibitionist full with prickly heat, both of which are uncomfortable diseases in depressful summertime. If such hypothesis are correct, "Old Reader" must secure medical consultation, as I am sure esteemed Editor will not permit for him to continue to give vent to grouchy nonsense in letters to Editor.

Although very undignified so to do, justice to many earnest correspondents who saacrifice time and cudgel brains in soulful letters, demand for me to submit few brief words in favour of their defence.

1.—"Old Reader" are merely jealous Spoil Sport, so you must not permit that he "Get your Goat." (Kindly excuse slangful U. S. phrase, but it is very recherche).

2.—"Old Reader" cannot conceive jolly silly season effusion, and are therefore only jealous. I think his father was Quaker and mother Scotch Presbyterian, and that he was born on a Sunday, when it are forbidden for peoples to laugh in Scotland. He therefore have no wit and are jealous he cannot add to gaiety of nations.

3.—I think also he have not correct education to devise scientific screedings. He even fail to comprehend terrific value to posterity of recording close study of manners and customs of shrimps. He even not understand that if our antecedents had made record of folklore of dynosarus, it would have save hundreds of thousands of dollars which are now being scattered by scientists in searchings for such informations.

4.—"Old Reader" state he has "mentally questioned himself." I think he really mean that he has "questioned his mentality," which are very wise and praiseworthy undertaking, for which we must offer sympathy and encouragement.

5.—"Old Reader" make affirmation that readers overseas will conclude that Shanghai lunatic asylums are taxed to full capacity. Although this only churlish slanderings by "Old Reader" it are unfortunate that his screedings have now appear, and overseas reader will be justify in making such conclusion. In such case all poisonous libellings and screechful letters should be earnestly suppress for sake of fair name of our Model Settlement. I think, sir Editor, this are soulful subject for our M. W. L.

6.—For more than 60 years dear old "North-China" have publish jolly dog-day letters, which bring breezy smiles and cheers to wan and jaded readers, when Flop! like shot from cannon, along come old wet blanket and exclaim "Stop. such deilement must cease." I hope "Old Reader" will forgive me for say so, but truly, sir Editor, he make me smilings.

7.—"Old Reader" expound "he don't think Chinese reader will experience edification or amusement" at scientific treatise on great sociologic question "Do shrimps make good mothers?" Such expounding merely show that "Old Reader" are ignoramus, and aforesaid Chinese readers should ignore with scorn such grossly insults to their intelligences.

8.—Although advices of "Old Reader" to esteemed Editor, re editorial policies, are colossal impudences, we should only regard with scornful smilings, otherwise "Old Reader" attain swollen head, which are very common disease in Shanghai. Such disease are also painful, not to patient, but to those who are unfortunate to be in vicinity of patient. We must therefore adopt policy of contumely with any Tom, Dick or Harry that have aspirings for editorial chair.

9.—"Old Reader" propound query "What is a respectable person?" Answer to such query are very simple, sir Editor. Respectable person are a person who refrain from indulgings in vulgarity expressions in writings to esteemed Editor, i.e., to wit: "tosh and drivel," "scurrilous rot," "arrant nonsense," etc., which expressions are muchly indulged in by "Old Reader."

10.—I contemplate that "Shanghai-lander" indulge in big haw-haw when he read screedings of "Old Reader," as even numskull, greenhorn or uneducated Chinese reader can readily detect that "Shanghailander" merely engage in hot-weather leg-pullings of the great and jolly Mr. James Brown. Even child know that Mr. James Brown are really Scotland's greatest man, excepting of course the one-and-only Harry Lauder, who rumour states is the uncrowned King of the Scots. With reference to articles in "Glasgow Herald," I dare to suggest, sir Editor, that from educational viewpoint, it better for "Old Reader" to send copy of "N.-C. D. N." to Glasgow than to send copy of "Glasgow Herald" to Shanghai. Shanghai peoples generally are too muchly advanced to desire perusings of antiquated Scotch country newspaper, but mayhap "N.-C. D N." are too advanced for natives of Glasgow to understand. Such backwardness in 20th century are too sad to contemplate, but maybe I make misjudgment by taking "Old Reader" as sample of Glasgow export, and if I make such grossly error, I must beg pardon of all other Scotch peoples.

11.—"Old Reader's" exudation of laudatory exultation of dissertations upon "Primacy of Peter," are highly praiseworthy, and such laudations are the microscopic feature that rescue his screeding from complete condemnation. But at one and same time "Old Reader" must not forget that all peoples' appetites and palates are not identically the same. During hot summer weathers most peoples have great preferment for recherche chicken galantine, fluffy snow eggs, and angelic fruity salads, and only very few peoples like "Old Reader" have soulful yearning for heavy roast pork and dumplings, sauerkraut and sausages and ponderous plum duff. This only metaphorical comparisings, sir Editor, but should be earnestly impressed upon "Old Reader" as lesson that he are not the only pebble on the "N.-C. D. N." beach.

12.—The actions of "Old Reader" in "tearng up and burning" unfavoured letters to editor, are merely infantile paroxysm, for which similarity indulgings small childrens are usually spanked, and are thusly quickly cured. But maybe "Old Reader" are too old for spankings: in such unfortunate case we can only "pay joss" and trust to Father Time and cheery fate to institute reformation. "Old Reader" are victim of many disease, including "extreme nausea," which dictionary proclaim are "sickness of stomach," but why he mention such inflictions to esteemed editor, instead of investing in small quantity of castor oil or Epsoms, are profound mysteries. But, sir Editor, as ancient philosopher declare "it takes many funny peoples to make a world."

I very much fear that this letter are like unto Shakespeare "Much ado about nothing," but it are necessary to revive and bestow encouragements upon flagging energies of concocters of silly seasons effusions to maintain gaiety of nations and Shanghai in particulars. And now that I have successfully dispose and scatter to winds of heaven the insidious bombastings of "Old Reader" I am longingly existing in fervent hopes of quickly renewal of silly season outpourings, which are nectar and tonics in hot weathers.

With profusely apologies, sir Editor, for such lengthy monopolisings of your usually irreproachable columns with such unfruitful dissertations, which are only dragged from me by bumptious screedings of "Old Reader." This are not composed in anger, but are merely kindly admonishing to O.R. to keep your spotless columns spotless, and to practice ancient teaching "Live and let live." If he take heed in time he will live to be a happy, jolly, genuine Old Reader, but even if he live to be more ancient than Methuselah, the "N.-C. D. N." will still be on spot with its silly season effusions, and to give him kindly obituary.

I am, etc.,
Jos Mitel.

Shanghai, August 15, 1924.

THE PRIMACY OF PETER

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It has been said that the Bible is "an old fiddle upon which any tune may be played." To a certain extent this appears to be true, but most, if not nearly all, of the divergencies of views regarding Scripture teaching arise from the habit of saying what "I think" a certain passage means, instead of asking "myself" what did those to whom it was written or spoken think it meant. The judgment of what they thought a certain text or passage meant must always be formed from their recorded reaction to the saying or the writing, either in conformity with it, or in opposition to it.

Now, to return to the question of the Primacy of the Apostle Peter, is there any record in the Scriptures that subsequent to the famous saying of Jesus about the "keys" the Apostle Peter claimed for himself, or his contempories claimed for him, or gave to him, the supremacy others now claim for him? The answer is no, emphatically no. So that is that.

I would like to say to the writer of the letter in your issue of the 12th instant that he is wrong. The words in Scripture, "Kingdom of God," may mean God's rule in the hearts of men, but the words "Kingdom of Heaven" do not. In Scripture, the words "Kingdom of Heaven" refer to the kingdom over the nations of the earth to be set up (future) by Jesus, the Christ, the Son of Man. The fact that the "Kingdom of God" and the "Kingdom of Heaven" are co-relative has led to the assumption in many minds that the terms are synonomous, but it is not so.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
A. Truth Seeker.

Shanghai, August 14, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Do you not consider it is time you allowed Peter *et al* to have rest? Times have changed so much and often since they were supposed to have been members of the earthly community, that very few people care whether Peter has the Keys to Heaven or elsewhere. Besides, I think I have a note signed by your good self in which you informed me that you deprecated religious discussion in the columns of your paper, and all the letters on the subject are undoubtedly from people who are paid to argue on the point, or discuss, it from a religious point of view. Tell some of us how we can and where we can obtain keys for some of the houses necessary to live in (so as we can prepare for the house elsewhere) at a fair and reasonable rate then the reading of the news will be far more up-to-date, and commensurate with the times we live in.

I am, sir.,
J. R. Broadley.
16 Wayside Road.

Shanghai, August 16.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—One would think that the safest way of interpreting a text would be to take it at its plain meaning, especially a text which is as clear and unambiguous as the one in which Christ appoints Peter the Rock upon which He will build His Church, etc. But your correspondents say: No, Christ did not mean His promise to Peter to be taken seriously, and they twist and turn the text in their desperate, but vain, endeavours to make it fit into their systems of theology. They protest against Christ's saying being taken at their literal meaning and they finally accuse the clear and logical Catholic point of view (in more or less direct terms) of obscurantism. "John," for example, says it smells of musty cathedrals, and he finishes up his letter with "Come out into the sunshine, Paul." In the sunshine is just where "Paul" has been the whole time during this discussion; so much so that he has refused to enter into any sort of quibbling or hairsplitting competition. He has consistently refused to let himself be lured out of the sunshine of the Gospel truths into the obscurity where these truths are being transformed into something else. No wonder that they deny the primacy of Peter, for of much importance is, to them, the question that the moment they admit Peter's primacy that very instant their Protestantism is left without foundation and their laboriously built up structure crumbles into dust. The explanations already given in your correspondence columns on 24/7, 30/7, 4/8 and 13/8 ought to be clear enough, but the point under discussion being of such great importance another and even more popular explanation will be attempted.

The Rock.—Christ says, "On this Rock (Peter) I will build My Church." It is His Church He will build on that rock.—"other foundation can no man lay than is laid which is Jesus Christ" (1 Cor. III-11) and other foundation man did not lay; but Christ Himself laid it, on Peter.

The Keys.—Christ says to Peter, "I will give to thee the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven." According to Rev. 1-18 and III-7 Christ said "I—have the keys of hell and of death" and "——the key——that openeth and no man shutteth and shutteth and no man openeth." Peter does not hold the power of the keys as mere man, he holds this power as Christ's representative. A judge who condemns a man to death does not do so as the mere man, Smith, or Jones, or whatever his name may be, but as the representative of the law.

The universal pastorate.—Christ says to Peter, "Feed My lambs" and "Feed My sheep." What other meaning can, in this case "lambs" and "sheep" have than laity and clergy? Peter is appointed pastor (shepherd) of Christ's entire flock ("My lambs and sheep"), the flock about which Christ says (John X-16) "——there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

Confirming his brethren.—Christ says to Peter (Luke XXII-23)," But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not: and thou———, confirm thy brethren." Christ's prayers are creative, that is to say, what Christ prays for invariably happens and, consequently, Peter's faith will never fail and Peter will never cease to confirm his brethren in the true faith.

These arguments are only elaborations of those given in the above mentioned four letters and if "John" and the other four gentlemen still find this point of view obscure, then they must be suffering from purblindness. To give one example of the Primacy of Peter, the books of the New Testament, wherein the whole of the Protestant religion is contained, were collected, selected and declared inspired 1,000 years before the reformation, by the Church which is presided over by Peter's successors, to the exclusion of various Gospels and Epistles then in circulation.

I am, etc.,
Paul.

Shanghai, August 17, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have read most of the letters on the above subject which have appeared in your paper, but having been away from town for a few weeks may have missed one or more of them. If, therefore, I am going over ground already covered, I shall be glad to have the reference to the point I now raise.

"Paul" feels that he has a strong point in being able, as he states, to take the principal text about this subject at its face value. Unfortunately, the English translation does not do justice to the passage, because the changes rung on the gender of the word in question cannot be shown. The text in the Revised Version reads: "And I also say unto thee that thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church." Now *Peter* and *Rock* have different endings, the former being *Petros* and the latter *Petra* and the agreement turns on what is meant by *Petra*. "Paul" so far as I have read, does not refer to this.

It will be seen that it is not quite so plain as the English version seems to make it. The Revised Version has foot notes showing this difference.

Protestant holds that *Petra* refers to Peter's confession—the revelation made to him by the Father, that Jesus is the Messiah. I would like to know how "Paul" gets over the difficulty of the change in gender in the word about which he appears to be so certain.

I am, etc.,
M. N.

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1924.

ECCLESIA ANGLICANA

To The Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Now that the Revised Prayer (Permissive Use) Measure has been passed by the House of Clergy of the National Assembly and the somewhat ambiguous situation that has existed since the Lincoln Judgment has been definitely cleared up, is it too much to ask that on one Sunday in every month the principal service of the day in our local cathedral should be rendered in such a manner as is desired by a very large and growing section of British churchgoers, namely, those who are usually known as Anglo-Catholics?

It will be argued that the monthly Choral Eucharist meets the above request. Frankly it does not. As at present rendered, it is High Churchism in its *spikiest* form.

I hope I shall not be mis-interpreted. I am not suggesting for one minute that the cathedral should be filled with Roman habits, neither do I ask that the Dean and his colleagues should appear in public wearing feriolas and birettas. Such things and articles of apparel are equally abhorrent to the Anglo-Catholic as to the Evangelical.

What we want, in plain language, is a Choral Eucharist rendered in accordance with the English "Use." Let the Dean say the word, and all that is necessary as regards the "ornaments of the Church and the ministers thereof" will be on his doorstep within 24 hours.

The foregoing would in no way interfere with the Evangelical section of the churchgoing public. They can still have their glorified Matins with its unorthdox sermon on three Sundays every month.

In conclusion, a word in advance to any possible critics. Missa Cantata according to the English "Use" is sung daily in seven of the cathedrals at Home whilst the 10 o'clock Choral Eucharist at Westminster Abbey is rendered by Priest, Deacon and Sub-deacon in copes of the liturgical colour of the day, assisted by servers in albs and amices whilst the procession of the Sacred Ministers is led by a crucifer in alb, apparelled amice and dalmatic. I said "Abbey" not "Cathedral" Mr. Evangelical!

I am, etc.,
Cuddesdon.

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1924.

HIGH SPEED EXPOSURES

To The Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Can any of your innumerable readers kindly tell me what is a reliable developer for developing photographic plates which were exposed at about 1/250th of a second, how to proceed with the development without fogging the negative and what is the approximate total time of development. Thanking you in advance.

I am, etc.,
An Ambitious Beginner.

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1924.

KEEPING YOUNG

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I know it is the "silly season," but is it necessary to fill up two columns of the front page with such futile nonsense as you do in this morning's paper?

The operation of vasoligation was described many years ago, was investigated thoroughly, and was discarded. It is quite certain that if a small operation, which is simple and easy, such as this is, did produce good results, it would have become exceedingly popular many years ago.

Might I suggest that you employ an up-to-date medical man to "shroff" such medical news as this, and so exclude matter which is 20 years or so behind the times.

I am, etc.,
SURGEON.

Shanghai, August 15, 1924.

*Reference to this letter appears in Notes and Comments.—Ed.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to your very interesting article "Keeping Young" and with the hope of bringing a few thereabouts a little more up-to-date, I am offering a few excerpts taken from "Organotherapy in Sexual Impotence" to your readers. "Organotherapy in Sexual Impotence" is the work of Victor G. Vecki, M.D., San Francisco. The article was read before the San Francisco County Medical Society, on October 31, 1922, and reprinted from the "Journal of Sexology and Psychoanalysis," March, 1923. Dr. Vecki states, "There is no doubt that Lydston was the first to perform sexual gland transplantation on any human being, but in 1849 Berthold reported in the "*Archiv für Anatömie and Physiologie*" on experimental transplantation in roosters. No one paid any attention to Berthold in 1849, and the American medical profession took notice of Lydston's work and that of his followers only when the newspapers of the whole world began to give sensational reports, and then they joined in the more or less witty jokes about monkey glands. And while the jokes go on, a number of scientifically inclined surgeons are keeping up the fascinating work of homo and hetero-transplantation. Notwithstanding dogmatic contradictions and ridiculing, no matter from what and from how high places it may come, the effects of a properly and successfully performed transplantation are unmistakable." And again he states. "The opinions in regard to the effects of the Steinach operation naturally are different; some operators are enthusiastic, some are doubtful, and many physicians tend to treat it with contempt. The simple truth, however, is that, properly performed, ligation and severing of one or both *vasa deferentia* invariably benefits the patient. Amongst the many persons operated upon, I have yet to find a single one who did not show various improvements of the bodily condition, or he would have any reason to regret the slight operation. At some future time I shall tabulate all my cases, but will at this time briefly report two typical experiences in both of which a suggestive influence was positively excluded."

The doctor then states the following, "A well known San Franciscan, a retired merchant, five weeks less than 80 years old, was brought to me by his daughter. While in former times I used to meet the man frequently, I had not seen him for over a year, and could notice a great change; he was listless and tottering. I received the report that the old man swoons frequently, had lost his memory and was quite helpless. Examination confirmed the self-suggesting diagnosis of senility. When his two sons came to see me I advised a Steinach operation. My argument was that it was not a question of prolonging a useless life, less a question of restoring sexual power, but a simple question of making life, while it lasted, bearable. The patient was told nothing, promised nothing, and took no interest whatever in the proceeding. Under local anesthesia the vasosection was performed on both sides. Two months after the operation the patient presided at a very jolly party in honour of his eighteeth birthday, made a witty speech, noticed and complimented the ladies present. His children report that he takes again his walks, takes interest in life and in whatever happens, and did not swoom for over six weeks. The general improvement keeps up at this time, nine months after the operation."

The doctor further states another case, "A well known physician laughed in my face when I spoke about the Steinach operation to him. What could that accomplish? He simply would not believe it could do anything. As a dare, he brought to my office an old man from whom no information of any kind could be obtained, not even his age, but who must have been about 75 years old. This man was listless to such a degree that he would remain infinitely wherever he was placed, and had no more sense than a one year old child. Extremely docile in every respect, he meekly submitted to any examination, and manipulation; the Steinach operation was performed on both sides and then he was taken home. For weeks I heard only jokes about the patient, but five months later he was helping in a cigar store, then left for his native country. And a one sided Steinach operation was recently done on the scoffing physician himself."

The doctor continues, "Matter by itself is inert; it needs impulses to make it act. Shall we allow the inert matter to increase in the aging body without any attempt at resistance? Shall we follow Brisbane's advice when he says: "The best way to restore energy in the old is to live quietly while you are old, die quietly when the time comes and begin all over again in a brand new body from head to foot?" Unfortunately most people will have their doubts about that "brand new body," and, who knows what kind of glands of internal secretion it may have? However, I think we are justified in hanging on to our own body for a while longer. Can it be done? I think organotherapy in its various phases will help to a certain extent, and that therein also lies the future of artificial rejuvenation and prolongation of life. You may say that I am an optimist, and I am glad I am. Optimism, hedged in by cautious conservatism. has done well by many. If everybody were an optimist, there would be no more wars, no one would begrudge his fellow man a few cheerful moments, nor to any old man his Indian Summer."

I am, etc.,
NOT A SURGEON.

Shanghai, August 16, 1924.

PIRACY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the leading article on this subject in your edition dated the 8th inst., may I be permitted to make a suggestion? During the war I served in "Q" ships in H. M. Navy and through the medium of these vessels the Admiralty were, in many instances, able successfully to deceive clever and experienced German submarine commanders. How much easier it would be, by the use of these vessels, fitted to meet local conditions, to deceive Chinese pirates.

It would give me great pleasure to be with some of my old shipmates again and fit out a junk or small steam craft (according to the area to be worked) and go out to suppress these pirates. I am sure the pirates would not thrive with a few "Q" boats wandering around and they would find "Q" boat men and methods very unpleasant to deal with, both at sea and on the various rivers. I am confident that great success would be obtained. However, I am merely an ex-R. N. R. man now, trying to make a living in the interior of China.

Might I suggest that those shipping companies suffering at the hands of these robbers and murderers ask the Admiralty, through official channels, to give a few of the young naval officers now applying to be transferred to China waters an opportunity to put down piracy *viâ* the "Q" boat system. The British Admiralty would not only be rendering a great service to all foreign business concerns trading in China, but they would be delivering the poor Chinese merchant, who is trying to carry on under such hopeless conditions, from this terrible menace.

I have no knowledge of what has been done concerning the matter. Perhaps shipping companies have already taken the matter up with the Admiralty or the local naval authorities; if so, why not suggest the "Q" boat being introduced.

Yours, etc.,
LATE R. N. R. OFFICER.

Kiukiang, August 11, 1924.

THE WANHSIEN OUTRAGE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is an interesting study to follow the articles and arguments of editors and correspondents in the various newspapers regarding the outrages upon foreign life, persons and property in China at the present time—outrages which unfortunately are growing both in frequency and intensity—and to notice the way these incidents are handled in the Press.

There is a tendency to get these incidents recorded in the papers with as little delay as possible, and in such circumstances statements are often rashly made and conclusions hastily drawn which, in the light of more subsequent and mature knowledge of facts, prove themselves to be in many points effusions lacking sufficient foundation. This is all very regrettable, as also the discovery of statements made by correspondents which have the tendency to break our united front as foreigners against the disastrous pass to which things have been carried in this part of the world. One of the most recent incidents is that outrage which terminated in the death of Mr. Hawley in Wanhsien. The action of the Commander of H.M.S. Cockchafer relative to this outrage has come under considerable discussion and varied and widespread opinion has been expressed in both Chinese and foreign papers.

The present disregard for foreign life and interests in China is creating a very disastrous situation, and the misunderstanding arising in the mind of the average Chinese official from the supposed lethargy or impotence of the foreign Governments only tends to make this situation worse, and the position of the resident foreigner more untenable as the time goes on. The Editor of the "North-China Daily News" has rightly sensed the oncoming crisis, which sooner or later will have to be faced most seriously with the Chinese by the Powers, and the action of Commander Whitehorn will have the backing of all reasonably-minded people whose lot is cast in these troubled regions. It is high time that these "incidents" ceased to be treated as such and that some united pressure be brought to bear upon the Central Government (if there should be any at this moment) or in any case upon the protesting Government, to recognize these incidents as the periodical outbursts of a great underlying principle of anti-foreignism which is being secretly nourished in official and institutional circles. So long as China can keep the Powers at bay by incessantly referring to these as isolated misfortunes, she will succeed, but when a demand is made for the uprooting of this noisome growth in official circles we may have some hope for the future.

It is common knowledge that the highly placed officials of China have ever been adepts in the art of "wool-throwing" into the eyes of the "barbarian" Governments, and, more often than not in the past, matters which utterly failed of a settlement in Peking with the central body were possible of adjustment locally, as occasion arose, with the resident and minor officials who were less proficient in the art. Now things have changed and the policy of prevarication is adopted by all grades, and any dealings which one might have with them leaves one with the consciousness that the foreigner is not only termed a knave but is also treated as a fool.

To return to the action of Commander Whitehorn. We are led to understand that the Peking Government has made an official protest to the Parliament of Great Britain against the action of the said Commander. We scorn, as all Britons must, to make more than passing reference to a man who enjoys a seat in that venerable House taking up the cudgels to destroy this loyal and fearless servant of His Majesty's Government. Those of us who dwell in the land unitedly thank the Commander, and are happy to stand by him in a crisis such as this. One is led to ask: "Upon what information was this protest based?" They have probably relied upon and accepted at face value the reports of the local officials. The things reported have evidently injured their dignity very severely. To avoid any responsibility themselves, and throw the onus upon a British Commander is certainly in keeping with Chinese traditions. The populace is not so far out of hand as to give the officials even measured claim to immunity from direct responsibility in matters which concern resident foreigners.

Were Mr. Hawley's case a unique and isolated one there might have been much to say on the other side, but it must be emphasized that the Commander of the Cockchafer had not the precedent which afforded him a glimmer of assurance that the Chinese Govrenment would deal fairly and thoroughly with the perpetrators of this organized outrage, and the apathy which appears to have been evinced subsequent to the murder might be taken as indicative of the studiously adopted attitude of the local officials. As far as an outsider can discover from the newspapers, the Central Government has thus far done nothing which even at this belated date goes to prove that the action of Commander Whitehorn was either unwarranted or unnecessary.

One would have imagined that the Peking Government would have considered the murder of a peaceable American citizen, who had to rely solely upon its courteous protection, an ample reason for the appointment of a commission of inquiry—a commission delegated with sufficient authority and carrying credentials such as would enable it to investigate thoroughly and report impartially on the case, stating just how far the officials resident in Wanhsien at the time were directly or indirectly responsible for the crime. Moreover, the sincerity of such a commission could be assured by inviting a representative of a foreign Power concerned in the case to sit upon the commission board in order to watch proceedings in the interests of its national. Such a commission could proceed to Wanhsien without fear of arms or of military rank with which these prevaricators surround themselves. They might proceed with the inquiry upon lines something like the following:—

Was the said Mr. Hawley justified in loading his oil into steamers? Had he previously interviewed the authorities, notifying them of his intention to load the oil? Had this notice been of sufficiently long period to allow the officials in charge to make the necessary preparations for the protection of himself and his interests? Had he made a payment of any money to the local officials for such protection? Were the military authorities prevented from fulfilling any promise they may have made by other and more pressing duties? If so, then what were those duties? How did the local authorities behave after the tragedy? What was the attitude of the pople of the place when they heard of the murder of the foreigner? Did the officials act under pressure from the Commander in the pursuit of justice, or was such undertaken from the sense of disgust against such intolerable and base murder? If the former, then how far does it go to justify the action of the Commander? And if the latter, then why the loud cry of protest? And so on.

These are questions which naturally suggest themselves to anyone who is interested in the case, and if the Chinese Government consistently refuses to put into operation such machinery as will give them the right to be credited with sincerity and good-will, they must not be alarmed if matters have to be carried to an issue by other and, from their point of view, more unconstitutional means.

It would be interesting reading to see a full and impartial report of such proceedings as one suggests in, say, the Peking *"Shen Pao."* It is more than likely that the very men who had to follow that coffin to the grave in Wanhsien, and whose injured feelings possibly led them to urge their Government to protest, would be the last to desire an investigation of this nature, and more so if on that board of inquiry there sat a foreign representative possessing the full approval of Peking. Judging from hearsay and personal observation, the Chinese press is all of a piece with the overlords in these "unfortunate incidents." Business men, travellers, tourists, and missionaries have been represented as victims of unprincipled molestation and unprovoked assault, and already too many have suffered death by violence.

The Government of Great Britain cannot consider the wail against the man with the supposed mote, when this whole nation carries the beam in both eyes, being utterly blind to any sense of self-respect for the most initial and basic law of human society.

I am, etc.,
XEINOS.

Shanghai, August 16, 1924.

SINGAPORE TRAMWAYS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Heavy buying from Shanghai has sent these shares (par value 5s. 0d.) from 2s. 6d. to over 7s. 0d. in the past two or three weeks. Therefore, the enclosed letter by Mr. James Davenport, who is a member of the Singapore Tramways Debenture Committee, and General Manager of the Investors and Trustees Co. (one of the largest investment houses in London), may be of interest to your readers. I send it to you because London financial circles believe that buying at anything like such prices is due to the reorganization plan terms not being known in Shanghai, and also because Mr. Davenport's letter is obviously a warning against the shares at their present prices.

In support of their belief in the above premises, London financial circles point out that, (1) under the new reorganization plan, one-half of the profits must go to the new management before anything accrues to the new ordinary and preference shares; (2) to the fact that, based on their profit participation, the shares are therefore really selling at 200 per cent. premium, this notwithstanding that they now have £200,000 Preference shares ahead of them, and that the Ordinary captain has also been written up 67 per cent.; (3) that they believe that the Singapore Municipal authorities would never permit charges necessary to justify anything like such prices for the shares; (4) and in support of their whole contention, they also point to the anomaly in the share and debenture prices.

From the above it would seem that a number of people in Shanghai may lose money if the present position remain unknown and therefore I send the above information, also the enclosed cutting to you, so that your readers may be aware of the situation.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
"OLD READER."

London. July 8, 1924.

The following, which appeared in the "Financial Times" of July 7, is the letter referred to above:—

Sir,—There is either a singular misunderstanding regarding the position of the Singapore Electric Tramways Company or a very striking anomaly in the respective quotations of the five per cent. Debenture stock and the shares, and, as a member of the Debenture Holders' Committee, which committee had a great deal to do in connexion with the scheme, I think it is quite time it was pointed out.

The scheme of arrangement under which the management of the property of the company comes under the efficient control of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ld. was approved some time ago by all the necessary parties, and has been approved by the Court. It is therefore effective.

It is unnecessary for the purpose of this letter to set out the details of the scheme, and it will suffice to give the respective positions of the present five per cent. Debentures and of the Ordinary shares.

The Debentures are to receive in the new company for each £100 Debenture:—

70 per cent. in new seven per cent. cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and

40 per cent. in new £1 Ordinary shares.

The present 5s Ordinary shares are to receive one new Ordinary share of £1 for every eight existing Ordinary shares. That statement should clear away any possibility of misunderstanding the position.

Here is the anomaly:—The present 5s Ordinary shares are being actively dealt in at between 6s and 7s per share. That means (taking the price at 6s) that the market value of the new £1 Ordinary shares is £2 8s per share—that is. eight times the quotation of the existing share. Now, if the new Ordinary share is worth this handsome premium obviously the new seven per cent. Cumulative Preference share must be worth at least par. So we get to this:

Each £100 Debenture receives
(a) 70 new seven per cent. Preference at par £70
(b) 40 new Ordinary at £2 8s.... 96
Therefore equivalent price of existing Debentures on basis of present price of Ordinary shares is at least £166

I have only to add that they are quoted below 80 per cent.

As I have said, it is either a misunderstanding or an anomaly; but. in any case, it seems desirable the investing public should realise the position.

I am, etc.,
JAMES DAVENPORT.

16, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3,
July 5.

DYNAMITE DEPOT IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Under the above heading a letter from the pen of Mr. Gundry and a leading article appeared in your paper in March last. Mr. Gundry drew attention to the danger to Shanghai from the dynamite magazines situated on the Pootung side of the river. Your article stated that no special danger was being run by the magazines being where they are. Your views are open to correction. You also stated that immunity from accidents in the past were mainly due to the careful supervision of the Superintedent, who had been in charge of the magazines from the time they were opened over 17 years ago, and that although you had no wish to raise a scare, you were of the opinion that Mr. Gundry had done well to call attention to this matter.

It is again time to call attention to the matter, as in your issue of the 12th inst. a small paragraph appeared in which it was stated that a dynamite store in Manila had been struck by lightning, and that two men were killed and several children injured. It did not state the quantity of explosives contained in the store, so it is to be presumed that it was only a small quantity, otherwise the message would have stated that it was a magazine, and not a store.

Now, what would happen if the dynamite magazine in Shanghai was struck by lightning? From what I can see when passing up and down the river, the dwelling house of the Superintendent is not more than, at the most, 150 feet from the magazine, and, if the magazine was struck by lightning, there would be no earthly chance for the Superintendent and his family, and very little chance for the Port of Shanghai, especially if there should happen to be so large a quantity (125 tons) of explosives stored as there was when the subject was first brought to the public notice by Mr. Gundry.

I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that Shanghai is the only place in the world where a dwelling house is so close to a magazine and I find that, according to the British Home Office Regulations, the allowable distance of the nearest dwelling house to a magazine of 50 tons capacity is 452 yards, so that the magazine here with a capacity of 125 tons and over should be at least 600 yards, instead of 150 feet (50 yards). From the point of view of safety, Shanghai is, in my opinion, in a poor way, and it is high time that the powers-that-be woke up to this silent menace, and took active measures to safeguard the port and give the Superintendent of the magazines at least a sporting chance. If the matter were taken up by the several Chambers of Commerce here, I am sure something could, and would be done, as Shanghai, ranking about fourth as a commercial port in the world's shipping, is by far the lowest on the list when it comes to safety where explosive magazines are concerned.

I am, etc.,
INTERESTED.

Shanghai, August 14, 1924.

THE SPOILED CHILD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Scrutator" says China is a spoiled child. I wish it could be true, but I am afraid, with her officials, militarists, soldiers, bandits, floods and famines, there is very little chance, indeed, of China getting spoiled, however outside circumstances may favour it. Besides, China is blessed always with an abundant crop of foreign critics, willing enough to act the unpleasant role of monitors. Even if she were capable of being over-petted, these friends of hers would see to it that she is not.

It is true that, during the last two years, many instances have occurred where foreigners were deprived of the privileges enjoyed by them under the Treaties and where Chinese officials could neither give immediate satisfaction for these deprivations nor guarantee the non-recurrence of the same in future. But the question is:—Are these incidents the natural consequences of the general conditions prevailing in the country, or are they isolated instances of lawlessness directed specially against foreigners? For one foreigner killed by the bandits, there must be 1,000 Chinese who have suffered the same fate. The officials may have been trickly with the foreigners, but they have been simply heartless in their internal administration. If forigners imagine, because they have had things too long and too much their own way in this country, that even bandits would respect Treaties and dishonest officials turn honest for their sake, and get impatient and angry when bandits and officials do not take the trouble to make the distinction, does not their behaviour sometimes strike one very like the characteristic gesture of a spoiled child, wishing for the impossible, crying for the moon?

What makes the situation worse than it should be is that the politicians in the north are exploiting these impetuous outbursts for their own advantage. These politicians know that, so far as internal affairs are concerned, they may as well not have existed. The whole nation has no use for them, except that diplomatically they still function. Naturally, they seize every opportunity to score over the foreigners, for that is now the sole reason for their existence. Every intemperate and ill-considered demand only serves to further their unscrupulous ends and lower the foreigners prestige in China.

The foreign powers must remember that, not quite two years ago, they could have adopted the right, though difficult, course of action, but instead of doing that, they took the line of least resistance and helped to put these very men in power. If now they and their *protégés* have fallen out and the whole thing has turned out a bad bargain, let them call it by the right name and not use it as a text for making ingratitude a peculiar national trait of China and proclaiming that she is a spoiled child. It is not fair, to say the least.

I am, etc.,
K. C. K.

Shanghai, August 14, 1924.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Permit me to congratulate you upon a brilliant leader, "New Views for Old." It is seldom that a foreigner (a non-Russian, I mean) talks soundly on the Russian Revolution. Those who talk about the present state of affairs in Russia, can be devided into two classes:—(1) The solvers of the Russian problem; (2) The advocates or condemners of Bolshevism and communism. To which class belong Mr. Rye and Mr. Hall? If they belong to the first class, they are attempting to talk about things they know nothing about. Have they been to Russia? No. Do they know Russia? Of course they do—out of books, don't you see? Ask any Russian what he thinks of books on Russia written by foreigners, or by those who were expelled from the once happy country. Ninety-nine per cent. of them are utter rot. They deserve a smile, not even criticism.

If Messrs. Rye and Hall belong to those who condemn communism, they should not try to criticise your points of view, sir. It appears that they have the opinion that communism is a good and sound sort of thing. If so, why don't they, both of them, advocate it for their own countries? To begin with, install it in their own families, but first study communism, as apparently they do not know much about it either. Now, will they have the nerve to do it?

I am, etc.,
N. LEASHIN.

Shanghai, August 14, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. N. Leashin seems to have "let fly" in something which appears to be a combined attack on Mr. Rye and myself. Seeing that my letter was considerably at variance with Mr. Rye's argument I fail to see why he couples our names of classification.

Dictatorially Mr. Leashin announces that "Those who talk about the present state of affairs in Russia can be divided into two classes (1) The solvers of the Russian problem; (2) The advocates or condemners of Bolshevism and Communism.

"To which class belong Mr. Rye and Mr. Hall?"

My personal answer is—neither: Mr. Rye can answer for himself if he cares to take the trouble.

I have no interest whatsoever in Russia and I do not care what happens to that country or any of its inhabitants. Therefore I have no interest in the solving of the Russian problem.

(2) That I am an *advocate or condemner* of Bolshevism and communism. (The actual quotation is:—"The advocates or condemners of Bolshevism and communism") is not this rather a contradiction? If one is an advocate of communism can one be at the same time a condemner thereof.

I admit that one may be an advocate of Communism but a condemner of Bolshevism because, I take it, as far as I have been able to learn, that the terms are not synonyms, i.e., Communism is not Bolshevism.

But of this sufficient. It savours of political argument which as any sane man knows—*is futile.*

Mr. Leashin asks with reference to Mr. Rye and myself, Have they been to Russia? And has the stupidity to answer *No!*

Well, Mr. Leashin you are wrong! I was in St. Petersburg which you now call Leningrad in 1885, probably before you were born (this is a guess only made on account of the puerility of your writing). I was in Siberia for quite a spell (over a year travelling in 1903-4) I was with the Russian troops in 1904-5 (mostly Cossacks) and also knew Generals Kondraschenko, Stoessel (of Port Arthur), Konsmein Konraveiff of the Navy, as well as Consul Laptchieff and Colonel Ogorodinkoff of Tientsin.

Russian politics I have never interfered with in any way whatsoever, but not being an absolute fool I have not been able to avoid taking notice of such politics as are thrust upon my notice.

But knowing the extreme difficulty of the English language to British as well as members of other nationalities, the misunderstanding of the intention of my letter by Mr. N. Leashin is quite understandable and I trust that he will now realize that I had no intention when writing of "solving the Russian problem" or of "advocating or condemning Bolshevism and Communism."

My letter was a question which I repeat:—

"But who and what is going to put a huge country like Russia on her feet again and how?"

Answer me that Mr. Leashin, if you can, and as a friend of Russia and having many Russian friends I will thank you.

I am, etc.,
A. L. HALL.

Shanghai, Aug. 18, 1924.

S. P. Q. R.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Since there has been so much correspondence lately on the subject of *Senatus Populus Que Romanus*, or at least the initial letters, it might interest some of your readers to see a few variations of this made by Bede. They are:—

Salva Populum Quem Redemisti
Sono Poltroni Questi Romani
Sancti Pater, Quid Rides? (Ans.—Rideo quia Papa sum.)
Salus Papae, Quies Regni
Salvasti Populum Quem Regis
Solidavit Pace Quietem Regni
Salvavit Pecavit Que Regum
Stultus Populus Quaerit Roman

I should be interested to see some further definitions of S.P.Q.R. from some of the readers who have been participating in the correspondence. It might also be interesting to know that Burton, in the "*Anatomie of Melancholie,*" gives no fewer than 39 definitions of the above.

I am, etc.,
NIEGEL VAN BIENE.

Shanghai, August 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With your permission *revenons á nos moutons.*

While thanking those correspondents who have explained the meanings of these letters, I submit that my original question remains unanswered.

I asked what connexion there was between a group of letters which refer solely to Ancient Rome, something like 26 centuries ago, and a memorial to those who fell in the war of 1914-18.

Is there no architect or member of the Memorial Committee which carried out the work, who can and will explain the connexion?

I am, etc.,
PETER SIMPLE.

Shanghai, August 19, 1924.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to "Orang Gila's" inquiry of the 11th inst. (N.-C.D.N. August 14.) I might say that the Southern Cross was pointed out to me by an old seafaring man some time ago and last night three stars of this constellation were plainly visible from my house.

If "Orang Gila" cares to communicate with me, for which purpose you might be kind enough to give him my address, I will try and make an appointment with him in order to show him the three stars in question.

Thanking you in anticipation,
I am, etc.,
D. K.

Shanghai, August 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to "D.K.'s" letter on this subject, I beg leave to suggest that the three stars mentioned as presently visible from Shanghai form part of the constellation popularly known amongst mariners as "the False Cross," the appearance of which bears a certain amount of resemblance to the Southern Cross itself.

In the course of many journeyings between Europe and the Far East *viâ* Suez Canal, the northernmost point at which I have first sighted the real Southern Cross has been rather more than half-way down the Red Sea while the last glimpse of it has occurred about one day's steaming time south of Hongkong.

Perhaps some nautical authority would be kind enough to furnish an authentic statement on this subject.

I am, etc.,
INQUIRER.

Shanghai, Aug. 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the N.-C. D. N. of the 14th instant, "Orang Gila" makes enquiry as to whether the constellation "Southern Cross" can be seen at Shanghai or not.

From observations I have made on the run from Hongkong to Shanghai, I have found the upper star of the Cross to be just visible above the horizon at a point a few miles North of Turnabout Isl., (say, in Lat 25.30' N.). This was after watching the constellation for two consecutive nights while steaming north, and when the Cross was at its highest altitude, (and position practically vertical), and with a beautifully clear southern horizon, and every condition favourable.

A few thousand years ago this Constellation, "Crux," was visible in England. The phenomenon known as Precession of the Equinoxes is accountable for its slowly being carried south. Astronomers reckon this Precession at about 50" annually, so that a few hundreds of years ago the "Southern Cross" probably was visible from the Lat. of Shanghai.

Other groups of stars in the southern sky somewhat resemble "Crux," but there can be no mistaking the real Cross, with its attendant "pointers" and Centaurus, when seen in a clear sky. The Centaurs disappear before the upper star of the Cross dips, and it was only by watching the constellation closely that I was able to get the result as stated above.

A statement by Siccawei Observatory would be interesting on this point Sir.

Thanking you for insertion,
I am, etc.
RED FUNNEL.

Shanghai, Aug 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a good Australian I much regret the erratic behaviour of our beloved Southern Cross.

"Red Funnel" writes that in Lat. 25° 30' he "found the upper star of the Cross to be just visible above the horizon," at the time when "the Cross was at its highest altitude."

I don't pretend to know how this came about, but I do know that in Lat. 25° 30' N. it is the clear duty of the uppermost star, Gamma Crucis, to be eight degrees above the horizon at maximum altitude, which is about 16 times the moon's diameter. The lowest star, Alpha Crucis, should at that time be about two degrees above the horizon which *might* possibly be termed "just" visible, a somewhat loose term, but a term which certainly would not have been applied by "Red Funnel" to the upper star had the latter been in its proper place.

The furthest north one can see the entire constellation, which is behaving itself properly, is Lat. 21° 21' disregarding refraction, precession and any form of aberration, astronomical or otherwise.

I am, etc.,
ARTHUR AKEHURST.

Shanghai, Aug. 21, 1924.

PURE MILK

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following excerpt from the "Dairy" of July 24, just to hand, may be of interest to the Shanghai consuming public and to the authorities concerned:—

"Given a healthy cow—no others should be tolerated—elaborate buildings are not essential, nor is it necessary to have expensive and complicated dairy machinery. Briefly summarized, the essential requirements are:—

"1.—The milker must be clean in person and in clothes.

"2.—The utensils receiving the milk must be washed and sterilized between milkings.

"3.—The cow's udder and hindquarters must be free from adherent dirt.

"4.—The milk must be adequately cooled, and the cooler must be above suspicion of harbouring dirt in any of its many nooks and crannies.

"5.—The churns in which the milk is stored for travel must be clean and free from infection.

"6.—The cowhouse should be light and well cleaned, and the amount of dust suspended in the air at milking time should be as low as possible.

"7.—The route from the cowhouse to the cooling room should be as short as possible, and should not traverse yards full of manure or dark or dirty passages.

"8.—The personnel should be intelligent and painstaking, and the supervision should never be slack."

I am, etc.,
DAIRYMAN.

Shanghai, August 15, 1924.

THE BOLSHEVIK CREED

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your Book Page of today's issue there is a note on Professor Sarolea's book, "Impressions of Soviet Russia." I read this last year when it appeared as a series of articles in "The Scotsman," of Edinburgh, where Professor Sarolea, a Belgian, has long been resident. The writer gave me the impression of being a man who had taken great pains to get at the truth of things, and who wished to give a fair statement of the Bolsheviks themselves. What you call "an attack on the theory of Communism and a condemnation of the actions of the Bolshevik oligarchy" seemed to me conclusions come to after an "impartial, not neutral" study, on the ground where it began, and still continues, of a new social and political organism rapidly erected and maintained forcibly in place of another that had grown slowly and had never really matured.

Sarolea's statement of the Soviet attitude of hatred of Christ and the bitterness of its hostility to the Christian religion made a deeper impression on me than any other part of his story. Any one interested in Soviet Russia would find this book well worth a reading.

I am, etc.,
FREEDOM.

Shanghai, August 16, 1924.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I notice in to-day's "North-China Daily News" that more local firms have been summoned under the S. M. C. regulation requiring all motor trucks to show on the left side, by a plate or clearly painted, the weight carrying capacity of the vehicle. I wonder if any of the lynx-eyed satellites of the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Traffic) have happened to notice that some of the P. W. D. motor trucks and trailers, and also some of the vacuum tank trucks, do not conform to the regulation, in that they have some, or all, of the following faults:—

1. Notice on wrong side of vehicle.
2. Letters or figures wrong colour.
3. Letters or figures wrong size.
4. Wrong weights shown.

I am, etc.,
TRAFFIC.

Shanghai, August 18, 1924.

HINA AT THE COMING OPIUM CONFERENCE

o the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The first of the two International Conferences which take place at Geneva in November 1924 will deal with two main subjects. First the lessening of opium use in the monopolies of those countries with Far Eastern possessions, and second, *as to the measures which should be taken by the Government of the Republic of China to bring about suppression of the illegal production and use of opium in China.*

What will be the attitude of China and her delegates at this Conference? She will enter the Council Chamber with a mill-stone about her neck. She knows and the world knows, that during 1924 between 10 and 15 thousand tons of opium were produced in China or in other words many times the total production of the entire world. The resolution for discussion does not deal with the reasons for this state, but only with the remedy. China will not be called upon to make explanations, except in so far as breach of Treaties may call them forth, but she will be asked for some definite plans for immediate and persistent suppression. Public opinion in Great Britain is just now pre-eminently clamant, that the British monopolies in the East must make definite reductions in their opium consumption, for it is simply unthinkable that British Colonies can be permitted any longer to raise from 12 to 45 per cent. of their revenues from a traffic "morally indefensible." But how can the monopoly countries protect themselves against the smuggling in of Chinese cheap opium if their present traffic be reduced or ended? Loss of revenue is one thing, but the financial demands of a great preventive service would involve a local taxation which few Colonies would tolerate. Reduction in the monopolies must go *pari-passu* with the eased production in China. There is only one remedy for the anti-smoker; cessation of production. If produced in any corner of the world he will get it.

Is it possible for China to present any programme for restrictive cultivation? Two thirds of the opium in China is produce in provinces over which the Central Government has little or no control, but she cannot birk the fact that at least eight provinces which she claims to control produced enormous quantities in 1924. China cannot, dare not, go back on her declarations against an opium monopoly or opium legalization, even had she the power to do so, for it is more than evident that no Treaty Power would consent to such action unless the monopoly were jointly controlled by a service in which foreigners, as well as Chinese were engaged. Only such foreign co-operation could assure that the monopoly would in a period of years end the traffic. Such a co-operative monopoly would be infinitely better than the present chaotic conditions, but is not this co-operation the last thing China would agree to? The suggestion made at the League of Nations two years ago, that the recalcitrant Tuchuns should be directly appealed to by the League, met with great opposition because it was considered an unwarranted interference in internal affairs, and so was dropped. Investigation of the opium provinces between now and the Conference would be useless; it would result in the time worn statement "not a spot to be found," for the harvest of 1924 has been reaped in every province, and the Conference knows every detail of the cultivation. Military officials responsible for cultivation try to minimize their culpability by denouncing the morphia traffic carried on by subjects of foreign powers. The morphia traffic is indeed enormous, and quantity for quantity far more destructive than opium, but there is much evidence that the second conference in November will so effectively curtail and control morphia production that the traffic from Europe and Japan will almost vanish. One opium cultivating general verbally defends himself on the ground that India was sending much opium to China, that he views it in self-defence. As not a pound of opium has been exported from India to China since 1913, this general's knowledge is somewhat recent.

Armies have been cursed for the present opium state of China and not without reason, since four-fifths of the opium taxes go directly or indirectly to maintain them, but surely there is a deeper reason than this, and it lies in the present economic state of the country. Armies are maintained because funds cannot be found for their disbandment. Soldiers disbanded without back pay and reasonable discharge allowances, become brigands, and so the whole business moves in an economic vicious circle. If disbandment cannot take place, then the easiest way of maintenance is opium cultivation and taxation; and this is what is taking place.

Economic improvement will take years, and will depend upon the development of national unity and obedience to central authority. What will China do at the Conference? Proclain her inability to control the traffic and appeal to the world for sympathy in her present disorganized state? Will she be willing to accept the suggestions and help of the Friendly Power at the Conference? Something must be done, for China is at the bar of world opinion, and as the improvement demanded in monopoly countries is largely dependant on restricted growth in China, she must be prepared to accept and honestly put into force at least some of the Conference demands.

Straightforward open monopoly experiments have been tried in three or four centres during 1923-4. The organization has been efficient to the last detail for controlling cultivation, transport and sales, but the object has been exclusively to raise military funds, and to encourage to the utmost opium use. Little wonder that the people have made strong protests against these monopolies and their taxes. A Monoploy, however, to lessen use and ultimately entirely prohibit is quite another matter, and its consideration should not be lightly set aside, especially if a service of foreign co-operation be included.

The world pressure at the Conference will demand some programme from China, and the reiteration of the fact that her laws embody total prohibition will be no defence or excuse for her present condition. Must the millions of China continue for decades to be corrupted by compulsory cultivation and unrestricted use, whilst the Government tries to develop a sense of moral obligation in her militarists? This method will take too long. Something definite must be formulated now, for opium cultivation is increasing year by year, and with the increasing millions of smokers amelioration becomes more and more remote.

I am, etc.,
AN OLD RESIDENT.

Peking, August 16, 1924.

WHAT IS JAZZ?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the general depression, whether due to the heat, or to the widespread affliction caused by the subject, would you care for a few words showing the actual etymology of the word "Jazz?"

Weekley gives it as of "negro origin," but no explanation. A special question was asked in the usually omniscient "Questions worth answering" in the Pearson's journals. The reply was far less dogmatic and infallible than usual, and actually recorded "What the actual word means *we do not know.*"

It is commonly associated with the minced expletive "gee-whizz" but really is in no way connected with such phrases.

By an accident I was in a position to learn its interesting origin which was told me by an old musician, who, in his earlier days, had much experience with the negroes in U.S. He informed me that every band of "niggers" had their fixed names for each performer. Thus "Bones," etc. The occupation superseded the patronymic appellation. The chief performer was always the banjoist. He was invariably entitled "Jasper."

If invited to perform the phrase was, invariably, "Come along Jazz." Any fortunate owner of a banjo in private circles shared the honorific title. Syncopated rhythm always held special charm for negro audiences. From this banjoist appelation of Jasper dates the now world-famous term.

I am, etc.,
BOOKWORM.

Shanghai, Aug. 19, 1924.

EDUCATION VERSUS BUSINESS

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If anybody forgets the doom of the flim-flam exchange business in Shanghai a few years ago, his memory is now to be refreshed by the boom of schools, yes colleges and universities established and being established in the leading cities, especially in Shanghai. It does not follow that education is making rapid progress, for those schools are mostly of a deceptive nature. The Kiangsu Educational Bureau is considering measures to purge China of such schools and, coincidently, the same question has been discussed before the Parliament at Peking. However, the voice is not yet heard throughout the whole country, and so it will be through the medium of the press that the public will be given to know about the situation in order to give its opinion. Before public opinion is available, there must be no concealment of necessary information. With a view to revealing the process of development of the commercialized education in its entirety, the writer tells things as they are. It is no betrayal of secrets, nor an exaggeration.

On their dream of becoming millionaires, a number of self-styled educators adopt the get-rich-quick-Wallingford policy in education and make so much profit that schools of similar type spring up in increasing numbers. Hence keen competition that causes the "school-runners" to employ business methods in their struggle for existence, among which may be mentioned for example, Propaganda and Solicitation.

In the first place, owing to the utter lack of underlying principles, upright motives or previous preparations, the organization of such a school usually begins with nothing at hand except a catalogue giving an elaborate description of courses, faculty, school buildings and all general information, which—if true! —would make a best university in China. Then, in order to induce students to ask for free copies of the catalogue, the school-runners prepare elaborate announcements in the Chinese newspapers in much the same way as business advertising. They must be written in high-sounding terms, couched in persuasive language, arranged in an attractive form, and printed on conspicuous space; if there is a person of some reputation in the school, then his name is given in large type, like the names of movie stars; again, it is another good material to be announced, if the school has the honour, of borrowing the names of a few militarists, tuchuns, or tulis on the board of trustees; in short, no detail is overlooked to make the announcements likely to arrest the attention of even the least attentive. That kind of announcement is neccessary, because the school cannot be made known by any other means, in any other way, except this. So, in the newspapers, there are as many forms of announcements as there are kinds of schools. A glance over them might cause a busy reader to think that his narrow space of time before breakfast is wasted. Indeed, the school-runners outdo the conservative merchants in the use of printer's ink!

In the second place, there must be students. Once a prospective student is enrolled he is to be induced to remain by all means. He is given the attention that a salesman is taught to accord a client. Finally he can choose his desired class without anything like entrance examination. Students thus admitted generally divide in two opposite views afterwards. One would agree with the school in cheating money from his parents for the purpose of idle pleasure under the mantle of a scholar, using the school as a boarding house. The other finds, too late, that the school is far from being as good as advertised. It is housed in a dwelling building in a congested street, with class rooms closely connected, with dormitories far away in another street, to say nothing of a laboratory or a library. Dr. This and Prof. That are never in real existence, but manufactured figures living on paper only in that catalogue. The net result is that both classes of students are victimized and that at the expense of their education the school-runners make considerable profit in their educational-commercial enterprise. If they are merciful, they use the money thus got in engaging teachers and buying equipment, thus continuing the school in operation. Accidentally, the money-makers are mistaken for educators! As to those who meet with reverses they still lose nothing, but close down their school without means to pay bills, except by selling off furniture, or, if even that is impossible, by the cheapest expedient of quickest flight. The unfortunate creditors are neither the landlords nor the book-dealers but students who—foolish customers!—are willing to pay for no return. They are mercilessly tricked into making the mistake! Who is to blame?

How blind the public is to the commercialized education based upon the dangerous theory that students are for schools, not schools for students. That is to say students must first come before schools can be opened in earnest, just as patrons must be first solicited before goods can be sold. Yet, a business-like school is unlike a pure business firm in that the former can start without capital and without merchandise! After all, much bad will be done in the name of good, unless the tribunal of public opinion be quickly accumulated together as an irresistible force to cry down any effort in making money behind the screen of a school. It is hoped that the real educators will come out to take the lead in meting out due punishment upon the false educators who have done enough to eclipse the sun of education.

As a student, the writer himself ventures to suggest two immediate ways out. Either the questionable schools, large and small, should be reorganized as mere patterns into which real substances of education are to be poured in the future. Or the titular colleges and universities should be easily transformed into middle and primary schools to facilitate the movement of popular education now under way. In either case, it is a relief to all, especially to not a few foreign educators who accuse China of top-heavy education.

I am, etc.,
HSU MENG-HSUNG.

Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1924.

MORE GRAMMAR TRAPS

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I would like to know who is right in the following dispute:—

In the sentence,
"There are a number of men."

in analyzing A says the subject of the sentence is "*number*" and it is governed by both "a" and "of men." B says the subject is "men" and is governed by "a number of."

Who is right?

Thanks for any solution that may come, from either yourself or any of your readers.

I am, etc.,
?

Shanghai Aug. 19, 1924.

Non nobis. Will some reader kindly rush into the breach.—Ed.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Under the above caption in your issue of to-day a correspondent signing "?" quotes the following and wishes to learn which is correct:—

"There are a number of men"
"There is a number of men"

Notwithstanding the mention of the component parts of the nouns of multitude, the latter is correct.

The following examples are also correct:—

A company of Soldiers was engaged....
A band of musicians was entertaining the company

Other common errors are:—

"different to" instead of "different from"
"averse to" instead of "averse from"
"two-storied" instead of "two-storeyed"
"monies" instead of "moneys"

I am, etc.
C'EST MOI.

Shanghai, Aug. 21, 1924.

WASTED MONEY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After a disturbed night's rest. it was hardly refreshing to read in the morning paper of the distressful conditions in certain parts of China owing to flood, and the resulting famine that must follow, reducing millions to starvation, but it caused me to reflect, "What does an eclipse of the moon cost China in fireworks?"

Enough money was wasted early this morning by my Chinese neighbours this way to keep many families from starvation for many days, as evidenced by the refuse in my garden, where my friends kindly direct their targets, to the consternation of my domestic pets and the wild feathered tribe encouraged to inhabit this particular spot. But my neighbours only aggregate five small families of comparatively small means, so what must the cost of explosive be all over China, and how much money would show on the credit side after providing for a famine costing a mere $25,000,000?

The Hong List records two moon eclipses for the year 1924, which, I am thankful to say have passed.

I am, etc.,
ECLIPSED.

Shanghai, August 15, 1924.

ECLIPSES AND THEIR CAUSES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to "Sirius's" suggestion that the Chinese populace should be enlightened as to the cause of eclipses, I beg to point out that—

(a) The Government observatory in Peking issues an annual calendar which gives full information on the matter.

(b) The computation of eclipse times has been known to educated Chinese for several centuries.

(c) On this occasion the people were evidently ready for the eclipse to occur.

It seems that the case is simply one of "olo custom" and I suggest to harsh critics, who, like myself, were wakened by the noise, that there are many among us who still believe in the weather changing with the moon in spite of the fact that science disproved any serious connexion between the two many years ago.

I am, etc.,
HERBERT CHATLEY.

Shanghai, August 18, 1924.

Shanghai, August 15, 1924.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is very probable, as Dr. Chatley states in the "North-China Daily News" of the 19th, that the Chinese Government has indicated in its calendar the time of the recent lunar eclipse. But has it explained its cause to the "untutored millions," stating that the phenomenon is due to the passing of the moon into the shadow of the earth? This is the enlightenment which I have suggested, and which science has thoroughly approved. Such enlightenment would kill, or at least discredit "olo custom," founded on fancy and superstition, and imagining that a monster is endeavouring to devour the bright orb.. Have the Government, the Peking University, and other establishments of Higher Education informed the people that the existence of such a monster is but silly nonsense, a pure figment of the primitive mind, and hence firing bombs to scare him away, is but utter waste of valuable materials, which in an impoverished and famine-stricken country might be better employed in relieving thousands of homeless and destitute people in Chihli, Shantung, Hupeh, Hunan, Kuangtung and other affected regions?

I am, etc.
SIRIUS.

Shanghai, Aug. 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to "Sirius," the Government Calendar does contain all the necessary information as to the causes of eclipses. In fact it contains little else. The Director of the Observatory is familiar with French and English and there is no superstitious matter at all in his book. I suggest that "Sirius" should communicate with the Chinese newspapers on this subject.

I am, etc.
HERBERT CHATLEY.

Shanghai, Aug. 21, 1924.

LAW REPORTS

SHANGHAI APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Important Question of Supreme Court's Jurisdiction

Three applications for leave to appeal against judgments recently given by him were made to his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner in the Supreme Court on Thursday.

The first concerned the action brought by Messrs. Moorhead & Halse against the Shanghai Ice & Cold Storage Co. and the Union Cold Storage Co., in which the latter firm had entered a motion for their name to be struck out of the case on the ground that they are a London Company not registered in China and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. They had been joined as defendants as being owners of a piece of land (the subject of the pending action) of which the Shanghai Ice Co. are tenants, and his Lordship ruled that the court had jurisdiction over them. Leave to appeal against this ruling was now sought.

Mr. G. H. Wright, for appellants, said that he was awaiting cabled instructions, but had to file his motion for leave to appeal within the specified 15 days, the Court having now power to extend the period.

Mr. Reader Harris, for respondents, said he had no objection to the matter going to the Privy Council, it being one of special importance.

His Lordship—I quite agree. The whole jurisdiction of this court has been challenged on a very important matter, and a large amount of property not only in Shanghai but in China may be affected. The jurisdiction of this court to have any control over it at all has been challenged and I think certainly it is a matter which should go to the Privy Council.

Leave to appeal was accordingly granted, appellants to furnish £300 security and $150 for the cost of preparing the record. The "return day" was adjourned *sine die*.

A Question of Cotton Futures

The second motion for leave to appeal was made by Mr. Reader Harris on behalf of Mr. Maurice David, defendant in the action brought by Messrs. A. & B. Rosenfeld for Tls. 21,146 damages arising out of an alleged breach of partnership. His Lordship's judgment was in favour of plaintiffs for the amount claimed (less a sum due to Messrs. Spunt & Co. in respect of a special arrangement made with them by Mr. Rosenfeld, senior).

Counsel said the appeal was against a portion of the judgment only, that relating to "Cotton futures."

On February 12, or 18, certain contracts for cotton futures were in existence, and these (as stated in his Lordship's judgment) showed some slight loss at the time of Mr. David's withdrawal from the partnerhip. Plaintiffs, who were left to carry on the business, did not close these contracts till a later date and they then showed very considerable loss. Plaintiffs urged that defendant should take his share of these losses, but defendant contended that the contracts, being an asset should, for the purposes of a dissolution account, be valued as at the date of dissolution. His Lordship held that under the partnerhip, defendant must be held liable for his share of the later losses, and this ruling is the subject of the present appeal.

Leave to appeal was granted, appellant being ordered to furnish £300 security and $250 for the cost of the record.

A Siberian Company's Affairs

Mr. Reader Harris next made application for leave to appeal to the Full Court in the case of A. Fermus, a Tientsin lawyer, *v.* the Siberian Agricultural Corporation. Plaintiff claimed $28,000 on promissory notes drawn up by the Corporation in favour of S. N. Shendrikoff, and Sir Skinner Turner gave judgment in his favour for the amount claimed. There were two other claimants to the money, Mr. Malyquin and Col. Ushakoff, and it is by the former that appeal is now made.

Mr. Reader Harris mentioned that the Siberian Agricultural Corporation had dropped out of the case, and that Col. Ushakoff was not appealing and was not concerned in the appeal.

His Lordship allowed the application, granting a stay of execution and making an order for the case to come before the Full Court on October 7.

INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Coolie Dies After Slap on the Face at Louza Station: Story of Deceased's Impudence

Sub-Inspector Thomas Dunne, a Municipal Police officer who has been 16 years in the service, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court last Friday upon a charge of having feloniously and unlawfully killed one Yoh Ching-tsang, a coolie employed at Louza police station, the allegation being that, because of his impudence, accused gave the coolie a blow which led to his death.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute and Mr. M. Reader Harris defended.

Mr. Maitland, in a brief opening, informed the court that the deceased was No. 4 coolie at Louza and was at work in the station on Wednesday. The Inspector did not appear to have been satisfied with the way in which he was doing his work. The coolie appeared to have been impudent, and the Inspector slapped his face. On the following day the coolie died in Shantung Road Hospital and according to medical evidence had suffered an injury to the base of the skull. After evidence of arrest had been given, the prosecution would ask for a remand in order that a post-mortem examination might be made.

Inspector Maguire gave evidence of arresting the accused that morning at Louza station, and said that he made no statement in answer to the charge.

In asking for a remand on moderate bail, Mr. Reader Harris pointed out that although the charge was a serious one there was no suggestion that accused had used any unlawful or dangerous weapon.

Mr. Maitland said he had no objection and would be satisfied if accused were granted bail on his own recognizances.

Inspector Dunne was accordingly remanded and granted bail on his own recognizance of $500.

Inquest Opened

Later in the morning, Mr. Whitamore (British Assessor) and Magistrate Li held an inqest on the body of the deceased at the Public Mortuary.

Chinese P.C. 370 stated that on Wednesday afternoon he saw deceased lying on his bed in the coolies' room and called to him, but he made no reply. About 2.30 Inspector Dunne told him to get up and that he was not wanted any more, but the coolie refused to move and the Inspector pushed him down, by placing his two hands on deceased's shoulders. The Inspector wanted him to get out of the station and deceased would not go, but later a ricsha was called and he went away.

Mr. Whitamore—Did you see any blows struck by anybody?

Witness—No.

"A Pretty Heavy Blow."

Another coolie employed at Louza said Inspector Dunne told deceased to go and get a mop, but he refused to do so. The Inspector then ordered him to get out, but he refused, and the Inspector then slapped his face, giving him a pretty heavy blow. Deceased resigned his job there and then, and went to lie down. Accused was standing behind the coolie when he slapped him.

A station chauffeur who was passing at the time the incident occurred spoke to seeing the accused strike the coolie twice on the face.

Dr. C. J. Davenport, of Shantung Road hospital, said he saw deceased between 9.30 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning and he was then lying unconscious, breathing irregularly and unable to speak. His condition was difficult to diagnose. The right ear was slightly bruised and swollen, but there was no bleeding about the nose, ears or mouth, and witness formed the opinion there had been some injury to the brain. At 11 o'clock the symptoms became worse, and witness thought that possibly he might be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning.

Mr. Whitamore—The symptoms you have described are very similar to those of opium poisoning?

Injury to Brain?

Witness—Very similar. We tried him for that, but two things against the theory were that his temperature was high, about 102, and his pulse somewhat quick. Witness went on to say that he saw the deceased twice in the afternoon, and further investigation showed that there was hæmorrhage in the spinal cord, possibly due to a blow. There was a mark on the scalp which might have been caused by a blow, but it would have had to be a heavy blow with a clenched fist, not a slap, or with some blunt instrument, but it might also have been due to the deceased falling against something. An autopsy would be necessary before it could definitely be said if there was any injury to the brain.

At this point, the inquiry was adjourned.

Withdrawal of the Manslaughter Charge: Coolie's Death Caused by Kidney Disease

The accused appeared before the Court, on remand, on Monday.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. Reader Harris for the accused, while M. d'Auxion de Ruffe watched the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased, Yeh Ching-tsang.

At the outset, Mr. Maitland intimated that, after he had called medical and other evidence, he would ask leave of the court to withdraw the charge. The proceedings had been adjourned for a week, but the prosecution considered it only fair to the accused that the case should be brought on as soon as possible.

Dr. E. G. Gauntlett then was called and stated that he was present at the autopsy on the body of the deceased which Dr. McKinstry performed at the Public Mortuary. He found that the cause of death was advanced disease of the kidneys, possibly aided by opium poisoning.

Mr. Maitland—What exactly did you find?

Witness—The kidneys were small and showed marked degeneration, and were identical with the condition known as chronic Bright's disease. There were signs of pleurisy in the lungs, but not recent.

Asked if he examined the deceased's head, and whether there was anything wrong with it, witness said there was a bruise at the back of the skull, but there was no injury to the bone or the brain. The brain was congested, as would be expected from kidney disease.

No Medical Evidence of Assault.

Mr. Maitland—Would that blow on the head affect his death in any way?

Witness—Not at all.

Could that bruise on the back of the head have been caused by a blow with the open hand?—No.

Could it have been caused by a blow with the fist?—I think it is not likely, unless it were a very heavy blow.

Would the injury to the back of the head have affected this man's death in any way?—None whatever.

The Magistrate — Were there bruises on any other part of the body?

Witness—On the lower part of the back. Taken with the bruise on the back of the skull, the most obvious thing would be a fall backwards on a hard floor.

The Magistrate—Had that anything to do with this man's death?

Witness—Nothing whatever.

Dr. McKinstry, of the Public Health Department, also gave evidence that the cause of death was advanced kidney disease. He found a bruise on the back of deceased's head, on the left side, about an inch in diameter, but there was no injury to the bone or to the brain. It was not a serious bruise, and could not in any way have affected the man's death.

Mr. Maitland—Could it have been caused by a blow with an open hand?—No.

Do you think it could have been caused by a blow with the clenched fist?—A very, very severe blow might have produced it, but it would have been very difficult.—Witness added that the bruise on the lower part of the back was not a severe bruise and had no effect on the death of the coolie.

The Magistrate—How do you suggest this bruise was caused?

Witness—It might have been caused by a fall, but a patient's lying in bed might produce it. The bruise on the head was probably due to a fall.

Signs of Morphia.

In answer to Mr. Reader Harris, witness said that an analysis of the contents of the stomach, taken in the Shantung Road Hospital before death, disclosed 5 millegrams of morphia, but this would not be an indication as to how much morphia was in the stomach at the time this was taken out.

Chinese Police Sgt. 370 gave evidence that on the afternoon of the 13th he saw deceased lying on his bed. Inspector Dunne went up to him and said that as the coolie had resigned he could not be allowed to stay there any longer. The Inspector told him to get out, but the coolie made no answer and did not rise, whereupon the Inspector took hold of him and lifted him up, again telling him to get out. The coolie still refused to move and the Inspector took hold of him by the shoulders and pushed him out. He was pushed as far as downstairs and, refusing to go farther, the Inspector said, "I will drive him away." The officer then left. A ricsha was called and the cook helped the coolie into it, witness seeing him no more. He was told that the coolie had been taken to his brother's house.

Mr. Reader Harris—The witness said that the Inspector pushed the coolie downstairs. Does he mean that he walked behind him, holding him by the shoulders all the time, or that he pushed him and the man fell down?

Witness—The Inspector had both hands on the coolie's shoulders and pushed him from behind, and the coolie walked downstairs. He walked down with the Inspector's hands on his shoulders.

Refused to Work.

Zung Sih-kung, who said he had once been a tailor and was now a coolie, gave evidence that Inspector Dunne told the deceased to clean the walls with a mop, but the coolie refused to get the mop, whereupon the Inspector struck him. He did so with both hands, open, striking him on both sides of the head. Witness went away for a moment, and on returning saw deceased standing up. There did not appear to be anything wrong with him. He did not fall down. Witness said nothing to him but went on with his own work.

At this point the Magistrate asked, assuming the case went on, what evidence the prosecution had to call to substantiate the charge?

Mr. Maitland—I have no other evidence.

The Magistrate—These two Chinese are the only people you could call?

Mr. Maitland—Yes. I will call the chauffeur, but he will only be able to corroborate what they have said. I do not wish to keep anything back, however. All the available evidence ought to be given.

The chauffeur employed at Louza station was then called and said that he saw the Inspector strike deceased, with his open hands, and on the side of the head. Witness saw three blows given, and then he went away. Deceased was bending down at the time, but he did not fall.

The Charge Withdrawn.

Mr. Maitland then informed the court that this was the whole of the evidence he could produce for the prosecution, and having regard to the fact that the doctors had definitely stated that death was due to kidney disease and that the injury to the head could not have been caused by a slap of the hand and was unlikely to have been caused by a blow with the fist, further that the injury in no way affected the man's death, he felt it his duty to apply to the court for leave to withdraw the charge.

The Magistrate—Have you anything to say, Mr. Harris?

Mr. Reader Harris—No sir.

The Magistrate—In this case the charge made against Inspector Dunne was one of manslaughter. He was prosecuted by the Municipal Police Department and appeared before the Court on Friday last, when a remand was ordered for one week. Application is now made that, in view of certain evidence, the prosecution do not wish to continue. I think it was quite the proper course to adopt, to hear the evidence to-day, because the remand was for one week and that would mean the charge hanging over this man's head for a week. On the evidence before me, certainly I say the charge is dismissed. The doctors have stated positively that by no means what happened at Louza station on the morning of the 13th could have caused the death of this unfortunate man. It is obvious the charge should be withdrawn. It is dismissed, and the recognizance entered into by Dunne is also discharged.

ALLEGED SAVAGE ATTACK ON GIRL

Ear Slashed by Razor: Indian Watchman Charged

Makin Singh, a watchman employed at the Ewo mills, appeared in H.M. Police Court on Thursday before Mr. G. W. King charged with doing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese girl named Tsang Wang-sze.

A Chinese police constable gave evidence that on Wednesday afternoon, whilst on duty at the old Peking Road bridge, he saw the complainant coming along in a ricsha and the accused following. The girl's face was bleeding. Seeing that the Indian carried a knife, witness asked him to hand it over, but he replied that they had better go to the police station first. They went to the station, and accused was placed under arrest and the girl despatched to hospital.

Dr. Agnes Towers, of Shantung Road hospital, stated that when admitted to hospital the complainant was suffering from a wound on the right ear, the larger part of which had been out away, leaving a small part of the lobe hanging. The wound would heal, but the girl would be permanently disfigured. There was an abrasion on the right forearm, caused by a bite, and also one on the left forefinger which might have been caused by a bite or scratch. The injury to the ear had been caused by a sharp instrument, such as the Chinese razor produced, and a fair amount of force must have been used, possibly by pulling the ear down and slashing at it.

Accused reserved his questions and asked for an adjournment in order that he might obtain legal assistance. Accordingly, the case was adjojurned until next morning.

THE SCHOONER W. H. TALBOT

Chinese Prays for Libel and Sale of Vessel

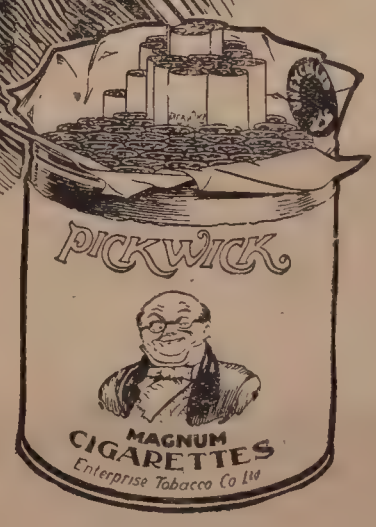
Mr. S. A. Moss filed a petition in the United States Court for China on Saturday praying for a libel of the American schooner W. H. Talbot. The petition was made on behalf of Leong Kow, a Shanghai man, who sets forth a claim from the vessel of $8,515.90, including money due for food and supplies, repair work, and funds advanced to pay the crew's wages. He appealed for the Court to decree payment of the amount claimed, and asked that the vessel be condemned and sold to pay this amount.

The libel consists of four allegations. The first is with respect to supplies for the vessel, and for the subsistence of the crew furnished by A. Sing, Ld., amounting to Mex. $641.76, The second covers material and labour on repairs necessary to make the vessel seaworthy, these being done by Kum Chong, the sum amounting to Mex. $1,200.00.

The third claim is with relation to money advanced for the sailors. When the voyage of the schooner ended here the crew were stranded,

(*Continuel on Page* 308.)

There were no cigarettes in Pickwick's day but there are plenty of "PICKWICKS" to-day



PICKWICK

A CHOICE VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

O-5

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Law Reports

(*Continued from Page 306.*)

there being no money either to pay them their wages or arrange for their transportation home, and for these and similar items it was necessary to have money. Mr. Eugene Beausang advanced the required funds for this, amounting to $5,674.24.

All three of these parties have disposed of their claims to the libellant, Leong Kow, who is now the owner and holder of these claims.

S. M. C. MOTOR TRUCK REGULATIONS

First Victims of New Order in U. S. Court

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., were summoned under the new S. M. C. regulation requiring all motor trucks to show on the left side, by a plate or clearly painted, the weight carrying capacity of the vehicle, and they pleaded not guilty of the offence in the United States Court on Saturday.

Mr. E. H. Sherman, manager of the company, gave evidence to the effect that all the company's trucks had had a plate placed on the right side giving the information required, and he personally had seen it done in the case of truck 5292.

The case was dismissed, the Commissioner, Mr. N. E. Lurton, believing the police had made a mistake, and suggesting the plates be placed in a more conspicuous position.

The Hudford Motors and the Asia Engineering and Construction Co. were each fined G.$2 for the same offence.

THREE CHARGES OF VAGRANCY

Three more charges of vagrancy were heard in the U. S. Court on Monday morning before Judge Milton D. Purdy.

George L. Hess, an American seaman, was alleged to have begged from foreigners on July 3 in Seward Road. P. C. Bourosky, who made the arrest, stated that the defendant resisted and struck him on the cheek.

The defendant stated that he lost his boat in Hongkong, was unable to secure work on another, and finally stowed away and came to Shanghai, where he slept on launches anchored at the Customs jetty. He was given food on ships where he applied for work, but had been refused assistance at the Shipping Office of the U. S. Consulates in Hongkong and Shanghai because he had no papers.

The Judge said that, as there was no other way of getting him back home, since the consular offices had, no doubt justly, refused him assistance, he must find accused guilty, and sentenced him to three months and 10 days imprisonment in Bilibid Prison, the last 30 days to be served on a homeward bound vessel.

Emil Peterson, who had previously served a sentence for drunk and disorderly conduct, was similarly charged.

Mr. Charles I. Graham, U. S. Consul in charge of the Shipping Office, said that he twice found ships for the defendant to return to America, and that he "jumped" both of them. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Bilibid, the last 30 days to be served on a homeward bound ship.

George Newton was the last defendant. Mr. Graham stated that in this case also he found ships for the defendant to return home upon, but he had not availed himself of the opportunity. The Judge sentenced him to 4 months in Bilibid, with the usual provision as to the last 30 days.

THE Japanese woman arms dealer, whose ricsha coolie was arrested in possession of a Mauser pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition on Tuesday, appeared at the Japanese Consular Court on Thursday. She was sentenced to 29 days' imprisonment. A large quantity of contraband arms was found at her residence, 115 Yangtszepoo Road.

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A POLICEMAN

Sergeant's House Robbed: Burglar's Dive into Creek

A curious case of a police sergeant who was robbed while on duty came to light in the Mixed Court on Wednesday, when four Chinese appeared before the Court in connexion with two robberies at the house of Sgt. Mason at 49 Temple Road. The house has lately been vacated for a part of the summer during which time the accused persons sought an opportunity to carry off four pieces of brass work, some cutlery, one electric iron, and a mincing machine. Evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 19th Sergeant Mason was on duty at the Bubbling Well Police Station when a Chinese policeman brought in the first accused. It appears that the man was seen by the Chinese Constable carrying several brass ornaments. The constable stopped and questioned the man and not satisfied that the property was his own, told him he had better come along with him. This the man did, but nearing Bubbling Well he asked the constable if it was the police station which they had come to. The constable answered in the affirmative, at which the man thought it best to beat a retreat and, dropping his burden at the very entrance of the station, made a dash for freedom. The constable gave chase while the fugitive dived into a creek. He was, however, caught and taken to the station.

Sergeant Mason in the meantime had discovered his own property residing peacefully on the doorstep. Later two other men were arrested and the remaining property was traced to a small curio dealer's shop in Jessfield Road. The shopkeeper was also arrested though he claimed to know nothing of the theft. It seems that there were two robberies at the house in Temple Road, one on the 17th and the other on the 19th. The curio dealer was fined $30 while the other three accused were remanded.

BREACH OF CONTRACT BY "ECHO DE CHINE"

Former Editor Awarded $1,000 Damages and Salary for the Full Term of Agreement

Damages of $1,000 were granted to Dr. Vallet in the French Consular Court on Wednesday by M. Baurens when judgment was given in an action brought by Dr. Vallet against the "*Echo de Chine*" for breach of contract. M. Bonnafous appeared for the plaintiff and M. Du Pac de Marsoulies for the defence.

It was stated that Dr. Vallet, who engaged as editor of the "*Echo de Chine*" two and a half years ago, on three years' contract, on July 23 received a cheque from Père Sallou, a director of the firm, for his salary up to that date, with an intimation that his services no longer would be required. It was claimed by the defence that, as there was no written contract, the employers were at liberty to dispense with M. Vallet's services and were under no obligation to continue to employ M. Vallet.

The plaintiff held that, although no written agreement was signed, documents could be produced on both sides showing that an agreement had been made, which, according to French law, was equivalent to a written contract.

The latter view was accepted by the Court and in addition to $1,000 damages it was ordered that M. Vallet should receive a sum completing his salary to the end of the three years' contract.

IN H. M. Supreme Court, on Monday, application was made by Mr. A. G. Mossop that Mr. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, of Hongkong, should be admitted to the register of legal practitioners in Shanghai. The application was granted.

THE Ningpo and Soochow associations in Shanghai are continuing their agitation in connexion with certain allegations made some months ago against a Dutch subject here. They demand that the alleged offender shall be brought back to Shanghai for trial, and that the Dutch Consul be dismissed for having afforded him protection.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Police Report for July.

A shooting affray, the outcome of a quarrel amongst members of an armed gang, occurred in a house at 1117 Manila Road on July 9 and resulted in the death of one man and the wounding of another. The deceased was identified as having one previous conviction whilst his wounded associate was handed over to the French Police on a charge of armed robbery. One man is under remand for being concerned in a fatal assault on a coolie in the Gordon Road District. A further arrest has been made in connexion with the shooting and wounding of a Chinese Constable and three pedestrians in the Harbin Road District. A foreigner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on July 29 on a charge of wounding another foreigner in the Hongkew District on June 13. A man and woman concerned in the murder of a pawnbroker on Shanhaikwan Road on May 15 were ordered to be handed over to the Military Governor. The male prisoner committed suicide in the Police cells a few hours after being sentenced. A man was handed over to the Chinese Authorities for execution for the murder of another on Point Road on May 18. A Chinese concerned in the murder of a contractor on Boundary Road on June 15 was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and expulsion. Three others are under remand for the murder of a Chinese Constable in the Louza District.

Seven reports of armed robbery and one of attempted armed robbery from premises were made to the Police during the month, in addition to which one case of attempted armed highway robbery was recorded. In connexion with these cases and armed robberies committed prior to July 1, nine persons were arrested, four of whom were handed over to the Chinese Authorities. Thirteen persons arrested in the Settlement for armed robbery committed in the French Concession and nine for robbery in territory under Chinese jurisdiction were handed over to the authorities concerned.

357 reports of property stolen made to the Police during the month include 13 cases of burglary, 2 of house-breaking, 4 of godown-breaking and 15 of shop and office-breaking. Investigation was made with sucessful results in 134 cases.

Of four foreigners charged during the month with trafficking in firearms, one was sentenced to 25 days and two to 29 days' imprisonment whilst the fourth is being tried at Marseilles. A Chinese arrested for being in possession of ammunition and wooden pistol cases was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Two others were handed over to the French Police on a charge of trafficking in arms in the French Concession. Four Chinese were charged with writing and sending threatening letters. Two were each sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment and expulsion and the others were expelled the Settlement.

Ten cases of robbery and piracy were reported as having occurred during the month in territory under Chinese jurisdiction in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. One man wanted by the Pootung Authorities for escaping from their custody in September 1918 whilst serving a sentence for murder and rape, was arrested in the Settlement and handed over.

During the month 64 opium and gambling raids were carried out by the Police, from which a sum of over $5,800 accrued to the Council from fines and confiscations.

Fourteen strikes, involving 42,000 working people, occurred during July. The price of rice during the month averaged $11.60 per picul as compared with $11.80 in June and $12.60 in the corresponding month of last year.

Public Health Report for July.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The foreign death-rate is much below, the Chinese slightly above the mean average for July.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever.—No cases reported.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of Typhoid fever and one of Paratyphoid fever were notified. None of these had been inoculated. One case of Typhoid fever—a non-resident Filipino child—was fatal. The other case was a Japanese resident. The case of Paratyphoid fever was non-resident.

Amoebic Dysentery.—Six resident and three non-resident cases were notified. Four of these were known to have had previous attacks. The infection of this disease is very widespread, but the majority of persons infected never suffer any inconvenience. The onset of acute symptoms is determined by climatic conditions and individual susceptibility, and bears no constant relation whatever to the date or place of infection, the source of which it is therefore impossible to trace.

Bacillary Dysentery.—Two resident and one non-resident cases were reported. None was fatal. This is an acute infective disease, developing shortly after infection, and is most often conveyed by flies. Insanitary conditions were found in the immediate surroundings in the two cases investigated.

Cholera.—Twenty-nine Chinese cases were reported during the month, but only one of these was confirmed in the Municipal Laboratory. This was a non-resident case. Specimens were not received from most of these cases, and the diagnosis therefore rests on clinical observations only. Seven of these were residents. Apart from the lack of laboratory confirmation, the death-rate from "Acute Diarrhoea" is so low that it is impossible that there should be much unrecognized Cholera in the Settlement and environs. Four deaths occurred among these twenty-nine cases, all of non-residents. None of these were examined in the Laboratory.

One resident Japanese case was reported; this was not confirmed in the Laboratory.

Tuberculosis. — Four resident cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and two non-resident cases were reported among the foreign community. There was one foreign death from this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—One fatal foreign case was notified. This was a Russian female subject, residing on a Municipal road outside Settlement limits.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

GERMANY'S ACCEPTANCE OF FRENCH TERMS REGARDING THE RUHR

Unity of the Allied Front: French Premier's Firm Stand: Loan to Germany Still Dependent on Bankers' Views as to Security

London, Aug. 15.

The German reply has done nothing to relieve immediate doubts regarding the fate of the Conference. The reply, which was received in the afternoon from Berlin, is a long document which took three hours to decode. It is stated to be of an indefinite nature, necessitating a further interchange of views.

It is understood that an agreement was not reached as a result of to-night's discussions between the French and Belgian delegates and the German Ministers. The discussions are being resumed to-morrow.

It is stated that the conversations give hope of a favourable result.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 15.

The papers state that a feature of the Conference in London yesterday was the unity of the Allied front. They emphasize M. Herriot's firmness and recommend the French Premier to maintain his attitude.

"L'Oeuvre" states that the Germans saw that the French position was unassailable and that all the Allies were grouped around France.

"L'Ere Nouvelle" congratulates M. Herriot on having re-grouped around France all the forces of peace, and adds: "Let Germany alone bear the responsibility for her decision."

"Le Matin" says that the American observer, Mr. Logan, paid a visit to the German Delegation yesterday, and made it clear that America would consider Germany responsible for failure of the Conference.—Reuter.

An Acceptance Under Protest.

London, Aug. 16.

It is believed that the Conference is at the point of conclusion. The German delegates, after vainly endeavouring to persuade M. Herriot to agree to evacuation of the Ruhr in April, have apparently decided to accept under protest the French evacuation plan and sign an agreement to carry out the Dawes report, though yesterday evening they were still endeavouring to obtain minor concessions, including immediate evacuation of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort and rendering the occupation of the Ruhr less visible by reduction of the numbers of troops and withdrawal from the chief towns. The endeavour of the Germans to obtain a preliminary guarantee with regard to the £40,000,000 loan has apparently failed. It is understood that they are also soliciting assurance that military control shall be transferred to the League of Nations after the final inspection by the Allies. It is expected that the jurists will to-day draft the necessary diplomatic notes and Protocol.

Later.

It is understood that agreement between the French and German delegates was reached during the night. The Germans took note of the French demands without recognizing the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr.

The French, Belgian and German delegates will resume their conversations this morning. It is not improbable that the Conference will end to-day.

The Reply from Berlin.

Later.

The Conference proceedings opened to-day in an atmosphere of mingled crisis and hopefulness. The French and German delegates argued for hours last night over the reply from Berlin and eventually reached a compromise that the experts will consider to-day which will be a day of bargaining. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the German reply secret. It was telegraphed in a new complex code and only sufficient copies were made to supply the negotiators.

Endless messages flowed all night long through the special wires between the Ritz Hotel and Berlin. Even when the German delegates retired to rest late in the morning they were frequently called out of bed to attend informal "Cabinets" in dressing gowns.

The compromise is regarded as tantamount to complete German acceptance of the French demands. There is some disappointment in German official circles, but they hope to satisfy German public opinion by pointing out that they yielded to *force majeure*. The only hope of the Germans for earlier evacuation is that when the time comes to raise the loan under the Dawes scheme the bankers will insist on the French leaving the Ruhr.

Later.

During the negotiations between the French and Belgians and the Germans to-day, it was agreed that the town and district of Dortmund should be evacuated on the day after the signature of the protocol at the end of August and also other districts occupied during the occupation of the Ruhr, but that the Ruhr itself should be evacuated in a year. The final meeting of the Conference will be held in the evening.

The German delegates will probably go to Berlin to-morrow. The Reichstag will meet on August 21.

Later.

The Conference agreement has been initialled.

The Conference Agreements

Aug. 17.

The agreements concluded by the Conference comprise a final protocol with four annexes, which make no reference to the evacuation of the Ruhr. The protocol sets forth, *inter alia*, that the agreements are mutually interdependent.

Annexe I consists of the agreement between the Reparations Commission and the German Government relative to the carrying out of the Dawes plan.

Annexe II specifies, *inter alia*, the form of arbitration in various eventualities, and also provides for a mixed committee of Allied and German representatives to determine the procedure for delivering in kind.

Annexe III provides that the Dawes plan be put into execution by September 20 at the latest, including Germany's promulgation of the necessary laws for the installation of executive bodies, the establishment of a bank and of a German railway company, and the fulfilment of contracts for a loan of 800,000,000 gold marks.

The restoration of the fiscal and economic unity of Germany is to be completed by October 5, including the restoration of the power which the German Administration enjoyed in the occupied territories prior to January 11, 1923, and the restoration of industrial and other undertakings in the Ruhr to their owners, etc. The German railway system is to be taken over by the railway company formed under the Dawes plan by September 20, and the lines worked by the Franco-Belgian Regie are to be completely transferred to that Company by November 20.

The Agreement further deals with an amnesty for political acts since January 11, 1923, and authorises the reference of disputes to the Hague International Court.

Annexe IV embodies the arrangements relative to an American sitting on the Reparations Commission when anything arising from the Dawes plan is considered, and to arbitration regarding German default.

Sanctions will not be applied unless flagrant default is established. The Allies, in the event of sanctions, will safeguard the specific securities pledged for the service of the loan, and give the service of the loan priority. All disputes in connexion with sanctions will be submitted to the World Court.

First Agreement Since the War.

Later.

The final sitting of the Conference, at which Senator Belcourt (Canada) was present as a member of the British Empire Delegation, adopted a resolution that the agreement relating to the execution of the Dawes scheme should be conditional on the issue of the 800,000,000 gold mark loan. The Allied Governments would invite their respective central banks to facilitate the placing of the loan.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech congratulating the delegates, termed the agreement the first treaty, the first real negotiated agreement since the war. Every party represented was morally bound to do its best to carry it out.

The British Prime Minister added that Notes had been exchanged agreeing to evacuation of the Ruhr within a year from to-day. Certain areas would be evacuated without delay as proof that the French and Belgian Governments meant that the whole matter should be ended with all the expediency circumstances would allow.

Mr. MacDonald said that the delegates must now strive to make their work fruitful for good. He declared that M. Herriot and M. Théunis had been admirable. "If they might have thought at times that I was rather unbending, it was for the sake of Europe and the best interests of all our peoples as I saw them."

The British Prime Minister said that he would like to impress on the German people that, as a result of the Conference, they had created a system of arbitration examination and revision which would enable both them and us to observe the working of the Dawes plan and to watch the projects that might be doubtful in their effects and come together in sincere desire to rectify mistakes so soon as the mistakes were discovered. In other words, the time of national isolation had ended and the time for exchange of views and reasonable dealing with experience had begun. Their work was only beginning, however, and they must continue to work for a peace-making restoration.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald proposed that the question of inter-Allied debts should be dealt with in accordance with the declaration made at Paris. He declared that economic problems were bound to arise when the Central European Powers had found their feet and there would be attempts on the part of soulless international combines by political pressure to subordinate common interest to their own interests. Defence of national interests and national well-being against such moves must receive the most careful consideration and firm action of the democratic Governments.

A New Era.

M. Herriot termed the result of the Conference the beginning of a new era. He paid a tribute to Mr. MacDonald who had led them with such patience, kindness and loyalty. The French Prime Minister said that all the problems of war had not been solved but they already perceived the dawn. France was happy in seeing written in front of the London document the idea of arbitration which all hoped would be generalized in order to substitute a *regime* of conventions based on right and legality for the atrocious rule of war.

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg complimented the delegates and highly praised the Dawes plan which from the beginning had the loyal support of the President and people of the United States. The American delegate believed that this settlement was the dawning of a new day of revival of industry and prosperity.

M. Théunis hoped that the success of the Dawes plan would create a new atmosphere.

Signor De Stefani laid stress of the necessity for a real and efficient brotherhood of the peoples for harmonious development of the work of reconstruction.

Herr Marx hoped that the provision with regard to arbitration would always be used, and that war had come to an end. He thanked Mr. MacDonald and said that Germany would be willing to collaborate in the common work for humanity.

Baron Hayashi congratulated Mr. MacDonald on the success he had achieved.

Later.

The agreements will be formally signed on August 30 after ratification by the French and German Parliaments.—Reuter.

Allies' Good Faith.

Later.

Correspondence between the French, Belgian and German Delegations dated yesterday shows that MM. Herriot, Théunis and Hymans promised evacuation of the Ruhr within a miximum of 12 months "if the London agreements are carried out in a spirit of good faith and pacification." They also agree the day after the final signature of the agreements to evacuate the Dortmund-Hoerde Zone and the territories outside of the Ruhr occupied since January 11, 1923, in order to give "immediate and spontaneous proof of their desire for peace and confidence in the undertakings freely entered."

Herr Marx, in his reply, while maintaining that the occupation of the Ruhr is unlawful, hopes that the latter decision will mark the beginning of a new era of mutual relations.

It is understood that the Allies have agreed to immediate negotiations with Germany for commercial treaties.

Widespread Satisfaction.

Later.

The 10,000-word "Agreement of London" after a Conference of 31 days has given widespread satisfaction. The speeches at the final sitting were cordially applauded. Mr. MacDonald led the applause of Herr Marx's speech after which a Foreign Office official carried the agreement round for signature or initialling. The President, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Secretary-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, and the Delegation Secretaries, excluding the United States Secretary, signed the opening protocol, but the four annexes containing the main substance of the agreements were only initialled by the various Delegations, including representatives of the British Dominions, pending formal signature on August 30. It was expressly stated, however, that the agreements cannot be varied except that the dates regarding the stages of execution of the plan will be advanced a little as the original dates were presupposed, the first steps having been taken by August 15.

It is understood that Herr Marx made clear that he will regard the agreement as null and void if the Reichstag fails to ratify it.

There were animated scenes at Downing Street while the last touches were being put. A large and ever-changing crowd was parading the street and there was a great outburst of cheering when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emerged looking very pleased. He said: "I am very glad that it is over. Everyone is very pleased." M. Herriot was beaming. He declared: "We are very contented and satisfied. I will return to France altogether pleased and happy."

Mr. MacDonald later left in a train for Lossiemouth to spend a week's holiday in the Highlands. It is expected that he and his daughter Ishbel will be the guests of Their Majesties at Balmoral during the next week-end.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 17.

The Nationalists have published a declaration rejecting the London compromise.—Reuter.

Boom in German Bonds in Wall Street.

New York, Aug. 16.

An amazing speculative craze in Wall Street is making fortunes for holders of German securities, who are mostly small dealers and street vendors. For instance, a shopkeeper who recently bought 50,000,000 marks Imperial War Bonds for $375 has just realized $87,500. War bonds which a year ago stood at $5 have advanced to $1,750. Prussian 3½ per cent. Consols have advanced from $400 to $4,000 and Berlin 4 per cent. Bonds have risen from $500 to $12,000. The rise may be attributed to renewal of confidence in Germany in consequence of the Dawes plan.—Reuter.

Evacuation of Rhineland Begun: Review of Delegates' Difficulties

Paris, Aug. 17.

It is officially announced that the French will evacuate the towns of Offenburg and Appenweier to-morrow.

Commenting on the signing of the protocol of the London Conference, the newspapers in general take up the attitude that French opinion is prepared to wait and watch results.

It is remarked that M. Herriot has logically applied his ideas and marked the turning point of French policy. It remains to be seen whether the others will advance in the same direction.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 18.

A remark by Dr. Stresemann at Saturday's meeting of the Conference that he was hourly receiving shoals of protests against the signing of the proposed agreement and M. Herriot's reply that he was also buried in a similar avalanche, illustrate the circumspection with which the two principals bargained at the final stages. The German delegates pressed hard for concessions; for example, Government guarantee of the loan and early evacuation of Ruhrort. The first point was met by the Allies agreeing to facilitate the success of the loan by every means short of an actual guarantee, while the last obstacle was removed when the French and Belgian delegates, although reluctant to abandon the pivotal town, ultimately conceded the evacuation of Ruhrort and other minor sanctions and towns before September 1. M. Herriot discreetly hinted at a possibility of a favourable review of the whole evacuation issue in the light of German behaviour for two months.

There finally arose the question of dyestuffs on which the French, Belgian and German delegates were agreed, whereas Mr. Ramsay MacDonald withheld his assent until he had consulted experts, after which it was agreed that commercial treaties should be negotiated by all Powers simultaneously on a basis of equality.

British Press Criticism.

The tone of the London press is one of restrained satisfaction. While warmly recognizing that it is the greatest advance since Versailles, the papers re-echo Mr. MacDonald's words on Saturday that the work of pacification is now only beginning and call attention to the complexities which are bound to arise from enforcement of the Dawes report and also to the more general questions like readjustment of the individual Allies' proportions of reparations.

The Liberal papers accuse Mr. MacDonald of weakness in consenting to continued occupation of the Ruhr but note with pleasure the evidences of French good faith contained in the official announcement that a number of towns will be evacuated to-day.—Reuter.

British Government and the Ruhr Occupation

London, Aug. 18.

M. Herriot left for Paris this morning.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 18.

M. Herriot and the members of the French delegation were greeted by a wild, cheering crowd on their arrival at the station this evening.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 18.

Mr. MacDonald has addressed letters to M. Herriot and M Theunis in which he emphasizes that the British Government never recognized the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr. He says that the British Government, without prejudice to the position taken up by them and their predecessors in regard to the interpretation of the Versailles Treaty, but being anxious to see the Dawes report in operation, simply note in the agreement between the occupying Powers and the German Government that the occupation will not extend beyond 12 months, and very strongly urge the Governments concerned to take every possible step to hasten the evacuation as the British Government are of the opinion that a continued occupation may prejudice the working of the Dawes plan and jeopardize the arrangements agreed to at the London Conference.—Reuter.

Later.

There was no material increase of business on the Stock Exchange on the signing of the agreement with Germany, but the markets are firm. Allied and German stocks are slightly higher, but foreign ex-

change rates on the contrary moved adversely owing to selling from the Continent.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 18.

The French Commander of the bridge-head at Kehl informed the Offenburg authorities that the district of Offenburg and Appenweier would be evacuated to-day, the troops having received their marching orders. The last soldier would quit the town before midnight.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 19.

The French troops have evacuated the German towns of Appenweier and Offenburg.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 18.

All the morning papers greet the London Agreement as opening a new era in Europe. They particularly praise Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot.—Reuter's American Service.

The Beginning of Peace

Washington, Aug. 18.

President Coolidge, in a statement to the press, believes that the London Conference Agreement is the most important result accomplished since the Armistice, with the possible exception of the Washington Conference.

The President says that it demonstrates the wisdom of the American position and the effectiveness of the American method of co-operation and adds that with the Governments of Europe taking this wise course there should be little difficulty in securing the necessary financial support from private sources in America. It looks as though the end of war has come at last and the beginning of an honourable and lasting peace is at hand.—Reuter's American Service.

Action of French and German Delegates Approved in Both Countries

Paris, Aug. 19.

The Ministry of War announces that the occupying troops were withdrawn from Offenburg and Appenweier yesterday without incident.

The Cabinet to-day unanimously approved the work of the French delegates at the London Conference and thanked them for the important results obtained in the interests of France.

Mr. MacDonald's letter to M. Herriot is not commented upon by the Left press, but is denounced by the organs of the Right.

The "*Echo de Paris*" says that a series of British intrigues to compel France to reduce the period of evacuation may be expected.

The "*Action Française*" describes the letter as a gratuitous bludgeon blow on M. Herriot's head and says that the bankers re-appear behind Mr. MacDonald to blackmail France.

Later.

While the publication of Mr. MacDonald's letter has completely surprised political circles here, it is authoritatively learned that M. Herriot had previously consented to it.

French official quarters tend to minimize the importance of the letter on the ground that it merely reiterates the British Government's well-known standpoint.

The French official attitude is inspired by a desire to avoid compromising the present excellent Anglo-French relations.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 19.

The Cabinet, presided over by President Ebert, to-day unanimously approved the attitude of the German delegation in London. It decided to dissolve the Reichstag if the latter failed to sanction the agreement.

The Government's policy was subsequently made clear to party leaders by Chancellor Marx, who emphasized to them his conviction that M. Herriot could be trusted.

According to the "*Tageblatt*," the representatives of the Government parties agreed that the delegation had achieved everything possible.—Reuter.

America's Endorsement

Evanston, Ill., Aug. 19.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, in a speech here to-day said that with the experts' plan inaugurated all Europe would now turn towards a new and peaceful life. The United States would be saved from the depths of the inevitable great depression in industry and agriculture which continued chaos and misery in Europe would entail. The whole world had now entered upon a period of peace and prosperity.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. Snowden Pessimistic

Later.

Mr. Philip Snowden, who was the protagonist of the Dawes Report at the late Conference, in an interview to-day with a representative of the "Manchester Guardian," expressed grave doubts as to whether the changes made in the Dawes scheme by the Conference might not lead to difficulties in the future.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer disagreed with two of the decisions of the Conference, firstly, the imposition on Germany of the compulsory delivery of specified goods after the Treaty obligation ceased in 1930. Failure to carry out these deliveries would be regarded as wilful default on the part of Germany, and expose her to sanctions. Such limitation of Germany's commercial freedom had never been contemplated after 1930 either in the Treaty or in the Dawes Report. Secondly, he disagreed with the exclusion from the Agreement, owing to French insistence, of the clause preventing the use of reparation funds to purchase shares in German industries.

Mr. Snowden was also very dissatisfied at the continuance of the occupation of the Ruhr, which, he declared, was wholly inconsistent with the Dawes plan. There was a very real danger that political means would be used to advance the aims of French industrialists upon the economic control of certain German industries.—Reuter.

Reichstag and London Agreement

Berlin, Aug. 20.

Preparatory to to-day's ratification debate, the Government introduced in the Reichstag a bill assenting to the London Protocol, authorizing the Minister of Finance to float a loan for 800,000,000 gold marks, and empowering the Government to surrender State Railway bonds totalling 11 milliard marks, and also bonds amounting to five milliard marks secured on industrial taxation.—Reuter.

M. Millerand's Demand for Security

Paris, Aug. 21.

In an interview with a representative of the "*Revue Hebdomadaire*," M. Millerand, the former President of France, said that he regretted that the London Conference did not touch the very important question of security. He remarked that the naval review at Spithead showed to Britain that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald put security above all other questions. France must not reduce the strength of her Army which, at present, was her only guarantee of security in Europe. Referring to the British Government's rejection of the guarantee pact, M. Millerand concluded that it was difficult to found any serious hopes in the League of Nations.

With regard to Russia, M. Millerand expressed the opinion that *rapprochement* would be futile and dangerous.—Reuter.

THE MUTINY IN THE SUDAN

Malcontents' Attempt to Create Sedition: a Threatened British Boycott

Alexandria, Aug. 15.

The Egyptian Government has instructed its Minister in London to lodge a protest with the British Government against the measures taken in the Sudan, and to urge the immediate establishment of an Egyptian-Sudanese commission to examine the situation, to fix responsibility and to take steps to calm public feeling and avoid further bloodshed.

The Egyptian Government has also requested the Governor-General of the Sudan to supply detailed information regarding the incidents, the reason which led to them and the measures taken.

Later.

The British High Commissioner has strongly protested to the Egyptian Acting Premier against the inaccurate and misleading nature of the statement issued to-day by the Egyptian Ministry, reflecting its views on events in the Sudan. This statement has caused indignation in British official circles, because it imputes that British troops are responsible for the firing at Atbara.—Reuter.

A Vile Accusation

Khartum, Aug. 15.

Anonymous notices were posted up to-night at Omdurman and Khartum inciting against British rule, and adding: "We Sudanese intelligentsia, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Sudan, declare our hatred of the British Government. Long live the cadets of the Military School. Down with British domination."

Some of the notices bear drawings of veiled Sudanese women, hinting at feminine influence on the troops. Another poster says "Unite all sons of the Nile! This spells victory! Boycott and hate the British as a religion ordained by God!"

Everywhere at present is quiet. H.M.S. Weymouth left Port Sudan to-day. H.M.S. Clematis is standing by. A detachment of the Leicestershire Regiment and the Egyptian Infantry have arrived here.

Aug. 17.

There was a hostile demonstration at Omdurman yesterday evening. Mounted and foot police were stoned. There were three arrests.—Reuter.

British Government's Strong and Praiseworthy Attitude: Garrisons Reinforced

London, Aug. 18.

A member of the Egyptian Legation called at the Foreign Office on Saturday and communicated the views of the Egyptian Government on the situation in the Sudan.

He was informed that the British Acting High Commissioner in Egypt has been authorized to inform the Egyptian Government that in view of the recent rioting at Atbara and Port Sudan His Majesty's Government warn the Egyptian Government very explicitly that His Majesty's Government regard themselves responsible for the maintenance of order in the Sudan and intend to support the Sudan Government in any steps they may deem necessary to preserve public security.

His Majesty's Government could only regard the recent action of the Railway Battalion as a direct result of the exaggerated Egyptian claims in respect of the Sudan and His Majesty's Government are, therefore, reinforcing the British garrison and have authorized the Government of the Sudan to remove from the Sudan the Railway Battalion and any other disaffected elements among the Egyptian troops. His Majesty's Government resent very strongly the inference conveyed by the Egyptian press that the British troops caused the disturbances in the Sudan or inflicted casualties at Atbara.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Aug. 18.

Replying to the British protest against the inaccurate and misleading nature of the statement issued by the Egyptian Ministry reflecting its views on the events in the Sudan, the Egyptian Government deny any intention to embarrass the aim of the British and Egyptian Governments by alleged inaccuracies. Their recent *communiqué* emphasizes their good intentions.—Reuter.

Khartum, Aug. 19.

Four fighting aeroplanes arrived here this morning. Four others are remaining at Atbara. Nine arrests were made at Port Sudan yesterday in connexion with a minor disturbance, which the police easily controlled.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

British and French Premiers to Attend: Interest in Coming Discussions

Paris, Aug. 20.

As indicating the importance which the French Government attaches to the forthcoming discussions of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, it is reliably stated that M. Briand has consented to join the French delegation.

It is understood that M. Herriot does not propose to attend the opening of the Assembly, preferring to arrive after the preliminaries have been concluded.

Up to the present no arrangements have been made for Mr. MacDonald to break his journey at Paris in order to see M. Herriot, and it is therefore supposed that the Premiers will travel to Switzerland independently.—Reuter.

IRELAND'S RECOVERY OF HER SOUL

Mr. De Valera's Reiterance of Former Policy Against "Foreign" Allegiance

London, Aug. 15.

Mr. De Valera, in his first public speech since his release from gaol, at Ennis to-day declared that Ireland had recovered her soul. A new policy was not needed. The policy of 1917 to 1921 still held good. They could not have the land cut in two. The sovereignty of Ireland was impossible without union. They could not give allegiance to any foreign Power. They might temporarily be forced to submit to certain things forced upon them, but their assent to them could never be given.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Visit to Ireland to Confer with Ulster Cabinet

London, Aug. 18.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, accompanied by Mr. P. Wicks, formerly Private Secretary to Sir Edward Carson (now Lord Carson), spent the week-end at Ulster as guests of Sir James and Lady Craig. Mr. Baldwin discussed the present situation with the Ulster Cabinet.

Later.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin left Belfast this morning after conferring with the Prime Minister of North Ireland, Sir James Craig, and members of the Cabinet yesterday on the boundary question.

A large crowd including members of the Ulster House of Commons bade him farewell at the station, which was decorated with Union Jacks.

An address which was presented to Mr. Baldwin by railwaymen said that Ulster men relied on his wholehearted support in these trying times. Mr. Baldwin, replying, dwelt on his interest in railways, mentioned that he had never been in Ireland before and that he had enjoyed his visit. He responded to the cheers as the train left, shouting "Good luck to you all."—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S READINESS TO RESTRE EUROPE

Respect for Rights of all to Independent Existence: The Bessarabian Question

London, Aug. 16.

The text has been published of the long declaration by M. Rakovsky at the final session of the Anglo-Russian Conference. He said that the Soviet Government was ready to use all its influence to restore the equilibrium of Europe on the foundation of respect for the rights of every people to independent existence. M. Rakovsky reiterated Russia's readiness for further disarmament if the other States do likewise. He said that the Delegation would be glad to hear the readiness of Britain to summon in the immediate future an international disarmament conference.

M. Rakovsky protested against the Rumanian seizure of Bukovia and the uniting of Bessarabia with Rumania and appealed to the British Government to assist the population of East Galicia to decide their own fate. He also urged reconsideration of the Lausanne Convention relative to the Straits as opposed to the Soviet and peace.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA SWARAJ CONFERENCE

A Poor Attendance: Proposed Settlement of Nationalist Party Differences

Calcutta, Aug. 18.

The All-India Swaraj Conference presided over by Mr. C. R. Das was poorly attended. Only about half-a-dozen leaders outside Bengal were present. Madras and the Punjab were entirely unrepresented.

The Congress was concluded after passing a resolution in favour of the establishment of a federation of Indian States.

A private meeting of party leaders was convoked to discuss a communication from Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Motilal Nehru proposing a settlement of the differences between the two wings of the Indian National Congress.—Reuter.

Calcutta, Aug. 19.

The All-India Home Rule Conference ended to-day.

The Conference passed a resolution that the party's object was the establishment of a federation of free Indian States.—Reuter.

NEW DIFFICULTIES IN BENGAL

Campaign to Remove Governor for Daring to Defend the Police

Calcutta, Aug. 20.

To other difficulties of the situation in Bengal there is now added a growing campaign in favour of the removal of the Governor for a passage in a speech made at Dacca on August 6 defending the police against charges of corruption.

The Nationalist Press construed Lord Lytton's remark as an insult to Indian women.

The campaign against the Governor, fostered by the Nationalist leaders, reached its height to-night. Crowds estimated at 20,000 tried to attend meetings of protest in the Town Hall which were addressed by Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Naidu.

Five overflow meetings were held outside the Town Hall, all of which were characterized by impassioned speeches, urging a social boycott and demanding that Lord Lytton apologise on his knees; or otherwise he must go.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE FAR EAST

Strengthened by Addition of H. M. S. Vindictive: Two 10,000-ton Cruisers

London, Aug. 18.

The "Manchester Guardian" reports that the Admiralty have decided to send to the China station the light cruiser Vindictive instead of one of the smaller ships of the "D" type.

The change will make a huge difference in strength of the British force in the Far East. It will give the British squadron there two 10,000-ton cruisers armed with 7.5-inch guns. These vessels are superior to any cruising ships in the world at present, but will be eclipsed by the new cruisers which all the Powers are building under the Washington Agreement.—Reuter.

BRITAIN INDICTED BY U.S. ADMIRAL

Inspired Washington Conference to Promote her Merchant Shipping Interests

Williamstown, Aug. 19.

Remarkable charges were made to-day by Rear-Admiral Rogers, of the United States Navy, in the course of an address at the Institute of Politics.

He declared that Great Britain dominated the world's commerce and had inspired the Washington Conference in order to prevent the United States from having a sufficiently strong navy to protect her merchant marine.

America's limitation of armaments played into the hands of Great Britain, who hoped indirectly to limit the competition of the American merchant fleet by direct action on the American navy.

Rear-Admiral Rogers added: "It is alleged that American bankers are awaiting Great Britain's initiative in the matter of a loan to Germany. They should reflect how far this is explained by the ability of Great Britain to control the commerce by which German will pay reparations, and thus make American credit the tool of British shipping."—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 19.

Sir James Salter, in an interview to-day, said that he was astonished at Rear-Admiral Rogers's statement. He averred that British ships went where the interests of private owners and shippers took them. The British Government never knew where American ships were or what they were doing.—Reuter's American Service.

Note:—Sir James Salter is Director of the Economic & Finance Section of the League of Nations. He was General Secretary of the Reparation Commission from 1920 to 1922, Director of Ship Requisitioning in 1917, and Chairman of the Allied Maritime Transport Executive in 1918.—Reuter.

HINDU-MOSLEM OUTRAGE

Mosque Attacked by Hindus

Secunderabad, Aug. 17.

The local superintendent of police was killed and there were some Moslem casualties during a Hindu-Moslem disturbance at Kulabarag yesterday. It is alleged that the Hindus attacked a mosque and that the Moslems retaliated by attacking a Hindu temple. A strong force of troops and police has been despatched. The situation remains serious.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTION IN WALES

Seat for Sir Alfred Mond

London, Aug. 15.

In the West Carmarthen by-election, necessitated by the retirement of Sir Ellis Griffith (Liberal) to give Sir Alfred Mond a seat, Sir Alfred Mond (Liberal) was elected by 12,760 votes. Mr. Owen (Labour) received 8,351 votes and Sir A. Stevens Stephens (Conservative) 7,896 votes.—Reuter.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MRS. EVANS

Three Suspects Convicted

Mexico City, Aug. 17.

The trial of the five persons accused of the murder of Mrs. Evans resulted in three being convicted and two being acquitted. The crime is punishable with death.—Reuter's American Service.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Forthcoming Visit to America to be Quasi-Official

Washington, Aug. 20.

The State Department, announcing its arrangements for the Prince of Wales's visit, to which it is understood his Royal Highness has assented, says that the Prince will arrive in New York on August 29 and proceed immediately to Long Island, where he will entrain in the evening for Washington, which will be reached the following morning. The Prince will visit President Coolidge at Washington, returning the same day to Long Island, where he will remain until September 13.

It is understood that the visit to Washington will be considered quasi-official, the Prince coming in an official capacity to pay his respects to the President.—Reuter's American Service.

OBITUARY

Lord Francis Knollys

London, Aug. 15.

The death is announced of Lord Knollys at the age of 87.—Reuter.

***The late Lord Knollys was born on July 16, 1837, and from 1868 to 1901 held an appointment to the late Queen Victoria, having in the meantime, 1870-1901, acted as Private Secretary to the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. When King Edward ascended the Throne, Lord Knollys continued as his Private Secretary, and on the death of King Edward he became Private Secretary to King George and Lord in Waiting to Queen Alexandra. He was the second son of the late Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B., and received the decorations of C.B. in 1876, K.C.M.G. in 1886, G.C.V.O. in 1901, P.C. in 1903, created first Baron of Caversham in 1902, G.C.B. in 1903, and Viscount in 1911.—Ed.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge

Aug. 17.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur Bridge at the age of 85.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge was Commander-in-Chief of the China Station from 1901 to 1904, when he retired.—Reuter.

***Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge was born on March 15, 1839, and was the son of the late Archdeacon Bridge. He entered the Navy in 1853, became Rear-Admiral in 1892, Vice-Admiral in 1898, and Admiral in 1903. He saw service in the White Sea in 1854, and also in the Bay of Bengal during the Indian Mutiny. After his retirement from active service in 1904, he presided over the North Sea Inquiry Commission, and in 1916-1917 was a Member of the Statutory Mesopotamia Commission.—Ed.

ROUND-THE-WORLD AIR FLIGHTS

Maclaren Reaches Canada in Trawler: Americans Still Delayed in Iceland

Prince Rupert, B. C., Aug. 18.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren, the British world-flier, arrived here to-day on board a trawler and proceeded to Vancouver. All are well except Sergeant Andrews, who will be placed in hospital at Vancouver. He is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Squadron-Leader Maclaren attributes all his difficulties to delays, owing to the accident to his machine in India, which made him one month late in reaching the fogs and storms of the north. He paid a warm tribute to the co-operation of the Canadian Government and to the friendliness of the Russian officials. He doubted whether Major Zanni would be able to cross the North Pacific this season.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Aug. 17.

The round-the-world fliers will get only a letter of commendation attached to their service records as a reward for their historic flight around the globe, it was disclosed to-day. Those letters will be written by Mr. Weeks, Secretary of War who to-day expressed regret that Congress had not authorized him to promote the world fliers or give them some decoration for their accomplishment.

Mr. Weeks asked Congress at the last session to allow him discretion to promote certain junior officers in recognition of unusual service. He had in mind such men as Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan, who recently flew across the continent, and Lieutenant Lowell M. Smith and his associates on the globe-circling cruise.—Reuter's American Service.

Thorshavn, Faroe Isles, Aug. 15.

The Italian world-flier, Signor Locatelli, has arrived at Thorshavn from Stromness.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 16.

The Italian world-flier, Signor Locatelli, arrived in Iceland to-day.—Reuter.

Reykjavik, Aug. 17.

Signor Locatelli has arrived from Horna Fjord. He hopes to proceed with the American airmen, possibly on Monday.

Signor Locatelli says that if he experiences insurmountable difficulties in Greenland he will return to Italy by the same route. His present flight is preparatory to an Italian attempt to fly to the North Pole in 1925.—Reuter.

Reykjavik, Aug. 18.

The start of the American world-fliers to Greenland will probably be delayed for some days owing to damage sustained by the machines while attempting to take off to-day.—Reuter.

Reykjavik, Aug. 19.

The American world-fliers have abandoned their intention of flying via Angmasalik. They propose to fly to Frederiksdal near Cape Farewell, nearly 850 miles in a single flight.

It was when taking off for Frederiksdal that one machine broke its bracing bar and the second broke its propeller. The mishaps were due to the load of petrol and oil being the heaviest since the start of the flight.—Reuter.

Major Zanni at Hanoi

Bangkok, Aug. 16.

Major Zanni has arrived.—Reuter.

Bangkok, Aug. 17.

Major Zanni has departed for Hanoi.—Reuter.

Hanoi, Aug. 18.

Major Zanni has arrived at Hanoi. He will depart for Canton to-morrow.—Reuter.

Hanoi, Aug. 19.

Major Zanni's aeroplane overturned when taking off for Canton owing to the ground being sodden-ed by heavy rains.

Major Zanni and his mechanic were uninjured. The machine has been rendered useless.—Reuter.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 20.

A public subscription is being raised to enable Major Zanni to replace the aeroplane which was damaged at Hanoi.—Reuter's American Service.

Tientsin, Aug. 21.

Mr. Murphy, Major Zanni's advance agent, who was on his way to Weihaiwei and Japan in order to make arrangements for the flight, has been ordered by Major Zanni to proceed direct to Japan from Tientsin in order to transport to Hanoi the plane which was reserved for the second stage of the flight. Mr. Murphy left for Japan to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WOMAN AS CANDIDATE FOR TEXAS GOVERNORSHIP

Opponent of the Ku Klux Klan

Dallas, Aug. 17.

With Kukluxism as the main issue, Mrs. Muriel Ferguson has become candidate for the nomination for the Governorship of Texas. Many are rallying to her support, because her principal opponent, Judge Robertson of the Dallas District Court, has not repudiated allegations of his sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mrs. Ferguson is believed to have a fighting chance, and, if successful, will be the first woman Governor of a State in America.—Reuter's American Service.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

Confined to the Amazones

New York, Aug. 18.

It is officially confirmed that an outbreak has occurred in the Amazones, which, the Brazilian Foreign Office states, concerns naval units on the Amazon. Three vessels have been dispatched to quell the rising. The official communication on the subject adds that the mutiny is not important.—Reuter's American Service.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 20.

The Brazilian Federal troops stationed on the River Parana today sank a steamer carrying rebel forces after heavy firing. Many of the rebels were drowned.—Reuter's American Service.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA AND ARAB TRIBESMEN

Complaint of Ill Treatment

Cairo, Aug. 16.

Egyptians have been complaining about the treatment of pilgrims to Mecca at the hands of tribesmen and also of the dearness of water, the price of which has been raised by the authorities. It is now stated that Emir ul Hadj has suggested the stoppage of the annual gift of money to Mecca and suspension of the pilgrimage.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND JUGO-SLAVIA

A Defensive Alliance

Belgrade, Aug. 18.

Negotiations ending in a defensive alliance between France and Jugo-Slavia for a period of five years were concluded to-day. This alliance is on lines similar to the Franco-Czech alliance. The new treaty will be signed in Paris next month.—Reuter.

SPANISH OFFENSIVE IN MOROCCO

Madrid, Aug. 16.

A *communiqué* states that the Moorish rebels continue to press the Spanish positions on the Lau, communications with which have been cut. A Spanish offensive has begun and the French have taken similar action in their zone.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE IN S. AMERICA

Buenos Aires, Aug. 20.

The Crown Prince of Italy, who has been visiting the Argentine, has departed for Chile. Everywhere he was cordially received.—Reuter's American Service.

FRENCH TRADE RETURNS

Paris, Aug. 20.

Imports for the first seven months of 1924 totalled 33,000,000 tons, of a value of Frs. 22,973,000,000.

Exports for the same period totalled 16,000,000 tons, of a value of Frs. 24,296,000,000.—Reuter.

SON BORN TO PRINCESS MARY

London, Aug. 21.

A son has been born to Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles.—Reuter.

SIGNOR MATTEOTTI'S BODY DISCOVERED

Rome, Aug. 16.

Police dogs have unearthed the decomposed body of Signor Matteotti 13 miles from Rome.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON AT QUEBEC

Quebec, Aug. 19.

The Special Service Squadron arrived here to-day. The Squadron was enthusiastically greeted by the vessels in the harbour. Thousands of cheering spectators lined both banks of the river.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS AGAINST SECOND YEAR OF WEMBLEY

London, Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that replies have now been received from all the Dominions except Newfoundland with reference to continuance of the British Empire Exhibition in 1925. They unanimously opposed continuation mainly on the ground of the expense of maintaining the staffs and renewing the exhibits, etc.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

FRENCH PREMIER'S REVIEW OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE

Only the First Step Towards Real Peace, but the Beginning of a New Era: The Ruhr Policy: Inter-Allied Dbts: Communist Demonstration on the Subject Amnesties

Paris, Aug. 21.

The Chamber of Deputies was packed when M. Herriot made his statement on the London Conference to-day. He said that the Conference was only the first stage towards real peace. The agreement marked the beginning of a new era of undiminished guarantee and security and ensured France the Treaty of Versailles. The Prime Minister said that the consequences would be grave if the agreement were repudiated and a policy of isolated action preferred. The policy in the Ruhr had dominated the negotiations, though he had refused to allow the Ruhr to be included in the Conference. It had been impossible for him to eliminate the problem all the more because he had had very strong reasons for thinking that if France remained in the Ruhr she would remain absolutely alone. It was a choice between re-establishment of the inter-Allied Entente or maintenance of isolated action.

M. Herriot said that the French Government had neglected no opportunity to bring up the question of inter-Allied debts, but it was impossible to join discussion of the debts to the execution of the Dawes plan. He said that the debts and the question of security would be discussed at a special conference later, but the evacuation of the Cologne zone would not be contemplated until Germany had satisfied her treaty obligations, including disarmament. The Conference had reached a deadlock on July 26 and its failure did not seem impossible. M. Herriot claimed that France saved the Conference by proposing arbitration as a solution.

M. Herriot's speech was applauded by the Left and was received with laughter and protests by the Right. Noisy interruption by the Communists, who subsequently violently demonstrated on the question of amnesties, compelled the President to suspend the sitting.

Later.

M. Herriot strongly opposed the motion of M. Bokanowski to adjourn the discussion until the committees reported on the plans. The motion was rejected by 320 votes to 209. A Communist motion was rejected by 359 votes to 26.

Mr. Snowden's Indiscretion

Mr. Philip Snowden's interviews published in the English press criticizing the London Agreement and expressing fears that France may use the occupation of the Ruhr as a lever to extract commercial advantages from Germany beyond those provided in the Dawes report have led to indignant comment by the press.

The *"Echo de Paris"* expresses the opinion that Mr. Snowden is attempting to dictate as to how France should conduct her affairs and demands that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should formally repudiate Mr. Snowden's imprudent words.

The *"Oeuvre"* expresses the opinion that Mr. Snowden shows narrow comprehension of the fact that Britain's true commercial interests, which are like those of France, lie in development of the world's power of absorption and not in restriction of Germany's exports. The journal declares that his policy is not worthy of a Socialist.

The *"Gaulois"* is of the opinion that the interviews show that the attitude of the British Treasury and Foreign Office towards France has not changed.—Reuter.

Germany and the Dawes Plan

Berlin, Aug. 21.

The Federal Council has adopted all the Bills carrying out the Dawes report.

The representative of Mecklenburg-Strelitz voted against the bills. The representative of Thuringia abstained from voting.

The Railway Bill, involving a change in the Constitution, was adopted by the requisite two-thirds majority. The representatives of Bavaria, Thuringia, Wurtemberg and Mecklenburg-Strelitz abstained from voting.—Reuter.

Reichstag Expected to Reject London Decision

Berlin, Aug. 22.

After a sitting which lasted several hours, the German People's Party in the Reichstag unanimously decided to accept the decision of the London Conference in spite of the burdens imposed on Germany, but added that it was the duty of the Government to clear up the diplomatic situation by all the means in its power.

The German National Party in the Reichstag unanimously decided to adhere to the resolution of July 22 demanding immediate evacuation of the Ruhr and restoration of the German railways, etc.

All the papers interpret the National Party resolution as meaning that the Party will vote against the Dawes Bills in the Reichstag next week thus ensuring their rejection. This will mean immediate dissolution of the Reichstag and another general election which will be tantamount to a plebiscite.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 22.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday evening adjourned till this morning. The Communist motion which was rejected proposed an adjournment until the Senate had discussed the Amnesty Bill.—Reuter.

THE CAMPAIGN TO REMOVE BENGAL'S GOVERNOR

Alleged Insult to Indian Women

London, Aug. 21.

With reference to the telegram from Reuter's Calcutta correspondent yesterday that a campaign was being carried on in favour of the removal of the Governor for a passage in a speech which he made at Dacca, it has been ascertained that Lord Lytton, addressing a police parade on August 6, in the course of a warning to the revolutionaries for their threats against the Bengal police, said that the thing which had distressed him most since coming to India was finding that mere hatred of authority could drive Indian men and induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit on Indian policemen.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Mr. Cyril Tolley's Triumph: A Great Amateur Golfer

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, July 9.

The victory of Cyril Tolley of the Royal and Ancient, St. Andrews, in the French Open Championship is the biggest thing a British amateur has done for many a day. It has only two parallels in the last quarter of a century and more—Harold Hilton's victory in the British Open Championship 27 years ago and Roger Wethered's tie with Hutchison at St. Andrews in 1921. It is a great service Tolley has done to amateur golf. It is an even greater service to British golf. For he won out of a field which included Hagen, Sarazen, Duncan, Frank Ball, Boomer, Massey, and some other very notable players, and by winning he prevented Hagen conveying to America the impression that his success at Hoylake could be repeated just as often as he cared to try.

As every golfer knows, Mr. Tolley is a post-war product, but his pre-war history and how he began is not generally known. It was as early as five years old that he first became acquainted with the game, which his father used to play on the old Blackheath course. Mr. Tolley was London-born, and because he was a delicate boy, an image a little difficult to conjure up, his family took him at the age of nine to live in Eastbourne, and there he started to play. On account of his physical condition, he was not sent to a big school, and had plenty of opportunities for golf practice. When he was 13 he was made a member of his first club, and was given a handicap of 16. Then he began to win. Three seasons later he played for the first time in the Sussex County Championship with a handicap of two. When the war came his age was 18, his handicap plus one, so that we should in normal times have heard of him before we did. He joined the Inns of Court O.T.C., obtained a commission in the Tank Corps, and went to France in the beginning of 1917. He was in the fighting at Ypres and Cambrai, was smashed up at Bourlon towards the end of the same year, and spent the next 13 months as a prisoner in Germany. Mr. Tolley narrates in his book, "The Modern Golfer" how he came back to the game. On Christmas Day 1918, two days after his return to England, he played his first round on the Willingdon course, near Eastbourne, sending his drive about a dozen yards, his second about 30 yards, and his third with a terrific slice out of bounds. But shortly afterwards he won a medal competition with a card of 65, which made a record for the course. Some weeks afterwards he entered for his first big open competition, the Golf Illustrated Vase contest, in which, as he says, he "faded gracefully away after lunch," and in which he first saw Mr. Roger Wethered, and greatly wondered, watching his magnificent long game, who he was. Mr. Tolley then went to Oxford, where Mr. Wethered was golf captain, and so began one of the most remarkable coincidences in talent in the whole range of University golf.

The Scottish Coronation Stone.

Mr. Kirkwood, the Clydeside Socialist, made a determined but unsuccessful attempt in Parliament to raise the question of the retention by England of the Scottish Coronation Stone. The Stone is the property of His Majesty, and no Government has the power to interfere in the matter. It appears that Mr. Kirkwood was visiting Westminster Abbey, and, deciding to have a look at the historic Stone, wended his way to that part of the building where it is located. To his indignation he discovered that a sum of sixpence is charged for the privilege of seeing the Stone. This, in his opinion, was adding insult to injury Not only, he says, was this "valuable and venerable relic" taken from Scotland without the consent of the Scottish people, but the latter visiting the Abbey are compelled to pay sixpence to see their own property. Mr. Kirkwood does not, however, stress the point that the English people are making money out of a Scottish relic, objectionable as that might be. His grievance is that it remains on English soil. It would seem, however, that even a Scottish Prime Minister of a Socialist Government, who, according to Mr. Kirkwood, should be powerful enough to move mountains, let alone stones, cannot remedy the grievance.

A Highland Steer at Wembley

The Marquis of Graham is £10 poorer. At Wembley Mike Hastings, a stalwart cowboy threw a Highland steer weighing 800 lb., specially chosen from the Marquis's herd and sent down from Scotland. The Marquis had wagered £10 that a cowboy could not throw such a steer in one minute, the sum to be paid to the cowboy if successful, and Mr. Tex Austin to pay £10 to a London Hospital if unsuccessful. It all happened quickly. The high stout wooden gates of the steer stockade were no sooner opened than what appeared to be a tawny streak dashed straight across the arena, flanked on each side, it seemed, by two horsemen—one the judge and the other the competitor.The spectators had scarcely time to breathe a deep-toned "Ah" before Hastings had flung himself from his galloping mount and gripped the swaying head of the steer. It would be hard to say which was the more astonished at the quickness of the movement—the spectators or the steer. For a moment the steer stood stock still, and his attacker taking full advantage, almost succeeded in getting the animal down. Indeed, it was actually off its feet, but with a supreme effort recovered, and it looked as if Hastings was beaten. However, he did not let go, and with a deft movement he managed to turn the steer, force it upon its side, and so beat it to the ground.

If the Highland steer was small in stature, it stood no higher than a Newfoundland dog, it was sturdily built. Its shaggy brown coat and great horns marked it out from the short-horned, and straight-haired animals normally thrown in the ring. Its turn of speed seemed if any thing faster than that of the prairie land cattle.

It had been announced that an attempt would be made to ride the Highland steer, but none of the cowboys were inclined to accept the challenge.

Not long ago a Highland steer was tried in a Spanish bull-ring. The story goes that it simply cleared the arena of toreadors, matadors, and all the attendants.

American "Brithers"

In America patriotism is observed on a colossal scale. The Order of the Scottish Clans, for instance, whose object and constitution are obvious from its designation, boasts a membership of 25,000. With Americans coming over here in thousands it was inevitable that members of the Order should participate in the exodus, and the idea has therefore been conceived and developed of making the visit of these Scots a domestic affair. Under the aegis of the Order a large party will arrive in Glasgow early in August for a two months' stay. An official welcome is being arranged in Glasgow, and on the occasion of the party's visit in Edinburgh, Inverness, and London Arrangements for this last are being undertaken by the Highland Club of London, whose message of welcome has been broadcast throughout the New World. In thanking the club for its kindly greetings a member of the committee of the Order writes:—"Never before in the history of our Order has such a gathering of the clans set sail for the homeland, and the jubilant anticipation of our reception in Scotland will prove the immortal words 'that man and man the world o'er shall brithers be for a' that.'"

Scots Abroad and Income Tax

Your tax-gatherers are making perpetual exiles of Scots who have gone abroad. So writes Mr. William Kellie Smith from Melfort House, Argyll, who is home from Batu Gajah, Perak, F.M.S., in a letter which he has sent to all members of Parliament. He goes on—We Scotsmen have always gone abroad to push our fortunes; for Scotland is a poor country, and it is difficult for a Scotsman to make a fortune among other Scotsmen. But we always yearn for the land of our birth, and especially desire that our children should, after their first few years in the East, be reared in Scotland ("Ye canna raise bairns in the tropics.")

We want them to be Scotsmen too, with the word of God and the poems of Burns in their bones. So after they are a few years old we make homes for them in Scotland, mainly in Highland counties. If we have struck it rich enough in the torrid tropics, we will buy some land, employ a gardener or two, a keeper or two, and perhaps a shepherd and farm labourers. For climate, education, accessibility, and comfort France, Italy, and Switzerland would suit just as well. But we prefer to be Scotsmen, if possible, and not too expensive, else we ourselves would have ceased to be Scotsmen. It was our practice to come to Scotland to see our wives and families annually, if possible, and remain for so long as we and our business could afford our absence, not exceeding five months in any year. We paid income tax on the money spent by our wives or ourselves in Scotland, but never on our earnings abroad. If we were very fortunate we retired, and returned to Scotland bringing the wealth we had made with us, and were then subject to the full taxation. Heavy though it was, we never grumbled at that. But now your Inland Revenue officials, your tribe of Zacchaeus, always short of stature mentally, have either hoodwinked Parliament, or some "Mutt" or "Jeff" of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and declare that it is the law, that if we return to "auld Scotland" for even a single day to visit our wife and family we shall be liable for Income tax. and, I suppose, Super Tax, on all the income we earn under the tropical sun. Can you imagine anything so silly and so cruel. Silly, because the State must lose the taxes on the money that foreign domiciled Scotsmen and their wives spend here. For, of course, we cannot come to Scotland on these terms, and pay taxes on the money at the place where we earn it, and be taxed again in Scotland where we earn nothing. We are merely exiles, and our wives and families too, for whom we must find Continental residences, and those whom we employ in Scotland or might employ have to go on the dole among the city crowd. That is where the cruelty comes in. The loss to Scotland is considerable in money and in men, and will become greater as this foolish law grows older. We are the pioneers who create the trade which keeps the factories and shipping of the old country going, and employ her people at home. Tropical incomes like white men's lives in the Tropics are precarious, and competences must be made in a few years. They cannot stand double taxation in the process of accumulation.

Going Back to School

My little nephew of 12 is by no means dull at his books, but his knowledge of all things athletic fills me with amazement. He knows exactly how many centuries Hobbs has scored, how many wickets Tate has taken, how many strokes Duncan took to each hole in his last round at Gleneagles, and how Whitcombe might have won the Open Championship if he had done only 41 in the first half of his last round at Hoylake. Just now he is full of athletic records. It is not his fault if I do not know all about Liddell and the hundred, Abrahams and the broad jump, and Stallard and the mile. But last week I found him disconsolate. He brought me the newspaper open at a paragraph headed "Athletics and the Olympic Games," and said, with a break in his voice—"Uncle, I know why the games are called Olympic. I know the difference between metres and yards, and I know all about the first Marathon race; but no one can tell me what kind of a race a pentathlon is, nor yet what a decathlon means, and I have asked everybody I have met to-day." The little chap was so deply distressed that I did not laugh at him, but I got him to stand beside me while we counted the number of events with pentathlon or deathlon in front. We found that there were five of the one kind and 10 of the other. Then I told him what I could remember of the Greek games of old, with their contest of the five exercises, leaping, discus throwing, running, wrestling, and boxing, for which javelin throwing came to be substituted. It was easy for him to understand how a second race should have taken the place of wrestling, and also how there should have been an extension to a second group of 10 events in a modern athletic competition. But his remark that no one could tell him the meaning of penthathlon has led me to write this note.

Well Done Cutty Sark

In an article in The Nautical Magazine there is an amusing summary of the records held by that Clyde-built wonder clipper—the Cutty Sark. These are tabulated as follows:—

1. The number of articles in the papers and periodicals of all varieties; in this she is is second only to the Marie Celeste.

2. The enormous numbers of "Letters to the Editor" on what she did or did not do.

3. The thousands of log books she produced.

4. The colossal number of people who sailed in her or knew someone who had, or had seen her or knew someone who had, or had met her last skipper or knew someone who had.

"Is now in lavender and moth balls" is the summing-up of her condition in old age.

Stolen and Recovered.

An interesting foreign postcard, addressed to my sister, has come into my hands (writes R.D.S. in the Glasgow "Herald.") It was posted in Manchuria on November 29, 1923, sending Christmas and New Year greetings from a friend in China, but was only delivered in Edinburgh on May 30, 1924, exactly six months later. The apparent reason for the long delay is shown by the strange device of a rubber stamp on the face, which reads:—

What it was For

The signs underneath the English words are Chinese characters, and it seems to indicate that stealing letters and postcards is a national pastime, and that it is actually officially recognized.

One of the passengers on the C.P.R. liner Marburn for Canada is an ex-ploughman from Aberdeenshire who has been home to Scotland for a holiday. In 12 years he has secured a farm of 640 acres, has over 100 head of cattle, a splendid two-story house, also two motor-cars, but he had come back to Scotland "tae see aboot a wife," as he explained. "Its a' fixed up; she 's coming oot in September.

I've jist wired tae Sasakatoon for a bridescake, a gramophone and a hen hoose." What is the hen house for, he was asked, "O, that's tae keep hens.

The hens 'll keep the wife. I'm frae Aiberdeen!"

Cricket

In an intensely exciting finish Forfarshire defeated Perthshire by a single run in their Scottish Counties Championship match at Broughty Ferry. At the finish R. W. Sievwright, who took seven Perthshire wickets for 55 runs was carried shoulder high to the pavilion. In the same competition Fifeshire, at the expense of Stirling County, gained their first victory. Uddingston and Kelburne consolidated their position at the top of the Western District Union Championship table. Rain spoiled the match between those two Eastern rivals, Grange and Carlton, and brought about an unsatisfactory draw. Drumpellier beat Stewarts by one run. In the Schools Championship Fetmes scored 272 for 9 closed, and 30 for 2; hile Loretto had 210 and 90. Merchiston defeated Glenalmond.

AMERICAN MOVEMENT TO STOP WAR

Internal Organization to Press New World Policy on Congress Candidates

Washington, July 25.

A campaign for world cooperation to prevent war will be opened tomorrow by 36 organizations represented in the National Council for Prevention of War.

"Stop war! Cooperate!" is the motto adopted for the movement, and its sponsors say that it will cover nearly every state in the union. One hundred and fifty thousand ministers have been asked to preach sermons on "World Cooperations" next Sunday, and public meetings will be held in many places.

The Council has announced that all the presidential candidates will be asked the question: "How far will you cooperate for world peace?" and that later the same question will be asked of candidates for the Senate. It is proposed by the organization to carry on the work for an initial period of three months after the opening days of its drive.

Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the council, said to-day that the purpose was to "mobilize for peace now, and during the next three months to show these men who want to represent us in the national government that the will of the American people is for cooperation in international affairs."

A statement by the council said that those behind the campaign believed "the time has come to eliminate 'isolation' once and for all and establish 'cooperation' as America's foreign policy."—Reuter's American Service.

THE NEW ALBANIAN PREMIER

A Striking Personality

The news that Archbishop Fan Noli has become Premier of the Albanian Provisional Government is encouraging, says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." At Geneva, during the assemblies of the League of Nations, Mgr. Fan Noli was one of the most popular and generally respected delegates. I had the opportunity of seeing a good deal of him, and formed the highest opinion of his character and qualities. Mgr. Noli spent 15 years in America, and speaks English perfectly, with a slight American accent. If my memory is accurate, his French is almost equally good, but linguistic facility is far from being the most important of his attainments. Mgr. Noli is a man who would be remarkable in any country, and among the delegates to the League of Nations from the Balkan countries he was easily first. An accomplished diplomatist, full of tact, with a large knowledge of the world and of international politics, a ready and witty debater, he made from the first a great impression at Geneva. I remember in particular one hot afternoon in the large glasshouse (formerly a winter garden) of the League secretariat, where a Commission of the Assembly was discussing the differences between Albania and the neighbouring States, Mgr. Noli "laid out" the opposing Balkan delegates in a masterly fashion, but always with perfect good humour. He had much the better case, but the way in which he put it no doubt contributed to the decision of the Commission in his favour.

In private Mgr. Noli is one of the most agreeable of companions. He has a quality that always makes a man interesting—he himself is interested in everything. He has a wide culture, and seemed to me to have read most things worth reading in English and French, and to be a first-rate talker about most things under the sun, including the higher criticism and the origins of Christianity, about which he turned out to have a great knowledge. But he talked equally well about the respective merits of Gustave Flaubert and Anatol France. Anybody less like a typical ecclesiastic of the Orthodox Church than Mgr. Noli I have never met.

Nor have I ever met anybody, lay or clerical, who was less of a clericalist. Mgr. Fan Noli is an all-round liberal—as liberal in theology as in politics—and, as a true liberal most be, thoroughly tolerant. He is greatly attached to his Mohammedan fellow-countrymen, who are equally attached to him—indeed he confided to me that the Christians were the most troublesome inhabitants of Albania, if only on account of their sectarian squabbles. The European country towards which his own personal sympathies tend is England. His influence will always be used on the side of peace and of a Balkan understanding.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is announced that H. M. cruiser Vindictive will relieve H.M.S. Diomede in the Far East.—Reuter.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND WOMEN MEMBERS

A Lively Debate: Opposition From Lord Banbury

Westminster, July 11.

In the House of Lords an animated debate took place on Viscount Astor's Bill to enable Peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in the Upper House.

Speeches made by Viscount Astor and Lord Darling were directed to proving that the House of Lords could anticipate nothing but advantage and efficiency from the presence in its midst of Peeresses in their own right.

On the other side, Lord Banbury held up the presence of lady members in the House of Commons as a terrifying example.

The whole debate was rather suggestive of the tourney of chivalrous days, when knights fought for the glory of their lady's smile. Lord Darling was perhaps the most chivalresque of the combatants, for he called to his aid the lance of poetry, while Lord Banbury relied on the more bludgeon-like weapon of what is called common-sense.

> Iron-jointed, supple-sinewed, they shall dive and they shall run,
> Catch the wild goat by the hair and hurl their lances in the sun.

This quotation from Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" was advanced by Lord Darling's gentle utterance as a prophecy of the athletic girl of to-day. "Iron-jointed, supple-sinewed"—the words in past ages would have seemed utterly inapplicable to a girl; yet to-day they are true enough, and Lord Darling had even heard of cow-girls at Wembley, who if they did not catch the wild goat by the hair wrestled with wild cattle.

Queens and the Lords

There was a finish in Lord Darling's manner which was a delight in itself. He spoke of history, and asked why in the beginning women were not summoned to Parliament. He gave the answer: the Barons were strong, just as Lord Banbury was strong, in upholding their hardly and newly conquered rights, and were willing to share them with but few men and certainly no women.

Yet there had been women members of Parliament, and of that very House. Either King or Queen was a member of Parliament, and Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria had been members of the House of Lords.

Changed Times.

"Catching the wild steer by the hair" was a thing not thought of by ladies in the days of chivalry. They sat on a dais while the Barons milled one another in their honour. To-day things had changed. It had been suggested that the Upper House would lose dignity through the presence of Peeresses. How was such a thing possible? Ladies of the oldest blood of England and Scotland could not detract from the dignity of any assembly. If a lady could sit upon the Throne, why not on the benches of the Upper House?

The doughty champion on the other side was Lord Banbury, whose zest in Opposition in the House of Lords has bated not a whit. He insisted that the promoters of the Bill were attempting by Act of Parliament to alter a patent given by the Crown. If the Bill were passed a precedent would be established that a patent could be altered by Act of Parliament.

All the ladies elected to the House of Commons during his time there had come there to replace their husbands. His experience was that nearly everyone in Parliament regretted the admission of women to the House of Commons.

He himself was an admirer of women, but not in the House of Commons.

Dignity and Efficiency.

Lord Banbury inquired rhetorically whether the women of the country cared twopence about the measure, and answered his own question in the negative. He asserted that women had not been a success in the House of Commons. It was impossible for men to treat them as equals, for the fairer sex always exercized its power of fascination, though, it might be, unwittingly.

Viscount Astor, in moving the Bill, insisted that he was not trying to reform the House of Lords. It was desirable that the point of view of eight million women voters should be represented in the Upper House. That point of view was necessary, desirable and good in a large number of matters. There could be no question as to the competence of women.

The debate was adjourned.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Jaures' Remains Likely to Go to Pantheon: Curious Souvenir of J. J. Rousseau

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, July 10.

The Cabinet has decided to ask Parliament for authority to exhume the remains of Jean Jaurès, the great Socialist orator, and re-inter them in the Panthéon. The Senate has already voted the transfer of the remains of Michelet and Ernest Renan, but this has not yet been discussed by the Chamber. The proposals will no doubt be voted. They form part of the process of making the Panthéon into a sort of secular Westminster Abbey, the essential difference being that no great man who had pronounced religious opinions stands any chance of obtaining this posthumous glory. The inscription over the portal of the Panthéon is "*Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante*," but the Third Republic has, in practice, limited the meaning of the phrase. It means the Panthéon to be a strictly lay temple. It has more than once been consecrated and deconsecrated, and, so long as the present *régime* lasts, it will be a public building arousing emotions only in the breasts of ardent disciples of free thought.

Its most distinguished inmates are, of course, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Nearly 30 years ago there was a heated controversy as to whether these great men really occupied the tombs on which their names were inscribed, and so much doubt prevailed that, as the only final means of settling the question, it was decided to open the tombs. This operation, at which I was present, was carried out with a singular absence of ceremony. The officials were accompanied by a crowd of journalists and of sensation-seekers, who chattered, cracked jokes freely and, had any refreshments been available, would surely have drunk the health of the great departed. Voltaire's coffin, a plain deal box, was found lying on the stone floor under a heavy wooden pyramid-shaped cover. The skull and the larger bones were almost intact; the rest had dissolved into a whitish dust rather like cigarette-ash. The skull was so like the head of Voltaire's statue by Houdon, which stood close by, that the investigators' doubts were set at rest and the remains were unhesitatingly declared to be those of the "sage of Ferney." Rousseau's bones seemed to have been treated by his contemporaries with more ceremony than Voltaire's. They were found in a wooden coffin with an outer covering of lead. As in the case of Voltaire, the smaller bones had become dust, but some reddish hair remained. As I was leaning over to look at Rousseau's ashes, a piece of the wooden coffin came off in my hand. I still have this souvenir of a very strange hour spent in the vaults of the modern French Temple of Fame. As a curio, it is certainly unique, though its possession is a source of very much less satisfaction than a common blue and white vase such as one used to be able to buy in the native city of Shanghai for a few cents.

The Olympic Games.

After five days of the athletic competitions which form the real basis of the Olympic Games, it is quite evident that the United States will beat all the other competing countries hollow. At present Finland is second, Great Britain is a bad third, and the rest to all intents and purposes are "nowhere." With their immense population, the United States were sure of victory if they really desired it and were prepared to work for it. They have the material, and they have made good use of it. Even before the main portion of the Games began, their success at Rugby football, a form of sport which was quite new to them, gave a foretaste of the energy and determination with which they approached the great international tournament. Their well-deserved success is an object lesson in purpose and perseverance. Financially the Games do not promise well. An excellent beginning was made with the Association football tournament, which brought big gate money, but the athletics do not attract the public, and the attendance on week-days looks very meagre in the vast area of the Stadium at Colombes. The French Olympic Committee insured against the receipts falling below Frs. 10,000,000 and it looks as if they took a wise precaution.

Incidentally, the Games have brought sad disappointment to many excellent citizens who saw visions of letting bedrooms at exorbitant prices to competitors and the immense numbers of foreigners who, it was supposed, would flock to Paris. Americans were in especial demand, it being hoped that, owing to the appreciation of the dollar, they would not object to exaggerated prices in francs. The would-be domestic profiteers failed to realize that the American committee, being nothing if not systematic, would make it own arrangements for lodging its competitors. They also exaggerated the "drawing" power of the Games, and they have now been reluctantly compelled to admit that the expected harvest of dollars is only a delusion.

Proportional Representation.

On the proposition of M. Camille Chautemps, Minister of the Interior, the Cabinet has approved the text of a bill putting an end to the present system of Parliamentary elections and reverting to the practice previously in force for many years. The last two general elections have been conducted on what is called the *scrutin de liste*, the main principle of which is that votes are reckoned not so much in favour of persons as of political ideas. Although a candidate who obtains an absolute majority—that is to say, more than half the total votes cast—is sure of election, the great majority of seats are allotted in proportion to the total of each list, composed of candidates supposed to hold identical ideas. In most cases the total has to be reduced to what is called an electoral quotient, obtained by dividing the total of votes by the number of seats, this latter number being determined by the population of each department as established at the last census.

The object of the electoral quotient is to give representation as nearly as possible in accordance with the expressed wishes of the electorate. In practice, the system has proved much too complicated, and the arithmetical calculations which had to be made after the last general election in May proved baffling to the public. Proportional representation, after having been tried at two general elections in France, has thus proved a failure, possibly because the inventors of the system aimed too high. They tried to make it do too much, and the result was that they obscured the issue.

The Government now proposes to return to the old system, known as the *scrutin d'arrondissement* (in which the votes go to the candidate individually and not to any conglomeration or list) with this difference, that the second ballot—necessary when no candidate obtains an absolute majority at the first ballot—is to take place at a week's instead of a fortnight's interval.

MR. CARTER TO RETURN TO LUXOR

"My Work Not Yet Finished"

Mr. Howard Carter, the Egyptologist, arrived in London in July on his return from a tour in Canada and America, where he lectured on his discoveries in the tomb of Tutankhamen, in the Valley of the Kings. The visit extended over eleven weeks and embraced seventeen large cities. Yale University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science.

With regard to the future Mr. Carter was reticent, but he volunteered the information that he intends to return to Luxor next winter. "My work is not by any means finished," he said. "Fifty per cent. of it has still to be done, and I am going back to Luxor in November." Questioned as to the attitude taken up by the Egyptian Government before he left the Valley of the Kings, and the possibility of a recurrence of the trouble, Mr. Carter said, "I do not see why there should be any further trouble."

VANCOUVER LETTER

Chinese Freemason's Death: Child Adopted on the High Seas

From Our Own Correspondent.

A court application of interest to Shanghai was heard recently in Vancouver. In the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald granted Mr. A. H. Buschman and Mrs. Buschman, of Shanghai, permission to adopt a baby at that time en route to their home in the Orient. The order was without legal authority, as the little one had passed beyond a British Columbia judge's jurisdiction and was on the high seas, but the court acceded to the request of Mr. C. L. Fillmore, barrister, to give the moral sanction that goes with the order.

Recent trans-Pacific arrivals in Vancouver include Mrs. H. F Merrill of Shanghai who is spending the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Atkins Her little daughter Phyllis and baby girl accompany her. Mrs. Merrill, formerly Miss Kathleen Atkins, has lived in China for five years An interesting passenger arriving here was Mr. L. McLaren, a veteran manufactorer of Leeds, England, who is familiar to many who frequently cross the Pacific. He has been travelling around the world for 45 years. His particular hobby is cotton-growing in the British Empire and his business is introducing machinery.

Major W. R. McD. Parkes, who is associated with the Hongkong Customs, sailed to-day on board the Empress of Asia, also Bishop F. W. Warne, of New York, a returning missionary.

The death took place here recently of Lam Chong, a native of Canton, and a resident of British Columbia for 31 years. He was highly respected both by foreigners and his own countryman. Lem Bow-hing, a Chinese consular agent, the presidents of the Chee Kong Tong (Chinese Free Masons) and the Lem Sai Hor Tong, another local benevolent association, and Mr. Alex Henderson, K.C., were among well known men at the funeral which was exceptonally well attended.

PARIS CANCER TRAGEDY

A Wife's Ordeals

Paris, July 17.

Fuller details are now available concerning the death in a Paris hospital of the Polish author, Jan Soznowski, who was shot on Tuesday by a woman understood to be his sweetheart, whose object was, as stated in a previous message, to put an end to the agony that he was suffering from incurable cancer of the liver. She, it now appears, was in reality his wife, an actress of exceptional talent and beauty.

Sonowski served throughout the war as a volunteer in the French Foreign Legion and went through the horrors of the fighting round Arras and Neuville St. Vaast with the utmost courage. When peace came he settled at Warsaw, and rapidly made an enviable position for himself as art critic and novelist. There he met his future wife, who had been in the theatrical profession since childhood. She is only 22 years old, but has revealed herself in Poland as an actress of the first rank under the name of Stasia Uminska.

About a year ago she suddenly disappeared from the Polish stage, and only her family knew that she had gone into the country to nurse her stricken lover. It had been their dream to spend their honeymoon in the country for which Soznowski had fought, but their arrival in Paris was solely due to the fact that his Polish doctors thought the only chance of saving his life was to be found in a course of radio-therapy that could only be had in Paris. Then they were married in order that she could be constantly at his side. On arriving at Paris the young wife went straight to the hospital, and never left her husband till his death.

In view of the collapsed condition in which she remains no warrant, contrary to what has been previously stated, has yet been issued for Madame Soznowski's arrest. The Polish Consul-General and many other members of the Polish colony have visited the hospital, and great efforts are being made, with the support of a large body of French public opinion, to find some means whereby she may be spared the ordeal of judicial proceedings.

HEALTHY LONDON

Lifetime Average Extended 20 Years: Lowest Death Record

In the course of 80 years the Londoner's lifetime has been extended by more than 20 years.

This interesting statement is contained in the annual report for 1923 of the Medical Officer of Health for the County of London, with that of the School Medical Officer.

The year, he states, was remarkable for having the lowest death-rate ever recorded in London. The infant mortality rate was even more exceptional, as it was only 61 per 1,000 births, as compared with 75 the previous year. The comparatively low mortality from influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia, the low rate from measles, and the improvement as regards the rates from scarlet fever and diphtheria upon those of 1922, account in large measure for the very low general death rate.

A reduction in the number of homeless persons was shown at the annual enumeration. Considerable advance was made in the provision of new housing accommodation.

The civil population in the middle of 1923 is estimated to have been 4,564,109. British from the middle of 1921 to the middle of 1923 exceeded the deaths by 80,041. The balance of movement of population in the two years has resulted in a loss of about 35,000 persons.

Marriages during 1923 numbered 39,294, compared with 41,611 in the proceding year. Births numbered 91,662, or 6,870 less than the preceding year, the birth-rate being 20.1 per thousand, as compared with 20.9 in 1922. The downward movement in the birth-rate dates back to the early Eighties.

The deaths numbered 51,991, the death-rate being 11.4 per thousand. The decline of infant mortality since 1900, it is observed, is found not only in London and England and Wales, but in most European countries.

Expectation of Life.

The following tables are given to show how the Londoner's lifetime has been extended during the last 80 years, the first column representing the period and the others the expection of life in years, males and females:

Period	Males	Females
1841-50	34.6....	38.3
1851-60	36.4....	40.4
1861-70	35.7....	39.9
1871-80	38.0....	42.4
1881-90	40.1....	44.5
1891-00	41.2....	45.4
1901-10	47.2....	51.9
1901-10	47.2....	51.9
1911-12	47.2....	51.9
1920-22	53.8....	59.1

The report of the school medical officer (Sir William Hamer) says the proportion of children found to be suffering from ailments for which treatment has been necessary continues to fall. Parents continue to show an increasing interest in the inspections of their children. The slow but steady improvement in the personal cleanliness of the children is maintained. The condition of the teeth of entrant children was rather better than in 1922. This may be due to attention to dental conditions now given at Infant Welfare Centres.

The analysis of the statistics relating to the 200,000 children examined shows that the steady, continuous work of the School medical service continues to bear fruit in improving conditions of health in London school children. Over a period of years that improvement is very striking.

New York, Aug. 15.—Mrs. August Heckscher, wife of the American philanthropist, died on board the str. Minewaska, while on her way home from London.—Reuter's American Service.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

JESUS, THE CHRIST

A sermon preached by the Rev. Clifford M. Drury, pastor of Community Church, on Sunday, August 18, at one of the Combined services of Community and Union Churches held in the Union Church.

Text Acts 17:3 "And that this Jesus, whom, said he, I proclaim unto you, is the Christ."

In the 17th chapter of Acts we have the story of Paul preaching in Thessalonica. The record tells us that for three consecutive sabbaths, Paul, as his custom was, went into the synagogue, and reasoned with the Jews. The burden of Paul's preaching was that this Jesus of Nazareth was indeed the Messiah promised in the Old Testament. "This Jesus, whom I proclaim unto you, is the Christ."

Now what was the significance of that title 'The Christ?' The Greek word 'Christos' is the translation of the Hebrew word 'Messiah.' This Hebrew word is derived from a verb meaning "to anoint." The word 'Messiah' therefore means 'the anointed one.' Only twice is this Hebrew word used in the New Testament, each time by John and each time John takes pains to translate its meaning. In all other places in the New Testament the word 'Christ' is used to express the meaning contained in the word 'Messiah.' The words are synonmous. If we really desire to know what the title "The Christ" meant to the Jews of Paul's day, we must then go back and study the conceptions held of the Hebrew term 'Messiah.'

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According to the Levitical law, priests, prophets, and kings were all anointed with oil in the ceremony of consecration. Saul was anointed king by Samuel. He was set apart for his task. Even though priests and prophets were anointed, still we find that such terms as 'the Lord's anointed,' 'mine anointed' and 'thine anointed' apply only to kings. Once the word is used to apply to a Gentile king. In Isaiah 45.1 we read: "Thus saith Jehovah to his anointed, to Cyrus."

The full development of the word does not come until the intertestamental period. In those dark days when the Romans invaded the land and defiled the sanctuary, we find the Jews using this title 'The Messiah' in the technical sense. All of the prophecies of the Old Testament were studied with fresh zeal. A person with a superhuman character was looked for. He was to be a descendant of the Davidic line, a king of Israel, one who would subdue the oppressor. And above all he was to establish a kingdom of righteousness with a throne founded upon wisdom and justice, while he himself would be filled with the Spirit of God.

This was the conception of the Messiah which was held by the Jews when Jesus began His ministry. Now the question is, what attitude did Jesus take to this title? Did He accept it as applying to Himself?

There are those who say that He did not. Let H. G. Wells be the spokesman of the critics. In his 'Outline of History' he writes: "Except for one or two passages in St. John's gospel it is difficult to get any words actually ascribed to Jesus in which he claimed to be the Jewish Messiah (rendered in Greek by 'the Christ.')"

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My theme to-day is that he did accept it. He looked upon Himself as being the object of all prophecy. He either directly or indirectly gave forth this idea and allowed the impression to go uncorrected in the minds of both His friends and of His enemies. This assumption of the title of 'Messiah' to 'Christ' is one of the strongest reasons we have for believing in the deity of Jesus.

Let us examine our evidence. The scriptural passages can, for convenience sake, be divided into two groups. First there is the testimony of His friends and then there is the testimony of His enemies.

In the first place we find that Jesus allowed His disciples and His followers to believe that He was the Christ. It is inconsistent with His moral nature to believe that Jesus would voluntarily and knowingly allow any person to believe something about Himself which was not true. Once Paul was taken for Mercury and Barnabas was taken for Jupiter, and these two men wasted no time before they corrected the impression. Is it possible to think of Jesus as having a lower moral standard than that of Paul and Barnabas?

In the fourth chapter of John we have the story of Jesus talking with the Samaritan woman. "I know," said the woman, "that Messiah cometh (he that is called Christ)" "And Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am he." Here is a clear cut assumption on the part of Jesus of this title.

Not only did Jesus allow this conception to be held, but He openly rejoiced in the knowledge that this conception was held. Recall the story of Peter's confession. "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And Jesus replied "Blessed art thou Simon Bar-jonah." This marks the only time, according to our written records, when Jesus called an individual blessed.

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Finally among His friends we come to the confession of Martha. Lazarus had died and the conversation had turned to the subject of the resurrection. And then Jesus said: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth on me, though he die, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die. Believest thou this?" And Martha replied saying: "Yea Lord: I have believed that thou art the Christ, the Son of God." Now if Martha was wrong, why didn't Jesus correct her?

Even more important than the testimony of friends, is the testimony of His enemies. The critics say that the friends of Jesus were inclined to crown Him with the greatest compliment within the power of man—so they called Him the Messiah even when He had not laid claim to so great a title. Certainly His enemies would not do this. And as we study the growth of the opposition to Jesus we see that the key note to the whole trouble was that Jesus claimed to be the Messiah. It was this that constituted the chief offence of Jesus in the day of His trial.

We can trace the growth of this opposition in the gospel according to John. In John 7 we have the account of Jesus teaching in the temple. His words bring considerable discussion. "Can it be" someone argues "that the rulers indeed know that this man is the Christ?" The idea is dismissed with the words: "Howbeit we know this man whence he is: but when the Christ cometh, no one knoweth whence he is."

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However, we find even at that early date that the Jewish rulers were beginning to be suspicious. They met in solemn assembly and agreed that if any man confessed his faith in Jesus as the Messiah, that this man should be expelled from the synagogue and his name removed from the rolls. This was a very serious punishment in those days. Read the 9th chapter of John in the light of this explanation. Here is a man who was blind and who was cured by Jesus. The Pharisees question the man's parents but they remain silent for fear of being put out of the synagogue. Is it possible that these Jews would make such a rule for nothing? An old proverb says that where there is smoke there must be fire.

In the 10th chapter of John we have the story of another encounter of Jesus with the Jews. "If thou art the Christ," they asked Him, "tell us plainly." "I told you," Jesus replied, "and ye believe not." There was no doubt in the minds of His enemies as to His claims. They took up stones to kill him because, they said: "Thou, being a man, makest thyself God."

And finally we come to the evidence brought forth by the trial. Seven different times during the trial and the crucifixion the accusers, or the soldiers, or the judges, or the malefactors made reference to the fact that Jesus claimed to be the Messiah.

The high priests asked: "I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us whether thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." The soldiers blindfolded Him and then struck Him in the face and mockingly said: "Prophesy unto us, thou Christ, who is he that struck thee?" Early on Friday morning He was taken before the judges who asked Him: "If thou art the Christ, tell us." Before Pilate the accusation takes a political turn but still the central idea is there: "We found this man perverting our nation and forbidding to give tribute to Ceasar, and saying that he himself is Christ a king." Pilate accepts this title: "Whom will ye that I release, Barabbas or Jesus which is called Christ." While hanging on the cross the scoffers say: "He saved others; let him save himself, if this is the Christ of God, his chosen." And finally we have the mocking of one of the malefactors. "Art thou the Christ? save thyself and us."

Can there be any doubt about the statement that Jesus was crucified simply because He claimed to be the Christ? What better evidence do we need than this to prove to ourselves and to others that Jesus had indeed assumed that title? H. G. Wells must deliberately shut his eyes to much of the gospel records when he writes to the effect that Jesus never assumed this title of 'the Christ.'

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It is foolish to believe that Jesus was anxious to have people give a mental assent to these claims merely for the glory that it might give Him. The essence of His teachings was that there was a real connexion between belief in these claims and forgiveness of sin, life eternal, and character.

During the first part of the 19th century, a German astronomer by the name of Johann Elbert Bode discovered the fact that the planets were all spaced from the sun according to a fixed ratio. He proclaimed what is known as Bode's law. However there were several vacant spaces. "Look in a certain place" he said "and you will find a new planet." And they did and the planet was found. At least two new planets have been found as the result of the proclamation of this law.

A similar experience happened in the realm of chemistry. Certain scientists discovered that the atomic weights of the elements ran according to a certain proportion. Only there were some blank spaces. The bold prediction was made that certain elements existed having a certain atomic weight and the scientists even gave many of their properties. In the course of time several of these elements were discovered. A few remain yet to be found.

The God who formed the laws of astronomy and chemistry is the same God who formed the laws of the spiritual world. If in the scientific world men are bold enough to predict certain great facts from a knowledge of certain established principles, is it too much to say that this can be done in the spiritual world?

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Jesus Christ, the great master mind in religion, proclaimed a new principle in religion, and after he made that proclamation he was bold enough to predict a certain result. "If ye love me—ye will keep my commandments." How is it possible to love Christ without trusting in Him, accepting Him as a truthful man, and believing in His own claims? John, the great lover of Christ crowns his writings with these words: "These things were written that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God." The greatest lover of Jesus is he who believes that Jesus is the Christ. This is the principle which governs the prediction of character: "ye will keep my commandments." There is a real connexion between holy character and faith in Jesus as the Christ. It was a new discovery in the world of religion. Buddha never said: "Believe in me and you will have a good character." No other teacher said it, except Jesus. This was the basis for holy living here, and life in the world to come. "This Jesus whom I proclaim to you is the Christ." If you believe in Him, you will keep His commandments, and even though you die, yet shall you live

SUNDAY BASEBALL

Why I Will Not Play It

By Harry Kingman.

Since some of the most important baseball games held in Shanghai are played on Sunday it is natural that a player, who does not play Sunday ball, should feel that he is contributing less than his best service to his team. A conflict of loyalties makes his position a difficult one. During the past week, due to a downright desire to do all that I could to help the Shanghai team win its series with Keio University, and because of the earnest urgings of my fellow players, I have attempted, with an open mind, to rethink the problem, and to decide anew whether or not I should take the field on Sunday. At a friend's request I take this occasion to make a public statement of my reasons for determining not to do so.

Sunday observance by a Christian should not, of course, be mere fetishism. Christ, when He was being criticized by the self-righteous people of His day for observing Sunday in a manner which they tagged as irreligious, remarked, "The Sabbath is made for man, not man for the Sabbath." Putting aside tradition and authority He seemed to confront every man with the problem of deciding for himself how best to use the day.

The New Generation

Certainly there are circumstances, I believe, under which a Christian might feel entirely justified in taking part in Sunday sport. I have witnessed industrial communities where I felt that Sunday afternoon baseball meant more to the bodies, minds, and spirits of the workers than anything else could have done. I agree, laso, with the team-mate who, last Saturday night, argued that many of the Shanghai people who would attend the game on the next afternoon would be better off there than in any other place to which they would be likely to go.

But, it is my conviction that for those of the new generation who are going to attempt solving some of the perplexing problems of present society, there must be a more effective use of Sunday than as a play time. Out of my experience in life has come the positive conviction that not material things, but spiritual things, rather, are of the supremest significance. I recognize, of course, that many are able to close their eyes to this truth, and that they will not concur with me in feeling that human beings need to set aside a time when, by an effort of the will, they hoist themselves out of the accustomed ruts, and do some serious thinking on the things which are essential. But the God that I have slowly grown to know, since He lifted me from out the weak and unhappy existence that I was leading a number of years ago, somehow causes me to sense the unreasonableness of attempting to muddle through life without trying to understand more of it than I stumble upon in my office, or on the street, or in the daily routine.

A Day to Be Marked

One day demands of a true Christian the same quality of living as another. The case that I seek to make for a special use of Sunday is not that a man should be better on that day, but rather that he needs to mark off one adequate period a week which he will employ in the manner which will make him of most value to society. Our present schedule of living makes Sunday the most convenient and suitable span of time for such special use. I, personally, am signally indebted to many of the Sundays which I have spent in fellowship with my father, or in reading, thinking, or worship. If I am ever able to make any worthwhile contribution to others it will be at least partly due to the fact that I have looked upon Sunday as an opportunity for character developments, a day to be utilized for toning up my spiritual life.

Thinking men are no longer slaves to tradition or external authority. That which is outworn and outlived is being cast aside. This is fortunately true in religion as well as in other phases of life. The Sunday that was endured by some of the older generation—a blue, cheerless, painfully-pious, unnatural occasion—is passing out along with other religious unrealities. But the need for those, who refuse to live an aimless, useless existence, to regard Sunday as an opportunity to put themselves in the presence of the best that they can discover, is as vital a need as ever. I choose not to play ball on Sunday because I feel that it is less than the best use of the day for me, and because, if I had any influence with those who are young and who are still forming their characters and ideals, I would throw it into the balance on the side of using Sunday in a manner which would give them a truer understanding of the things in life which really count.

Some will not care for this statement. Of them I ask only an equal degree of tolerance towards my convictions which I display towards theirs.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

By George E. Sokolsky.

Applied Economics

The story is told that two Chinese were discussing religion. Said one to the other:

"We have too many gods. thousands of them. And our gods worship thousands of gods. The Christians are wiser. They have only one God. That is a sign of economy and efficiency."

"Ah," said the other, "as for economy, the idea of One God was invented by the Jews."

To W. W. Yen

Why try? The professional politicians in Peking, those who vote in Parliament, who spend their afternoons in tea-houses in Central Park and their evenings outside Chienmen with the shrill ladies have you beaten. You have tried to do a man's work, why spoil it by becoming their puppet? If you let come Premier one will wonder how you finally won them over, they will live upon such crises? Leave the business to militarists or millionaires. Such men understand the ways of the Rialto. They know the price of each job, the exchange value of such things. A Hanlin scholar, a gentleman, a lover of beauty labours in vain in the city of dust.

The Kuomintang

Unmistakable, clear was the language of the Kuomintang Manifesto. "We do no evil even evil be done to us." The instructions against anti-foreign movements, the historical survey of the attitude of the Kuomintang toward foreigners, the insistence upon maintaining friendly relations with foreigners cannot be altogether disregarded, in view of the Shameen strike and the iteration of anti-foreign statements from Canton. When speaks the voice of the Kuomintang and when the voice of that minority in every political party in China which loudly proclaims itself the Chinese people

Parliament

If it is true that no Premier can be elected because none of the candidates are rich enough to pay the price Parliament demands, one wonders not at the rapacity of the Tuchuns. For after all, they have to maintain provincial troops. They have to contribute large donations to provincial institutions. They have to keep down bandits and robbers. They do something for their money. What does Parliament do? Yet, Parliament can become a great institution. It can develop into an organ as important to China as the Mother of Parliaments is to the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Why should not the merchants and bankers and honest men of the country frankly bribe parlia-

into decency. Why should not the good men impose upon themselves a tax to pay the salaries of the parliamentarians and then force them to carry out a programme of reconstruction through a model cabinet. They might then make their own Sung Hung-yi, Premier, and Dr. W. W. Yen could continue his reconstructive efforts, without fear of being manœuvred out of office by the God of Jealousy.

Panchan Lama

They worship at his feet, the believers. They see in him the reincarnation of a saint, of perfection. He will be welcomed in Peking as he has been welcomed in Lanchow and as his emmissaries have been welcomed in Loyang. But will he carry a message to Peking? Will he bring more than his person? When Tsao Kun falls at his feet will the great leader of Buddhism speak of righteous living and the sufferings of the people? When Wu Pei-fu goes out to meet him, will he tell of the need for a better life for the masses of the Chinese people? Will he preach an end to civil wars? Will he lead men to patriotism and to serve the country? Or, will his visit be just a little more superstition like that which followed the travels of the Hantan tablet, the iron maker of rains.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

IV.—On Subjects and Composition

BY R. V. DENT.

Herein the snapshotter will find no learned dissertations upon the laws of "good composition" primarily because he is not interested in how to make exhibition pictures; if he is he soon becomes a serious worker in photography. Secondly because it is a difficult subject to teach. The only school is the study of work done by artists of standing.

None the less, there are certain fundamental principles which it is as well for the snapshotter to know and which it is always risky to neglect, as when disregarded they generally cause a displeasing effect ascribed to poor composition. The greatest of these principles is to hold the picture within its frame. The satisfactory placing of the subject matter within the borders of the picture is half the battle in good composition whether it be a simple or a complicated subject. If the eye is continually tempted to wander out of the frame it is safe to assume that something is wrong with the general composition. For a picture must be complete in itself, satisfying, and the observer must not be anxious to know what was just beyond the edge; if he is, then the chances are that the picture is a failure.

Secondly, the centre is the weakest part of a picture; almost any position is stronger pictorially.

Thirdly, it must have balance. A mass near the frame will balance a larger mass on the opposite side slightly more distant from the border. Light will balance shade (sometimes, not always) and a low key will balance a high one. Mass on the side with nothing to balance it is apt to produce a very disturbing effect.

Lastly, there must be a principal point of interest; if there are two figures one must be subordinated to the other. Incidentally, it is the neglect of this rule that leads to most group-photographs being thorough failures from an artistic point of view.

Keep in the Frame.

Let us now apply these simple rules to average snapshotting; it is very well worth while as the resulting improvement in picture-making more than compensates for the slight extra care required. There are two ways available to the ordinary amateur to achieve good composition; by selecting the best view-point from which to photograph and/or trimming the finished print with or without enlarging the desired remaining portion. It is usually the combination that makes good pictures, and it is safe to assert that there is hardly a photograph that cannot be improved by judicious trimming even if just a tiny piece. To keep your picture in the frame watch the exits from your view-finder or judge them in the original; avoid lines leading out unless they lead clear out of the picture; thus, a wall can be cut clean at the edge, but to include a portion of a sloping roof is apt to spoil the effect. A tree can be cut vertically, but cut horizontally it must not be cut downwards as reason rejects the possibility of trees being suspended in mid-air; therefore always include the foundation, for everything rests on something. Cut boldly well down from the top of a mast or tree and the eye accepts it; but cut off the extreme top only and the observer is disturbed by the missing fraction which he knows should be there.

Beware of the Centre.

Never centre your subject, for while a geometrical design may be wondrous beautiful it is not generally considered as pictorial art. Symmetrical design does not mean centring. Thus in photographing a house or building, full-face centred representations are usually the least desirable as the artistic possibilities (if there were any) are lost and it shows but two dimensions; also the lighting is usually flat. It is nearly always desirable to include the third dimension . . . . depth, which gives solidarity . . . . by showing some part of one side. A monument taken full-face may be a good record of an inscription, if that is what is required, but a three-quarter view is usually far preferable as regards truthful rendering.

Pictures must have balance. Thus when placing a pagoda etc: to the left or right, see that a tree or figure or some small mass balances it and completes the picture. A small tree in the distance balances a large one in the foreground; remove that small tree and the whole composition falls to the ground.

Lastly, have a principal point of interest around which your picture is built, subordinating all else to it. The eye should rest comfortably on that point and take in everything else as subsidiary. Thus subordinate the background to a figure or vice-versa, for you cannot paint two pictures on one canvas.

A Few Common Errors.

Bear in mind these four fundamental principles and plus your own good taste you will avoid the comical efforts one sees so sadly often; wherein a tree appears floating in space or seems growing up from the head of a figure in front of it, a boat going full speed out of the picture instead of into it, a bridge cut off from the bank in imminent danger of collapse, and a passing pedestrian minus his pedal appendages . . . . to mention but a few of the more common errors. We are not dealing with the added misfortunes of under-exposure and poor technique which usually accompany these snapshots.

In all photography, a good rule is never to make an exposure unless on something worth while and of interest to you. Indiscriminate snapshotting is not only a waste of money but soon leads to a general loss of interest in the hobby. A few good pictures are worth a hundred bad ones.

Good subjects are rare so it is poor economy to save on films when they are found. Take several times from slightly different view-points and the chances are one will give you precisely what you wanted. If in doubt about your exposure . . . . give more.

Get the clouds into your pictures by using a sky-filter or, better, the K1 filter previously recommended. The sky always has tone, and blank white paper represents neither sky nor anything else satisfactorily and is the ruin of many an otherwise excellent picture. Values are of supreme importance and good technique is the only key to that.

The Light.

Lighting is very important in fine photography, as in all the graphic arts. A knowledge of chiaroscuro is essential to really good work. The worst light is a powerful midday sun as the contrasts are too violent and frequently beyond the power of any printing medium to reproduce. Snapshotters are told always to get the sun behind them, but this is, to put it mildly, nonsense; what matters is to prevent the sun's rays from striking the lens and this is done by either a lens-hood or shielding the lens by the hand or body or a hat, being of course careful not to cut into the field of the lens. The film-worker has little need to fear halation but he must be on his guard against flare and general fogging of the negative from sunlight striking the lens.

The best light comes from over either shoulder; from directly behind it gives flat effects so this should be avoided.

Moving Objects.

The photography of moving objects is a study in itself; in cinematography blur does not show because the eye does not perceive details when objects are in rapid motion. But in still photographs we naturally expect to see the motion cut sharp. The tables of shutter-speeds required to stop various movement are interesting but apt to mislead the amateur as they do not sufficiently stress the point that at many of those shutter-speeds it is highly improbable the film will receive enough exposure to give a printable negative.

The rule for photographing moving objects is . . . . estimate the shortest exposure which promises reasonable hope of a printable negative and give that exposure, trusting to judgment and luck successfully to "stop" the motion. Use the largest aperture of the lens, of course, and focus in advance on the position you expect the moving object to reach when you wish to snap it. Note that if it requires "x" exposure to stop the motion of an object passing at right angles, two-thirds will suffice if it is passing at oblique angles and one-third if it is coming nearly towards the camera (in practice even less). The amateur is therefore recommended to choose the latter position. It is perfectly easy to "stop" the motion of an ordinary train 100 feet distant with so slow an exposure as 1/50th second if it is coming towards you whereas about 1/300th is required if it is passing at right angles. The same thing applies to all races. For athletics try to get the subjects against the sky, avoiding dark backgrounds as this makes the best of slight under-exposure. Real speed-photography requires special equipment and is beyond the scope of this article.

How to Manage Waves.

Wave and water photography must be done slowly, not fast, as water is usually in motion and a high shutter-speed "freezes" all effect of motion. 1/30th of a second or thereabouts (in good light use stop F 16, U.S. 16) is just right. Slower it is a blur and faster all sense of motion is lost. Beautiful sea-side and wave pictures can be made by photography and this tip will help very considerably.

In all speed-work foresee the position you want and press the release just before you want the picture, thus allowing for the lag of the fingers and shutter; otherwise you may find you just missed it.

V.—On Amateur Portraiture

It is said that if the amateur photographer wants to lose his friends quickly he need only make portraits of them!! There is a lot of truth in this, unfortunately, and the snapshotter would be well advised to start experimenting with someone who is not in a position to hit back when he sees the perhaps startling results obtained!

The impossibility of dealing with the immense subject of portraiture in a brief article, except in a most superficial way, compels us to select the most helpful information likely to assist the average amateur and let a great many points pass unmentioned.

The commonest errors of amateur portraiture are under-exposure, excessive contrast, false perspective, and wrong values. We are of course using the word "amateur" in the usual narrow sense and mean by it the beginner or not advanced amateur, for in photography the real amateur is frequently a better worker than the average professional.

Under-exposure is best guarded against by the use of some kind of motor as recommended in our article on exposure, although the exposures therein mentioned will serve, bearing in mind that near objects require full exposure.

Use a Reflector.

To avoid excessive contrast, development of the film must be for about half the time usually given for normal contrast. But apart from this, indoors the use of a reflector is almost essential if the light enters the room by fairly near windows. It is common to see amateur prints showing half the face quite black; the use of a cloth reflector would have prevented this. Place a large white towel or sheet over the back of a high chair as near the subject as possible without it showing in the picture. You will note a distinct lightening of the shadow side of the face as it reflects the light back on to the subject; this makes a great improvement both visually and photographically.

As the use of reflectors is practically compulsory in all indoor portraiture the amateur is recommended to note this.

Another common cause of excessive contrast is trying to make posed portraits in full sunlight. The face always comes out too dark and all contrasts too violent. Therefore work anywhere except in direct sunlight for serious attempts at portraits.

False perspective is inevitable with the short-focus lenses fitted to hand-cameras if they are used too close to the sitter; do not try to get too large an image as results are sure to be unsatisfactory. Better to get a smaller image and enlarge or trim down than a large image which is badly out of drawing. The use of a supplementary lens for large heads and busts is sometimes advantageous. In such cases absolutely exact (by tape measure) focussing is required. Incidentally these attachments are useful for photographing small objects such as vases and curios, etc., which otherwise come out too small on the film.

How to Pose.

Place your sitters sideways to you, or your lens will exaggerate the perspective. Three-quarter face is generally preferable to profile as it shows more character; full-face is best of all but by far the most difficult as regards modelling as any error in lighting will result in no modelling at all. By modelling is meant the relief effect seen in good portraits without which no picture can be considered a portrait.

Correct value—that is giving each tone its due prominence without falseness—is a great desideratum in all portraiture. As mentioned before the difficulty is that the ordinary non-orthochromatic film is blind to red, yellow and orange and over-sensitive to blue and violet and ultra-violet; in ordinary practice one is photographing almost entirely by blue and ultra-violet rays which means that the film "sees" things entirely differently from our eyes. Kodak film is orthochromatic but unless a filter is used it remains almost blind to yellow and orange and renders greens too dark, while still remaining totally blind to red. The human complexion mainly reflects the colours yellow, orange and red of the spectrum and this explains at once why, apart from sheer faking to "make things look like what they ain't," retouching is a necessity in commercial studio work. But it is always undesirable except to correct blemishes and the amateur can eliminate the need for most of it by using a K 1 filter which will vastly improve his tonal values. If he can use panchromatic material (obtainable locally in the form of Eastman Cut Flm) and a deep correcting filter (K 2) retouching is totally eliminated. In the hands of experts this is the finest work done in photography.

Correct Lighting.

The elements of lighting should be outlined, as modelling of the features depends on correct lighting. Avoid flat front lighting as that destroys modelling. The keen amateur will experiment with various directional lightings if he wishes to see what a difference it makes. Side light gives excessive shadows even with a reflector. The best light falls on the sitter from above his head at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Backgrounds for the amateur are best left alone. Be careful if using a wall that the shadow of the sitter is not thrown right up against it, as it is not usual to sit touching the wall. White walls will never show white if a portrait negative is correctly developed unless they were specially illuminated. A blanket makes a good background for a head and bust. If working in home surroundings either have the further details completely out of focus or in good focus, but a half-and-half blur effect intrigues the mind and is undesirable. If there are annoying high-lights in the finished portrait, touch them out with a lead pencil; very easy to do and greatly improves the appearance of the print.

Do not attempt "stunt" lightings and effects, as they do not exist in nature and anyway would seem poor imitations of studio work. The amateur is safe only so long as he does not strive to emulate the studio-worker, for he has neither the skill nor the equipment of the latter, and portrait specialists, if worthy of their name, are more than photographers but are artists using photography as their medium of expression.

Snaps of Children.

By far the finest field for the snapshotter is the instantaneous portraiture of children; frequently such pictures give more real pleasure to the parents than posed and conventional studio portraits.

Here indeed do we find the Elysian fields waiting to enchant the amateur photographer, particularly if he or she has growing children around. For nowhere can the hand-camera give greater or more lasting pleasure than in making pictures of the children as they pass through the various stages. Well done, such portraiture is indeed worth while.

What constitutes a real portrait? What is it that makes one picture a living souvenir of the child or adult we know, and the other but a map of his features, calling forth no answering chords in the mind of the observer? The answer is likeness, expression, and the presence or lack of personality in the portrait. Every subject has personality and character which the real portrait has found and it is recognized at once. The other portrait missed it and shows but the outward form. Everything, therefore, must give way to a correct representation of likeness and personality, which necessarily includes expression and pose. All the artifices of portrait workers in any medium are permissible only so long as these are retained.

It is obvious that the amateur at home has many advantages to counterbalance his possible lack of technique. Who has not seen wonderful snapshot portraits of children? The reason why they are so good is that the subjects were at ease and absolutely natural and have not that "being photographed" camera-conscious look which is so distressing.

Posing Themselves.

Do not try to pose children, for they pose themselves. Watch patiently for a desirable pose and expression and "snap" them. They should not know when the picture was made. still less have known in advance just when the picture was to be made. This applies to all portraiture if it is to be satisfactory. Babies should be given something to play with to distract their attention from the camera. High shutter-speeds are not required; 1/20th or so is ample for children's play as a rule. To get them on the swing, photograph just at the "dead" instant when it starts on the swing back.

Development for outdoor portraits of children can be done for what is called normal contrast; that is, full time if tank development is used. But for all other portraits soft negatives — that is, with little contrast—are quite essential; that means, cut down the tank time by about 40 per cent. and print on a soft paper, not vigorous. Therefore, if you have your work done for you your photo-finisher should be warned in advance to develop for portraits. Thus it is advisable to use up a roll of six exposures when attempting home portraits (except outdoor children) or the other pictures will be under-developed. As every snapshotter should understand what development is and how it is done we shall discuss the elements of it in our next article.

U. S. PRESIDENT CAMPAIGN

Small Choice Between Two Big Parties: La Follette and Labour

This size-up of the American political siutation has been written especially for the "North-China Daily News" by one who has just returned from a trip to the States which afforded him unusual opportunities for coming in touch with representative opinion and material which does not ordinarily get into print. It represents, of course, simply his own reaction to current events.

It has been a great year for the "Old Guard" Conservatives in America this year. Never in American history have the two main political parties nominated men so near alike or written platforms so closely resembling each other or—so meaningless. The "Big Interests," Wall Street, cares little which party goes in, either one is entirely friendly. Coolidge will not be driven by any one, but seems to follow Mellon as gladly as the lamb followed Mary, and Mellon is one of the wealthiest bankers of the world, a man of the same type as Judge Gary. Davis, the Democratic nominee, is very "proud of being the counsel" of Morgan, the Standard oil Co., and a number of other of the biggest trusts in America. Compared with the days of Roosevelt or Wilson the political outlook in America to-day is decidedly, and proudly, reactionary.

The National (nominating) Conventions had points of interest. In the Republican Convention the nomination of Coolidge for President was assured long before the Convention met. So there was little interest on the part of the public, the Convention Hall was never filled. Platform and presidential nominee decided before the Convention, the thing of interest was the taking over of party management by Coolidge. This was rather bitterly resented by the old Bosses and was a bit badly bungled by Butler, Coolidge's manager. This bitterness came clearly to light in the choice of Vice Presidential nominee. Coolidge had His votes promised and absolutely assured. No one was tied to a vice President however. Coolidge wanted Pres. Burton of Michigan University as running mate. The "Old Guard Bosses" to spite Coolidge nominated ex.-Gov. Lowden—who promptly refused to accept the nomination. Coolidge then tried to get Borah, probably the most respected, scholarly statesman in America today, but Borah would not stand on the meaningless platform that had been built, was not in sympathy with the very conservative attitude of Coolidge in the oil scandals and flatly refused to run. Coolidge then shifted to the support of Herbert Hoover but the Old Guard did not propose to give one thing Coolidge wanted if they could help it and nominated Dawes. And Dawes accepted. Alas.

Dawes: Financial Expert.

We hear of Dawes as the man who solved the financial problems of Europe, a man who builds hotels for poor men out of work. Very good, but he is also to man who "loaned" something over a million dollars to Lorimonr's bank while the examiners were counting the assets of that institution, taking the money back to his own bank immediatly on their departure, a little deal that came to light when the Lorimer bank went to pieces, Dawes' bank being held responsible by the Illinois Supreme Court the records of which are open to all. He is also the man who has worked out the most effective system yet devised for breaking up Labour Union organizations. This is well recorded in the minds of the Labouring Group, and will show very clearly in the November election. One other thing the Old Guard did in Cleveland, they left all criticism of the Oil Crooks carefully out of the record, more than that, Daugherty, the worst of them all, was one of the big men in the convention committees. They were so sure of winning the election in November that they felt they could do anything and the voters would stand for it. They are not so sure now.

The Democratic Convention was as different as it is possible to be. Here was the longest hardest fight of history. The cause of the fight was the rule of this party that a two thirds majority is necessary to nominate. Two men, M'Adoo and Smith each had a very determined partisan following, each could keep the other from the nomination, no one could be nominated without their support. New York was determined to nominate Smith if force could do it. Jamany, (Smith), men took possession of the Hall, howled, jeered, cajoled and fought for days for their man. And M'Adoo who had planned and worked for years, (no one in history has ever worked as Road—for the presidency,) refused to give up. Finally the delegates worn out and disgusted took both out of the race and nominated Davis. And in their mad haste to have it over with, nominated Chas. Bryan, brother of Wm. J. as Vice President. Davis, the outstanding cultured, scholarly bluestocking of the party, tied up with "Brother Charlie" Bryan, wild and wooly, uneducated butcher and cigar store keeper, in no way fitted for such a position except that he "comes from the west and is wild and wooly." It would be difficult to hunt through all the Democratic Party and find two people more unlike. Men roared with laughter when they heard of the astounding combination. A racehorse and a "Rocky Monntain Canary"* plowing together. The Democratic platform, as I have said, very carefully says nothing. No new idea, no progressive measure of any kind is suggested with sufficient clearness to tie the nominee to anything whatever after the election. Words, merely words. An impossible, a ridiculous nomination with a luke-warm, milk and water platform. The Democrats had every chance of winning the election, they threw it all away in their Convention.

But the money interests are satisfied with both platforms, all the nominees. All are for Big Business, all are reactionary.

Time for a New Party.

But there is a fly in the ointment. The old parties have grown rapidly together, they stand for the same things nowadays. The "Baltimore Sun" offered a prize for the best statement of the difference between the parties. The following won: "A Republican is a person who thinks a Democratic Administration bad for business; a Democrat is a person who thinks a Republican Administration bad for business; both are right." The time has come when a new party will be, must be born. Strangely in America we have been growing away from Labour Government while England has gone ahead. Common place progressive measures of Roosevelts time are howled down now as "Bolshevik." Babbit and Main Street, the Rotary, Lions and Elks swallow whole what is told them by those higher up. Few have any idea what a "Bolshevik" really is, they do little thinking themselves, they have money but money never thinks, money never has brains.

The thinking, progressive men have been forced out of both parties. Since Wilson's breakdown the reactionaries, very often very dishonest reactionaries, have been in power. To them the sad thing is that some have been caught, others "stand pat" for fear will be. Much is known that cannot be proven, the records are in the hands of friends. The Democratic party hnd a great chance. It used to be a party of protest, now at the time of greatest need of protest it becomes very tame. Roosevelt for a time stirred things up in the Republican Party, but he is dead and Republican Bosses see to it that no radical gets a hold in the party again. E.g. Coolidge-Dawes. Yet there are progressives in both parties. Borah is the most respected man in Washington, but, the Press, (owned in Wall Street) sees to it that he is not too well advertised. La Follette is a man that the Press fears so much that they make it a point to ridicule him and discount him at every turn. About as radical as Roosevelt he is painted as a wild anarchist, Bolshevik, or worse. And, our little city Main Street business man swallows whatever is rolled down to him by those "above" "on the inside" of Big Business, very much as the toad swallows the shot rolled down the board. His only hope is that when he dies they may tell the truth about him as they did about Algelt after he died. "News" is power and Big Business knows it and controls the Press in U.S.A. so that to-day it is almost impossible to get a fair report or honest estimate of any happening that has a bearing on the political or financial situation, and the big financial interests controll both parties now. The big business interests manafacture the public mind through the press, a condition the people are just beginning to understand.

So the progressives, utterly frozen out of the old parties, must start for themselves. Bryan is the only man nominated by either of the old parties who is not frankly conservative and with the trusts, and he is guaranteed safe. The Bryans are perfectly willing to stand gracefully on their heads if they can gain office thereby. Some wag has said that William J. would be an evolutionist if monkeys could vote. Clearly seeing this situation La Follette months ago worked out plans for running-independently. He says he is still a Republican. If Roosevelt was a Republican he makes the claim with more reason than Harding or Coolidge. He has chosen as his running mate a Democrat, Wheeler, the man who pushed the Oil Investigation, fighter, fearless and already proven above reproach for the Oil Gang got their friends in Congress to vote a Congressional investigation of him and they could find nothing they could even offer. They would have given millions to have been able to ruin him.

La Follette on Child Labour.

La Follette is, as I say, called a "Red." He is more conservative than Lloyd George or MacDonald. He has written a platform that is progressive and definite. For instance he is against child labour. The fight against this ammendment promises much bitter feeling. In the south they fight it with a cry of States Rights. Georgia voted it down almost unanimously on this basis, but showed her hypocrisy by refusing as a State to do any thing to better the condition of her great crowds of cotton mill children. Every one knows that La Follette and Wheeler will fight hard to carry out. The platform they run on.

What chances have they for election? They have tremendous forces against them. First it is almost impossible to get any fair report of them or their speeches or their programme. The Big Press will kill them off by misrepresentation, ridicule, garbled reports of speeches cut here and there as is advisable for their ends. People will be told that to elect them will bring horrible financial disaster, a panic.*

Another thing, the common labourer in America, the man who needs help, education, steady work, good food, is a very hard man to reach. He comes from every land under the sun and speaks every language and to teach him to help himself is very hard to do especially if his employer tells him that the support of a progressive man will close his shop.

On the other hand the old line parties have made a grand mess of things. Coolidge has not grown in favour the last few months. He has fought for Mellon and his group. He has kept cool, very cool, in the Oil Investigations. He has put all the ice on them he dared. Now he comes with Dawes with his Illinois Supreme Court record, that places him in a very bad light in the matter of common honesty, and a perfect phobia toward Labour Unions. Will the voters put up with these men? Not if the facts can be gotten through the Press to the voters. And Davis and Bryan? The Democratic party is all torn to pieces with its convention fight. Davis is very far from the type of man the Democrats usually follow and know. He would be far more at home with Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roots in the Republican party. And Bryan? "Brother Charlie" will take much confidence from the party in the East, will add very little to its hold in the West. He was put on the ticket solely to keep Willian Jennings from bolting for he had repeatedly expressed his dislike for Davis and his policies. With Brother Charlie the Vice Presidential Nominee William J. swallowed Davis, saying that his opposition was not to him personally but to his principles!! William J. often proves how simple minded he is, but I wonder, if he is as disgusted with Davis as Davis is with Brother Charlie!!

Any way it will be a new kind of campaign. There is yet time to turn the whole political world upside down. The whole Labour Orginization has come out for La Follette. Macdonald resigned in his favour. He has the Labour Press for him. La Follette and Wheeler can stand all the light that can be thrown upon them. They will gain with every bit of real study that is made of them or their record. It is quite otherwise with Dawes and Bryan and even Coolidge has much to explain in his "icing" of the investigations in Washington His frank alliance with Mellon and Wall Street became glaringly apparent in his very determined support of the Mellon Tax Bill and his effort to make Congress take it exactly as presented. Davis alone of the group seems to stand clean. He seems to be frankly just what he claims to be and as such should be respected. He has proven himself a very able man with great personal charm. He is a conservative at the head of the, supposedly, radical protesting party, a party torn with bitter strife, and is bitched with a man who makes the whole campaign seem ridiculous.

La Follette cannot win as things stand. Whether he can get funds and publicity in time to win by November is a grave question. That his strength has greatly increased and the hold of the old parties has greatly decreased and that this will probably continue gives the great interest the campaign is now developing. And, with both old parties held by the Trusts, he is a voice of protest, a voice for the child labourer, a voice for the common people who ride in Fords. The Old Party Candidates are riding in Packard Limousines this time.

—"Americus"

*(512 banks have failed in four states in the midwest in the last three and a half years. This frontier is so far away it does not make much impression on New York and New Jersey bnnks, or Mr. Coolidge).

*A term used in Rocky mountains for a donkey.

A SCHOLAR'S LIFE UNDER THE REDS

Limited Privileges But Gradually Withdrawn: What Constitutes Being "Safe" Under Bolshevism: The Dread Cheka

The following article is a translation of portions of an account of his life in Petrograd under the Reds by a Russian man of letters. A good deal has had to be omitted as being dangerous expressions and opinions, which might have served to reveal his identity.

In the spring of 1918 scholars, as well as the representatives of other intellectual professions, struck their flag before the Bolsheviks. But the latter having other things to do, did not at once meddle with the academical life. Lunacharsky and other big wigs of the Public Instruction Department behaved more or less friendly towards the scholars who began to think Science might advance even under the new *régime*. The idea of a High School Reform consonant with the spirit of the times was at once put upon the carpet; since the new rulers were lacking a plan of their own, some scholars remembered their old hopes and projects. Thus the first reforms were introduced in perfect concord In the spring of 1918 universities were reorganized, an Academy of Material Culture was founded (formerly the Archæological Commission, the centre of archæological exploration of Russia, that had the control over all monuments, etc.), as well as a Museum Department, an Archives Dept. and so forth.

Some poignancy, I confess, was not wanting: academical degrees were abolished, the students were allowed a part in the administration, certain Law courses were struck off.

The Cheka As Usual.

The Cheka, not sufficiently imbued with Lunacharsky's humane views, was meanwhile executing several professors or starving them to death in prisons. Private mansions containing treasures of art—to be included in "The General State Stock"—were plundered; old monuments were destroyed and so on.

The scholars, having protested and abused the Bolsheviks (in the calm of their studies, of course) passed to the order of the day: they were organizing, reforming, putting affairs in the right way, abusing the Soviets again and so on.

Unfortunately the work went from bad to worse; more and more frequently had we to accompany the coffins of our colleagues to the church-yard. How many passed away in 1918-19!

One felt painfully in that choking atmosphere, personal safety being totally absent.

But the Soviet Government was growing stronger; people became accustomed to consider it as such. Some began to petition the Soviet authorities (by letters and personally) inducing them to improve the position of scholars, since a complete intellectual break-down of the country was to be feared. The Soviet government complied with and threw us something that we, being starved and tormented, were ready to consider as, not a bone , but a piece of greasy meat.

Fancy 4lb. of butter a month (we had not seen it for a whole year), four cakes of chocolate, 1½ lb. of bread daily, meat, groats, etc.

A "Scholars' Home" was established in the palace of the late Grand Duke Vladimir (that shall be inscribed in the biggest letters in the annals of Russian culture!). Scholars with their families rushed thither for the sake of earthly blessings unheard of.

The Scholar's Bone.

I doubt whether there were any other place attracting so highly cultured a society. But there were drawbacks too. We had to stand (more seldom to sit) in queues in dark, though beautiful corridors for many long hours once a week. We had to carry our rations home unassisted: some carried them on their shoulders, other on their boots, some on children's carts. (Those who had got them blessed their fate; since I had no babies, I made a hand-sledge of planks of a demolished house that I had been given for fuel). I was unable to construct a cart for the summer; so I had to carry the goods in my hands, stopping for rest almost at every step). Nobody seemed to heed these drawbacks: as time went on, people got more and more accustomed and skilled; even the scornful remarks of a "proletarian" at the sight of an overloaded "bourgeois" were not taken nótice of. Gorky and his bottle-companion, a M. Rodov (formerly the proprietor of an extra-fashionable night café, now manager of the "Scholars' Home"), the reputed authors of the "Home," were extolled.

One circumstance was, however, forgotten: while we were receiving our very satisfactory "academical" rations, the rest of the population (except the hangers-on of the Soviet authorities, of course) were starving.....

The compromise has been achieved, quite imperceptibly, our prestige has been lost (scornful jokes about "academical" butter, chocolate etc. were to be heard everywhere); now we have forfeited even the moral right of protest against any measures of the Soviet authorities.

Fed from Abroad.

Before long our sufferings being known abroad, international feeding, dressing etc. of Russian scholars was organized—by leave of the Soviet government—through the said "Scholars' Home." Norway was the first to supply us with cod-fish and herring, then came Finland, France, the United States etc. At that period we were receiving academical rations and, properly speaking, could get on without this help from abroad. At any rate the life of scholars has been saved; but did their scientific work go on better? Something was done, several scholars did, perhaps, much: it is difficult to form an opinion, the printing of papers being practically impossible. Scholars used to take their old papers from their desks, refashion them and adapt them in some way or other for the "State Publishing Office" ("Gosizdat") that paid a decent honorarium. The show-windows of bookshops in Moscow and Petrograd are filled with books by well-known scholars (beside political, chiefly Communist publications). Their exterior is smart, but the paper is very bad.

We enjoyed the blessings of an autonomy for a short time only. Reforms were introduced, not suggested by our people, but hatched amid the Communist Party (assisted by some professors who felt "red"). The Soviet authorities acted very cautiously: they were slowly proceeding to their aim—*i.e.*, they wished the high school to become a means of instruction of officials in Communist principles.

Purging the Masses.

The mass of students had to be "purged," *i.e.*, all undesirable

elements were to be excluded, and old professors were to be replaced by new ones chosen among Communists.

The first aim was easily attained, since new students were admitted only on a special recommendation of the Party and Professional *i.e.*, workmen's bodies; those already admitted were struck off the lists at periodical purges; the endless control of the so-called "Mandate Commissions" was introduced.

As only too few professors had joined the corps of "Red Professors," special (short-dated) preparatory courses were established, where only reliable persons were admitted. One by one these were appointed professors. The most undesirable of the old were discharged, chiefly under the pretext of age limit. These measures have been carried through since the summer of 1922, when the new "High School Statute" was introduced, which gave the control of the universities and high schools to those whom the Soviet Government could trust. (The Moscow schools attempted a protest, but were not encouraged by others). In the autumn of 1923 the high school was a melancholy sight.

Exiled.

Many professors (chiefly those of philosophy and history) had been discharged; a numerous group had been—owing to an absurd accusation—exiled or transported to various provincial towns (such transportation has now become a fashion). Of course, a group of red professors was appointed instead; one of them had taken his degree in the spring of the same year; in autumn he was already in charge of a chair.

The behaviour of the old professors ought to be noted: in private conversation they displayed a deep indignation, but at official meetings their conduct was quite different. I recollect such a meeting (one of the last attended by me): the official report of the discharge of a group of well-known scholars—by somebody's order—is met with a complete silence, no one putting a question about the reasons of such an extraordinary measure.—

The other day I received a letter from Petrograd saying that people were envious of me, as I had not been compelled to witness the devastation of the University. (The letter does not, of course, contain any details). It is evident, the Soviet authorities are obstinately pursuing their plan.

Other high schools and scientific institutes are nearly in the same condition. Thus the Archæological Society has been dissolved.

Privileges Cut Down.

In order to draw a full picture of a Russian scholar's life, I must add that after the introduction of the "New Economical Policy" ("Nep") the academical ration was little by little curtailed; it was abolished by order on October 1, 1923. The "Scholars' Home" has lost its former importance. The pecuniary remuneration has increased, but still not so as to cover the expenses; a scholar has to work in (or at least to figure in the lists of) several institutions. So I touched my salary at four institutions (at the highest normal rates, the priviliged ones being reserved for "responsible officers" belonging to the Communist Party); a member of my family was serving too, and still we were earning no more than Gold $100 a month. Though living very modestly we were unable to put money by.

These last years, however, I have not had to starve, but still, as you can see, the conditions of life are not attractive.

THE QUEEN CITY OF CANADA

The Beauties and Delights of Toronto

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Toronto has been well named, the Queen City, for she is unrivalled in diversities of qualities which appeal to all classes and conditions of men. She is beautiful, abounding in fine parks, streets avenued with trees, with hill, dale and deep ravines vieing with each other in picturesqueness. She is religious, with more churches, in proportion, than anywhere else, not only well attended with worshippers, but singularly well off in excellent preachers. She has amusements and recreations to suit every taste. She is the second industrial city in Canada; the first intellectually, resting in an excellent university comprising colleges of every department of art and sciences required by the professions. Twenty-three years ago my impressions of the city were such that I exclaimed, "Here is a city where I could wish to spend the evening of life." Toronto, since then, has increased her population three and a half times, the estimate for 1923 being 583,771. She has lost none of her former beauty, but has grown in every way, and the impression formed upon my first visit has now deepened, and my desire confirmed.

The latitude of Toronto is between 43 and 44 degrees north, on a parallel with Marseilles. Her area is over 32 square miles. From east to west she stretches for a distance of 10 miles, and from north to south the distance varies from 3 to7 miles. She has 439 miles of street, 14 miles of lanes, and 189 miles of street railways (single track mileage). Toronto is an Indian word and means "place of meeting" and in the 17th century the name was applied to the County of Huron between Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron. In 1787 the land upon which Toronto now stands was sold to the Crown for £1700 by the Missisanga Indians. In 1794 Governor Simcoe named the settlement "York" in honor of the Duke of York, second son of George the Third. In 1797 the first parliament of Upper Canada was held at York. It was afterwards nicknamed "Muddy York." The population then numbered 456. In 1813 Toronto was twice sacked by the Americans (U. S. A.). The town was captured by General Dearborne with over 2,000 men from the neighbouring states, and the Parliament buildings and other buildings were burned. In 1834 the city was incorporated by act of the provincial legislature with the name of Toronto. It then had a population of approximately 9,000.

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Education. Toronto is the chief educational centre of Canada. There are 103 Public Schools providing primary education. In 1923 there were 70,865 registered pupils, besides 6,919 registered in the kindergarten branch. There are 8 Collegiate Institutes and 3 High Schools. The registered attendance in 1923 was 7,253. Then, in addition, there are Forest Schools, High School of Commerce, Normal School and Technical Schools.

The Central Technical School is one of the best on the continent. The building cost $1,400,000, the site about $300,000 and the equipment $300,000. The total enrolment of students in day and evening classes is over 8,900. The value of Public School property is $14,462,254 and Collegiate property $3,272,191. The University of Toronto embraces the faculty of Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Forestry and Music, and the department of House-hold Science, Social Service, Public Health, Nursing and University extension. There are four colleges and 11 affiliated institutions. In October 1923, 4,575 were enrolled. There are 23 different buildings housing the different departments of study in connexion with the University. In the Great War 5,761 members of the staff, graduates and students, enlisted for over seas; 615 were killed or died of wounds. In the month of June Convocation assemblies are held when the different degrees are conferred, and it is a sight to be remembered. This year no less than 450 women graduated, and the procession to the Hall was a wonderful display of floral beauty. Each of the women graduates, dressed in white with black gowns and cap, carried a large bouquet of roses. The day before, the Colonnade adjoining the beautiful Hart House tower in the University grounds was unveiled. In this colonnade the names of all who fell are engraved upon the walls, members of the University, 615 in all.

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Churches. Toronto is the diocesan offices. The 11 chartered Catholic Archbishop and an English Bishop, and it is the Canadian centre of organization for the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches. There are 336 churches as follows:—Anglican 64, Baptist 45, Congregational 4, Disciples of Christ 9, Hebrew 10, Lutheran 3, Methodist 68, Presbyterian 57, Roman Catholic 36, and 40 other denominations and 74 Missions.

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Banks. Toronto abounds in Bank offices. The 11 chartered Banks have 249 offices. Most streets have at least one office, and the chief streets several. Each chartered bank is represented in the principal thoroughfares by 2, 3, 4 and even 5 offices. People are not prepared to travel far, and the banks vie with each other in providing convenient offices in all parts of the city. The savings bank department in each office is well to the front, and the total sums deposited aggregate to a large amount. If the Hongkong and Shanghai bank in Shanghai catered for the inhabitants in the same way, there would be at least 3 branches in Nanking and Bubbling Well Road, and other districts in Shanghai would be proportionately provided for; other Banks contributing their quota in proportion. The subscribed capital in the banks in Toronto equals $43,266,600. The bank clearings for 1923 show that Toronto for the first time holds the first place in the Dominion. The return for 1923 amounted to $5,591,568,205.

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Manufactures. Toronto is the second industrial city in Canada. Montreal is first in production and capital invested, Toronto first in number of establishments. There are 1,000 factories, large and small where all the different commodities are made. Electric power is obtained from Niagara. There are over 200 American branch industries making light goods and a comparatively small number of industries making heavy goods. The following industries in Toronto are unique (in Canada): aluminium, bicycles, billiard tables, cash registers, imitation ledgers and kodaks.

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Electric Power. Rates for electric power in Toronto are exceptionally low, and this is a predominent advantage to manufacturers. Power is supplied from Niagara Falls, 36 miles distant. House owners greatly benefit by the cheap rates and use it for all purposes.

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Shopping. The large well-equipped departmental stores in the city are well worth a visit and are one of the features of life in Toronto. The principal one is that known as T. Eaton & Company, opened in 1869 by Timothy Eaton. It is said to be the best organized departmental store on the continent. It employs 21,000 hands in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, and other branches. There is a large factory where many of the goods are manufactured for the stores and Mail Order; an immense building, in addition, which confines its attention to mail orders. This establishment covers an area of 77 acres in Toronto and the east, including Hamilton, and over 43 acres in Winnipeg and the west. In December 1869 Timothy Eaton opened a little shop on Yonge St. 24-ft. by 60-ft. The windows were set with an assorted stock of staples, haberdashery and other goods. Timothy Eaton laid down the principal of cash only, and one price. It was a bold adventure indeed in those days of bartering and haggling over prices on a low credit footing, but results justified the faith of the founder. His maxim was "good satisfaction or money refunded." The present establishment, besides catering for every want of man, has a rest-room, with closely adjoining frolic park, a play ground for children, free parcel check-room, post office and information bureau, "lost and found" office, an adjusting office in each department, a grill room and cafeteria, telephones, elevators and escalators, and a deposit account. Another great store is that of the Robert Simpson & Company, opposite to Eaton's, and, daily, a constant throng of people are seen passing from one to the other. It would be difficult to compute the number of thousands of people passing through these buildings daily.

The Murray-Kay Company, another large firm specializes in furniture lines and wearing apparel for women, men and children.

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Parks and Play-Grounds. Parks and play grounds number 59 and cover a total area of 1,473 acres. In addition there are 5 water lots covering 300 acres. The largest parks are High Park, 336 acres, Exhibition Park, 235 acres, Island Park, 224 acres, Humber Boulevard, 129 acres and Riverdale Park nearly 109 acres. There are 33 well equipped play grounds, 52 base-ball fields, 8 cricket fields, 36 foot ball fields, 175 tennis courts, 14 bowling grounds, 2 quoiting grounds, 2 croquet fields, 3 lacrosse fields, 52 skating rinks, 49 hockey rinks, 2 toboggan slides, 12 miniature slides, 2 bathing stations, 2 curling rinks.

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Libraries. Toronto is well equipped with public libraries. The most convenient one for readers and borrowers is centrally situated. The largest reading room is in the south of Toronto, but there are 14 branches in different parts of the city. The Reference Library has over 100,000 volumes; and contains also the John Ross Robertson Historical collection with 4,000 framed pictures illustrating early life in Canada.

There is a Boys' and Girls' Home, the only one in the Empire. In 1923 over 103,000 books were borrowed. In the building are held the famous Canadian History "Story Hours" attended by 46,200 boys and girls in 1923.

⁂

Hospitals. There are 10 hospitals besides the General—hospitals for children, consumptives, incurables, for isolation purposes, and one for veteran soldiers. The General Hospital was erected at a cost of three and one half millions, and has accommodation for 350 patients.

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Transportation. Steamboats run regularly four times a day to Niagara, connecting there with the railway service for Buffalo and New York. The street car system has been publicly owned since September 1, 1921. Much of the track has been re-laid and extensions made, the whole now consisting of 222 miles. On an average day cars carry approximately 750,000 persons, the capital expended being $42,000,000. A single charge of seven cents is made for an individual trip, irrespective of distance, so that it is possible to travel the whole length of Toronto, about ten miles, for seven cents. A slight reduction is made for buying more than one ticket, namely, four for twenty-five cents, and a book of fifty for $3.00. The cars are so constructed that passengers enter by one door and before they can leave, by the exit at another door, must pass the conductor, before whom the passenger drops a ticket into his box and, if necessary, he supplies them with a transfer for use on another route. To insure safety to pedestrians, no motor car is allowed to pass a tram car at rest, an example worthy of veneration in all places where cars are used.

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Principal Places of Interest. are the City Hall covering a space of 5½ acres and costing $2,500,000. The clock tower rises 300 feet above the street level. The clock base has a diameter of 20 feet, and the weight of the bells 7½ tons. A splendid panoramic view of Toronto is obtained from the top of the tower, and is easily reached by an elevator.

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Government House. is pleasantly situated over the second ravine in Rosedale overlooking the Don Valley. The cost, including land, $1,174,659.

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Parliament Buildings. are very handsome and imposing, and are situated in Queen's Park. They house Departmental offices and the Assembly chamber. The original cost was $1,282,679, but as the result of a fire in 1909 the west wing was destroyed and cost $659,000 to reconstruct. The north wing was subsequently built at a cost of $756,704. A red star at night in the upper window over the legislative chamber indicates that the House in in session.

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Osgoode Hall. named after the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada (1792-1793) Hon. William Osgoode—is the headquarters of the Law Society of Canada and the Supreme Court of Ontario.

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The Island. is one of Toronto's greatest resorts. In summer, ferries which run every quarter of an hour convey immense crowds to Hanlan's Point at the west end where there is a stadium with a seating capacity for 10,000 persons, and amusements of many kinds, not to mention public dancing. Multitudes are ferried to the centre of the island where beautiful grounds well shaded by trees afford plenty of room for picnic parties, baseball, cricket and tennis players. In the grounds, here and there, are wooden constructions which provide table and sitting accommodation for picnic parties.

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Exhibition Grounds. This park contains 264 acres and extends for nearly a mile along the shores of Lake Ontario. An exhibition is held annually from the last Saturday in August to the second Saturday in September. It is estimated that it is attended by one and a half millions of persons, 200,000 of them coming from outside. Over 2,000 motors, arriving from the States, have brought their visitors to the exhibition in one day. There are over 80 buildings on the grounds, which, including land, are valued at $11,000,000. The grand stand has a seating capacity for 16,800 people, with standing room for 8,000 more on the sloping lawn. The coliseum can seat 10,000 and there the Royal winter fair is held.

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Museums. The Royal Ontario Museum, situated in Bloor Street, in many respects is the most important in Canada In addition to the geological, archaeological, mineralogical and zoological specimens, North American Indian life is exhibited both in picture and models. Scenes from hunting and social life are shown in very realistic fashion. The collection of Chinese exhibits is the finest to be seen anywhere.

A smaller but very representative museum adjoins the Normal School building and exhibits some copies of the Old Masters, sculptures, engravings, pictures and relics of North American Indians.

⁂

Amusements. Few places of the size of Toronto are so well equipped with places of amusement. The Arena Gardens with a seating capacity of 6,700 and floor space 80 ft. by 200 ft., used in winter for ice skating and hockey matches. When used for concerts this space will seat 2,000 people. In addition there are a number of places for public dancing. Moving pictures are provided all over the city. Places are provided for badminton, boxing and wrestling, cycling, ice boating, motor boating, polo, racquets, snow shoeing, skiing and yachting. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club with its 2,037 is the largest fresh water club in the world. The fleet comprises over 100 yachts of all classes. A club house is situated on the island and has its own ferry service with two steel steamers running every half hour from the foot of Yonge St. At the end of the lagoon, the club operates the best marine railway and shipyard for yachts on the Great Lakes, with a large building shop for repairs. The Prince of Wales cup was presented by the late King Edward the 7th (when he was Prince of Wales). It has been raced for annually since 1861.

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Clubs. There are 15 leading social clubs and 6 for women.

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Music. Toronto is the musical centre of Canada. It is the home of two famous choirs which have won renown in Europe and America. Concerts frequently given in the winter months. Several of the finest orchestras on the American continent have assisted at these concerts.

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Sunnyside. At the extreme west of Toronto a large tract of land has been reclaimed and has been made into a fine beach extending one and a half miles, known as Sunnyside Beach. There is a bathing pavilion with accommodation for 7,700 bathers at one time. There is a dancing pavilion for 400 couples, and numerous amusement devices and games. It is very largely patronised.

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Scarborough Beach. At the extreme end of Toronto, the beach on the East side of the lake attracts large crowds of people.

Life in Toronto can be most enjoyable for all classes and conditions of people. There are walks innumerable through charming dells, ravines and avenues and parks, and the authorities are to be commended for the exhaustive way in which they have provided for the enjoyment of the inhabitants of a city, which, we think, has no poor.

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is preparing a monograph upon public men and the manner in which they write their speeches. The paper is likely to embody personal recollections of a very interesting kind.

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Mr. Thomas Hardy has just celebrated his 84th birthday. His only competitor for the title of the Grand Old Man of Letters is Sir George Trevelyan, who will be 86 this month.

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Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith's next novel is to be called "The George and the Crown." It will be serialized in England and in the States before appearing in book form.

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An American writer, Mr. Arthur D. Howden Smith, has, according to "Discovery," undertaken the bold task of re-writing "Treasure Island," and has actually adopted Stevenson's characters, plot and all. Stevensonians will agree that the wretched thing needed a little touching up.

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There will be issued from the offices of the "Studio" in the autumn an édition de luxe dealing with "Old English Sporting Books." The letterpress is being written by Mr. Ralph Nevill.

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Though his time is fully occupied as Professor of English Literature at Cambridge University, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has found time to write a new novel, "Castle D'Or," which Collins are publishing.

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At Sotheby's recently the MacGeorge perfectly preserved copy of the first issue, 1751, of Gray's "Elegy" brought its auction maximum, £1,550 (Maggs). Mr. Augustin Birrell once picked one up for half a crown, and a few weeks ago another copy of the original issue was unearthed in the Eton College Library, where mercifully repose Gray's original manuscript of the "Elegy" and of his "Ode to Eton."

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In "The History of the Temple, London," which Mr. Murray is publishing immediately, Mr. J. Bruce Williamson has provided a really complete volume on a hitherto somewhat neglected subject. He traces not merely the legal history of the Temple, but incidentally records the history of the times and manners, beginning with the Order of the Knights of the Temple, to the close of the Stuart period. The history is compiled from original documents belonging to the two learned and honourable societies of the Temple, and is illustrated.

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The discovery of some youthful verses by Milton was first reported in the "Times Literary Supplement" early in 1922, and details were given in various issue of "Notes and Queries." In "Some Newly-Discovered Stanzas by John Milton" (Nisbet, 7s. 6d.) Mr. Hugh C. H. Candy reprints the whole of his material, with full notes and an argument in proof of their authorship. It will be remembered that the stanzas, of which 166 survive out of 178, are written in a little book containing illustrations of Ovid's Metamorphoses, with explanatory quatrains in Latin and German. To these was added in manuscript a series of English stanzas, usually eight lines long in rhymed decasyllabled couplets. The language and the handwriting make it practically certain that Milton wrote them. They are of great interest as foreshadowing the Milton that was to be. Mr. Candy assigns them to 1623, when the poet was 15.

∴

Professor Sarolea, who has recently revisited Russia, has better qualifications as a writer on Russian questions than the ordinary traveller. His book, "Impressions of Soviet Russia," while it expresses the arguments for the Soviet *régime* and makes certain admissions in favour of Bolshevism, is in the main an attack on the theory of Communism and a condemnation of the actions of the Bolshevist oligarchy, which the writer regards as a system as oppressive as the former autocracy. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the discussion of the Jewish question in Central and Eastern Europe.

WHISPERING LEAVES

Dare's Gift and Other Stories By Ellen Glasgow. Murray's Imperial Liberary.

Ellen Glasgow always writes well. To take up a book of hers is to be sure of entertainment and to be certain of freedom from annoyance. If that reads like faint praise, such is by no means intended. The best masters of the craft are very annoying at times, especially in the short story, which novelists seem to use to air some fancy or conviction not allowed to intrude in the longer form. Truth to tell, this author does not escape that criticism. She has her special fancies which she embodies in her short stories. In the majority of the tales in this book is a ghost, the corporal intrusion of a person who has died. It is not always convincing in the telling, in spite of the simple and sincere manner. But the reader forgives the unevenness of the stories and for the usual reason in such a book, that one of them is a little masterpiece to come upon which is worth reading a dozen inferior tales.

The gem is "Whispering Leaves," a story of a lonely, sensitive child who is left to be brought up by relatives who cannot understand him. When his "mammie" (darkie nurse) dies he does not realize it, keeps on seeing her and relying upon her as he has always done. This ghost of "mammie," the only remaining influence in the child's life, is also seen on several occasions by another relative who visits "Whispering Leaves," presumably through her sympathy with the lonely little life. The effect of this is told very realistically and convincingly. It is a charming tale.

J. L.

THREE TALES

New Friends in Old Chester. By Margaret Deland. Murray's Imperial Library.

These are three tales of the 18-seventies of a village, or two villages, in Pennsylvania. The places, Old Chester and Mercer, would probably be called 'towns' in America, just as many a small settlement that would be called a hamlet in England rejoices in the title "city" in the new country. And the people take themselves much more seriously than do any city folk in England. Margaret Deland has taken them seriously, too. She has studied them so profoundly, indeed, that she makes them live for us, and we follow with deep interest and anxiety all the vicissitudes of their narrow lives. In story-telling these three tales are a veritable triumph. Had the author shown us something of the countryside we should have hailed her as a second Miss Mitford. But Margaret Deland is not interested in the country, only in the people. At all events she is not sufficiently interested in the country to tell us anything about it. At no point in the stories can the reader clearly visualize the place of the action, whether it be on the road or in the church or in a room of a house; that is to say he cannot visualize it from what the author tells of it. Her triumph is that, in spite of this, the reader must follow with an almost breathless interest every word and action of every character. It is as if we were watching and hearing an absorbing drama played on a stage with only a black velvet background (in the Gordon Craig manner) so that there should be nothing to distract the interest from the characters.

The craftsmanship, the construction is flawless. There is no attempt to mark a definite beginning or end. These tales are just sections cut out of lives of which we feel the movement of the origin and the future. At the same time they are rounded off with an economy and polish very rare and refreshing in these slipshod days.

Of the three stories it is difficult to say which is the best. Probably the majority of readers will choose the first one, "Eliot's Katie" and the reason given will be the simple one that it is the longest. It tells of one English workhouse girl who has emigrated to America as a servant. She has an illegitimate child for whose education she sacrifices everything of comfort and luxury. The child grows up a "lady" and despises her mother. The telling of the mother's final sacrifice of the truth she cherishes, to serve her dauhter's happiness, is done with a quiet restraint which is masterly.

The other two tales are equally well told and the book places Margaret Deland in the forefront of American story-tellers.

J. L.

DRAMA ON THE DOWNS

"Patricia Ellen." By Mary Wiltshire. Messrs Mills & Boon.

This is a novel that is saved from oblivion, so far as reviewing is concerned, by the persistency of the reader to "carry on" with it, in view of certain marked characteristics that hint at the promise of better things. There is a wholly unnecessary prologue to chapters written by one with a love and understanding of the Wiltshire downs and country; but minus a sufficiently virile *fair* for writing to make it interesting. Then the book takes on a much improved tone, and before long one is completely enthralled with the history of Ellen Cooksey. From a harmless, pleasant little story it develops with psychological strength into a finely sustained study of the life of a worthy and capable woman battered by unhappiness and bulwarked against the sheer adversity of it by a fierce determination to give her child all that which its father had been denied in life until he met his wife.

"Patricia Ellen" opens as a homely, undistinguished love story of a gentle-minde artist, a genius, and a plain, buxom wife, commonsensed and efficient. She is the daughter of an innkeeper, an exsergeant major who met his wife "the maid and foster-sister of his Colonel's wife" in India. That description of the status and relationship of the mother of our heroine should have been enough to deter the most optimistic of novel readers. But the reviewer is, perforce, a pioneer, and in this instance was rewarded. Anyway, that sentence accounted for the aristocratic portion of the baptismal appellation of Timothy Haddendon's wife.

There is a fine description of the death of the artist from pneumonia in a lonely cottage that has been snow-bound for three days by a great storm. The frenzied yet persistent vigil of the terror-stricken, fighting wife, the approach of death, and the enforced company of her dead husband, not forgetting the crying child to whom no warmth can be got, for the fuel has finished, are all told in a memorable way. One could not easily forget that picture of the isolated country cottage to which no help could be got, and even for this description alone the book is worth reading.

"Patricia Ellen" was a poor title to choose, though not as poor as the insipid illustrated paper cover, but it is a book worth reading. It has character, and has escaped the commonplace.

S. J. T.

"BLACK OXEN"

"Black Oxen," By Gertrude Atherton. John Murray, London.

Taking rejuvenation as her theme, Gertrude Atherton, in "Black Oxen," has written as powerful and as interesting a book as could well be made on the subject and she has treated it with artistic as well as scientific directness, and an appreciation of all its complex phases which marks her, once again, as a writer of distinction.

The story of Mary Ogden and of her return as a young girl to the country of her birth after an absence that was practically a lifetime, is told with vigour combined with a fine restraint. In her exceedingly original treatment of her theme the author shows the irony of regained youth being denied the passion and abandon of youth; of a mature brain in a young head; of an apparently immature girl endowed with worldly wisdom and political and social strategy and experience; of a beauty that draws upon itself only the hared and envy of those who once were old and trusted friends. These are the women. All these phases are dealt with in a most unexpected and interesting fashion. They composed the secret of rejuvenation which Mary Ogden had to discover for herself after she had undergone the scientific treatment that restored her aged body to the spring of youth. She had not anticipated, or, perhaps had not thought of it, which is more likely, that rejuvenation of body did not bring with it rejuvenation of mind and brain and heart, so freeing them of their load of memory, erudition, past regrets and vain ambitions, giving in return the impulse of happy, careless youth. That was the tragedy of Mary Odgen, Countess Zattiany.

With her finger on the pulse of every whim and fancy, thought and deed of her characters, and there are many and every one interesting, Gertrude Atherton has evolved a series of studies as clear cut as a glacier. And as fine and as hard and as scintillating. What these characters succeed in doing, or endeavour to do on "restored youth superimposed upon exhaustive knowledge," is at once traditional of a certain type of humanity, and symbolical of all human nature's fear of knowledge that deals with things beyond the average ken.

S. J. T.

CHINESE CARPETS

Chinese Carpets and Rugs. By Adolf Hackmack; translation by Miss L. Arnold. (The French Library, Tientsin).

Although Chinese carpets and rugs are now exported to nearly every part of the world and are so greatly admired, the inner meaning of the colours and designs and symbols of those of native pattern are but little understood by the general public. This book is a by no means unsuccessful attempt to give briefly, in clear and concise language, information concerning Chinese carpets and their manufacture, without encumbering the work with historical and technical facts. The development of carpet weaving from the earliest times is briefly traced in an interesting manner; the subject of the colours of Chinese carpets is dealt with clearly and in an instructive and informative style; carpet designs are discussed in a way the layman can understand, and the operation of weaving the carpet is described admirably. Profusely illustrated, produced on the best art paper with an unassuming yet attractive cover, this book should make a wide appeal to those to whom the Chinese carpet is more than a meaningless household convenience.

THRILLS AT EPSOM

Another Good Racing Story

Trainer and Temptress: By H. S. ("Atty") Persse and A. J. Russell. Publishers, Messrs. Mills and Boon, London.

The Shanghai racing season is still a month or so away but for enthusiasts who are weary awaiting the first saddling bell the London publishers have come along just at the right time with this story of the Epsom Derby. As might be expected from an author-owner and trainer, the book rings true throughout and if the harsh critic might suggest that certain incidents are very highly coloured there is always the retort, truer probably on the Turf than in any other walk of life, that truth is stranger than fiction. But apart from the thrilling, spicy chapters of "Trainer and Temptress" there is much in the book that will make a very strong appeal to all lovers of racing. There are pages descriptive of the training work on the Downs, of the rivalry between different stables, of the loyalty of employes to their charges, and of the wonderful scenery of the centre of English racing.

The racing story is one which invariably finds a huge circulation—the success of Nat Gould proved this beyond question; and the authors in this instance should be similarly well rewarded. For they have produced a book which is well worth reading. One wonders, though, what would have happened had the authors collaborated in a volume of true stories of English racing such as only men with the "inside" knowledge possessed by owners, trainers, etc., could give us. Even in our own small circle in Shanghai here, a few of our owner-jockeys could probably give us books of reminiscences which would startle not a few. There is, of course, in "Trainer and Temptress" the usual attempts to nobble the Derby candidate—no less than a couple of thousand honest Bradburys passing hands in this connexion! But the gem of the book, for the betting public, lies in the following:—

"Came Saturday—Settling day. Peter nibbled his pen and examined his pass book £5,040 in the bank—£5,000 due to Harry Saunders. 'And I've spent half my life advising people not to back horses,' he groaned.

"There were some mugs on Epsom Downs on Derby Day, he thought, as he wrote out the cheque. 'And the biggest of these was Peter Todd, the mug who trained the winner and didn't back it, also the second and put his all on to win."

We all know the moral.

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

"Chance—and the Woman." By Ellis Middleton. Publishers, Messrs. Mills & Boon, London.

This is another story of the days when knights were bold, masked highway robbers a-plenty, fair damsels frequently in distress, and elopements or abductions all in the evening's sport. The author has previously set many mouths watering with his "Road to Destiny" and in his latest book he more than sustains the promise of his earlier work. "Chance—and the Woman" is a tale of the North country or, at least, of the doings of a number of London "bucks" in a North country vale in which there happens to be residing a couple of the season's beauties. Stephen Burgoyne—friend of princes, dukes and earls—but himself plain Mr. Burgoyne—is the hero of the book and a vastly entertaining gentleman he proves too. But for joyous entertainment the reader may be commended to the early chapter in which Lord Alverford and Bill the Tinker are so prominent and from which the 'ardware dealer emerges so successfully, to appear later on in the pages of the book in an equally happy rôle. For those who delight in tales of its kind "Chance—and the Woman" will be found to be one of the best and as there have been many such this is paying the book a compliment.

PRETTY POLLY

"Matrimony Place," By Sophie Cole. Publishers, Messrs. Mills & Boon, London.

Sophie Cole has written many novels which have secured for her a very wide circle of admirers. Her latest venture, "Matrimony Place," will not only strengthen the admiration of that circle of admirers but should considerably widen it. For in this book she has given us a charming tale of simple, every day people going about their work and their pleasures in a normal manner and in this respect, at least, differs vastly from the "up-to-date" novel which we are unfortunately becoming so familiar with. It is a great pity that more writers do not follow the authoress of "Matrimony place" for light reading of this kind would certainly help towards a return to the "normalcy" which the nations of to-day are crying for. "Matrimony Place" is the story of Polly Stokes, a country girl who, orphaned in her teens, is taken care of by a London relative and in the great city finds all her keenly anticipated delights interspersed with the usual quota of trials and tribulations. Not the least well-drawn portrait of the story is that of Mrs. Drayton, a lady who with her flat, motor-cars, beautiful clothes, etc., is—somewhat unconventional. "Matrimony Place" will fill in an idle evening very noicely.

"Tales from Turkistan," by Ste Lob. (Blackwood. 6s.) consists of a series of true stories of a region hardly known to English readers. They have an atmospheric quality which is quite distinctive; they are not altogether easy reading, being almost entirely lacking in dialogue and inevitably bristling with words and proper names of a jaw-breaking unfamiliarity. Once conquered, they have a humour and an actuality well beyond most stories of adventure. There is a cheerful brutality about the methods adopted towards dangerous enemies that is the very converse of the growing sentimentality of this age. It is the difference between the man on the spot, with his life and his friend's life, and perhaps his women's lives in deadly danger, and the critic at home in the armchair. "Schooner and Soviet," we believe, has appeared in print before. One or two of the stories take us to the French "front" at its most ghastly stage.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

ALOHA WANDERWELL, INTREPID MOTORIST

The First Girl to Drive a Car Across Asia

By Elizabeth Pepys.

I have wandered far and wide,
I don't want to put on side;
But I'm bound to hold my head a trifle high,
For I'll bet no other car
Ever travelled half as far,
Or heard quite so many languages as I.

"The Song of Wanderwell II."

"Are you having the time of your life?" was asked of the seventeen-year old girl who is motoring round the world in the Wanderwell endurance contest.

"Well," was the slow reply, judicially delivered, "of course it is all immensely interesting. But it isn't always exactly comfortable, except when we are in towns. Many's the time in the blazing sun that I've thought I couldn't keep my hands on the wheel to steer the car another minute. But I'll be sorry when our trip ends. We expect to get back to the States in the Spring, but we'll keep on going till we hit the next world's exposition.

"When I joined the expedition," went on Miss Wanderwell, shaking her curly head sagely, "I was only 15 and hardly knew one end of a car from the other. As it is I have most of the mechanics to my brother, though I'm pretty good about locating trouble. That's why we have two cars so that one can tow the other. Once we both had to be towed by camels, however. Yes, my brother and I have been alone since Aden. Our two mechanics couldn't tackle India, and our last secretary was married before that, so in the picture you see one of our secretaries, an ex-mechanic, my brother and myself.

"We hope to make most of the distance to Peking in our cars. Bandits? I don't believe they'd trouble with us. My brother's crew was captured by Pancho Villa in Mexico in 1919, but when he could see that there was nothing to take, he turned round and fitted them out with gasolene and water. When we were on the Libian desert we camped for the night on an oasis, against the advice of those familiar with the country, who said we might expect to be attacked. It was the only oasis any where round, however, so we made ourselves at home there as usual, drew up the two motors parallel with each other, stretched a canvas over the top, then the boys slept beneath the cars, the secretary inside one car and myself in another. The mosquitoes kept me awake but they didn't have the same effect on the Polish mechanic who was supposed to be on guard. When I realized that three Beduins were almost in the camp I tried to tell him, but couldn't wake him or any of the others without letting the Beduins hear as well. Consequently I had to wait for what seemed ages, till the intruders wakened one of the boys. He sprang up, clicking his revolver, the rest followed suit, and as we were seven in the party just then, we were something of a formidable crowd to attack. The secretary spoke to them in Arabic and managed to explain our mission so that we soon got on friendly terms. They got us some dates and we gave them some chocolate. But, O, I was frightened for a moment."

THE WANDERWELL CREW

From left to right: An ex-mechanic, Capt. Wanderwell, Miss Wanderwell, and an ex-secretary.

FUTURE CHINESE CINEMA STARS

How Shanghai Valentinos and Pickfords are being Trained

By Elizabeth Pepys.

"I want emotion. Give me anguish. Yes, physical suffering. Now mental agony. Yes. Don't forget the camera. Cut!"

Was a tragedy occurring at 14 Jukiang Road? Should one rush in to prevent disaster, or hurry away to inform the police? Neither. The inscription on the door explained all. "The American-Oriental School of Acting," under the direction of Naomi Bailey was instructing Chinese young men and women in the technique of acting, and this was the drill in facial expression. In a large room on the first floor lined with pictures of cinema favorites, perhaps a dozen Chinese men and four or five girls were seated, watching with keen interest each in turn they were chosen to express different emotional experience. The new feeling selected for registry during this lesson was anguish. The director, Miss Bailey, explained briefly the connotation of anguish, and this was interpreted by the class. The first boy gave his representation of physical pain. "Good," pronounced Miss Bailey, "good for a slight scratch. Now show that you are in genuine pain, that you can hardly endure it." The boy grimaced, but not convincingly. "This way," said the director, and in an instant her mobile face was wracked with an agony so real that the on-lookers winced in sympathy, and one at least was reminded of Emily Dickenson's quaint quartrain:

"I like a look of agony
Because I know it's so.
One does not feign convulsions
Or simulate a throe."

Once having seen the effect which should be produced, the amateurs are fairly successful in reproducing it. It is manifestly more difficult for the Chinese to drop their carefully assumed mask of suave indifference and allow feeling to become articulate than for the more emotive Westerners. These students, however, are in earnest and again and again they struggle to gain the physical expression of a psychic state until they have managed to achieve some sort of harmony between thought and action.

Gulf-like differences between the various students in their facility of representation are discerned even by the casual visitor. Many already show an ease gained from training, others are even beginning to originate action for themselves. "Do you have any pupils you can't train?" I inquired.

"After I feel that I have had opportunity to gauge a pupil I am very frank with him," replied Miss Bailey. "I have had to tell some that while this study might be of personal benefit to them, they could probably not expect professional success in the cinema. Others, I'm assured, have great futures ahead of them. Yes, we are already receiving requests from local companies for actors trained here. I'm confident that China will be a tremendous field for screen work."

After a review of facial expression previously studied, surprise, astonishment, curiosity, disdain, hopelessness, and the like, various scenes from a typical drama were presented in pantomime, no costumes or "props" being used. The outline of the scene is given in manuscript to the students, is explained in English by Miss Bailey and passed on through an interpreter. Then the different pupils go through with the action, different groups repeating until all have had an opportunity to express their conceptions of the scene. The director watches keenly, suggesting changes, illustrating gestures, reminding the amateurs of the camera's position, even taking part in a wrestling match to demonstrate how it should be done.

"Are your pupils from the student or the business classes?" I asked.

"Both" came the reply. "The girls are mostly at home, some of the men are in business and come here after hours, others are devoting themselves entirely to dramatic work. The man who has been watching from that corner is a director in a local cinema concern, sizing up the material here. This other is a writer and teller of tales. Some of the group have been here some time, others are absolute novices.

"Yes, they have dancing. I consider that absolutely essential for expression of emotion as well as for grace of movement. I have a number of private pupils, foreign and Chinese who are studying for the so-called legitimate stage as well as for the moving pictures. Voices culture is extremely important and I enjoy that side of the work immensely. Yes, I would make special classes for small groups who wish to study some particular branch of dramatic art, Shakespeare readings, aesthetic dancing or the like."

As the class was over, we turned to go, followed by the interpreter's appeal to the pupils: "Please leave your 'Facial Expressions' at the desk."

Shanghai Mother Goose

Rescuing the Moon

Hi-diddle, delight, in the middle of night
The dragon swallowed the moon;
The populace banged with all its might
And the dragon disgorged it soon.

Sulky Sue.

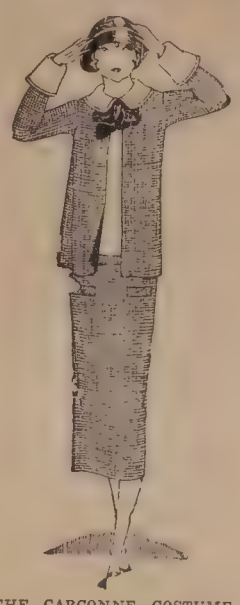
Here's the Rain-God won't give us rain.
We've held processions again and again,
We've painted his face and threatened him too,
Now what under heaven can our farmers do?
We'll treat him like the real Sulky Sue
And refuse to burn incense until he comes to.

—Elizabeth Pepys.

THE PERFECT OUTLAW LADY

We suppose that the male sex which is the childish, artistic, credulous, romantic sex, will always cling desperately to the illusion that there exists somewhere the Perfect Outlaw Lady—a creature who is at one and the same time and in one and the same person sweet as an angel, tough as anything, beautiful as Helen, harmless as a dove, dangerous as a wild cat, refined as Mme. Recamier, athletic as Hercules, companionable as Falstaff, spiritual as Aurora Leigh, exactly as chaste as her man happens to be feeling himself at any given moment, witty as Voltaire, gullible as Simple Simon, and a darned good cook. If she is religious so much the better; she will be respected for it.

Men may not always want to marry her, they always want her to want to marry them; and they are always ready to feel sorry about her broken heart when they tell her she can't. Not being able to secure all these attributes in one person is perhaps what leads so many men into polygamy.



THE GARCONNE COSTUME

NEW SUMMER RESORT

The Season's Discomforts Minimized

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Bettina, my little Crumb of Bread:

I do so hope that you are having a marvellous summer at Peitaiho, that the typhoons have not been roof-lifting this summer and that no popular epidemic is running its course among the holidayers!

There, the raven shall croak no more. But haven't you noticed that when, after much agony of decision, you are finally committed to one watering place, all the others seem a bit undesirable, not to say sinister? Such is human nature. Even while I express my best wishes I cannot but believe that you would be happier where we are. But I have pledged my word to the management not to divulge the secret of our resort, for it is only tiny and if I should weakly yield and whisper its location in your ear you must promise to guard the secret as you would the latest find in tailors.

We all of us have some special luxury from which we can hardly bear to be separated for the holidays. Mine is a reading lamp. Reading in bed is to me what yachting trips are to some, chocolate creams to others, mint-juleps to still more, or movies to a real cinema fan. Give me the latest novel to read in bed and I can forget that the baby appears to be coming down with measles, that John doesn't like my expensive new hat, that the cook has asked for an assistant and that I lost heavily at mah-jongg. Consequently, when I realized that I had a reading lamp, placed exactly at the proper angle, I felt sure that the summer was going to be a success.

Sine Qua Nons.

Thank heaven, the golf links are fairly satisfactory to John. Of course there could be improvements, but I hardly think that we shall have their short-comings dinned into our ears three times a day the way we did last year. The links can make or mar a holiday, can't they? There is plenty of tennis to play, too, and the other boarders are not all stars or dubs, I'm relieved to say.

I asked Junior what he liked best about the summer, and he promptly plumped for ice-cream. Positively that child is a regular American in his avidity for frozen goodies, and the nursery seems to thrive on them. Yes, my dear, foreign ice, and plenty of it for the long colds. After this you'll not be surprised to hear that we have electricity, and a reasonable supply of fans. John gave me an extra one, small size, for my very own, and I attribute my improved disposition to the fact that I can almost always be comfortably cool.

The Social Round

There is a dance every Saturday night and somehow or other there seem to be enough men to go round. Honest. To them that have shall be given, specially in the matter of masculines, for you know how it is—the fewer men there are at a resort, the harder it is to get those few out.

Mosquitoes? Yes, a-plenty. This is not heaven, I'm describing, just an ordinary house; but thank goodness, it's screened. O, I've given it away at last. We have found the ideal summer resort in our own home in Shanghai.

Contentedly yours,

Nan.

DRESSES THAT DANCE

Points of Importance for Evening Gowns

By Elizabeth Pepys.

"I fear nothing I can face" one handsome woman used to say, with well merited assurance. Most of us would do well to make sure that what people say behind our backs must be flattering, and this is never truer than in the case of dance frocks. It is the back view which is visible in the dance and the critical sitters-out will pass judgment almost entirely upon the rear of a gown.

Wisdom's part, therefore, is to introduce some sort of floating movement, and the gowns of the moment are particularly adapted to soften the contours of figures which the dance often reveals unflatteringly. A train from the shoulder, a floating scarf, a sleeve that swirls out with the suggestion of the old "angel-wing" all give that swinging, buoyant effect which adds so much to grace of movement.

Another device which adds to the airy lightness of the artistic evening gown is the uneven hem. Panels, draperies, trains and irregular transparencies of chiffon make for the unexpected, which always pleases the eye. The decolletage is ordinarily lower in back than in front and the only restriction seems to be that it should be cut high enough to give your partner some place to put his hand.

Shaded chiffon is used in a number of the summer dance frocks, and a Paquin model with circular panels, so many that the skirt seems hardly more than a collection of strips is especially delightful. Another inspiration is many-layered white tulle over flesh coloured satin, trimmed with fan-like handkerchief movements flying out softly from shoulder and waist, with a narrow suggestion of a girdle from which dangles a spray of long stemmed roses. Layer over layer of black chiffon, strikingly beaded in white, with long shoulder wings is another happy thought. The main thing to remember is to avoid any suggestion of tightness or strain. The fulness in the skirts is cleverly concealed, although it sometimes overflows into flounces and flares.

BULLFINCHES

Bullfinches have caps like sloes;
Bullfinches have vests like poppies;
You may see them, best of shows,
Haunting in our coppice.

Bullfinches have hoods of grey,
Belts of white to please you, flipping
Silver through the darkest day,
Up then down a-dipping.

Bullfinches make little tunes.
Soft and gay and unassuming,
All on April afternoons
Of the blackthorn blooming.

Bullfinches of blackthorn's snow,
Berried bough or summer coppice,
You may see them row on row
Where the fancier's shop is—

See the vests of poppy brave
Beat on wire in wooden inches.
Isn't he the hateful knave
Who would sell bullfinches?

—"Punch."

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Due Shanghai:—

Per T.K.K. Shinyo Maru....Aug. 23
Per P. & O. S. Kaisar-I-Hind „ 23
Per O. S. K. S. Arizona Maru „ 25
Per R.D.S. Pres. Monroe .... „ 26
Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln .. „ 26

OUTWARD

For Marseilles, London, etc.—

Per B.F.S. Troilus .....Aug. 26
Per M.M.S. A. le Rideau .... „ 28
Per R.D.S. Pres. Monroe .... „ 28
Per P. & O. S. Sardinia .... „ 31

For Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe:—

Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru....Aug. 25
Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson .... „ 29
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia .... „ 30
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Grant ..Sept. 3
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru.... „ 3
Per N.Y.K.S. Yokohama Maru „ 4
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru .. „ 7
Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln .... „ 13

For Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Hongkong:—

Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru..Aug. 24
Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln .... „ 26
Per R.D.S. Pres. Monroe .... „ 28

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Hsinchi, August 16. From Foochow. Messrs. E. Longdon, A. Roseman.

Per str. Kiangan, August 16. From River Ports. Mr. E. L. Grey, Dr. J. E. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey.

Per str. Tatung, August 16. From River Ports. Miss Graham, Miss Hughes, Mr. H. C. Wessils.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 16. From Ningpo. Mr. R. Buch, Mr. E. M. Deucher, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moule.

Per str. Suiwo, August 16. From River Ports. Mrs. Sobbudueff, Mrs. Ciely and two children, Mrs. F. C. Jordan, Mrs. N. A. Gowen, Mr. P. Millard.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 17. From Ningpo. Mr. Ruskins.

Per str. Ngankin, August 17. From River Ports. Mr. W. S. Cruickshank, Mrs. Summers and children.

Per str. Shuntien, August 17. From Tientsin. Mrs. and Miss Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Hodge. **From Chefoo.** Misses I. and N. Livin, Mr. Lack, Mr. B. H. Broonhall, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Master Averel, Master Warren. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. MacIntosh. Mr. and Mrs. Stratchard. Mr. V. H. Bourne, Mrs. Mancell-Smith, Mr. Standing, Mr. Rodgerson, Mr. C. Claments.

Per str. Loongwo, August 17. From River Ports. Mr. Wallace, Mr. V. L. Ostram, Mr. Berrens, Mr. E. T. Nash, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Sullivan, Miss Aquino, Miss Mesny.

Per A.O.L.S. President Grant, August 17. From Seattle and Japan. Mr. W. W. Bartlett, Mr. J. Bobbitt, Mrs. H. Bucknell, Master H. Bucknell, Mr. T. Chaloub, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Crews, Mr. S. F. de Neuman, Mrs. E. Dannenberg, Miss R. Danner, Mr. W. H. Faulkner, Mr. A. R. Franklin, Mr. W. F. Hedrick, Mr. J. O. W. Gravelly, Jr., Mr. E. P. Jones, Mrs. J. S. Love, Miss M. Morrisson, Father D. Nugent, Mr. E. Pomeroy, Mr. F. Rhea, Mr. R. C. Short, Mr. F. Soter, Miss M. B. Stout, Mrs. H. Schragieck, Mr. F. J. Tavares, Mr. E. F. Townsend, Dr. P. Wakefield and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia, August 17. From Hongkong. Mr. O. H. Blackburn, Mr. A. D. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. S. Collect, Mr. S. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Ellert, Mr. Jupp, Mr. V. Meyer, Mr. J. D. Murch, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Manning, Miss B. Manning, Mrs. F. R. Montrose, Mr. C. S. Paget, Master T. L. Paget, Mr. L. T. Parkhurst, Mr. C. H. L. Shank, Miss F. Wells, Miss L. Wells, Miss L. Young, Mr. W. D. Buie, Lt. and Mrs. F. D. Lyneh, Mr. A. Huranoff, Mr. D. Lubenzoff, Mr. A. Palos, Mr. M. Prokoffi, Miss A. Lyen, Miss E. Lyen, Mr. P. Rupin, Mr. V. Riabaff, Mr. A. Streluikoff, Miss L. Tekochick, Miss E. S. Wooley.

Per str. Woosung, August 18. From River Ports. Mr. Turpy, Mr. H. J. Moysey, Mr. W. W. Hattow.

Per str. Kiangyu, August 19. From River Ports. Mrs. E. Petroff. Mr. Tilly.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 19. From Ningpo. Mr. S. Alberto, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Pou, Miss Groves, Mr. A. Managin.

Per R.V.F.S. Hsin Pingan, August 19. From Vladivostok. Mrs. M. K. Krafchenko and son, Mr. H. S. Krafchenko, Mrs. Donskaia and four children, Mrs. E. Semenova, Mr. N. Juk, Mr. S. Alimamedov, Mrs. P. Alimamedova, Mrs. Alimamedova and three children, Mrs. E. I. Ivanova, Mrs. D. I. Toknikova, Mrs. E. M. Ivanova.

Per str. Hsinming, August 20. From Tientsin. Brothers Jules and Julius.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, August 20. From Ningpo. Mr. H. B. Duff.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 20. From Ningpo. Mr. R. West, Mr. Gordon.

Per str. Kutwo, August 20. From River Ports. Mr. H. G. Denham, Rev. E. Bengoa, Mr. and Mrs. Beytash, Mrs. Chippins, Mr. Y. J. Shah.

Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat, August 20. From Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. Charbonnel, Miss D. O. Clark, Mr. Mazeau, Mr. and Mrs. Robin, Mr. and Mrs. Taulier, Mr. de Becker, Mr. Vialy, Mrs. Bourdin, Mr. de Vaudiere, Mr. Raufast, Mr. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Gouerec, Mr. Bonniveau. **From Port Said.** Mr. Bazil Ledentzoff. **From Colombo.** Miss I. Hodsen. **From Saigon.** Mrs. Herve, Mrs. Catheline. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. Sigault, Mr. Sigault, Mr. L. W. Strawn, Mrs. A. A. Lukhmanoff, Mr. H. Guttenes, Misses M., H. and M. Barrados.

Per R.V.F.S. Dekabrist, August 20. From Vladivostok. Mr. L. M. Shanghabaglian, Mrs. Shanghabaglian and four children, Mr. V. A. Dgarbachian, Mrs. E. F. Chernova, Mrs. M. F. Chernova, Mrs. Zaharenko and three children, Mr. M. M. Shanbaglian, Mrs. A. B. Borovkova, Mrs. H. E. Danchena, Mrs. H. F. Danchena and child, Mr. S. Shehaeli, Mr. A. N. Hikolaev, Mr. G. E. Livov, Mr. G. G. Mariev, Mrs. Marieva and two children, Mr. C. Schernih, Mrs. L. I. Koval and child, Mr. A. M. Berger, Mr. K. Hadleii, Mr. M. Kalnin, Mr. I. Petrovskii, Mr. N. B. Ogolina, Mr. A. I. Ogolin, Mrs. N. M. Rudakova, Mrs. E. C. Kositsina, Mrs. M. G. Koshoeleva, Mrs. T. Nepomniaschaia and child, Mrs. M. G. Kosheleva and child, Mrs. S. I. Ivanova, Mrs. B. Ivanov, Mrs. K. Uhlina, Mrs. E. K. Feldger and child, Mr. A. M. Feldger, Mr. N. A. Lumhanoff, Mrs. Meller and two children, Mr. I. P. Meller, Mr. O. Shomodi, Mr. E. A. Dragoh, Mrs. Meder and child, Mrs. A. V. Makurina, Mrs. Vysotskaia and child, Mrs. Skobeleva and two children, Mrs. M. Ezilevskaia, Mrs. N. Vorg.

Per str. Sunning, August 21. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. W. A. Scott.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 21. From Ningpo. Dr. and Mrs. Joholtuerk.

Per str. Kanchow August 21. From Tsingtao. Mrs. K. Lianoff, Miss Lianoff, Master Lianoff, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. C. E. Sherwin, Mr. A. Y. Campbell, Mr. A. G. Y. McKerrow.

Per str. Luenho, August 21. From River Ports. Three French Naval Ratings, Mr. L. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lessner, Mr. Maori, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. E. Ushoevsky, Miss Davis.

Per A.O.L.S. President Jefferson, August 21. From Hongkong and Manila. Mr. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellikpf, Mr. D. M. Castro, Mr. N. Concoff, Mrs. C. Egner, Mr. L. Everett, Mrs. A. Fortuunatora, Mr. G. E. Haskins, Mr. E. C. Holbrook, Mr. O. J. Jew, Mr. W. D. Kadrie, Mrs. A. M. Rosenstock, Miss D. Rosenstock, Miss J. Rutherford, Miss K. Smythe, Mr. J. A. Thompson, Mr. J. Wall, Col. and Mrs. E. Wolfe, Mr. P. A. Wood.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Whangpu. August 16.—For River Ports.—Captain Ferguson.

Per str. Newchwang, August 16.—For Newchwang.—Mr. Quixley.

Per str. Sinkiang. August 17.—For Amoy.—Mr. C. Martens.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pedersen and child.

Per str. Kanchow, August 17.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Thorley, Mr. J. H. Teesdale, Mr. R. D. Sutherland, Mr. Lang, Mr. E. J. Dowley, Mr. Caldwell.

Per str. Fengtien, August 17.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. Rayden, Mr. H. E. Harris, Mr. E. J. Case, Mr. H. E. Muriel, Mr. A. H. Mallett, Miss Wheldon, Miss Turnbull.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. J. H. Ford, Com. and Mrs. F. J. Fletcher, Mr. A. W. Kelly.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. S. C. Gilbert, Mr. L. Straetman, Mr. W. J. Mercer.

Per P.M.S. President Taft, August 17.—For San Francisco.—Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Mrs. G. A. Rothenberger and daughter, Miss H. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Howland and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Peabody, Mrs. V. Vizenzinovich and daughter, Miss L. D. Gardner, Miss J. Purdy, Mr. G. M. Fuqua, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Inman.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia. August 17.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mrs. B. Agassiz, Mr. M. M. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burkill, Mr. A. W. Beaven, Mrs. Colin L. Campbell, Mr. Colin, Campbell, Jr., Miss M. Campbell, Mr. C. H. A. Cantopher, Mrs. S. S. Durfee, Miss Durfee, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Day, Mr. W. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. French, Mr. C. W. Harvey. Miss R. Judah, Mr. A. Laidrich, Mr. J. Y. Lee, Mr. R. A. Maconoghy, Mr. M. J. McMahon, Mr. M. Mendelson, Mr. E. W. Proctor, Mr. T. A. Randell, Mr. C. G. Reim, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scheibli, Miss E. Scheibli, Miss M. Scheibli, Miss H. Scheibli, Mrs. B.-A. Somekh, Master G. Somekh, Master A. Somekh, Miss A. Stevens, Mr. I. V. Scott, Mrs. L. Thurston, Mr. R. A. Whitamore, Mrs. B. M. Walker, Miss R. Downs, Mr. W. D. Kiang, Mrs. E. Lenzinger-Sauer, Dr. F. Lenzinger, Mr. and Mrs. E. Luder and child, Dr. Lysset, Mr. G. McGuiness, Mr. M. Maher, Mr. H. Madill, Mr. I. Robertson, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. C. M. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. D. B. VanDyck and two children, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Zahar and child, Master J. Zahar.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 18.—For Ningpo.—Mr. West, Mr. Gordon.

Per str. Tatung, August 18.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Misses Saunders, Mr. J. C. Bollard.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, August 18.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Y. E. Summers, Mrs. R. Grodskaia, Mrs. Tibesare.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. F. J. Blyth, Mr. J. W. Windsor, Mr. W. Buckler.

Per A.O.L.S. President Grant, August 19.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. C. R. Young, Mr. A. Zimmern, Mr. N. Zimmern, Mrs. H. Hall, Mr. A. Strock, Mr. G. K. H. Brutton, Mr. L. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Peterson, Master H. Peterson, Rev. R. A. Lane, Rev. M. Peirrefeu, Miss E. Bessy, Brigadier-General Campbell King, Master King, Mrs. C. King, Miss B. King, Mr. R. Stayshal, Mr. Peterson, Mr. G. Hess, Mr. G. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lants, Mr. E. Zimbalist, Mr. M. Bay, Dr. O. A. Reinhard. Mr. E. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Master Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Levy, Miss F. Sweeney. Miss C. M. Sweeney.

Per P. and O. S. Mantua, August 19.—For London.—Comdr. P. H. Ridler, Lt.-Comdr. R. W. Lawrence, Lieut. J. S. Bethel, Engr. Lt. J. B. Duncan, Mrs. G. Greenwood and child, Rev. and Mrs. H. F. Bailey, Mr. C. W. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bottel and child, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Peill and four children, Mrs. Daglish and two children, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. A. Porter, Mr. C. M. Cater, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. B. Anderton, Mrs. H. Gordon-Wright and two children, Mr. J. H. Monk, Mr. C. E. P. Sutcliffe, Miss A. P. de Chant, Mr. E. B. Yost, Miss M. C. Reed.—**For Marseilles.**—Miss A. D. Wolf, Miss D. Bamfield.—**For Penang.**—Mr. L. Zecha.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Zecha, Miss H. Zecha, Mr. A. C. Hall.—**For Hongkong.**—Captain R. C. Thompson, Mr. W. D. Jupp, Mr. H. A. Thompson, Mr. E. Ragliano, Mr. J. E. Warner.

Per str. Shuntien, August 19.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. E. Tollefsen, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. H. Costerus and child, Mr. E. E. Clark.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Miss Levens.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 20.—For Ningpo.—Mr. A. H. George, Mr. J. C. Dowding.

Per str. Woosung, August 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. Zindel, Mrs. Stanley, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Picca, Mrs. I. B. Miller, Mr. L. Junginger.

Per str. Suiyang, August 21.—For Amoy.—Miss N. C. Morrison.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. R. M. Ross, Master R. D. Ross.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 22.—For Ningpo.—Mr. A. H. Hopkyn Rees, Mr. E. C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. I. Delburg.

Per str. Kanchow, August 23.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. F. M. Dillon, Mr. J. P. Mudes.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, August 23.—For Nagasagi.—Mr. A. Herzberg, Mr. N. Penkinsky, Mr. and Mrs. Strom. —**For Kobe.**—Mr. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Willis.

Per str. Tungchow, August 21.—For Weihaiwei.—Sir Edward Pearce, Miss Turner, Dr. J. E. Murray, Mr. D. T. Keogh, Mr. E. F. Goodale, Mr. P. C. Inglis, Sir Skinner and Lady Turner.—**For Chefoo.**—Miss K. Hockman, Miss J. Sinton, Master D. Thompson, Mr. H. E. V. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. W. H. Hockman, Miss D. Hockman, Miss M. Oldfield, Miss E. Oldfield, Mrs. K. T. Sandgreen, Mrs. Evens, Mr. G. L. Rowe, Mr. J. A. T. Thomas.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weight, Mr. T. M. Rudall.

BIRTHS

BENNETT.—On August 19, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mrs. and Mr. P. W. Bennett, a daughter.

EZEKIEL.—On August 22, 1924, at the Maternity Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Ezekiel, a daughter.

WATSON.—On August 16, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Watson, a son.

MARRIAGES

BLANFORD — NATHAN. — The marriage took place on August 16, 1924, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Tientsin, of John Stephen Blandford, D.F.C., (The Buffs—General Reserve of Officers), of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blanford, of Watford, Hertfordshire, England, and Maude d'Avigdor, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Nathan, of Tientsin and London, England.

BUELL—COCHRAN.—On August 12, 1924, at the Church of the Ascension, Kuling, Lois Bigelow, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Cochran, of Tsinan, to Mr. William Ackerman Buell, of Princeton, N.J., son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Buell, deceased, of Rochester, N.Y.

DEATHS

DAVIS.—On August 22, 1924, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, George John Davis, aged 41 years. Hongkong and Hankow papers please copy.

HUEBBE.—On August 18, 1924, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, Hermann Huebbe, aged 54 years. Deeply regretted by his wife and children.

LEAMAN.—On August 15, 1924, at the Hospital, Kiukiang, Harry Leaman, Second Engineer, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Hsinfung, aged 69 years. Hull, Yorkshire, papers please copy.

MARKHAM.—On August 18, 1924, at Woosung, Captain Harry Markham, Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association, Ld. (Sydney and Queensland papers please copy).

McBAIN.—On August 16, 1924, at Weihaiwei, Cecile Marie McBain, beloved wife of R. S. F. McBain, in her 55th year.

McMULLAN.—On August 16, 1924, at Chefoo, North China, after a long illness, Eliza McMullan, widow of the late James McMullan.

OZORIO.—On August 21, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Leo E. Ozorio ("Baby") beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Ozio, in his 21st year. Hongkong papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM

In affectionate remembrance of Kenneth W. Cargill, who died on August 19, 1910.

BOWERN.—In memory of my father, Thomas Bowern, aged 78 years, late H.M.R.N. and Chief Officer H.M. Coast Guard Service of Sunderland and Boston, who passed away at his residence, 59 Queen's Street, Boston, on August 23, 1916. Deeply regretted by his son, Thomas William Bowern, of Shanghai.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Attchd Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug. 15	29.83	83.3	N E	2	82.8	77.2	91.4	77.0	C.
„ 16	29.85	82.4	N E	2	83.3	75.4	90.5	73.6	C.
„ 17	29.86	81.2	N N E	1	80.1	73.6	89.6	71.3	B. C.
„ 18	29.82	81.4	N N E	2	80.2	75.0	88.2	74.7	C.
„ 19	29.75	82.2	N N W	2	84.4	77.9	93.6	73.2	B. C.
„ 20	29.82	82.4	W N W	1	85.5	78.6	96.4	74.3	B
„ 21	29.91	84.2	E S E	1	89.1	81.5	98.2	76.8	B C

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Aug. 15	79.8	77.0	92.6	91.3	Nil.	Nil.
„ 16	77.6	77.8	88.2	90.5	Nil.	Nil.
„ 17	77.2	86.0	91.4	90.2	Nil.	Nil.
„ 18	78.8	77.0	87.6	90.8	Nil.	Nil.
„ 19	76.8	77.2	92.4	91.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 20	78.8	77.8	95.0	90.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 21	80.4	77.2	94.3	91.0	Nil.	Nil.

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IMMINENT PROSPECT OF WAR BETWEEN KIANGSU AND CHEKIANG

CHI HSIEH-YUAN OF NANKING MOVING LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS BY RAIL AND WATER TO SOOCHOW AND QUINSAN

POSSESSION OF KIANGNAN ARSENAL AND SHANHAI DISTRICT THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE

Wu Pei-fu's Plan to Unify China

Peace Conference Do Nothing: Unification Only to be Achieved by Force According to Nanking Tuchun

LU YUNG-HSIANG OF HANGCHOW SAID TO BE WELL PREPARED WITH MONEY AND MAN

The prospects of warfare between Chêkiang and Kiangsu appear very grave, indeed one may feel that fighting is inevitable.

Chêkiang, governed by Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, is the last Anfu-stronghold in Central and North-China.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu controls all other provinces north of the Two Kuangs and Yunnan. Control of Chêkiang would complete his dominion and enable him to make a grand onslaught on Dr. Sun.

An important item in the struggle is the posession of Shanghai District and the arsenal geographically in Kiangsu actually controlled by Chêkiang. According to Marshal Chi, in an interview given to our special correspondent, Shanghai is a perpetual cause of friction and disruption in China.

Large bodies of troops have been moved from Nanking by rail and river to Soochow and Quinsan. The objective appears to be Shanghai.

Marshal Lu of Chêkiang is said to be well prepared with plenty of men and money.

To show the development of events we have preserved the order day by day.

MONDAY.

NANKING TUCHUN ON WAR SCARE

Marshal Chi Clears the Air

Following Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's explanation as to the presence of the defeated Fukien troops in his province and his reaffirmation of peaceful intentions, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan now comes forward with two telegraphic statements (published in the Chinese press) in which he assures the Kiangsu gentry of his desire to avoid hostilities. In the course of his second telegram the Nanking Tuchun significantly states that "any untoward incident (in view of the proximity of Kiangsu and Chêkiang) would make it impossible to secure my territory and safeguard my people. Therefore, if I have taken precautionary measures, I can show good reasons."

The text of the two telegrams, which were in reply to a communication from members of the Kiangsu gentry, is as follows:—

"Your telegram of the 19th respectfully noted. Your concern in the political situation and your solicitude for the welfare of your native province arouse my utmost admiration. The troops under my control all remain at their original stations, and there has been no military movement here at all. During this time of unrest, many unfounded rumours are current, but none should be given credence. Chi Hsieh-yuan as a governor of a province regards it as his primary duty to preserve peace, and he has not changed his mind from first to last. Regarding the other points you have touched, it is for such a blunt man as Chi Hsieh-yuan to dare to discuss and express an opinion.

Sgd. CHI HSIEH-YUAN,
August 20.

Chekiang's Breach of Faith.

"Referring to your telegram of the 19th, the Peace Pact between Kiangsu and Chêkiang has been and is being observed by this province. Since the entry of Tsang and Yang into Chêkiang, rumours from all quarters have been rampant. I find that Article 3 of the Peace Pact stipulates that in the event of any outside troops invading any of the two provinces or passing through any of them, the authorities of the province concerned shall deem it their duty to prevent or stop them from doing so. Now, Chêkiang has not only failed to prevent or stop them, but has even admitted them. Whether Chêkiang has observed or disregarded the Peace Pact, public opinion will be our arbiter. The reason why I have remained silent is because any interpellation from me might cause alarm to the people. As I have repeatedly declared before, my object shall always be to give my territory security and the people peace. In view of the proximity of Kiangsu and Chêkiang to each other, any untoward incident would make it impossible for me to secure my territory and safeguard my people. Therefore, if I have taken precautionary measures, I can show good reasons. In short, if Chêkiang does not attack Kiangsu, Kiangsu will not attack Chêkiang. This is my sentiment which will never be changed. Your appeal for peace on behalf of the public is a noble act that should rouse the gratitude of all. Kindly convey my reply to the public so that people may feel reassured.

Sgd. CHI HSIEH-YUAN,
August 21.

TUESDAY.

RUMOURS SHIPS COMING TO WOOSUNG

Foochow, Aug. 23.

The rumour of the departure of the gunboats for Shanghai is without foundation.

There is a crisis between the former Tuli, General Sun Chuan-fang, and the present Tuchun, General Chou Yin-jen. There have been great movements of troops on both sides, but there is no indication of their leaving for other frontiers. A local conflict is expected at any moment.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SUN PAO-CHI COMING AS PEACEMAKER

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 25.

Mr. Sun Pao-chi left Peking today for Shanghai.

The former Premier, who is a native of Chêkiang, will try to smooth over the present difficulties between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. With this object in view, he may call at Nanking.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM NANKING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Aug. 25.

There has been a steady movement of troops out of the city for the past 24 hours. This morning at least 4,000 soldiers, with baggage, provisions and guns, started for Soochow, travelling in large boats pulled by launches. Other soldiers are moving towards the Anhui border. There is no movement of troops so far by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The people are nervous and apprehensive, but business is going on as usual. The Government schools are still planning to open on time.

VIEWS OF ANFU PARTY

The supporters of General Lu Yung-hsiang in Shanghai admit that if Wu Pei-fu supports Chi Hsieh-yuan whole-heartedly the latter might win the local war but would be in danger of becoming subservient to Wu Pei-fu in Chihli Party councils. If Chi undertakes to fight Lu Yung-hsiang without Wu Pei-fu's support, they insist that Lu will have a victory. They claim for Lu 40,000 troops and sufficient funds to carry on the war. They admit that Chi Hsieh-yuen has the advantage of not being required to move out of his own province to battle, but they assert that not all of Chi's generals are loyal to him. Stories of treachery, however, are reported from both camps.

Chang Tso-lin's Interest

Perhaps a more serious phase of the situation arises from the activity locally of the old Anfu Party. This party is now supporting Lu Yung-hsiang as the last of the Anfu tuchuns. They argue that the time is now ripe for the final battle between Mukden and Loyang. If Chi Hsieh-yuan should win a victory over Chêkiang, it would mean that Chang Tso-lin would step into the arena in opposition to the mastery of the whole of China by the Chihli Party under the leadership of Wu Pei-fu. Chang Tso-lin is plentifully supplied with funds, large sums of which are said to be on deposit in Shanghai to be used as may be necessary in this war.

WEDNESDAY.

With no desire to cause unnecessary anxiety, with particular remembrance of the many occasions on which war has appeared inevitable, only to fizzle out at the last moment, it cannot be denied that the situation as between Kiangsu and Chêkiang is grave.

As already stated in these columns, the escape of the two Fukienese generals, Tsang and Yang, into Chêkiang is a mere pretext. The real issue is whether Marshal Wu Pei-fu decides that the time has come to attempt to drive out Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang, the last big Anfu chieftain in Central and North China. If Marshal Wu Pei-fu could do this, he would control all West, Central and North China and would be favourably placed for a grand attack on Dr. Sun Yat-sen, believed to be a long-cherished design of his.

It this plan is put into execution with success, it must, to all appearance, bring in Marshal Chang Tso-lin to attack Wu Pei-fu, his great enemy.

An important but subordinate part of the issue is the possession of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai district and Woosung, geographically Kiangsu's, actually controlled by Chêkiang, and obviously a most valuable prize.

PRES. TSAO FOR PEACE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 25.

President Tsao Kun is working energetically to prevent war between Chêkiang and Kiangsu, but it is said that his emissary at Loyang has been given the cold shoulder.

Peking, Aug. 26.

Censorship has been instituted. It is feared that war very probably will break out between the Chihli Party and Chêkiang shortly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WUSIH AND SOOCHOW MUCH DISTURBED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wusih, Aug. 26.

The city is much upset by the rumours of war and many wealthy families are removing to Shanghai.

No fighting is expected nearer than Nyishing, but the people fear that, in the event of fighting there, should Chêkiang prove victorious, the troops will come on to Wusih to loot. All steam launches and small boats are being pressed into service for transporting troops.

It is expected that fighting at Nyishing will begin this week.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, Aug. 25.

Soochow is full of the wildest rumours. But as usual these rumours must be taken with even more than a grain of salt. It seems a fact that quite a number of wealthy people are leaving town to-day—perhaps for Shanghai. There is an unusual stir in the two large camps. Some soldiers yesterday told me that they expected to all be ordered out within three days. But where, they did not know. All of the launch lines fear that the launches are to be commandeered for troop transportation. All the pawnshops in town closed their doors this morning. It is pitiful to see a whole city living in such a state of nervousness, fearing even their own shadow.

A SERIOUS SITUATION AT NANKING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Aug. 26
(11.50 p.m.)

A heavy exodus of troops and supplies continues, but the streets otherwise are deserted. Only a very small business is being done on account of the merciless conscription of labourers by the military commanders. Leading officials to-day regard the position as being very serious.

BRITISH AND OTHER LAUNCHES SEIZED

News received from Soochow on Tuesday states that one of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s launches flying the British flag has been commandeered by the troops.

Mr. L. F. Jovino, general manager in Shanghai of the Yangtsze Inland Steam Navigation Co., informs us that he received news on Tuesday, by letter from Chinkiang, that 13 of the Company's passenger launches and boats had been commandeered by Generals Ma, Huang and Yang for the transportation of Chinese troops, and that coal had been commandeered from the Company's depots. The Yangtsze Inland Navigation Co. is registered at the Italian Consulate-General here and its vessels fly the Italian flag. The Company has been in existence for 10 years and is engaged in the business of carrying passengers by steam launches and towboats from

treaty ports to inland towns on river tributaries.

Later information received by Mr. Jovino is to the effect that the steam-launches Heng-lung, Hung-chi, Hung-li and Chiang-li were commandeered by Gen. Ma at Tsing-kiangpu. The Kiang-li was to have left Tsingkiangpu on Monday and tickets had already been sold, but the passengers could not remain on board the vessel owing to the threatening attitude of the soldiers. The local agents were powerless to interfere. The launches Heng-te and Heng-an were commandeered by Gen. Huang at Yangchow, the Heng-yue and Chunan by the ship-ping Bureau at Nanking, the Heng-foo by Gen. Ma at Wuhu, and the Heng-yue, Zung-lee, Keng-kwan and Heng-ching by Gen. Yang at Chinkiang.

It is said that all of these boats are being used to carry soldiers to Kiangyih, Nyishing, Liyang and Hsiaoho.

Launches belonging to other Companies received similar treatment, with the exception of those of the Tai Sung Chong Co., a Japanese firm.

Siccawei Observatory reports that it has received no telegrams from the Yangtze Valley since Monday.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS IN SHANGHAI

Business in Shanghai has in all, or most, departments been so dull for some time now that the "war rumours" cannot be described as having any great unsettling effect. The dollar exchange shows a steady rising tendency, and this should continue in view of the extra demand for the payment of troops. In ordinary times, these payments always have been precarious, but with serious work, or a pretence at it, in view, it is up to the rival commanders to see that the soldier is promptly paid, the dollar always having been an important element in Chinese warfare. Hence the heavier demand for dollars, and the rising rate.

As in general business, so on the Stock Exchange, the war scare has had little or no effect on an already moribund market. The misfortunes of the June settlement put a check on gambling and the market toned down very considerably. At the moment, the business doing is only on a small scale, and chiefly in debentures. But this slackness is not unusual at this holiday season and the uncertainties of the political situation are not entirely the cause of the lull in affairs.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

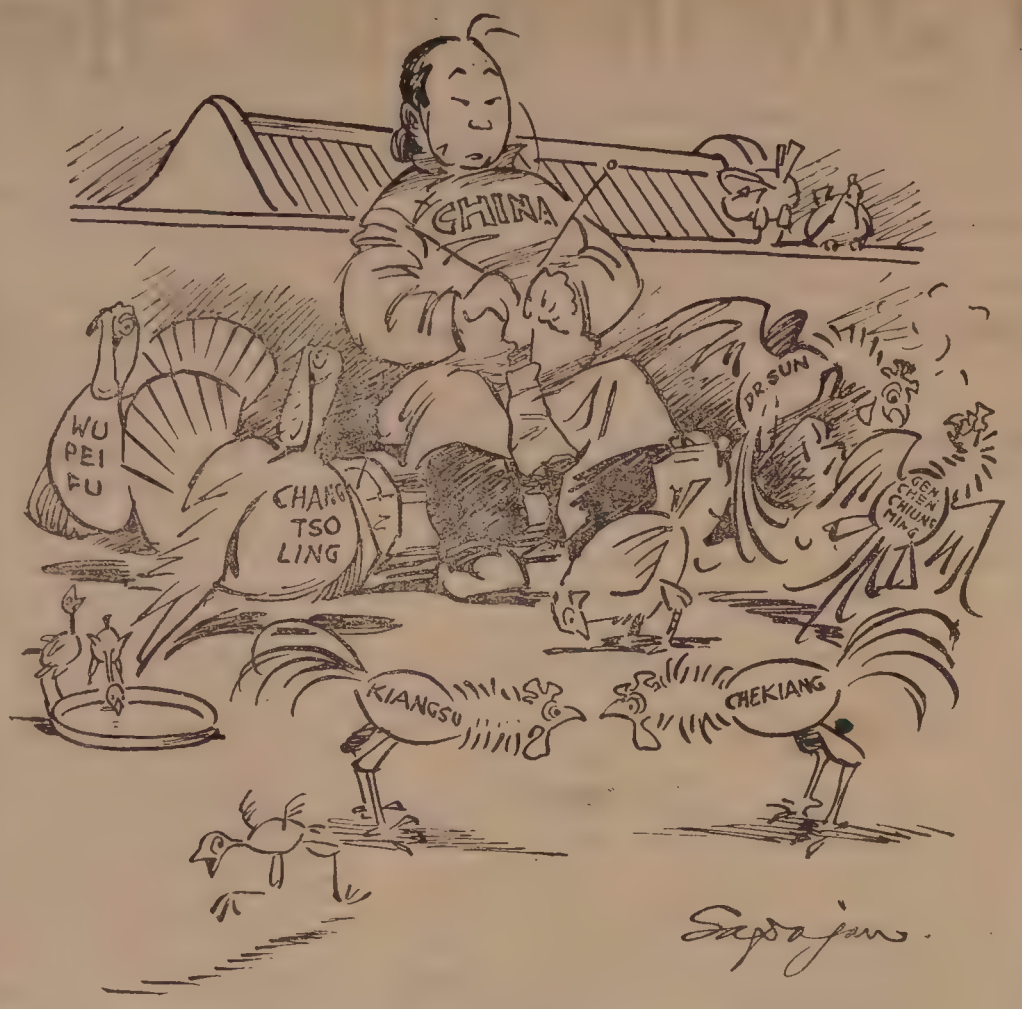
(No responsibility is taken for the accuracy of the following.)

The Arsenal is working overtime. On Monday 50,000 rounds of 7.9 quick-firing ammunition and 4,000 rounds of shrapnel were despatched to Kashing.

The Chinese newspapers daily publish several columns of telegraphic appeals for peace addressed to Nanking, Hangchow, and Lung-hua by various organizations, and the replies from Marshals Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang and General Ho Feng-lin. While both sides profess peaceful intentions, yet they do not deny that they are taking military measures as a precaution. Hence the continuation of the panicky feeling among the populace.

Both the men-of-war and the land forces stationed near the Arsenal have commenced to enforce martial law since Monday. Ships and boats are not allowed to pass near the men-of-war and, when challenged, must submit to an inspection by a naval officer. No person without a "pass" will be allowed to be in the streets at Nantao during late hours of the night.

Two censors have been appointed to the Chinese Telegraph Office and six censors to the Headquarters of the Chinese Post Office by General Ho Feng-lin to examine all telegrams and letters handled there.



China (solil.)—If it's not one of them, it's another. I really must think about making 'em behave a bit

THURSDAY.

Attempt to Close the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

Scarcely anything really definite with regard to the possible armed clash between Kiangsu and Chê-kiang developed yesterday, either one way or the other. A few local incidents occurred which it must be admitted were of a menacing order, but they did not have any specially alarming effect.

The most satisfactory report, which comes from a highly authoritative source, is that any actual outbreak of hostilities, even should it happen at all, is believed to be unlikely for another week or 10 days.

There was a measure of excitement at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station early yesterday morning. A force of Gen. Ho Feng-lin's troops marched up and it was explained that an order had been given to close the line in order to check the movement of troops. The gates were locked and a discussion followed with the railway authorities, as a consequence of which the commander of the troops refrained from an actual seizure of the station. A few soldiers were left on guard within the station premises, an officer with the nominal duties of military station master was installed and soldiers also were posted in the telegraph and other offices. As a consequence of all this two early morning trains had to be cancelled. Normal running was resumed later.

It was reported that trains were running regularly on outside sections of the line and that there had been no interference whatever during the past few days. Some alarm was caused by the circulation of the news of a breakdown at Kashing and of course it was surmised that the troops had torn up the line. So far as can be gathered, however, a goods train met with an accident and a waggon was derailed, but from what cause cannot be ascertained. A large number of Chinese, eager to travel despite the possible dangers, camped outside the station gates, patiently waiting for the resumption of traffic on the line, but there was a distinct lack of excitement or panic.

River Under Military Control.

For several days special precautions have been taken on the Huangpu, especially as regards vessels under way after dark, and yesterday Admiral H. K. Tu, Commander-in-chief, issued from Admiralty House, Nanking, a notice to the effect that, as it might be necessary at any moment to strengthen the defences between the Kiangyin Forts and Woosung, vessels were warned until further notice not to proceed up-river between sunset and sunrise and any passing through the section by day must fly their national colours. In the event of a vessel being sunk or damaged through disobeying this order, the Government and the Admiralty will disclaim all responsibility.

The piece-goods auctions in Shanghai have been suspended.

The telegraph wires are working normally.

THE TERROR OF NANKING

Troops All Along the Line

By Our Nanking Correspondent.

Wednesday, Evening.

The rolling stock of the Shanghai Nanking Railway has been commandeered by Marshal Chi. Six troop trains left Nanking on the night of August 25 and eight on the 26th. Passenger trains from Nanking yesterday were delayed several hours on this account.

Not since the two Revolutions has the city of Nanking been so panic-stricken. All coolies and ricsha men in sight and even ordinary pedestrians have been pressed into service by the soldiers, ricshas and carriages must hide to escape being commandeered, and last night troops began to break into homes to conscript men. The commanders are trying to bring their divisions up to full strength. The rougher soldiers are constantly using threats of conscription to extort money from citizens. As a result, needed labour is almost impossible to secure, and transportation is at a high price. Chi issued an order on Tuesday afternoon against illegal conscription but with little effect. The situation will no doubt be somewhat improved when most of Chi's troops have left the city.

Educational leaders met on Wednesday to discuss the possibility of opening the schools and are anxiously a waiting the turn of events. This group and many others are issuing pleas for peace, and are trying to influence public opinion against the war crime. The bitter resentment of the common people is adequate evidence that any fighting will be a war of only militarists and mercenaries.

There is a heavy run on the banks and many large stores are refusing bank notes.

Your correspondent came by railway to Shanghai this afternoon. The largest number of soldiers was seen at Quinsan. Passengers boarding at that station reported the town emptied of inhabitants, the troops quartered in homes, schools and public buildings, conscription of labour in force, and the talk of war on every side. The train was crowded with refugees. At every station were special railway guards.

EXODUS FROM SOOCHOW

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Aug. 26.

The city is even more nervous than yesterday, and even wilder rumours are afloat. Of course what the people fear is not so much fighting as looting. All the police are armed with rifles, both day and night, as has been the case during past revolutions. A stream of the wealthy people, with their valuables, still flows towards Shanghai, and from all the surrounding towns more people are coming into the city. Practically all the launch lines have stopped, and many of the launches have been commandeered for moving troops. It seems that many troops are on the move. Many are being sent northeast to Changshu (Zang Zoh). No one seems to know why they are being sent towards the river.

CHEKIANG CONFIDENT

Hangchow, Aug. 27.

According to one of the staff officers of General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Chêkiang troops are fully prepared to cope with the situation at any moment in case General Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops should open fire upon the Chêkiang troops. Fighting will be actually started, if it takes place at all, immediately after the arrival at Hangchow of the troops under the command of Tsang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao who are now staying in the district of Changshan, Chekiang, states the staff-officer. There are at present approximately 70,000 Chekiang troops, including 5,000 troops belonging to General Tsang Chi-ping, (these figures need to be taken with the greatest reserve: numbers are being habitually exaggerated—Ed.) and it is reported that the number of the Kiangsu troops is about the same as the Chekiang forces, as soldiers have of late been recruited by General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu in order to keep the balance of power between the two provinces.

General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang, who is considered as one of the wealthiest Tuchuns in this country, is to all appearance optimistic so far as his military funds are concerned.—Eastern News Agency.

RUN ON TIENTSIN BANK

Tientsin, Aug. 27.

There was an exceptional run on the Tientsin branch of the Industrial Development Bank of China to-day owing to the inability of the Nanking branch of the Bank to pay out. All the demands were met and it is estimated that $500,000 were paid out to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FRIDAY.

NANKING TROOPS ON THE MARCH

Thousands of Chihli Men Moving on Soochow and Quinsan

By Our Special Correspondent.

Nanking-Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Nanking is an armed camp. Soldiers are moving in from outlyng cities and are being sent to the front at Quinsan. The troops of General Chen T'iao-yuan, who is in charge of bandit suppression in Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung and Honan, arrived at Nanking to relieve the divisions which have been sent to the front. These troops are veterans of the guerilla warfare of northern Kiangsu. General Bei Bao-shan's troops are said to have been stationed at Hsuchowfu to relieve Chen T'iao-yuan's brigades.

Kiangsu military men claim that they have not used as much as one-third of the rolling stock of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. They are taking goods wagons as they come within their sphere of influence. These they use to send troops to Quinsan or along the line. These steel wagons are excellent for the purpose, being in effect armoured cars, considering the type of munitions used by both armies.

The Naval Force.

The Nanking fleet is on the move. Only three vessels are now stationed at Nanking, the remainder of the fleet being somewhere between that city and Shanghai. It is expected that the Foochow fleet will join Admiral Tu's ships in operations in the vicinity of Shanghai.

The conscription of coolies was rather unfortunate and proved a disturbing factor in the city. It was at first believed that these coolies were being taken into the army to be used to fill the ranks. Upon investigation, however, it proved that the coolies were being conscripted for transport purposes only and that some of them have already been returned from the front.

The explanation for a certain amount of panic in Nanking lies in the fact that it was believed that General Wu Pei-fu was sending troops to assist Marshal Chi. The residents of Nanking were fearful of new soldiers, unused to their ways and to conditions in the South. General Chi told your correspondent that there was no need for fears in Nanking from this or any other source. As a matter of fact, Nanking appeared to be the quietest city along the railway, except for the passing through the streets of brigade after brigade of soldiers.

Chihli Troops.

To a westerner, it is somewhat astonishing to see the Chinese troops marching into action. Only a few buglers precede the soldiers, who soon get out of step. Each man carries in addition to the usual implements of the soldier, a paper umbrella—probably made in Hangchow, together with extra straw sandals and other aids to comfort. During the war, the rations of the troops are increased, the Northern soldiers being provided with plenty of bread, biscuits and corned beef.

All the troops along the battle front are Chihli men except those at Soochow, many of whom are Hunanese, the remnants of an important revolutionary regiment. The Chihli troops are favourably impressed at this time with the green fields of southern Kiangsu, with the rich and prosperous country through which they are passing. It is more than likely that they will prefer to remain in Kiangsu rather than to be forced to return to the flooded areas between Tientsin and Paoting-fu. It is no secret in Nanking that this psychological factor is not altogether to be ignored in this war.

Shanghai and Shanghai alone is apparently the objective of the Nanking forces. There are to be no marauding parties travelling throughout the coast provinces for cities to conquer. If Marshal Chi succeeds in taking the Arsenal at Lunghua and the forts at Woosung, he will, according to the best information obtainable, be satisfied.

Where the Troops Are.

The concentration of troops is at present between Quinsan and Nanziang, Nanking holding the former place; Hangchow, the latter. The natural boundary between the two forces is the Soochow Creek and the Henli River. Should there be no

attack on the Nanking forces from across the Taihu Lake, the campaign will probably be limited to this theatre along the railway. There is, however, danger that the Chêkiang force may come across the Lake or by the many waterways leading from Kashing and Sungkiang. In that event, the Nanking forces will probably fight their way through to take up a position at Nyishing with a view to dominating the entire position. The present plan of the Nanking forces is to take the offensive with regard to Shanghai; to fight only defensively as regards every other position. An observer who passed through the military field yesterday suggested that the opposing forces were now little more than three miles apart. Nanking claims altogether to have 60,000 troops mobilized, 35,000 of whom are at the point either at Quinsan or along the railway. In addition to these forces, Marshal Chi counts on the combined Foochow and Nanking navies.

Chekiang Outposts at Nanziang.

An effort to reach Shanghai on the railroad proved most unsatisfactory, although the lights of the great city did finally appear in the distance after the Chêkiang outposts at Nanziang had been passed. No cars were available in Nanking for the regular service. Intending passengers were advised by the efficient staff who were handling the cars, military and irritated ticket-buyers at Nanking, to remain at the station until the cars arrived and to get into them as soon as possible, as they would be sent to Shanghai with the greatest speed and with the greatest uncertainty as to the exact time of departure and arrival. We waited three hours for the cars to arrive, left Nanking at 8 p.m. and arrived in Shanghai the next morning at 5 a.m. As this was the afternoon express, there was only a day coach with very little food and much less to drink.

CONSCRIPTION IN FORCE AT YANGCHOW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yangchow Ku., Aug. 25.

Conscription of the civilian population to join the local military forces and move to Quinsan, began in this city last evening and has continued throughout the day. The order was given to conscript 2,000 men. This work was begun by the solders, but as these were preparing for departure this afternoon, the local police were ordered to continue, each of the five branch police stations being called upon to bring its quota up to 400 men.

Seizure of pedestrians, mostly of the lower class, began last night. Early this morning a large number of farmers who had entered the city with their vegetables, were grabbed while on their way home. Small merchants and tradesmen were also taken. Groups of these drafted men were to be seen on the streets, several soldiers preceding and following them. Fear seized the public, many stores were closed and women alone deemed it safe to be seen on the streets. Men of the upper class remained close to their homes or places of employment as the report went round that those wearing long gowns were not exempted. Large numbers crossed the Grand Canal last night fleeing to places of safety in the country, and it is stated that one ferryman accustomed to earning a few hundred cash a day, had realized $20 at this time.

The auto company which operates between Yangchow and Chinkiang, after several employees had been conscripted, sought exemption for the rest, offering to make a car available for officers, with free transportation to Chinkiang.

Soldiers seized five tankers of oil belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company, as the junks were sailing down the Canal past the city. Negotiations were being entered into this evening for the recovery of the oil, worth thousands of dollars, and it was hoped these efforts would be successful, since the military forces had no use for the oil but wanted the junks for transportation purposes.

Aug. 26.

Conscription continues to-day. The auto and launch companies are not operating, the launches being used to transport soldiers and equipment. Very few junks are to be seen along the Canal. It is safe to say that no farmers will be entering the city with their products, and business in general will be at a low ebb until conscription ceases.

WHAT WILL CHANG TSO-LIN DO?

Prospects of Crossing Great Wall Despite Floods

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Pelking, Aug. 28.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's attitude is engaging the liveliest interest in the capital. The consensus of opinion is that he will not move until Marshal Wu Pei-fu moves. It is felt that the Lord of Mukden will allow Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to take care of himself if Marshal Chi is similarly allowed to fight his own battles.

Another view is that if Marshal Lu can put up a stern fight, as is the general opinion, then Marshal Chang will make a bid to retain the support of the Anfu party by crossing the Great Wall, disregarding the handicap of the floods which hamper the Fengtien movements.

THE PEACEFULNESS OF LUNGHUA

A Complete Absence of Warlike Preparations

It will have been noticed from reports in recent issues of local newspapers that there is a difference of opinion between the military chiefs of Kiangsu and Chêkiang and it is even believed that there is some possibility of armed conflict. The more enterprising correspondents have gone the length of measuring out from day to day the hourly decreasing distances between the potential combatants and speculating when they will be near enough

MARSHAL CHI HSIEH-YUAN OF KIANGSU.

to open fire. It should be emphasized, too, especially in view of General Chi's very emphatic statements which we publish to-day, that, so far as he is concerned, the principal bone of contention—indeed, about the only one he wishes to feel between his teeth—is the Shanghai district, the strategical points of which are Lunghua, Kiangnan Arsenal and Woosung. It was with this knowledge in his mind that a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Thursday went out to familiarize himself with the eventual battlefields and to note the preparations for defence and hand on the stirring story for the benefit of the general public. He found—nothing.

Of course, it was raining heavily at the time, and had been for an hour before, but that could not completely damp the warlike spirit and, in any case, surely if war is imminent something would have been done before, even if the troops did have to run for shelter from the rain. The investigator has unpleasant memories of 1913, both before, during, and after the fighting, and particularly remembers one very hot Sunday before the actual outbreak of hostilities when he walked for miles round the Arsenal and found trenches and earthworks everywhere, bristling with machine-guns and rifles, and even in places redoubts fitted with field-guns. Lunghua and the Arsenal area n Thursday were more peaceful than on a bright Sunday afternoon in the peach-blossom season and the few soldiers encountered were far more good-tempered than when badgered by sight-seers.

First a call was made at the railway station behind the Chinese City on the line from Hangchow. "Never-ending streams" of refugees have been fleeing from Hangchow and Soochow for the safety of Shanghai, and of course the station would be packed with thousands of desolate people and mountains of their household possessions. Soldiers would be harassing them, station officials would be tearing about in utter despair, the line would be blocked and there would be general commotion. Actually there was more order and quiet than at an English wayside station when the weekly paper with an account of the annual flower show and Oddfellows' supper arrives. Three or four railway guards and as many soldiers stood in a group on the front steps and three more lounged at the platform entrance. A long train packed with people—departing, not arriving—stood at the platform, and it did depart. The station was absolutely clear of refugees or their goods and chattels.

There was nothing to attract one at the station, so the car was headed for the more exciting area around the Arsenal, with scarcely a hope that one would be permitted anywhere near it. The chauffeur drove round the back and pulled up alongside the low mud wall flanking the troops' barracks. "Can go. You look see," said he, indicating the way in. The sentry-box, sideways on, appeared to be deserted and there was not a soldier in sight. Looking round the box, a soldier was discovered inside, sleeping peacefully. The whirr of the engine roused him, he put out his head, expectorated disdainfully when he found it was not an invading force that had arrived—and went off to sleep again even before the car re-started. The chauffeur then drove on to one of the principal gates and without hesitancy proceeded through it, the half-dozen soldiers on guard, only two of whom had rifles, drawing aside without saying a word and seemingly only concerned as to whether they would be splashed with mud from the wheels. Round and about the chauffeur drove inside the coveted area and never once was challenged, although some of the lines had the appearance of seldom, if ever, being traversed by motor cars.

After a while the car was stopped at the administration offices and the correspondent, not with a very clear idea as to whom he should ask for, but proposing to talk with anyone who would allow the privilege, tried to get inside. There the sentries did stop him and as in their ignorance they did not understand either English or what generally is believed to be good Chinese the point could not be debated. Another move was made to lines fronting towards the river and there again the sentries were not hospitable. Maybe the batteries are there, as no sign of them could be discovered elsewhere, and possibly they wished to preserve the great secret.

The tour was too tame, so the car was taken out of the Arsenal area and on to Lunghua, for surely there would be something doing there. Outside the Arsenal everything was as peaceful as within and so also all the way to Lunghua. There were soldiers about on the roads, but then there are at any time, and the only difference noticed was that about one in every six wore a double bandolier, and all had their rifles in linen cases, whereas in real peace times they keep them uncovered. The troops at Lunghua always choose to be very important and never fail to tread on the toes of anyone who steps back too far from the pagoda and comes anywhere near their barracks. So it was nothing unusual to find a rifle ported across one's chest, but even Private Hung who performed the evolution was quite cheery about it. The only bad-tempered person encountered at Lunghua—or, for the matter of that, on the whole of the trip—was Geraldine who sells the joss sticks and she was very annoyed when the only visitor on a rainy day would not part with a single bawbee.

That is all the excitement that can be found at present. A great deal may be happening, but there is no visible evidence of it and it is a fact that, so far as the defences of the Arsenal at the moment are concerned, half a company of men with a surprise rush could be over the wall and capture the place in 20 minutes.

The navy is somewhat of a mystery. At the moment there are six or seven vessels of variegated build, armament and age, of which the Haichi probably is the most powerful, frequently changing station between the Arsenal and Woosung. Their allegiance is said to have been given to Peking and at the moment they are controlled by an Admiral at Nanking, so one must form one's own conclusions as to which side they will support. It is interesting to note, however that it has been reported that the Admiral has requested Peking to pay the men in advance.

NANKING POLICY AND POSITION

Marshal Chi Says Talking Cannot Unify China: Only Strong Measures Can Avail: the Need of Settling the Issue Once for All

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

Nanking, Aug. 27.

"I am very glad that the 'North-China Daily News' wants my point of view," said Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan in an interview to-day.

"Although Shanghai is but a short distance from Nanking, the people of Shanghai seem not to have troubled to find out why I, who for many years have submitted to a very difficult situation for the sake of peace, now send my soldiers to protect the borders of Kiangsu Province."

Marshal Chi was in his yamên in full uniform, issuing orders for the transport of troops and ammunitions, receiving foreign consuls, and making preparations for his first war as Tuchun and his first military expedition since the days of Feng Kuo-chang, when, by forced marches, he brought the famous Sixth Division from Nanchang to Nanking and made Li Hsun Tuchun of Kiangsu.

Force Only Can Unify

"Everybody talks about the unification of China. Newspapers, societies, meetings, all discuss the unification of China. Some believe, as I have hitherto believed, that unification might be achieved by negotiation. But what are the facts? We have been negotiating for almost 10 years. We are still negotiating.

"No authority is recognized. So-called independent generals establish themselves in positions of autho-

MARSHAL LU YUNG-HSIANG OF CHEKIANG.

rity where they are able to keep the country from unification and to prolong internal and international difficulties which beset China. Although I am a military man, I am a man of peace. If we could unify China by peaceful methods, I should be in favour of it, above all else. But one grows despairing as the years pass, and as the state of the country grows worse.

"The time comes when there must be action. Kiangsu has always recognized itself as but a part of the Republic of China and loyal to it. General Lu considers Chêkiang independent of the Republic of China. The fact that the most important commercial city in China, Shanghai, is a buffer between Kiangsu and Chêkiang makes for danger to the whole country. Shanghai is historically, traditionally and geographically a city of Kiangsu. By a political accident, the control of Shanghai has become vested in the so-called independent officials of Chêkiang. This has led to grave political difficulties, as every Chinese and foreigner knows. Foreign business men and officials have come to me and have asked that law and treaties be enforced in Shanghai. Complaints have been made to me of opium and arms smuggling and other illegalities. With sorrow and shame I have been forced to admit that although Shanghai was the jewel among all the cities of Kiangsu, the officials of Kiangsu could not control it.

Shanghai Festering with Plots.

"Last summer the so-called independent general of Chêkiang and I signed an agreement to preserve the peace. I signed in all sincerity for I am a lover of peace. As much as I realized the injustice and iniquity of the situation, I signed that agreement so that the people of Kiangsu would not suffer the horrors and privations of war. The peace agreement was praised by many local people and by many foreigners, but it was criticized as unworkable by many of my colleagues in the government, who realized that there can be no peace in China when any province or any official in the country regards himself as greater than the whole country, as independent of law and authority. So far as I am concerned, I have never taken a step which was a breach of that peace agreement. But what did Chêkiang do?

"In Shanghai political criminals have gathered together and plotted to destroy the Republic of China by preventing unification. These persons are to-day co-operating and supporting General Lu. The situation in Fukien was fomented by Chêkiang and when the rebellion was crushed, the rebels were given positions of honour among the Chêkiang military forces. According to the third article of the Peace Agreement, Chêkiang should have disarmed the rebel troops of Fukien when under Chêkiang.

"These rebel troops are now being used to attack Kiangsu. How can China be unified if Chêkiang and Shanghai are the scenes of constant plots against Government, if, from Chêkiang, efforts are constantly being made to make the east of China independent from the rest of the country? General Lu has broken the peace agreement by these activities, which all will agree must make more distant the day when the Republic of China shall be as great and as strong as she was in ancient times."

Full Support of Colleagues

"Marshal Chi," I asked, "in Shanghai it is said that you are acting entirely on your own account and that you are not being wholeheartedly supported by your colleagues."

Marshal Chi replied: "Anyone who has studied my career will realize that I am not impetuous. I would not take this step unless I had the authority to do so and the consent of my colleagues. I have no selfish ambitions. I am not setting out to conquer the country. This effort is designed only to establish what is right, namely the inclusion politically of Shanghai in Kiangsu as Shanghai is geographically a part of Kiangsu. My colleagues in the government and in the neighbouring provinces desire that I should take this step and I have their hearty support and co-operation. It makes very little difference what anyone says, as events will show who is speaking the truth and who is confusing the mind of the public by falsehoods.

Troops Behaviour Pledged

"Your newspaper may assure the people of Shanghai that my troops will be orderly and that once Shanghai has become a part of Kiangsu again, the smuggling of opium and arms will cease and that, in the commercial capital of the country, all efforts toward destruction of China by continued civil war will cease. Again I repeat, I love peace. I want peace. I am ready to make peace. But China must be unified and if it is necessary to unify China by war, then there must be war."

PEACE-MAKERS' EFFORTS AT HANGCHOW

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Aug. 27.

The Guilds are closely following affairs and have sent deputies to Shanghai to talk with the Kiangsu gentry in the interests of peace. Not a few of the more nervous are seeking shelter in the C.M.S. Hospital. The exportation of money has been prohibited. Boats and launches are being commandeered by the Military. A severe thunderstorm has just come with heavy downpour of rain which we hope will damp the ardour of the rumour-spreaders, at any rate, and help to fill the water-kongs which have been empty now for many weeks.

CHIHLI PARTY'S PEACE TERMS

Late on Friday night we learnt that the Chihli party, which Marshal Chi represents offer the fllowing peace terms:—

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to be Inspector General of Chêkiang and Fukien.

General Ho Feng-lin, his adjutant at Lunghua, to be Tuchun of Chêkiang.

All the Shanghai District, including Lunghua, Kiangnan and Woosung to be restored to Kiangsu.

All independence to be cancelled.

GEN. HO FENG-LIN AND MERCHANTS

General Ho's Explanation That War Is Forced on Him

Martial law has been declared in Chinese territory according to the "*Ming-kuopao*," by Col. Lu, Chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary. The following measures will be enforced:—

The holding of meetings and distribution of newspapers, etc, relating to the general situation are prohibited.

Close watch will be kept on guns, ammunition, and other dangerous weapons, and these articles are liable to be confiscated on being found.

Men will be detailed for duty at the Post Offices and telegraph offices to deal with matter relating to military movements.

Police will be authorized to enter premises and board steamers to carry out searches.

People passing territory under martial law from 5 to 11.30 p.m. will be subject to searches; all traffic will be prohibited between 11.30 at night and dawn.

General Ho Feng-lin, at his yamên at Lunghua on Wednesday afternoon, held a conference with Lunghua officials, the chairman, vice-chairman of the general and city chambers of commerce and prominent Shanghai merchants and gentry. Altogether there were some 60 people present.

General Ho explained that he had called the meeting in order to put his position before them. As they knew he had quartered his forces at Lunghua for the past 10 years, and in all that time he had always done everything in his power to keep the peace. Realizing the difficulties which were bound to occur whenever trouble of the present nature arose, and the diplomatic complications which must of neccessity ensue, he had always been patient and worked for a peaceful settlement.

General Ho then went on to explain the military position as it existed. He had received a report to the effect that over 180 railway cars had been detained at Nanking, and that soldiers were to be conveyed to Soochow as from August 27. This being so it was for him, then, to make the best arrangements he could for defence, but they could take his word for it that he would not be the aggressor. He would not fight unless attacked.

In connexion with the sensational collapse of Chinese bonds, Northern papers report that the chiefs of the civil and police administrations of the Ministry of Interior, have applied for the arrest of stock manipulators and rumour mongers who were responsible for the disrupton of the bond market. It is also alleged that some financial organizations were implicated.

SATURDAY.

THE FLIGHT FROM WOOSUNG

People Scared by Conscription at Belief in Possibility of Fighting

In spite of the stirring tales told elsewhere of the women and children being officially turned out of the Kiangnan Arsenal area, and feverish activity in the way of digging trenches and generally strengthening the defences, the position is as above stated. The women and childen are as plentiful as ever and the trenches no more in evidence than they were six months ago. There is a long trench running down one side of the Arsenal and if one looks down into it a brand new gas pipe, or water pipe, or something of that order will be seen. It never was intended for soldiers.

Excitement had to be found somewhere, and as Kiangnan and Lunghua could not produce it, Woosung was visited on Friday and it was ascertained that things certainly have been happening there. The journey down by road is as bad and dangerous as any battle, and when the war is over and a few thousand men again have no excuse for carrying rifles, it is to be hoped some of them will be put on to mend the road. The journey was lacking in incident for three-quarters of the way. Then two of the Woosung hussars hove in sight and the correspondent was able to hope that at least he would be halted and ordered to return. But no; one was too busy lighting a cigarette and the other had his hands full with a discarded griffin; and the former Shanghai owner should be thankful that he got rid of it.

Cossacks and Conscription.

A furlong more and two Cossacks with a red flag were discovered sitting just off the crown of the road. A story had been heard of 1,000 Russians being engaged by one of the rival warlords and here seemingly might be a clue to the real story. Yet again there was a disappointment. The most sensational thing the Cossacks did was to stare, but they did not even wave the red flag. Exhaustive inquiries later on failed to establish the occupation of these two Cossacks—and they had disappeared when the return trip was made. Nearing Woosung three big motor lorries were passed, all packed high with household effects and the owners thereof, and behind them two motor cars similarly burdened. So at last there was some real evidence of war.

The village did not appear to be nearly so lively as is usual and conversation with a few residents soon showed the reason for this. The villagers really do believe there is to be fighting in their territory—though if it is to be no worse than the "siege" of the forts in 1913 there will be small cause for them to worry. Already they have suffered the first shock, for conscription is being enforced by the commander of the forts, and it would be interesting to know by whose authority he has acted. Every day young men are marched off to the forts and only just before our correspondent arrived 100 had been taken in. The practice in other places appears to be to put conscripts to forced labour as baggage carriers, but it was stated that at Woosung they are put into uniform and made into soldiers straight off, many of the regulars having left for upcountry.

At the jetty a junk, which, rather curiously, was flying the Customs flag from her stern, was unloading boxes of small-arms ammunition, under guard by a squad of half-a-dozen soldiers whose rifles were piled just off the roadway and who themselves were lounging in a dry ditch quite 40 yards away. That was all that was to be seen in the village.

At the Forts.

A move then was made to the forts. It is several years since the correspondent has seen them close at hand, and certainly they have not been improved. Equally with Kiangnan and Lunghua, nothing whatever has been done beyond the walls to strengthen the defences. Wild vegetation grows very freely in that district and the country is fairly well covered with trees, so that an attacking force, if well handled, would have not the slightest difficulty in getting unseen to within certainly 100 yards of the walls, if not even nearer. The walls would be no barrier whatever to determined men. In parts an active man could vault over them, in others he could mount them with two steps, and anywhere the cracked, sun-baked mud easily could be blown away by concentrated rifle fire.

Woosung does not welcome visitors so freely as Kiangnan, but even at ordinary times one cannot pass the sentries, so that is not unusual. Perhaps it is because they have two 11-inch muzzle-loading guns inside and are frightened lest the news should be spread abroad. These venerable pieces preached a brief sermon in 1913, their crews managing by great labour to get a round off every 40 minutes during three hours. Since then the artillery has been treated with the respect antiquities deserve and not a note has been heard from them. It is known that the forts had several light but useful field-guns, but since the present scare has grown up the armament has been seriously depleted. Soldiers were seen dragging several of the guns down to the river, where they were hoisted on to sampans and sent to Shanghai. It is understood they subsequently went up the Soochow Creek, which lends support to the opinion that it is intended to fight a decisive engagement in the neighbourhood of Quinsan, and leave Shanghai in peace.

The Phantom Fleet.

There were no signs of unusual activity about the forts, the sentries lounging listlessly at their posts or gambling in the roadway outside the gates and paying no attention to passers-by. Most of the technical

Admiral H. K. Tu

Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Government Fleet Now at Nanking

offices were empty and locked up. It seemed strange, too, that there was not a single naval unit in the river. Lately there has been a small cruiser watching over the three Russian ships and several torpedo-boats and nondescript naval craft have been moored near the junk anchorage. Two or three of the smaller boats have come up to Shanghai, but the rest all have gone outside, possibly to watch for those phantom fleets which for several days past have been headed for Shanghai at full speed. At any rate, there are no ships of the Navy in sight from Woosung—whether they be allied to Peking, Canton, Fukien, Tibet, Mongolia, or any other part.

The trains all are running as usual on the railway, though occasionally one may be a little late. One was due in about the time the return journey was commenced and the platform was packed from end to end with women and children, a few men, piles of baggage, for transportation to Shanghai. There is no doubt that Woosung is taking the matter very seriously—except at the forts—but unless there should be actual fighting, any one who has a mind to spend a pleasant Sunday there, if the weather he fine, should not be frightened out of the trip.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RLWY

We learn that the Military Commandant at Soochow has given an assurance to the foreign authorities that the running of trains will be left in the hands of the railway management and interfered with as little as possible

CHIHLI PARTY'S POINT OF VIEW

How Marshal Chi of Nanking Hopes to Vanquish Marshal Lu of Hangchow Without Firing a Shot

By George E. Sokolsky.

Nanking, Aug. 27.

The objective of the Kiangsu armies is Shanghai. There will be no effort toward going beyond Shanghai unless present plans change. The Kiangsu army hopes to capture this position which will have the political effect of making Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang a negligible factor in Chinese politics. Kiangsu would then sit back and wait for the ordinary processes to work themselves out.

The tide of battle, according to the best information here, depends not so much upon the actual fighting, as upon the support from other sources which the two contending generals hope to receive. The supporters of Marshal Chi insist that he has the full support of the entire Chihli Party, which means, in effect, Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Chen-ping. The claim is that Fukien, Anhui and Kiangsi support them. They claim that their own men are all loyal and that Chi has their hearty co-operation. The presence in Nanking of General Chen T'iao-yuan, of Hsuchowfu, is regarded as a happy augury.

They discount altogether the possibilities of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang receiving much support from either Chang Tso-lin or Sun Yat-sen. With regard to the latter, they believe that his hands are full. The Lord of Mukden, it is believed, has sent a huge sum of money to the assistance of Chêkiang, but he will be unable to move troops or to interfere radically in the situation, because of his own complications with the Russians *vis-à-vis* the Chinese Eastern Railway. Should he send his armies out of Manchuria, the Russians would seize the C.E.R. to protect it against bandits, etc. This might also lead to complications with Japan and the United States, both of which have an interest in the railway. The Kiangsu military men therefore believe that it would be fruitless for Marshal Lu to hope to have the armed assistance of Marshal Chang.

They therefore believe that they can attain their objective in a very short war, perhaps without disturbing to any great extent the city of Shanghai, which they hope to win back to Kiangsu Province. They have massed approximately 20,000 troops at Quinsan and it is known that they have altogether moved 35,000 men. If these figures are correct, they already have in close proximity to Lu Yung-hsiang a force as large as his own entire army. This force, however, is not the complete roster of Kiangsu troops. There are the divisions in Nanking and Hsuchowfu, in Tsingkiangpu and Nantungchow, in the cities along the railwny and in other outlying places. These troops might be called in should it be necessary. It is also understood that armed assistance could come from the other provinces of Marshal Chi's inspectorate as well as from colleagues in the Chihli Party, should Marshal Chi request it. The Nanking and Foochow navies finally bring up the full complement of the Nanking forces. With this body, the Kiangsu generals hope to win a rather easy victory, although they admit that Lu Yung-hsiang has more money than they have and is a stubborn man, the last of the Anfu Tuchuns, fighting for a cause which has been lost everywhere else in China.

In stating these views, the writer must make the point that he is repeating the viewpoint of the adherents of the Chihli Party rather than the results of complete and mature investigations.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ARMY CONCENTRATING

Ostensibly on Annual Field Work: Wu Pei-fu Sending Troops Down River

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Reuter receives the following from a correspondent in the north:—Marshal Wu Pei-fu is sending native troops by boats down river and also by railway in a southerly direction.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is concentrating his forces in the south, ostensibly for the annual field work.

Peking, Aug. 29.

The British, United States, French and Japanese Ministers today sent a Note to the Waichiaopu drawing attention to their Note of August 11, 1923, which was sent under similar circumstances, and saying that their Governments would hold the Chinese Government responsible in the event of losses by their nationals through fighting.

The British Legation has sent a separate note regarding the Shanghai Nanking Railway.—Reuter's Facific Service.

SOLDIERS STREAMING THROUGH WUSIH

Banks Refusing Payment

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wusih, Aug. 29.

The city remains quiet and orderly, but a sense of tension and apprehension naturally prevails.

Only one company of troops is stationed here, but a constant stream of trains, launches and boats convey soldiers to Soochow, where they receive further orders, also, to Quinsan and Nyishing.

Native banks refuse payment, but money can be obtained from three National Banks. Pawn shops are only paying per 1 cent.

Seven Red Cross Stations are being opened, with St. Andrew's Hospital at the head of the list: these stations are for the relief of refugees and wounded. A number of families have already moved into St. Andrew's Hospital compound, and women and children will be received to the limit of capacity. Contrary to a foolish rumour, no charge whatever is made to these refugees. Preparation for the reception of wounded goes on apace.

Christians from the more exposed parts of the city are moving into the church compound.

CHINESE RED CROSS PREPARATIONS

All Ready for the Wounded if Fighting Breaks Out

Under the efficient leadership of Drs. W. L. and W. S. New, with Dr. D. Y. Wong heading the arrangements at Hangchow, the Chinese Red Cross has been thoroughly organized to meet the needs of the situation should fighting take place. All the local hospitals along the railway line between Nanking and Shanghai are ready to receive the wounded and extra supplies and helpers are at hand. The Red Cross organization in Shanghai is organizing units and the first unit, consisting of four doctors, four nurses, and 10 stretcher bearers left for Quinsan yesterday morning. Another unit is ready and could leave at a moment's notice. First aid units have been organized at Hangchow and these can be sent out to the field of action immediately the need arises.

The Shanghai Red Cross hospitals will serve as the base organization, the Siccawei and Tientsin Road hospitals being the ones which will be used first. There are also smaller hospitals on Sinza Road and the Chinese Bund which can be used, while the Federal Hospital (not Red Cross) will probably be able to give up 100 beds if necessary. The Cholera hospitals have only about 15 patients at present, so that in an emergency they could be made available. Organization in the towns along the railroad is progressing rapidly, as in the case of Soochow, where six hospitals are co-operating, three mission and three Chinese. Should the fighting be unusually severe or prolonged the Drs. New have other tentative arrangements made.

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THE WAR CLOUD

Aug. 25.

THE situation as between Chêkiang and Kiangsu calls for sobriety and abstention from everything likely to create panic. The wildest rumours are in the air and find their way into print with scant regard for their accuracy or effect. For instance, one foreign paper a few days ago gave great prominence to a report that naval vessels were steaming from Foochow to attack Woosung. A Reuter telegram to-day shows that this story, which for many reasons sounded improbable, was utterly untrue. At the same time it would be idle to pretend that feeling between Hangchow and Nanking is not acute, more so indeed than it was a year ago. The gravity of the position is increased by the fact that Sun Chuan-fang in Fukien greatly desires the Tuchunship of Chêkiang. The story of Wu Pei-fu's being enraged because the Tupan of the latter province has given shelter to two antagonists of his from Fukien is a mere pretext. The real bone of contention is, as always, that whereas Woosung, the Shanghai district, Kiangnan Arsenal and Sungkiang are geographically Kiangsu's, they are controlled by Chêkiang. And inasmuch as no Tuchun at Nanking can be expected to accept that anomaly quietly, there are those who think it would be better to settle the matter once for all by open fight, than to have a fresh scare every six months. Finally there appears no doubt that on both sides there is a good deal of moving of troops towards the likeliest strategic positions.

Against all this, it is a commonplace that what everybody expects very frequently fails to happen, and especially that the wars apparently most certain fizzle out in negotiation. In both Kiangsu and Chêkiang peacemakers have been working strenuously for several days past and the result of their efforts is seen in the manifestoes by General Lu and Marshal Chi which we published last Friday and Saturday. The tone of both leaders is undoubtedly bitter. But this stage at least has been reached, that each declares he will not attack anybody unless himself attacked. A similar stage will be recalled a year ago; which, however, did not satisfy the peace party, who redoubled their efforts and ultimately succeeded in getting the Peace Treaty signed which readers will remember. It is true that Nanking now accuses Hangchow of violating that agreement. But the flight of the Fukien generals into Chêkiang could not be called more than a technical violation. It is most unlikely that General Lu, who with foes all round him is isolated, would open hostilities. Marshal Chi is also well aware that he risks much in doing so, both materially and in prestige. There are also certain questions of internal jealousies, too complicated to detail here, which weigh against war. The greatest danger of an explosion is that rival troops at some outpost might fire on each other. In that case a general *mêlée* might easily ensue.

The time is certainly one when every peacemaker on both sides who can make his voice heard should do all in his power to prevent a breach. It is much to the good that, although rumours of war have been current for at least a fortnight, there has been no war yet. The stage has been reached of representation, of reflexion, almost of negotiation; and every day that can now be gained is so much more for the chances of peace. Which surely is devoutly to be desired. After eleven years of tranquillity in east China, the man who plunges the country into war will commit an unspeakable crime. Is it impossible for Marshal Chi and General Lu to adjust their differences as regards the Sungkiang and Shanghai district? The weak point of last September's peace treaty was that it left this question untouched. Yet it appears to us that a compromise is not impossible, under which, let us say, the Woosung Constabulary and forts might go to Nanking and Hanchow retain Sungkiang and Kiangnan. If Marshal Chi and General Lu could fairly come together, not only would their provincials pay them the deepest gratitude, but they themselves would find their own position greatly strengthened in dealing with internal forces that now give them no small trouble.

THE FUNDAMENTALIST CONTROVERSY

Aug. 25.

MANY are the topics discussed in our correspondence columns. Usually the interest is ephemeral, as the writers refer simply to some passing event of the day. But there is one topic, religion, which always maintains its place and is apparently of never failing interest, whether the point of discussion is the primacy of St. Peter, verbal inspiration, the approaching end of the world or any other theological question. One correspondent thinks that certain persons are paid to write these letters on religion. He makes a mistake: the letters sent in are spontaneous and free. What the impulse or motive is which dictates them it is not easy to say. It may be the love of argumentation; or the desire to express piety and religious zeal; or the determination to combat opinions which are disliked, although in many cases there may be the lurking subconscious fear that possibly such opinions are true, for few of us care to argue passionately about matters of which we are quite certain. At the present time there is a grave conflict in the United States, and to some extent in England, between the Fundamentalists and Modernists. It has spread to the Protestant missionary body in China, disturbing the harmony of at least one educational institution, leading to criticism of the preaching this summer in Kuling, and finding expression on our correspondence pages in the letters of "Jonathan Blunt" and others. The controversy is of general interest, because it is bound to affect the influence of missionaries with the Chinese, and it raises educational questions of the greatest importance.

As it may not be generally known what Fundamentalism represents, the following summary, as given in an American newspaper, of this year's programme of the World's Fundamentalist Convention at Fort Worth, Texas, should be enlightening:—

"1. The withdrawal of financial and moral support from all Church Schools that teach any theory of evolution whatsoever.

"2. The immediate revision of all textbooks that teach any theory of evolution whatsoever.

"3. Compulsory measures to force all teachers to sign annually a statement of creed which affirms a firm and steadfast faith in the Genesis account of creation, the historical fact of all Bible miracles, the Virgin Birth, the bodily resurrection, the imminent second coming of Jesus, the existence of a personal devil and a literal hell.

"4 Political and financial pressure brought to bear upon all tax-supported schools in order to eliminate both textbooks and instructors teaching any form of evolution whatsoever.

"5. The rejection of the uniform interdenominational Sunday School lessons because of their evolutionary and post-millennial tendencies.

"6. The compulsory resignation of all pastors, evangelists and Sunday School teachers who hold to any theory of evolution whatsoever.

"7. The organization of a Fundamentalist Society within each local church for the purpose of propaganda.

"8. Wherever denominational Church Schools do not fall in line with the Fundamentalist demands on Bible interpretation and elimination of the teaching of evolutionary theories, the Fundamentalists will organize, finance and give moral support to Bible schools that will give instruction in Bible and science in harmony with Fundamentalists' beliefs."

The programme is clear, definite and aggressive. To some it may seem lacking in the spirit of kindly toleration of religious differences. Perhaps this is a virtue hardly to be expected yet, for human nature changes slowly. The controversy is simply another phase of the perpetual conflict between people of opposite temperaments, the conservative and the progressive. On the side of the Fundamentalists are those who crave religious authority and the certainty which it gives; in the Bible they believe they have a complete and infallible authority for all the affairs of human life, here and hereafter, and nothing must be permitted to weaken this authority, even indirectly. Hence the Bible is not only the supreme authority in religion, but its statements concerning astronomy, geology, biology, physiology, and other subjects not strictly theological, are also to be accepted without question, and the discoveries and teachings of modern science which do not seem to be in harmony with them are to be rejected. The Modernists, speaking generally, are those who do not rely so much upon external authority as upon the light of reason and personal religious experience; they stand for intellectual and spiritual liberty, for the right to accept all proven knowledge of every kind and to re-interpret old doctrines and credal forms in the light of that knowledge. So the conflict goes on, and probably will go on, in one form or another, till the end of time.

In the present discussion, however, one or two points should be borne in mind in connexion with the Chinese. Religious controversy, especially if lacking in kindliness, will be a hindrance, not a help, to winning converts. Further, before the Fundamentalists introduce into China the educational campaign of their brethren in America, they should very carefully consider, in the light of the history of education in other lands, the wisdom of the policy in a non-Christian land of interfering with the teaching of science in the higher institutions of secular learning, or of withholding scientific teaching in mission schools, or of making the scientific teaching square with particular forms of religious belief. When a State assumes the full control or supervision of education, it should consider the educational interests of all without partiality or prejudice; no one religious body can be favoured more than others. Some day in China there will be a complete educational system regulated by the Government. When that time comes it may be hoped that the facilities for giving religious instruction will not be unduly restricted; but religious organizations which demand that scientific knowledge and secular education generally shall be taught in accordance with their own particular beliefs will not greatly help their cause.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE

Aug. 26.

THERE are times when we say unkind things about the Chinese Post Office. On most of these occasions the Post Office has something to say for itself; it does even happen that it may have so much to say for itself that it looks as if the original charge ought never to have been made. Then relations are strained and correspondence becomes very formal indeed. This, we imagine, is a common experience, as also that on sober reflexion we must all agree that the Post Office does a most wonderful work and does it most efficiently under incredible difficulties. Bandits roam the country holding up all and sundry; civil wars spring up like dust storms, die down and are renewed; couriers are robbed and beaten, postmasters carried off for ransom; still, somehow the mails get through and year by year the business of the Post Office increases beyond belief. The report for 1923 contains a tribute to the staff which we take pleasure in reproducing:—

Acknowledgment is made of the fidelity, patience, and loyalty of the many employés whose lot during the year has been a hard one. Couriers have in some cases been killed, inland Postmasters and their staffs have been kidnapped—the fate of the Postmaster of Tsaoyang (Hupeh) is still unknown after six months—and sectional Inspectors have encountered difficulties and endured hardships of many kinds, being robbed sometimes twice over on the same journey. The Administration is singularly favoured in the quality of the services they have rendered, for it is to these services that the extraordinary integrity and security of the mails are due.

There is also a tribute "to the commanders of foreign gunboats, whose assistance and co-operation contributed most notably to the favourable transmission, in times of difficulty, of mails to and from the Upper Yangtze offices."

As already noted in these columns, the number of articles of mail matter posted during 1923 amounted to more than 473 millions, an increase of 47 million articles over the figures for the previous year. But the report says:—

This considerable increase is attributed more to the withdrawal of foreign postal agencies than to the normal increase of domestic business, seeing that the increases are generally found in the returns of districts in which foreign post offices functioned before the 31st December 1922. For instance, to the above increase Shanghai contributes 24 millions; Chihli, 7 millions; Shantung, 5 millions; Fengtien, 4½ millions; and Ki-Hei, 4½ millions. While a total increase of 19 millions has been contributed by other districts, a decrease of 14 millions, 3 millions, and half a million is noticeable in the statistics for the Kuangtung, the Eastern and Western Szechuan, and the Kuangsi Districts, respectively.

The taking over of the foreign agencies' work indeed threw an enormous burden on the C. P. O. with which, during 1922, it was certainly not ready to cope. But we gather that last year the Post Office was becoming more master of its job; and certainly when the new office in Shanghai is opened, the extra facilities for handling mail should bring a marked improvement. It is interesting to record that the railways, which formerly conveyed mail free, are now paid for their services, in view of the increasing volume of postal matter carried. This arrangement was come to, very agreeably to all concerned, we gather, at the Railway Traffic Conference held in Peking in the spring of 1923 and came into force last September. Courier lines have been extended by 2,900 miles; a special boat service into Kueichow has been established, to get round the attentions of bandits on the main launch routes; motor-cars are freely used for country service in Shansi, Kirin and Heilungkiang and there were even some weeks of aerial mail service mainly during summer between Peking and Peitaiho. The financial statement also appears healthy. The revenue for the year was $20,791,610. Working expenses amounted to $16,334,786; repayment of loans was made to the Customs of $630,804; expenditure on land, new buildings, furniture, vehicles etc. was $1,810,066; the Ministry of Communications received $1,850,000 for services rendered; and there remained a working balance to carry forward of $165,953.

The reports from different provinces contain many items of interest. Those from Kuangtung, Kuangsi and Yunnan are consistently the worst and amply reflect the blessings of so-called Constitutional Government. Thus we read:—

Almost without intermission Kuangtung remained under a cloud during the whole year owing to the incessant civil warfare, which affected trade to a much greater extent than the turmoil mentioned in the previous annual report. Postal operations have been considerably retarded as a consequence of local and provincial conditions, resulting in heavy decreases in the various categories of mail matter handled.

The unsettled condition of Kuangsi continued during 1923, with a resulting effect on postal operations, in addition to which occurred the greatest floods for the last ten years. A further drop of nearly half a million articles has to be recorded. More peaceful conditions prevail at the end of the year and, if these continue, better postal results may be expected.

Trade conditions in Yunnan have not only failed to improve in 1923 but have steadily grown worse, owing to the depreciation of the provincial currency, which was unfavourable for imports, and the dislocation of transportation facilities, due to the requisitioning of ponies for military purposes and the insecurity of all roads. This state of affairs has necessarily adversely affected postal business, and explains the 9.8 per cent. decrease in the quantity of ordinary mail matter handled in the district. This percentage includes a drop (5 per cent.) in the number of newspapers posted, which, in great part, is due to some having ceased publication and others having restricted theirs, owing to the high cost of paper.

Dog doesn't or shouln't eat dog; but the last sentence, we must say, indicates a not unmixed evil. In justice also to South China it must be added that the northwest runs it close. We get this extraordinary note on Kansu:—

The continued financial embarrassment in Kansu hinders postal expansion. As explained in last year's report, there are no subsidiary coins in circulation and dollars are scarce; the medium of sale and purchase is sycee or copper coins, the latter so poorly

minted as to be depreciated. Thus it happens that the tariff charge on an ordinary domestic letter is often about one-third of a workman's daily wage. In such circumstances of depression, no great advance can be looked for.

But wherever there is any measure of public protection or sense of administration, there the C.P.O. is alert to get trade. Even of Honan, where brigandage was notoriously prevalent for several months of the year, we read that the province has not only recovered its position in regard to the figures for mail matter posted, but has shown a good increase on the previous highest figures, namely, those for the year 1921. In the latter year the total number of articles posted was 14,900,000; in 1922 it fell to 13,300,000; but in 1923 it rose to 16,800,000.

The vast province of Szechuan was divided for the first time into Eastern and Western Districts as from April 1, 1923. The records for the remaining nine months in Eastern Szechuan show that Chungking City was besieged six times, the sieges lasting one day, nine days, six days, six days, 23 days, and three days, respectively, when shops were closed and business was at a standstill; and during four out of the six occasions communication with the other side was cut off. Fighting has been going on continuously in the district, and for the nine months under review no fewer than 155 cases of losses of mails have been recorded.

For all this the parcels service was kept busy, so much so that already the head office is proving too small and a new one must be built. Curiously enough Western Szechuan suffered much less from the fighting than Eastern—one might have thought that the dislocation of the latter district would have reacted on the latter, which moreover was neither free of bandits nor fighting. But we read:—

Although the conditions in the district have seriously hampered the safe and prompt transmission of heavy mails, the parcel traffic has shown continued prosperity. This is due, in the main, to the fact that bandits appear not to interfere with the mails to the same extent as they rob the merchants; in fact, 24,816 bags of heavy mails were transported from Chungking to Chengtu via Hochow, Sze., without any loss through robbery. Another very important factor in favour of the Post Office is the assistance given to the heavy mails by the authorities, even—in some cases—throughout the fighting zones.

In like manner one recalls the unwritten law that the financing of the silk trade in this province goes on uninterfered with, no matter what political disturbance is toward. For the thousandth time one exclaims, truly China is incomprehensible. One wonders what the British Post Office would say if called on to transport large quantities of tobacco leaves, sheep skins, feather dusters, cotton piece-goods, jade and deer horns. The C.P.O. carries all these and many others in its mail bags and asks for more, which every year merchants are the readier to give it.

THE FIGHT FOR LIFE IN CHINA

Aug. 27.

An acute observer of social conditions has pointed out that one of the chief causes of industrial unrest is the realization by the workers that the possession of capital puts an immense power into the hands of a very limited group of people. In feudal days the landless man was a serf, but his condition was infinitely better than that of the masterless man who had no caste and was relegated to the ranks of the pariah. The casual worker of to-day occupies the place of the landless man in feudal times and the unemployed man is little better than the masterless man of the olden days.

The poverty-line in China being much more clearly drawn than it is in Western lands the power of wealth is more sharply accentuated and the contrast between affluence and its opposite more easily marked. To illustrate the argument that the possession of wealth, or capital, means power we have but to glance at an extreme case. There are in Shanghai a multitude of little slave children. These mites had the misfortune to be born into homes where the struggle for existence was so keen that the addition of even one mouth to feed meant a diminution of the too scanty rations available for the other inmates. We may believe that parental love asserted itself though poverty not only came in at the door but had a permanent seat at the family table. When the little one had reached the marketable age of six or seven years it was not hard for those who cater for this evil trade and coin riches from misfortune to convince the hard-pressed paterfamilias that the lot of a slave girl in a home where food was abundant was infinitely preferable to a miserable existence in a hut where *sans* food, *sans* clothes, *sans* everything was the chronic condition of life. And so a bargain is struck. The home is enriched by the possession of a few rarely seen dollars. The middleman—or woman—makes a handsome profit on the sale of the little chattel to someone in need of a maidservant and the transfer from a hovel to a home is completed. It is not always an entirely bad bargain for the person chiefly concerned. Though the records of the Mixed Court show that sometimes the purchasers of these children are not humane enough to be entrusted with the absolute control of the life of a dog, much less of a human being, we would like to believe that, in many cases, the little slave girl has a merciful mistress. But even so, her life, liberty and happiness are at the entire disposal of another. The possession of $20 odd has made a stranger the arbiter of her fate and the absence of even a moiety of that sum has defrauded her of the rude shelter she called home. In the best circumstances her life is a hard one and in the worst it were better had she never been born.

To turn to another and less harrowing example. There are the usual labourers, ricsha pullers, dockers and the coolies we see at work on our roads. They are not bought and sold like the little unfortunates referred to above. They are not compelled to work; they are free to take the job offered or—or what? Or go hungry is surely the only possible answer. A missionary journal states that a worker upcountry was curious to know how the wages paid by the contractor who was carrying out building operations on the compound compared with the cost of living. He found that unskilled workers were paid an average wage of $3.90 per month and the cost of living for them was $4.88. To put it in round figures, the men earned $4 per month and it cost $5 to live. The wages earned provided them with only four-fifths of the food needed to keep them comfortably alive. Figures taken from an upcountry station would not be applicable to a treaty port; but, if wages are higher here, the cost of living is also proportionately increased so that, relatively, the situation is much the same everywhere. Workers at home used to say that for them there was but a fortnight between the workshop and the workhouse. There is not even a workhouse for the Chinese worker and we dare not contemplate his fate when sickness or unemployment falls to his lot. These things, at least, partly explain the inefficiency and high cost of Chinese unskilled labour. How can you get energy and initiative from an underfed man who can think of little but the unsatisfied craving at the pit of his stomach? They also explain why Bolshevism finds China such a fruitful field for propaganda. The masses may be as unthinking as they are sometimes called, but they have an unexpressed conviction that these things ought not so to be, that there is something wrong in a State where parents must sell their children and workmen barely earn enough to keep their heads above the starvation line.

It is easier to state a case of this kind than to suggest a remedy for it. Russia faced and tried to solve the same problem with results that were more disastrous to the sufferers than the wrongs under which they suffered in the days of the Tsars. In Britain a Labour Government is attempting a solution along what is called consitutional lines, with very indifferent success. Nevertheless the outlook is by no means hopeless. For the first time in history a general agreement has been reached that man, as man, has a right to live. If, through no fault of his own, he fall down in the industrial struggle like a broken down cab-horse then, like a broken down cab-horse, he must be helped to his feet and assisted into the shafts again. There is a world movement for the amelioration of the lot of those who are born to hard work and poverty.

The effects of the movement are visible even in China. There is a general tendency for wages to rise and were it not for the accidents of flood and famine and the still more disastrous effects of the widespread brigandage which has devastated whole areas in some provinces and prevented tillage in others, were the land but left in peace to produce the crops which nature so bountifully provides in this land where the ploughman overtakes the reaper, the cost of living might soon fall below the wages earned even by the casual worker. But that, as a certain writer says, "is another story."

THE WAR OUTLOOK

Aug. 28.

The progress of yesterday's news illustrates how important it is in times like the present not to give credence to a mere rumour and allow for a considerable discount even on what appears to be authentic. The day opened with wild reports. The Hangchow railway, one heard, had been cut at Kashing and the troops from Nanking would not allow it to be mended again. (How any troops from Nanking had got across so quickly and in sufficient numbers to Kashing to command the line, nobody cared to reflect.) Meanwhile, the story went, Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station had been seized and closed up by General Ho and his troops and all rolling stock commandeered in order to push soldiers up to Quinsan as quickly as possible. Actual inquiry reduces these stories to their proper proportions. A goods train was certainly derailed at Kashing early yesterday morning, but it is by no means certain that this was not an ordinary accident and there was certainly no difficulty whatever in putting matters right. There was some trouble at the S.N.R. station due to excessive zeal on the part of an indiscreet subordinate officer and one train was kept back, but this difficulty also was disposed of before the morning was over and the running of trains was duly resumed. Last but not least comes the news from a most authoritative source that no actual outbreak is expected for a week or ten days. If this expectation is realized—and we are bound to say that others put the limit at three days—the history of similar crises reminds us that many things may happen in a week.

We are certainly not going to commit the folly of attempting prophecy, and endeavouring to create a false sense of security which may be bitterly shattered. There is no question that large bodies of troops have been and are being moved from Nanking, at an expense which would hardly appear justified unless serious business were intended. And although there will certainly be reluctance on the part of the leaders on each side to take the responsibility of firing the first shot, when the rival troops get near each other, a brawl might very easily occur which would start fighting all along the line. But against this the issues involved are very big. It is not a case of a mere freebooting expedition between the two provinces, but of whether Marshal Wu Pei-fu shall control the whole of China north of the two Kuang provinces, which would enable him to carry out his long cherished design of a grand attack on Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If he succeeded in this, and before he could move on the South, it is inevitable that Marshal Chang Tso-lin would advance from Manchuria upon Peking. We then have to consider that President Tsao Kun would not relish such a possibility and will certainly do his best to prevent it; and secondly, that Marshal Wu Pei-fu himself may not feel strong enough and rich enough for so very big a game. There remains the consideration that Dr. Sun appears to be rather deeply involved in Canton with the Merchants' Volunteers and it is just possible that they may get rid of him on their own account without anybody from the North being troubled to intervene. The only possible conclusion is that bad as the situation appears to be, it is not yet irremediable.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Aug. 28.

With the world as it is at present it may seem strange that the good and patriotic men of the preceding generation should have believed that the spread of commerce, the constant and apparently friendly intercourse between citizens of different States, the ameliorating influence of religion and education, and the material advantages of peace, were speedily going to usher in an era of international peace and goodwill. But religion, education and self-interest all failed to prevent the great war with its disastrous consequences. It was also hoped that if young athletes of all nations were brought together in the friendly rivalry of sports it would tend to create a better general spirit, so the Olympic Games were started. Unfortunately, it has been found that international games may serve to inflame racial animosities rather than allay them. Because of the disgraceful scenes of the international contests in France last month, it is said that the Olympic Games will be discontinued.

To good sportsmen of every nation the abandonment will be very disappointing. Yet what else can be reasonably expected? The optimists are expecting too much from poor human nature. The very powerful social instinct or group-spirit which has led to the development of the national characteristics which distinguish and separate the nations from each other, and which binds the individuals of each nation firmly together for their common interest and glory, is almost certain to manifest itself in sporting contests as in warfare. It requires long and patient education and practical training to develop in a whole nation the chivalrous spirit which will keep this instinct under control, and produce the marks of the true sportsman. Among these are the ability to win without being inordinately elated; to accept defeat without grief and mortification, and to bear no ill-will; to scorn to take an unfair advantage when there is no danger of being found out; generously to applaud the good play of the other side; to refrain from trying to weaken the morale of opponents by abuse or ridicule. We may even go further and say that the perfect sportman would rather lose than win when his opponent was not at his best; just as Alfred Lyttelton, the famous all-round amateur, when playing for the lawn tennis championship years ago, extended the interval between games so that his rival, a much older man, might regain his strength. Lyttelton was defeated. It was incidents of this kind, even on the field of battle, which made our enemies say that the English were foolish but they were gentlemen. Of course we do not mean to say that every "Tommy," or mining footballer, is a perfect and gentle knight without reproach.

How is the true spirit of sportsmanship to be developed? One way is by the assiduous cultivation of a national game which inculcates the qualities desired. It is a large and debatable question, but we venture to say that in this respect no other game quite equals cricket, which can be played by all sorts and conditions of men. Lovers of baseball will say that cricket is exasperatingly slow and unexciting. So it may be at times, therefore it is all the better adapted to teach patience, endurance and self-control. And good cricketers, whether players or onlookers, do not care to deride their opponents' manner of play, their personal appearance, and the character of their ancestors; nor do cricketers attempt to murder the umpire when he gives a decision adverse to their side. However, nearly all games have their good points, even lawn bowls with its roundabout ways, and the game of croquet which our grandmothers played and quarrelled over when they were young, and found their long skirts very useful when the ball was near a wicket in an unfavourable position. After all, the thing is to play the game, whatever it is, and play it fairly and well.

Returning to the main point, it will be a pity if international games should be abandoned. Here in the Far East the Chinese and Japanese do not love each other very much, but it will make them more friendly if they can learn to compete with each other in athletic games. In drawing up the programme, however, we suggest that all games in which there is risk of personal violence should be omitted, such as football, boxing and fencing. It was these games which caused the whole of the trouble recently in France. It requires high qualities to receive an injury without feeling resentment. A clergyman, who subsequently became a bishop, was taking boxing lessons and received a clip more severe than was intended. He was furious and started to rain in blows as hard as he could. His instructor sternly told him to put down his hands and then gave him a lesson on the necessity of self-control. The bishop used to say it was the most valuable lesson he ever received. If parsons get mad when hurt, it is not surprising that others should sometimes lose their temper. One boxer at the recent Olympic games used his teeth vigorously on the anatomy of his opponents, which reminds one of "Old Bill" biting the ear of the horse that was running neck and neck with him.

When athletes of different nationalities can compete with goodwill in peaceful games it will be time to introduce the more provocative. It is all a matter of training. So let us hope that in a modified form international sporting contests will continue.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR IMPENDING

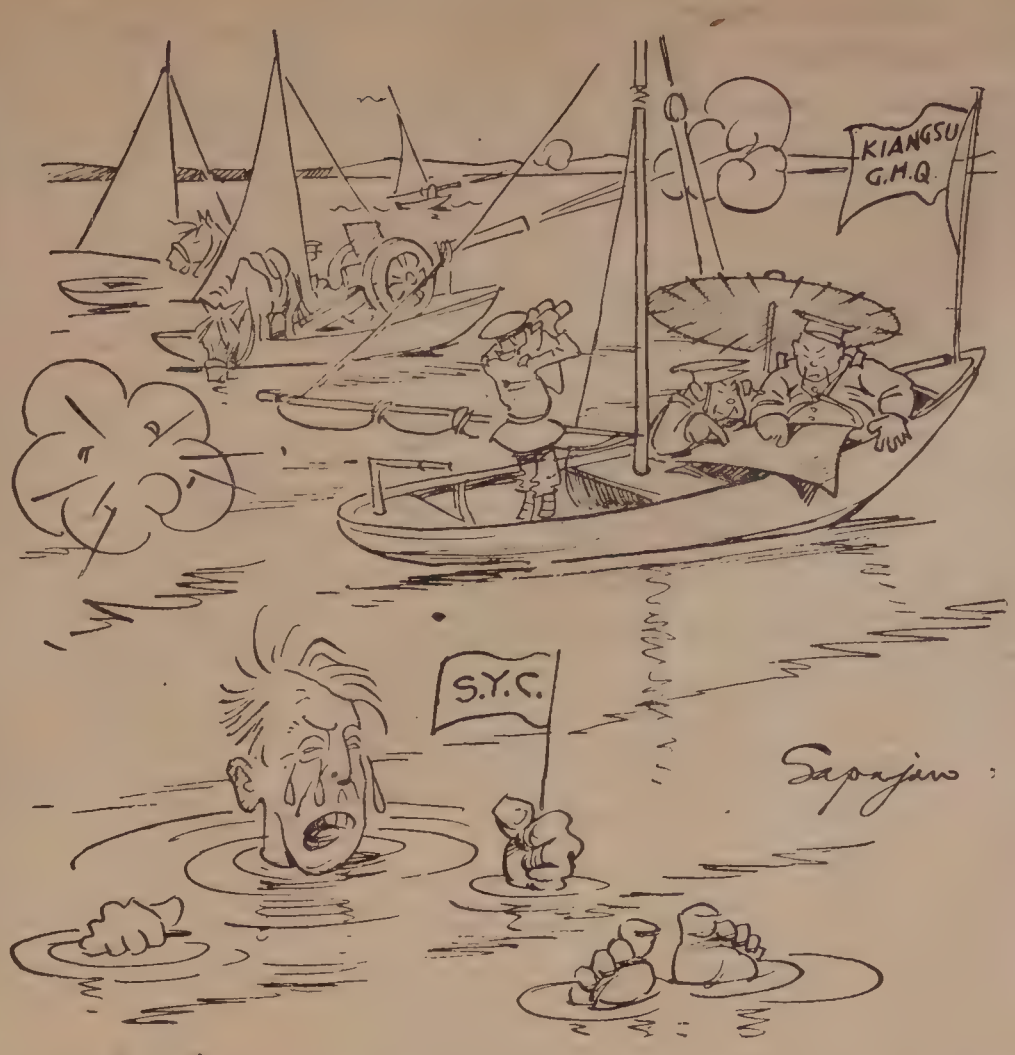
Aug. 29.

WITH the publication to-day of our special correspondent's extraordinarily interesting interview with Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking, there can be no longer any doubt as to where matters stand between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. Marshal Chi has spoken with a frankness and sincerity which admits no question of his meaning. He has, so to speak, pushed the peace-makers out of doors and is determined on action. For upwards of ten years, he says, we have been talking of unification by peace and nothing has come of it but more disruption and disorder. "I am a man of peace. If we could unify China by peaceful methods, I should favour them. But one grows despairing as the years pass and the state of the country becomes steadily worse. The time comes when there must be action." In pursuance of this conviction Marshal Chi is concentrating an overwhelming force, which includes large numbers of Chihli troops sent to him by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, in the regions of Soochow and Quinsan. It appears that it is not his intention, as hitherto supposed, to attack Chêkiang from across the Taihu in the direction of Huchow and Kashing: in respect of these he stands strictly on the defensive. His great objective is Lunghua, the Arsenal, the whole of the Shanghai district: these, he says, are the cause of all friction and in them lies the success or failure of his plans.

It is no departure from the impartiality which we wish to preserve in the present conflict to say that there is much in what Marshal Chi states. Let us, for one moment, emphasize that in this particular quarrel, it is especially the duty of foreigners to remain neutral. The relationships of Shanghai with Marshal Chi and Marshal Lu have always been most agreeably cordial; and among the rulers of provinces in China they hold a deservedly high reputation for enlightenment and administrative ability. Therefore, the only feeling of foreigners in this unhappy crisis must be one of regret that the circumstances of China do not allow two such men to compound their differences for the benefit of the country otherwise than by force of arms. But without entering into the causes of the position, or expressing one word of comment upon them, it is without dispute an anomaly that the district of Shanghai, the jewel of Kiangsu, as Marshal Chi calls it, should be under the control of a ruler in whose domains it does not lie. Furthermore, inasmuch as such a position cannot but cause perpetual friction, there is a great deal in the contention that if the question cannot be settled by peaceful means, it had better be fought out once for all than continue to create a fresh scare every six months.

The one point of doubt is whether the question will really be fought out. Wars in China have an unfruitful habit of continuing only up to a certain point and then fizzling out in a compromise which satisfies nobody. In the present instance if Marshal Chi's campaign succeeds, and Marshal Lu, the last Anfu chieftain in Central China, is ousted from Chêkiang, it appears inevitable that a mighty clash must ensue between Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin. At present, the floods in north China are likely to prevent the latter from moving. But it is hardly believable that he would long endure the supremacy over all North and Central China of the man for whom he has so deep an animosity. Are we really about to witness a fight to a finish at last, the final "show-down" in China? If we venture to express the hope that we are, it is with full consciousness of the heavy toll which the conflict must impose on all the Chinese people. Surely it is a choice of evils, and nothing could well be worse than the continued lawlessness, brigandage, and personal suffering, which now blights every home and blocks every avenue of progress in China.

There is one aspect of what Marshal Chi says in which the foreigners of Shanghai are deeply concerned and on which they have a right to make their voices heard. Marshal Chi says, in effect, that Shanghai is a hotbed of political intrigue, which more than any other place contributes to keep China in a state of chaos. That is what the foreign community of Shanghai has long felt and the thing which it deeply resents, while at the same time it does not see how it may be prevented. It is probably no exaggeration to say that since the famous plottings of Huang Hsing, Chen Chi-mei, and Sun Yat-sen, which culminated in the Revolution of 1913, no important conspiracy or cabal has occurred in China which was not engineered from the asylum of Shanghai; and when the Kuomintang in Canton wrote to the Shanghai branch the manifesto which we published a few weeks ago, with the injunction under no conditions to make any trouble in Shanghai and emphasizing its perpetual desire to be on good terms with foreigners, the plain English of the statement was undoubtedly that if Kuomintang men made themselves obnoxious in Shanghai, they would promptly be expelled from it, and would find it most inconvenient to be deprived of such excellent shelter for the hatching of their plots. Now it may again be emphasized that Shanghai is a commercial community, founded for the purpose of commerce, and most anxious to avoid political complications. Our difficulty has been, and is, that in the present state of China we may hesitate to hand over the representatives of one Chinese political party to those of any other. So long as they behave themselves as peaceable citizens, we can no more interfere with their presence here, than with peaceful shopkeepers and ricsha coolies. If there were, however, a government which all China upheld, the situation would be greatly simplified, and we do not suppose that that government would find any reluctance on Shanghai's part to assist it in the suppression of political conspiracy. As yet such a government does not appear. Is it possible that it lies at the end of the inter-provincial conflict which now occupies all thoughts?



With the advance of armies on Shanghai the votaries of a popular pastime may possibly find their occupation gone

TRADEMARK THEFT AND PENALTIES

Aug. 30.

THE article which we published on Thursday dealing with the inadequacy of penalties available at the Mixed Court for infringement of trademarks has naturally attracted wide attention. In that article it was pointed out that whereas a wretched coolie, who yields to a sudden temptation to steal five dollars, goes to prison for a month, a man who has devoted long time and thought to counterfeiting a trademark, thereby robbing both manufacturer and public, gets off with a $100 fine, which is probably far less than his illicit profit in a single day. In ancient times counterfeiters of trademarks were executed or had their right hands cut off. We would not, certainly, advocate such savage penalties as these. But if the Trademark Bureau is to give the protection it professes, it must certainly see to it that the courts are armed with terrors for infringement greater than a mere fine.

The writer of the article makes no mistake when he prescribes imprisonment as the only cure for infringers of trademarks, as the mind, actions and character of a person who sets out to rob others of their rights and property, in this insidious way are base and bad. The infringer is no respector of persons, in that he takes advantage of both the maker of branded goods and the public, who, in these days of easy shopping facilities, place every reliance in retailers of proprietary brands, to provide the genuine article. Every manufacturer of commodities that are worth imitating finds himself sooner or later confronted with the problem of deception or mistaken identity. No sooner has a manufacturer perfected his goods and created a demand for them, than some pirate begins to scheme how he may participate in what does not belong to him, and the consumers suffer accordingly. The public must be protected at all costs against these trade parasites and the law ought to be dealt out with a strong arm to all persons who for the sake of personal gain, plots to rob others. A special injustice from the manufacturers point of view, is that the infringer usually disposes of his inferior goods at lower prices, consequently spoiling the market for both the makers of the genuine article and the respectable shopkeepers who are willing to supply the public with the correct goods.

A trade name or mark is the only thing a manufacturer has to rely upon, apart from the high quality of his goods, and the good will of the consumer, to ensure for himself and his work people a safe and regular business. It is therefore not unreasonable to ask that the law shall deal with fraud in this respect with proper severity.

A member of the American Bar has said that,

"While agreeing that infringers are known the world over as trademark pirates, their conduct is only comparable with the variety of dishonesty exemplified by the humble individual who steals doormats, or picks pockets."

"To call the modern infringer a pirate is to pay him a compliment he does not deserve: he is no such hardy ruffian: he is a sneak thief, a confidence man just as dishonest, no doubt, as a real man thief, but less admirable."

This expression of opinion no doubt fits the American pirate. But we feal fairly confident that if this lawyer had had as much experience of the Chinese pirate as some people in Shanghai have had, he might be much more eloquent and would certainly be far more severe. For the Chinese forger is the most cunning infringer of trademarks in the world. The country he operates in, and the ramified methods of conducting business between shroffs, dealers and commission agents who buy and sell to outports and interior towns, are all in his favour in successful piracy of trademarks and he takes every advantage of the fact. The remedy appears to lie in owners of trademarks in Shanghai banding together in order to bring such influence to bear as will provide the courts with adequate penalties for infringement of trademarks, something that the guilty will really fear. To fine infringers in China for piracy of trademarks, is like trying to tickle an elephant's ribs with an ostrich feather.

PEKING, Aug. 24.—General Hu Ching-yi, Commandant of the 1st Special Division, arrived in Peking this morning and will have an audience with the President to-morrow. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

LT. R. R. Lyle has been appointed to the flagship Hawkins for duty with the China Squadron for Fleet physical and recreational duties from the date of joining. Lt. Lyle was appointed a naval cadet in 1907, and reached his present rank in September, 1916. He specialized in physical training some years ago, and saw much service with destroyers during the late war.

A Peking news agency alleges that foreign lawers who practice in the Mixed Court have sent representatives to Peking to urge the Diplomatic Corps to refuse China's request to turn over the Court unless there are changes in the proposed regulations. Peking papers declare that the Court is corrupt and that foreign lawyers have refused to permit Chinese lawyers to obtain any practice, which is a libel on the Court and lawyers. Chinese lawyers are insisting on the return under the terms proposed.

IN the presence of a large gathering of officials at Government House, Hongkong, on Tuesday last, the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs) conferred on Police-Inspr. Mohinder Singh the title of Sirdar Sahib and on Inspr. Nawab Khan that of Khan Sahib. His Excellency bestowed the titles on behalf of the Viceroy of India. Both titles are much coveted by Indians and can be gained by military and civil servants alike. Many privileges go with them. For instance a Sirdar Sahib or a Khan Sahib can carry firearms without the usual special permit. In his own district such a man is looked upon as one of the leaders of the community. He holds the right to be asked to all official meetings held in that district, and when he goes to Court he is entitled to have a seat reserved for him.

CAPT. Layton, commander of the British squadron which arrived at Copenhagen recently, has told the story of his escape from internment at the Marine Barracks, Copenhagen, after his submarine, E 13, was sunk by the Germans in August, 1915. He gave the requisite three days' notice of withdrawing his word of honour not to attempt to escape, and on the night of October 30 went to bed early, ostensibly because of influenza. He hastily put on an old uniform of a Danish sailor while the guard was on an errand, descended from the window by the aid of a rope, and passed through the kitchen, the cook pretending not to see him. He negotiated the docks and swam the canal, and then took the ferry across the harbour to the centre of Copenhagen, where a Norwegian friend was waiting for him with civilian clothes. Capt. Layton reached Bergen and joined a British submarine 14 days after the escape.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

If Only It Were So!

"The Industrial and Labour Information," a publication issued by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, in recording the sessions of the League's labour organization, says:

"Mr. Hsiao (Government delegate, China) said that since the Washington Conference great progress had been made in the social field in China. He referred in particular to the Decree of March 29, 1923, embodying various measures for labour regulation, and added that China intended to do all in her power to promote social progress."

Mr. Hsiao's statement will be greeted by all friends of China enthusiastically, for there is much room for progress in labour legislation in this country and for the betterment of social conditions. The regulations to which he referred are well-written and deal with the subject fully. But it would also be interesting to find instances where the regulations were made effective and where anything has been done by any agency of the Chinese Government to improve the condition of the Chinese worker. In a recent leader, we called attention to the need for the Chinese Government to do something in this field and expressed the hope that the authorities of Kiangsu and Chêkiang provinces would take steps to co-operate with the authorities of Shanghai for making effective the recommendations in the report of the Child Labour Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Thus far, there are no evidences of such co-operation being forthcoming. The labourer of China is still the hewer of wood he always was, except infinitely worse, for in his village he was under the paternalistic care of a clan chief. Now nobody cares for him.

Crime as an Asset

There has been a tendency at Home in recent years for some newspapers—particularly a certain section of the Sunday press—to place the convicted murderer and the criminal before the public in such a light as to suggest that having committed a specially brutal murder or being an undoubted criminal or a wholesale swindler constitutes as much a virtue as a fault, and that the person who commits a grave offence against society far from being a villain, is something of a hero. Readers of Home newspapers have been treated, during the last few years, to the reminiscences of murderers waiting to be hanged and of convicted criminals serving their sentences, so much so that one is constrained to wonder whether possession of a criminal bent is not actually an asset, after all. A few weeks ago a man named Vaquier was condemned to death for murdering an innkeeper, with whose wife he had been maintaining an immoral liaison, by putting strychnine in his health-salts. Murder by poisoning, as the judge pointed out to Vaquier when passing sentence, is the basest and most detestable of all crimes. It invariably is accompanied by a cold, calculating, cruel cunning; is infinitely worse morally than killing a person in the heat of an argument or quarrel; and places the murderer in a cowardly, contemptible class of his own, quite beyond the pale of reasonable men and women. Yet what do we find? No sooner has Vaquier been condemned than a Sunday paper comes out with a character sketch of him, presented glaringly and in such a manner as to indicate that Vaquier, condemned for one of the most horrible of all crimes, is a much-misunderstood man, possessing most of the essential virtues. There is no mention of the detestable deed for which he was sentenced to die. The headlines to the article—"Dreamer, Humorist and Man of Affairs: Versatile Frenchman Writes in Brixton about Blue Anchor, 'I Pray for Pardon and Pardon Those Who Harm Me"—are sufficiently startling; but when the journal goes on to quote some high-sounding poetry the man has written, and tells us that he is "an alert, good-looking smart man of affairs," that "he adds to his social attractions a keen sense of homour," that "his signature is a work of art, embellished with more flourishes than Charles Dickens' own," that "no one with a commonplace mind could use a signature like that," and that "he is persevering and headstrong", we begin to wonder whether we have not made a mistake and that instead of reading about a murderer of the basest kind we are being given a pen-picture of some noble character. Truly, if there is much more of this kind of thing, the cult of murder and lesser crime would appear to have a promising field of its own, not completely unallied with some sorts of journalism.

Industrial Peace.

Especially noteworthy and significant, in these days when there is so much feeling between some of the trades unions and employers of labour at Home, was a gathering which took place at the Hotel Cecil last month, the occasion being an "industrial peace luncheon," held with a view to emphasize the excellent relations which exist between shipowners and seasmen in the United Kingdom. It may not generally be realized that the seamen—the men who actually manned and took to sea the ships without which the war could not have been prosecuted for a month—constituted one of the very few sections of British labour which did not threaten to strike or actually resort to striking in order to force demands for increased wages during those vital years of war. It would be untrue to assert that the seamen did not demand more wages, because they did, and although at times the relations between shipowners and seamen were under a heavy cloud, wise counsel on both sides, conjunctly with a realization on the part of the seamen that whatever real or imaginary grievances they had they could not shatter the very fabric of the nation by striking, always resulted in matters being adjusted without any cessation of the activities of Britain's Mercantile Marine. In this connexion the National Maritime Board, a body composed of representatives of the Board of Trade, Shipowners, masters and deck and engineer officers, and the seamen's organizations, has been of incalculable value, enabling, as it has done time and again, demands, complaints and differences to be discussed amicably and settled peacefully. At the gathering referred to above Lord Inchcape expressed the hope that the happy and successful negotiation of matters which at times had been in dispute in the shipping industry gave promise that a new spirit of conciliation and compromise between employers and employed might eventually spread. Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., one of the ablest and most level-headed labour leaders in the world to-day, who combines an unswerving allegiance to labour and its true ideals with an appreciation of the fact that there are two sides to every dispute, and who, wielding tremendous individual power has never yet used that power to the disorganization of industry, was in complete agreement, and made the apposite statement that "the greatest compliment that can be paid to a trade union is that it can maintain the standard of conditions of its members without involving them in unfortunate disputes." The British nation owes a great debt to its merchant navy, not only for what it did in the war, but also for what it might have done but refrained, at times subjugating personal interest to patriotism. The British seamen and the British shipowners have set and are setting, a lead which might be followed to national advantage by those concerned in other branches of industry in which disputes are frequent.

A Triangular Fight in Canton

The situation in Canton at present appears to be one of very great importance. While the strike in Shameen is over, and the servants are reported to be devoting themselves anew to their work, with an energy which shows their disgust at having for so long been made the catspaw of the Communist, the struggle between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Merchants' Volunteers would seem to be as acute as ever. Popular movements in China against bad government have to be estimated cautiously; for the amount of oppression with which the Chinese will put up from their rulers is really miraculous. For the moment Dr. Sun's government seems to be strong enough to hold on to the arms and ammunition which the Volunteers ordered and imported in quite orthodox style from Europe: at least, if the arms are to be given back to the Volunteers, it is apparently to be at a price fixed by the Government. This naturally will hardly satisfy the Volunteers To-day's news brings a fuller account of allegations made by Dr. Sun against Mr. Chan Lim-pak, compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and Commandant of the Volunteers, of his plotting to overthrow Dr. Sun, and unite Canton with Peking. And it is evident that Dr. Sun's agents will not rest until they have got their claws on Mr. Chan. Thus we have signs of a triangular duel in Canton. The strength of the Communist Party, antagonistic to Dr. Sun, was clearly shown during the recent strike in Shameen; now we also have the Merchants' Volunteers, who are certainly confident enough in themselves to take a very bold stand. Next to the arms question that of paper money is the most peculiar at the moment, and we hear of a strike among the native banks and exchange shops. Without exaggeration, the oppressiveness of the Military Government and its rapacity in taxation, have for a year past been growing less and less endurable. It really looks as if the worm had turned at last.

Harbour Dangers

Much has been achieved recently by the under-staffed and overworked River Police in the way of diminishing the nuisance and the danger of waste oil being pumped into the river by ships at anchor there, but they have not by any means succeeded in putting a stop to it altogether. The members of the Yacht Club—really quite nice people, who do try to be kind and well-behaved, in spite of what some people have said about them—had a race down river on Sunday morning and just after passing Pootung Point they sailed into a regular sea of oil. Three big ships were surrounded by it, but as there was a good tide running it could not be suggested that they were the offenders. Anyway, it was not a case where a person, had it been possible to bring a charge against any individual, could have said that he simply dropped a pint or two overboard, for many gallons must have been turned into the river. Coming back, the fleet met another nuisance. The Chinese for several days have been paying joss to the typhoon god and their pantomime has grown more elaborate with each succeeding day. On Sunday there was a big decorated launch towing a long string of sampans, also decorated and laden with discordant instruments and men to perform thereon. Also they had a number of flaming braziers and heaps of straw balls soaked with some inflammable compound. These balls were fired and dropped overboard at regular intervals as the launch steamed round and about the harbour, there being at times 50 or more flaming balls drifting about on the water. Add the oil to the fireballs and one does not want to say much more. There cannot be a ship's officer of any degree who does not know the dangers attendant on throwing waste oil into harbours, nor one who does not know that it is a punishable offence in any country and it might be thought more consideration would be shown for other ships and people, if not for themselves, in a harbour so inadequately policed. As for the second part of the nuisance, of course it is beyond question that the energetic pantomime achieved its purpose. That is amply proved by the fact that, although so many typhoons have menaced Shanghai, not one has hit the port. Yet we might take a chance that the god would not feel very hurt if the fireballs were left out.

"Flannelled Fools"

A never-failing trait of the average Englishman abroad is the interest he takes in the national games at Home—soccer and rugger in the winter and cricket in the summer. At the end of April we were kept in suspense right till the last League matches of the season before knowing which teams were destined for promotion and which for relegation, and an equal amount of uncertainty exists at the present time in regard to the County Cricket Championship. Last week Yorkshire, last season's champions, again went to the head of the table, and though the results of this week's matches, published in another column, contain surprises in the defeat of Yorkshire by their old opponents Surrey, and of the victory of lowly-placed Gloucestershire over Middlesex, Yorkshire's most dangerous opponents, the relative positions at the head of the table remain comparatively unchanged, with Yorkshire leading with 74.28 per cent., Middlesex second with 71.58, Lancashire third with 67.82 and Surrey fourth with 65.55. Before the season ends next week, Yorkshire have to play Hants and Sussex, both dangerous opponents and both matches in the South; Surrey have to meet Leicestershire at the Oval and Middlesex at Lord's; Lancashire have to meet Sussex and Kent; while Middlesex have only the lone game with Surrey. The combination of possibilities from these matches lends a delightful uncertainty to the Championship, and though, on form, Yorkshire should win the matches against Hants and Sussex (despite Tate and Gilligan), the glorious uncertainty of the game was never given more scope than at present. A few possibilities may be of interest: If Yorkshire win both matches the resultant percentage of 76.52 will be unassailable; if one match is won and the other lost it comes down to 72.17; while if both are lost it dwindles further to 67.83. Middlesex get a percentage of 73 if they beat Surrey, and 68 if they lose to them. If Lancashire win both their matches they get 70.40 per cent, and if Surrey win their two they get 69.00 per cent. These figures appear somewhat involved, but a careful consideration of them will show that it is possible for any one of the four counties mentioned to finish on top.

Commercializing Murder

In England during recent months there have been two sordid and disgusting murders—the one in which the man Vaquier poisoned a man with whose wife he was carrying on an immoral liaison; the second the brutal murder and subsequent dismemberment of a young woman by a married man named Mahon. We have commented already on the manner in which a section of the Sunday press at Home has made capital out of Vaquier in publishing such an account of the man and his ideals as to present him in the light of a high-minded person worthy of the regard of all and sundry. That was bad enough, but the latest pappers from England bring news of the manner in which the murder by Mahon is being commercialized in the most shamefaced way. It will be remembered by those who have read an account of the case that the murder was committed late at night in a bungalow at Crumbles, near Eastbourne, where the dismembered body was found. We now read that remarkable scenes have been taking place at the bungalow, the owner of which, a Mrs. Hutchinson, has thrown it open to the public for inspection at 1s. a head. It is stated that for this repulsive, disgusting entertainment between 500 and 1,000 persons come every day and that the number is limited only by the capacity of the bungalow for holding visitors, who wait in a long queue for admittance. A refreshment stall has been erected at the entrance, where bars of "rock" bearing the words "Crumbles Bungalow Rock" are on sale, and, with ice-cream carts in the vicinity, the whole place has the atmosphere of a fair-ground, instead of the scene of one of the most horrid murders committed in England for many years. It is possible that no harm is done in thus commercializing the place, but it shows without doubt or cavil that there are many people who delight in sordid, tragic things, untouched by that feeling known as good taste, and unimbued, it is be supposed, with that quality of humanness which most people possess and which causes them to look on repulsive things with repulsion and not consider them as a means of attraction.

Arthur Mometer

As some of our readers continue to be worried over the temperature readings taken in the Cathedral compound—some indeed would almost seem to feel it as a personal grievance that these are usually lower than Siccawei's the following facts may be of interest. Quite recently we bought a new thermometer for the box in the Cathedal compound, and before installing it we asked Siccawei Observatory to test it, which with their invariable courtesy the fathers readily did. In sending us back the thermometer they write that it has been compared with an English instrument that comes from Kew Observatory "The readings," their letter continues, "practically agree. The thermometer you send us is quite a good one, especially for an instrument of which the divisions are not engraved on the glass. The differences of four degrees shown between our readings at the Observatory and those that you have made are not at all extraordinary; the construction of thermometrical shetters demands, in fact, very special conditions which are not identical in any two cases. There can also quite easily be a real difference between the temperature in the middle of Shanghai and that at Siccawei." (Incidentally, the writer perfectly recalls that some years ago when he lived in Paris, where it can be very hot in summer, it was often three or four degrees hotter at Auteuil outside the city, than, say, on the boulevards: why it should be hotter in the country than in the midst of bricks and mustar we do not pretend to say, but so it was). After this testimonial from Siccawei, we hope the honour of our readings is vindicated.

A Bird's-eye View

It has been said that to appreciate a city, one must look upon it from a height. Certain cities, like Kobe and Hongkong, are fortunate in that their founders elected to build them around the bases of hills. Today these serve as vantage points from which the city-dweller may view in its entirety the city wherein he has his being, and the meandering tourist see what he has come to see. Until now, Shanghai has been noticeably lacking in its supply of "views;" indeed, little thought has been given as to what sort of an impression the Settlement's numerous visitors carry away with them. The activities in the streets and the prosperous appearance of The Bund may give them some idea of what we like to think of as "the importance of Shanghai", yet they must leave, as most residents remain, with the vaguest of ideas as to the physical appearance of the Settlement, seen as a whole. The "North-China Daily News" new building supplied in a measure what was lacking—a vantage point. Comparatively speaking, it is the "skyscraper" of Shanghai at present, and it is doubtful if higher buildings will be attempted. The roof of the "North-China" building provides an excellent sightseeing place and full advantage may now be taken of it. A weekly "Visitors' Day" will be arranged, but in the meantime any who desire may avail themselves of the opportunity to view the city from the roof. It is requested that application be made to the General Office.

Maxime Debetur

We consider it a public albeit an objectionable one, to draw public attention to a nauseous case which was heard in the Mixed Court yesterday. A Chinese cook in the employ of a European gentleman was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for exposing indecent pictures to a little girl, the daughter of his master, aged four and a half years. The child was between his knees and he was engaged in drawing these pictures when fortunately the master of the house appeared on the scene. The cook took up a carving knife, whereupon his master hit him under the chin and disarmed him, subsequently taking him to the nearest police station. In the course of the case it was stated that he had had similar trouble with a coolie, whom he had also thrashed and kicked out of the house. Many parents in China, particularly those new to the country, are dangerously lax in the watch they keep on their servants and children, and it is in the hope of awakening the attention of these that we mention a case which, in ordinary circumstances, we would gladly not publish.

PEKING, Aug. 19.—The Cabinet meeting this morning resolved to accept the resignation of Mr. Chen Lu as Chinese representative on the League of Nations. Mr. Chen Lu is Minister in Paris and held this post concurrently. Mr. Tai Chen-lin, Minister to Sweden, will succeed Mr. Chen Lu, also holding the post concurrently.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE COIL IN EAST CHINA AS VIEWED FROM PEKING

Fukien General's Eyes Said to Be Fixed on Kiangsi Not on Chekiang: Wu Pei-fu a Former Pupil of Lu Yung-hsiang: Nanking Expected to Await Issue in Kiangsi

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Aug. 20.

The report that Sun Chuan-fang's troops have come into collision with the Kiangsi forces strengthens the apprehension felt by the vernacular press that a war between Kiangsu and Chêkiang is brewing. For several days now the newspapers have taken a serious view of the forebodings from the two provinces, and even though the official view is not so alarmist, the shock has been registered on the money market of the capital, causing the quotations of Government bonds to fall and the exchange market to close altogether.

The Tuchunship of Kiangsi

If the development on the Kiangsi-Fukien border turns out to be as reported, the situation is following the lines which have been foreshadowed for the last six months. Even before that it was felt that the first shock-absorber would be the province of Kiangsi, whose Governor, Tsai Cheng-tsun, is now full to repletion with the ill-gotten wealth of poppy cultivation, and who has been marked down for removal by the Chihli party for several months. Some time ago, it will be recalled, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan came to an understanding with Sun Chuan-fang whereby it was agreed that each would help the other in the attainment of his ambition. When Li Hou-chi was ejected from Fukien province, Sun had to be content with the Defence Commissionership of the Fukien-Kuangtung border, leaving Chou Yin-jen to reap the major rewards of the coup in Foochow itself. This of course was not exactly to Sun's liking, and ever since he has been nourishing a desire for a real live Tuchunship. His eyes fell on Kiangsi, where Tsai had about come to the end of his tether, and his understanding with Chi had as its objective the capturing of that satrapy.

Nanking Preparations

What was Chi's part of the bargain? The Nanking Tuchun is cleverer than most of his confrères of the Tuchunate, and his scheme is to surround Chêkiang with hostile forces so as to enmesh Lu Yung-hsiang at his own convenience. The time for action will be ripe when Sun is safely installed on the western flank, and not until then, say authoritative Chinese circles in the capital, will Chi risk a collision with the Hangchow chieftain.

Undoubtedly Nanking is quietly preparing for the trouble that seems to be impending. It is known that Marshal Chi has made requests to the Government for aeroplanes and airmen, and the writer's information is that the latter are making preparations to leave Peking at a moment's notice. But all this activity is not induced merely by the presence on Chêkiang soil of the few thousand soldiers of Tsang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao. That of course is a provocation not only to Chi but to Wu Pei-fu, but in itself it would not be worth bothering about. Marshal Chi would have pursued his plans for the checkmating of Chêkiang without the help of this incident, and if it had not been for the restraining influence of Wu Pei-fu would probably have applied a match to the pile many months ago.

Wu Not Too Fond of Chi.

It is in the attitude of Wu Pei-fu that observers are most interested. It is not very long ago that the Loyang General applied the brake to Nanking aspirations, principally because there was a doubt in Wu's mind about Chi's loyalty to himself. It is said in Peking that Chi has now come back to the Chihli fold, without conditions but with renewed hopes, and that Wu has restored him to his confidence and trust.

It is plain that Chi's manœuvres have the support of Wu Pei-fu. The Loyang militarist is more and more determined to get rid of Tsai Cheng-tsun, and he would like to see him replaced by Sun Chuan-fang, to whom he is indebted for his services in Fukien. And in the work of the future the goodwill of Chi is almost indispensable. In the event of Sun making a bid for the Kiangsi job—and in the light of the present demoralization of the Kiangsi troops and Tsai's satiety, he should meet with little opposition—Wu would then leave it to the Sun-Chi combination to work out their plan of co-operation in ousting Lu out of Chêkiang, without, however, losing his interest in the undertaking should the enterprise show signs of failure. The Loyang coffers are seriously depleted as a result of the Chihli party's adventures in western China; their condition disposes one to the belief that Wu would like to rest awhile before embarking on any further expedition.

Moreover, although Wu Pei-fu cannot regard Lu Yung-hsiang in any favourable light, still the fact remainst that he is the protégé or "pupil" of the Chêkiang governor. In modern China this relationship may not involve the allegiance that was formerly demanded of it, but it still remains an important factor in Chinese life. General Wu is a stickler for the customs of his country. His loyalty to the President is one example of his regard for the tie that binds them. The same tie binds him to Lu Yung-hsiang, and it will take some straining before it is severed by the spilling of blood. Not only so, but the Loyang General is himself the patron or "teacher" of many Generals in China. If he were to violate the code, hé could not hope indefinitely to maintain the respect of those of his supporters who are in the same position toward him as he is toward General Lu.

This is not intended to show that the tie will never be broken. Republican history is proof that such connexions are easily dissolved "in the interests of the country." To that end all codes seem to be subordinate, for military expediency, its other name, is as inexorable in China as it is anywhere else. But Wu's policy, now that he has come to an understanding with Chi, is to support Nanking aspirations without himself taking part in the conflict, or directly encouraging it. At the same time, should the Shanghai provinces be involved in war, the fuse of another Chihli-Fengtien fight may be ignited, and then Wu Pei-fu would have to throw the whole of his forces into the struggle, which, when it comes, will be no week-end affair. The rumblings from the southeast are certainly disquieting.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Appointment of Mr. Bancroft

Washington, Aug. 26.

It is expected that Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, the well-known Chicago lawyer, will shortly be appointed American Ambassador to Japan.

It is understood that Tokyo, which has been sounded regarding the acceptability of the appointment, has decided to reply favourably.—Reuter's American Service.

Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 27.

It is announced that President Coolidge has appointed Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, the well known Chicago lawyer, American Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. James R. Sheffield has been appointed American Ambassador to Mexico.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Her Desire for a Seat on the Council

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, July 23.

It is quite clear that at the coming meeting of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, China will make an effort to recover her position on the Council of the League of Nations. Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, has been recently both speaking and writing in very able fashion on the issues involved.

It is understood that the British Delegation will support, as in 1923 and 1922, the application of the geographical principle to the election of members of the Council, but it is further possible that this year there will be a specific proposal to add to the numbers of the Council, thus making it eight instead of six.

China's Point of View.

Curiously enough, the League of Nations Union does not seem to be very helpful in its attitude towards this geographical principle of allocation, since there was recently a meeting of the Association of the various Unions at Lyons, at which the Chinese Delegation put forward the following resolution. There was a good deal of opposition to this proposal, and the British League of Nations Union joined in it, but eventually the resolution was carried. It ran:—

Animated by a spirit of equity and justice, guided by a single-minded regard for Universal Peace, desiring to avoid the adoption of a policy of detachment on the part of certain great Powers towards the League of Nations, resulting solely from the non-observance of a principle recognized on several occasions by the Society itself, the Chinese Delegation to the eighth meeting of the Union of the League of Nations Associations reques the Conseil-Général of the Union as well as the Assembly itself to authorize the General Secretary of the Union to transmit in their names to the Council of the Eighth Assembly of the Society of Nations, the following Resolution:—

"The Eighth Assembly of the Union of the League of Nations Associations congratulates the Assembly of the League of Nations on having adopted unanimously in 1920, and renewed in 1921, 1922 and 1923 the following expression of opinion:—

"It is desirable that the Assembly, in the election of the 6 non-permanent members of the Council, should make its selection with due regard to dominant geographical divisions, large ethnical families, different religious traditions, different types of civilization and principal sources of wealth.

"It regrets that the fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, whilst having unanimously approved this expression of opinion, which contains a principle eminently just and equitable, took no account of it in actual practice. In view of the very justifiable aspirations of several hundred millions of Asiatics who desire to see themselves represented by a non-permanent member on the Council of the League of Nations, and in the interest of the League of Nations itself, the Eighth Assembly of the Union of the League of Nations Associations respectfully recommends the League of Nations to revert, in the near future, to a more just application of the principle of geographical distribution abovementioned.

"The Secretary General of the Union is authorized to communicate with the General Secretary of the League of Nations to ensure that this recommendation is distributed officially to all the members of the League of Nations by the General Secretariat of the League of Nations in the form of the document of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations."

A Question in the House.

The following question and answer bear on the subject—I take them from "Hansard" this week:—

Sir Walter de Frece, M.P., asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been called to the fact that, at the annual meeting of the Association of the League of Nations Unions at Lyons, a proposal favouring the adoption of the geographical principle in respect of the election of non-permanent members of the Council of the League was rejected; whether the British delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has always supported the adoption of this principle in filling the seats specified; whether this is still the policy of the British Government and will be recommended to its delegates to the coming meeting of the Assembly in September; and whether the British Government has any responsibility for the resolutions or recommendations of the British League of Nations Unions?

Mr. Ponsonby: My information, taken from the French Press, is that a resolution of the kind referred to was adopted and not rejected. The answer to the second and third parts of the question is in the affirmative, subject to the proviso that the geographical factor is only one of several to be considered. His Majesty's Government have, of course, no responsibility whatever for the actions of any League of Nations Union.

Withdrawal Advocated by M.P.'s Unless Seat on Council Is Restored

Peking, Aug. 23.

A group of members has submitted a motion in the House of Representatives demanding withdrawal of China from the League of Nations unless China is again given a seat on the Council at the forthcoming meeting of the League. The motion mentions that China's annual contribution to the expenses of the League is Gold $340,000 which is only exceeded by the contributions of Britain and France. It asserts that the League has accepted the principle of geographical representation on the Council for non-permanent members and points out that Asia is not thus represented now. The members, therefore, contend that China is entitled to re-election.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE DEADLOCK AS TO THE PREMIERSHIP

Suggested Solution: Cancellation of Dr. Koo's Appointment a First Move

Peking, Aug. 23.

The so-called neutral members of the House of Representatives, headed by Mr. Yung Tze-kuang, have worked out a scheme which they think will result in settling the deadlock regarding the appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier. Having in mind the fact that the Opposition has recently insisted upon cancellation of the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo as Taili Premier (which would have left the Government open to the charge of unconstitutional action) as a preliminary to voting on Dr. Yen's nomination, the Neutrals propose to have this cancellation motion and the appointment of Dr. Yen placed on the agenda of the House for the same day. Then, when the House meets, the cancellation motion would come forward first and be referred to the Investigation Committee for investigation and report. The Committee would not submit its report for several days, and the vote on the appointment of Dr. Yen would be taken immediately the House referred the first motion to the committee.

The promoters of this scheme will meet representatives of the Government Party and the Opposition this afternoon. If this meeting proves satisfactory the scheme will be referred to Dr. Yen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINA'S NEGLECTED ORCHARDS

Peking University's Efforts to Improve Horticultural Development

Peking, Aug. 22.

In spite of China's ancient civilization and the high esteem with which her citizens regard fruit as an article of diet and a necessary part of every feast, the growing of fruit of high quality has been neglected, and little has been done in the way of fruit preserving.

To meet this very definite need Peking University (Yenching) is planning to do extensive work in horticultural development, particularly along pomological lines. Courses are to be given on the principles and practices of gardening as applied to fruits and vegetables, the special requirements of these crops, and propagation and pest control. Special attention will be paid to fruit growing and the care of orchard trees and small fruits, harvesting, storing, marketing and work in budding, grafting, cultivation and spraying.

Experimental work will be carried on in propagation and the introduction of new varieties, and an attempt will be made to improve the quality of many of the native fruits and vegetables.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DOMESTIC LOAN GAMBLING

Inspector-General's Statement On Healthiness of the Security

Peking, Aug. 22.

The following statement has been received from the Inspector-General of Customs:—

With reference to the recent heavy fall in the value of Consolidated Loan bonds, which is causing a panic on the bond market, the Inspector-General has been requested by the Ministry of Finance to make a statement concerning the position of the loan service in order to allay the alarm felt by the genuine investment holders.

The violent fluctuation of these bonds has been caused by the fact that while the sinking fund is controlled by the Inspector-General and is more than sufficient to meet all interest payments it is not yet quite sufficient to enable amortization to proceed according to schedule. This fact has been taken advantage of by speculators whose manipulation causes the bonds to rise and fall without any reference to their intrinsic value based on the condition of the sinking fund.

The Consolidated Loan service is in a very satisfactory position and there is no circumstance in connexion with it to justify violent bond movements either upward or downward, nor have the investment holders any present cause for alarm.

The revenue balances to date are more than sufficient to meet all interest payments at the end of the current year; funds to cover completely the redemption of the Ninth Year Loan bonds due on September 30 next are in hand, and a sum of approximately $1,400,000 is available towards the drawing of the 6 per cent. Consolidated Loan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING STOCK EXCHANGE

Monthly Settlement Fairly Satisfactory but Some Accounts Held Over

Peking, Aug. 25.

A special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon resolved against a suggestion made by one of the Cabinet Ministers to postpone the monthly settlement of the Stock Exchange till the end of the month. Consequently, the settlement went on this morning as usual. The settlement is described as very satisfactory in the circumstances, a large amount of business being concluded by persons able to meet their liabilities.

It was feared yesterday that a number of cash-shops would close down, but the Exchange came to their assistance and it is now hoped that they will pull through. A good deal of business, however, has undoubtedly been postponed on the guarantee of the Exchange. The tone of the market this afternoon was more steady.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Aug. 24.

The condition of the bonds market continues to be widely discussed in Peking. The statement issued by the Inspector-General of Customs had a considerable effect in allaying the anxiety of *bona-fide* investors, but the general opinion is that the warlike activities in and around Chêkiang had much more to do with the depreciation of bonds than any anxiety regarding Customs funds.—Reuter.

Exchange Closed Indefinitely.

Peking, Aug. 28.

The Peking Stock Exchange quietly ceased all business to-day and closed up indefinitely but bonds remain nominally at the previous low quotations which are finding no sellers save in exceptional cases where demand for immediate funds necessitates acceptance of the best offers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPAN resumes the forwarding of mail matter to Europe *via* Siberia this week. It requires 21 days between Tokyo and London, as against 13 days before the war, but is faster than the American route, which requires about 28 days. Mail matter to Soviet Russia will, however, still be forwarded *via* China and not via Siberia, pending the resumption of commercial relations between Japan and Russia.

PEKING INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Official Regulations to Prevent Discussions from Taking Inconvenient Turn

Peking, Aug. 20.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has telegraphed to the Civil Governors of the provinces and the Tutungs of the Administrative areas, saying that it has drafted regulations for the procedure to be followed at the Central Industrial Conference to open in Peking on September 1, concerning which the provinces and special districts have been kept informed from time to time. The regulations in question are as follows:—

1.—The Conference shall be attended by delegates representing various commercial and industrial bodies in accordance with article 5 of the regulations for the constitution of the Conference, which were circulated in June.

2.—A Chairman and two Vice-chairmen shall be appointed.

3.—The general affairs of the Conference shall be under the control of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, provision for which was made in the original regulations, Article 6.

4.—Motions must be submitted to the conference in written form, addressed to the Chairman of the Conference and counter-signed by at least five delegates, in time for inclusion in the agenda, and the date on which the motion will be taken will be determined by consultation with the Executive Committee.

5.—The Conference will deal first with questions submitted to it by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

6.—The Chairman of the Conference is entitled to appoint special committees to inquire into and report upon special subjects.

7.—The Chairman of each committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Conference.

8.—The business conducted either at a general meeting of the conference, or a committee, shall be in accordance with, and in the order of the agenda, it being understood, however, that matters submitted at any time to the Conference by the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture shall always take precedence.

9.—The Chairman of each committee shall be responsible for furnishing reports to the Chairman of the Conference on matters discussed or investigated by the committee. These reports shall be submitted to the conference by its Chairman.

10.—No meeting of the conference can be held unless upwards of 50 per cent. of the delegates are present, and no motion can be adopted without a majority vote.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

KARAKHAN'S COURTESIES

Offer to Modify Note to U. S. But Not Enough to Satisfy Japanese Minister

Peking, Aug. 22.

It appears that M. Karakhan's proposed amendment to His Note to Mr. Yoshizawa is not wholly satisfactory to the latter and discussion in regard to the matter is still being carried on. The matter is not expected to be settled for some days. Meanwhile, M. Karakhan has not replied to the Note of the Protocol Power. Therefore, the question of the Russian Legation remains at a standstill.

Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister, formally called on M. Karakhan yesterday. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Aug 25.

I understand that M. Karakhan has promised Mr. Yoshizawa to make certain changes in his recent essay of the new diplomacy, but that these changes are not sufficient for the Japanese Minister, who has referred the affair to Tokyo.

The obnoxious Note last week overshadowed the Saghalien issue in the Russo-Japanese conversations, which have now seemingly reached a condition of stalemate.

Peking, Aug. 26.

M. Karakhan yesterday evening sent a Note to the Senior Protocol Minister, Sir Ronald Macleay, nominating a member of his staff to take over the Russian Legation. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

Comrad Karakhan receives a billet deux

THE CHINESE CHURCH AND OPIUM

Anti-Opium Sunday to Be Observed Throughout China on Sept. 28

In connexion with the National Anti-Opium Movement, the National Christian Council of China has issued a circular note to the 8,000 churches throughout China asking them to observe September 28 as Anti-Opium Sunday. Suggestions made as to ways for expressing public opinion against the opium traffic, include the following:—

1.—State what attitude the Christians have toward opium.

2.—Express the people's opinion through the pulpit. We believe that no matter how serious the opium situation is, if public opinion stands firmly against it, we can easily put a stop to the traffic.

3.—The recrudescence of opium in China was due to the fact that a great amount of narcotic drugs was used for anæsthetic purposes in treating wounded soldiers. That resulted in the increase of opium production. Since the European war these great amounts of opium have become useless and so rascals of different nations smuggled these drugs into China. Many military officers and business men were attracted to this business on account of the great profits to be made. The result has been that the planting of opium has become widespread.

4.—Opium has become an international problem. Millions of persons in Europe and America have formed the habit of using morphia. It is our duty as Christians to co-operate with the people of the different nations to do away with this international curse.

5.—The Geneva Conference of this year is to study the problem of opium cultivation and the way to diminish the amount of production to the necessary quantity needed for medicinal and scientific purposes. We, the people of China must express our attitude in support of this great cause.

6.—What shall we Christians do? (1) Enlist the co-operation of all local Christian and non-Christian organizations to support the work of the Geneva Conference; (2) Enlist all Christian and non-Christian organizations to stop the planting of opium in any local places; (3) Report the real opium situation in different places to this office and stir up public opinion to enforce the laws governing the production and transportation of opium and in this way try to make every local centre a clean place, free of opium traffic and production; (4) Enlist the co-operation of Christian and non-Christian hospitals and charity organizations to start an opium sanitorium so that we can help the smokers to free themselves of their habit.

The representatives of the Panchan Living Buddha are now living in the "Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Bureau," Peking. Their tribute to the Chinese Government consisted of rhinoceros horns, garoowood, and valuable images of Buddha, worth in all about $50,000.

SOOCHOW'S GODDESS OF MERCY

Magnificent Rain Storm to Save Crops Obviously Due to Her Benign Power

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Aug. 23.

We sometimes hear of a million-dollar storm, or usually meaning, a loss to that amount. But the very heavy rain yesterday afternoon was certainly a tens of thousands of dollars gain to Soochow and the surrounding country, not merely to the crop, but also as a measure of public health in flushing out the city canals, which had become black and reeking with filth, and in filling the fast-dying wells. The water situation in the city was becoming quite serious, and in the country both men and beasts were pumping water almost day and night, in the attempt to save the rice crop. Rarely has it rained so hard in Soochow, as yesterday afternoon; and the rains of last night and to-day are continuing the good work.

There are thousands who believe that these rains are all due to the influence of our local Goddess of Mercey, for her power is believed to be most *teh fah*—effective. On Thursday she was brought into town from her temple, some 10 miles in the country, and she was given a great worship. We have a local saying: "Kiangyin robbers, Wusih thieves, Soochow Goddess of Mercy, Hangchow Buddha."

When your correspondent was a small boy, some years ago—yes, it was even before the Revolution, that summer it rained and rained, something like 40 days and 40 nights. One afternoon it rained so hard that the canals could not carry off the water fast enough, so that it flooded the streets from one to two feet. This little brass image of the Goddess of Mercy was brought into town for special worship. The Governor, Provincial Judge, Provincial Treasurer, Prefect, and the three District Magistrates (those were the days of Soochow's glory!) met the Goddess at the Chang Mên, and escorted her to a local temple, to which temple the Governor went daily in worship.

On the eighth day, as it still continued to rain, the Governor's disgust got the better of him. He ordered his "runners" to drag the Goddess from her throne, and ordered her to be dragged to a canal near by and thrown in. He himself stood on a bridge cursing her, and adding "You won't make it stop raining! Stay there in the water and drink and drink to your fill! Then see if you can't stop these rain!"

This Governor and his dynasty have passed away, but the Goddess of Mercy is still Soochow's favourite.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT WOOSUNG

Peking, Aug. 24.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has telegraphed to the Government urging that steps be taken regarding the Russian ships at Woosung and the refugees on board.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WUCHANG FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

Absurd Chinese Dream of Possession: Native Press Canard

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Aug. 23.

The Chinese in this centre are still exercising themselves over the question of the foreign concessions in Hankow. They have got into their heads the curious idea that the lease of the British Concession expires this year, and that next year it is due to be handed back to Chinese control.

Where this idea can have come from, it is not easy to guess. To begin with, the British Concession is not "leased" from the Chinese government. It was handed over, a mere mud swamp, in order to satisfy the demands of the foreign merchants that they might have somewhere to reside. The fact that it is now a dry and well-kept municipal area, with magnificent buildings upon it, and that every square fong of its surface is worth almost a fabulous sum, is due entirely to foreign enterprise and to the lavish use of foreign capital. In the second place, even if it were a leased territory, in the ordinary sense of the words, the lease could not terminate in less than 99 years, and this means that it would still have nearly 30 years to run.

Nevertheless, the native press at present is full of the prospect of having this splendid piece of territory returned to China, and of suggestions as to what shall be done with it when it has returned its rightful ownership. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. No doubt, the recent acquisition of the former German and Russian Concessions has given them a taste for possession, and makes them clamour for more. However it may be, the Hupeh Provincial Assembly has already memorialized the Governor, requesting him to approach the Board of Foreign Affairs upon this matter, in order that there may be no delay in the carrying out of the restoration. Discussion is already going on as to what use can be made of the valuable sites hitherto occupied by foreign firms, and of the jetties that afford shipping facilities along the Bund.

A Squeeze that Failed.

By the way, the inner story of the handing over of the Russian Concession has now leaked out, and it is worth repeating for its very naïveté. It appears that Mr. Shen Tsi-liang, the (late) Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, came to meet the Municipal Council with his budget already prepared. The first item was a salary of Tls. 2,000 per month for himself, in reward for the arduous duties which he anticipated in looking after the welfare of the residents. After this came a list of salaried offices which he proposed to establish for the efficient running of the area, by which no doubt some 40 or 50 of his uncles, cousins, and various other relatives would have been put into the way of serving their country with no loss to themselves.

But the Municipal Council had also prepared a budget, and unfortunately it began at the other end of the expenditure column. It showed that the upkeep of the concession, including repair to roads, sanitation and other matters would require a certain regular expenditure. For this expenditure, the ordinary rates paid by the residents would be sufficient to provide. But for the expenditure on salaries, about which Mr. Shen was so anxious, there would be a surplus of something like Tls. 700 per month. Moreover, if the public works were not overlooked, and laid as a first charge upon the income of the concession, there would most likely be some difficulty in collecting the rates which the residents had been accustomed to pay.

No doubt this little incident explains Mr. Shen's promotion to the new post at Hsinti, and the appointment of a new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to the Port of Hankow.

Japanese Bank's Huge Loan.

In my last letter, I mentioned the precarious condition of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron Co. It has just been reported that the manager of the Tayeh Iron Mines, in order to make it possible to carry on, has borrowed from a Japanese bank the huge sum of $8,500,000, to be paid back in 17 years. This no doubt means that, in the course of a little more time, the whole of the valuable Tayeh iron mines will fall into Japanese ownership.

Wuchang has recently been visited by a party of students from a college in Tokyo. They made the round of the three cities, visiting the chief educational institutions and factories, and then proceeded north to Peking and Tientsin. A return visit is shortly to be made to Japan by a party of students from China. Two representatives have been selected from each of the five Government Universities in Wuchang. They will shortly go to Peking to join the party.

The number of Chinese students from Hupeh who are studying at universities in Germany is 18. A letter has just been received from them by the Education Bureau, complaining that the rise in the cost of living got them into great difficulties. The matter was laid before the Provincial Assembly, who after some discussion decided to send financial help, and to allow the sum of $10,000 per annum for expenses.

Alarming Spread of Red Literature.

It is reported that a parcel, containing Communist and revolutionary literature, has been intercepted at the Wuchang post-office by inspectors from the yamên. The parcel was sent from Chungking, and addressed to the Normal University. Mr. Cheng, the Head of the Education Bureau, has sent orders to the heads of all government schools, requesting them to look out for such manifestoes, and to prevent their circulation among students.

On the other hand, a branch of the Anti-Imperialism Society is just about to be established in Wuchang, with the full approval of the authorities. Mr. Cheng Shih, the Principal of Chung Hwa University, has arranged for a big meeting of most of the educational and political leaders of Wuchang and Hankow, and they are to discuss the setting up of a branch of this Society in Wu-Han.

This Anti-Imperialist Society originated recently among a group of Members of Parliament in Peking. Its object is to protest against the oppression of China by the imperialist powers, chief of whom no doubt are England and Japan. Branches of the society are being established in every important centre in China.

A well-known robber from the Chingchow region has just been caught in Hankow. His name is T'ang Mao-tsi, and he has been annoying the people around Chingchow for a considerable time. It is said he has accumulated considerable wealth by his depredations. The police have been on his track for some time, but had hitherto been unsuccessful in hunting him down. But recently he was traced to Hankow, where no doubt he had come to spend some of his ill-gotten gains, and was arrested in a teashop. He will be taken back to Chingchow for execution.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY

London, Aug. 24.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, opening the Chinese Students' Conference at Hoddesdon, yesterday, said that he regretted that the number of Chinese students in England did not show a tendency to increase. He hoped that when the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity was applied to new purposes the students would benefit. Mr. Chu said that the present numbers going to England were inadequate. Anglo-Chinese educational intercourse would increase good understanding and would eventually benefit the commercial relations between the two countries. The British people would do equally well to send a larger number of students to China.—Reuter.

Hongkong is hoping to raise a Scottish unit in the local Volunteers. On Friday last a meeting took place at the Taikoo Club for the purpose of securing recruits.

FRESH ANTI-FOREIGN WAVE AT WUCHANG

Menacing Tone of Local Press: Mob Emotionalism: Ominous Signs of the Times

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Aug. 16.

In these days, even a cursory study of the native press revals an amount of anti-foreign sentiment which is surprising. This sentiment is mostly due to ignorance; but it is none the less dangerous for that. Beneath the surface of the daily intercourse of local Chinese with foreigners, there flows a deep undercurrent of resentment, for wrongs which are mostly imaginary; but no amount of argument or plain stating of the facts would be able to dispel such imaginations. How or when these feelings of discontent will burst out into action, it is impossible to foretell. But sooner or later, tragedy is bound to be the result.

To take a case in point: an article appears in a Hankow native paper, complaining that the foreigners have robbed the Chinese of the river frontage. Probably there are few Chinese of the present generation who know or care that the Hankow concession areas were originally waste marshy land, which has been reclaimed at great expense; and that the magnificent Hankow Bund, some two and a half miles in length, was constructed entirely with foreign money.

Now that the German and Russian concessions have relapsed into Chinese guardianship, crowds of Chinese may be seen any evening, walking along the river-front of these two concessions and enjoying the cool breezes. No one would grudge them this pleasure if they behaved themselves decently. But it appears that they look upon the whole of the river frontage as actually belonging to them, and believe that the foreigners have no right there at all. The article in the paper goes on to propose that a Chinese open market shall be established in the two Special Administration Districts (late German and Russian Concessions), and that a maloo (horse road) shall be constructed right through the area. If the horrors of the maloo in the native city are to be repeated in the two S.A.D.'s, this means that the filth and noise of of real China will be brought into very undesirable proximity to the residents of the remaining foreign concessions.

Another sign of the times is, that the guilds and other public bodies of Hankow, have sent a letter to the Japanese Government, asking that the Japanese Consul in Hankow shall be changed. The pretext named refers to an incident which occurred ten months ago. An employee of a Japanese jeweller was accused of theft, and sent to prison, where he committed suicide. The affair caused quite a furore at the time, and evidently it has not been forgotton, for the letter states that "this matter has not yet been settled." Probably the writers of the letter are quite unmindful of the fact that the Lincheng affair, which is now more than 18 months old, "has not yet been settled." It remains to be seen how the Japanese Government will deal with a letter which comes from a group of unofficial local bodies.

The Egregious Students.

Another storm is apparently brewing in the educational world. Last week a certain appointee came to take up his residence in the preparatory school of the Higher Normal University of Wuchang. The students who happen to be in residence during the summer vacation shut the gates and refused to admit him. He went away and collected a force of soldiers, and came back and forced his way in. The Principal of the Normal University being absent in Peking at the time, nothing further took place.

The military have been accused of interfering in another little matter. It has been the custom to select annually by examination seven or eight students from the Government schools in Wuchang, to be sent to Europe or America for study at a university. The military authorities, it is said, forbid the holding of the examination this year. The students are preparing to take action.

Cholera Deaths.

Cholera is very prevalent just now in Wuchang, as it probably is in all Chinese cities during the summer. One cause of this is the custom which the people have during the hot weather of sleeping out in the streets uncovered. A wind gets up during the night, and a chill results. Native medicine generally does the rest. It is reported that over 100 deaths from cholera occurred in Wuchang within three days during the last week.

BICYCLES POPULAR IN SHANSI

Dangers of Night-Riding: Young Man Held up and Robbed by Bogus Police

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taiku, Shansi, Aug. 18.

The towns along the motor roads in Shansi have been heavy buyers of bicycles. Many shops have bought wheels for the use of their employees, and frequently considerable sums of money are transferred from town to town by bicycle riders. This is not without an element of risk, as has been demonstrated a number of times. A few days ago, southwest of this city, a cyclist was riding along just at nightfall. He was invited to "stop and rest" by two men on the motor road, and when the cyclist dismounted he was told that they were from a neighbouring police station and must open the parcel carried at the rear of his wheel in search of "golden pills" or opium. They found in the package $130. Leaving the 30 dollars they took the one hundred and departed. Considerable interest attaches to this affair by the well-founded rumour that one of the robbers was a younger brother of a petty official near by. Though he has no office there this younger brother is living in his brother's yamên. If the rumours turn out to be true, the official is likely to lose his office.

Meeting the Eclipse

An amusing incident occurred here a few days ago in connexion with the eclipse of the moon. According to "China's Skies for August" published in your columns the eclipse occurred in the early morning hours of the 15th., that is, after midnight of the 14th. The Chinese almanacs probably stated that the eclipse was "due on the 15th." At any rate, on that night, some 16 hours after the eclipse had occurred, there was a great beating of drums, ringing of temple bells and pounding of pots, pans and kettles. The noise-makers must have concluded that their efforts were extraordinarily successful, for the "dragon" did not even attempt to swallow the moon!

KULING SPORTS

From a Correspondent.

Kuling, Aug. 19.

As the Kuling season draws to a close it seems to be the concensus of opinion that we have had the finest weather this season of many many years. Only a day and a half of rain since the first of July. No untoward event has marred the season and many people are planning to return home, having spent an unusually pleasant and restful summer.

Baseball has been the best on record, some 30 or 40 players participating and three games played regularly each week. To add to the interest special divisions have been made. The Y. M. C. A. played the "World" one game but lost. The greatest amount of interest has been aroused by the Presbyterian *v.* the "World" games, but after the Presbyterians won four out of five games a new alignment was made and only the Southern Presbyterian played the "World." The first game resulted in a win for the "World" but the next was won by the Southern Presbyterians by a score of 4 to 1 and they expect to win the series.

The tennis tournament is nearing the end and the singles have narrowed down to Penfield, Graham and Wayland. In doubles Wayland and Bell play the winners of the Graham - Smith — Greene - Rankin match. Close matches are assured in all the finals.

FLOOD DESOLATION IN THE NORTH

Crops Completely Ruined in Peking and Tientsin Country

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Aug. 23.

Mr. O. J. Todd, engineer representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has just returned from a week's boat trip in the flooded area south of Tientsin and Peking. Mr. Todd was accompanied by Mr. C. A. Stanley of the American Board of Missions, Tientsin, and Mr. Geo, Krainukov, a motion-picture operator of the British-American Tobacco Co. The following extracts, from Mr. Todd's reports to the Executive Committee, give evidence of the serious situation in the vast area between Tientsin and Paotingfu.

"The route taken was from Tientsin up the Shi Ho to the town of Batai, 100 *li* to the Southwest. From there a westerly course was taken through the Lakes into the Ta Ching Ho, which stream was followed for the most part into West Lake, the objective point being the City of An Jou (Anhsin) the county seat of An hsinhsien. In the course of this trip data was gathered regarding flood conditions as compared with those of 1917, and the statement that in West Lake region the high water of August 2 to 10 was 2 ft. higher than that of the maximum height of 1917 found general endorsement.

"On my previous trip to this city on August 1 the statement was then made that the water was up to a point 6 in. lower than the 1917 high mark. There was every indication that there had been a rise of another 2 ft. or more; while on August 1, 120 out of 150 towns of Anhsien were under water. As present the entire county is inundated, the main dike on the north of West Lake having been overtopped.

"At the City of An Jou we called on the Police Commissioner and found him superintending the housing and feeding of approximately 900 refugee women and children, whom he had brought in from the adjoining villages. Rowing out past many of these villages we found the Water to be into the houses and the people living on roof tops. Where wave action endangered the buildings the people had been removed to the city of An Jou and Shihsien.

The whole region from Paotingfu on to Tientsin and to the north of the great Wen An Wa dike is a great lake. Autumn crops are submerged almost throughout this region. Hemp, that was nearly ready to harvest and which has been covered with from 6 to 10 ft. of water, is being rescued from boats by divers who dive down and pull it out by the roots, afterwards taking it to other villages in small boats. The reed crop, which is considered valuable for mat making, roofing and fuel, has been injured to a great extent, for under ideal conditions reed should be grown with a small amount of water around the roots. To the south of the great Wen An Wa dike the region is being gradually inundated from water coming from the Putaho, 100 *li* to the south of Suchow. Fifty *li* north of Wen An Shin we found the water rising at the rate of 3in. per day, but still 3 ft. lower than in 1917, due to the fact that this northern dike has been well patrolled and has not yet broken. However, the City of Wen An Shin is surrounded by water, although crops in the northwest portion of this county are being protected and are on higher ground, so that they should be harvested with no difficulty.

Little distress was noted, due to the fact that there probably is a small food supply left over from last year and the spring wheat crop, which appears to have yeilded 50 to 100 catties per mow, was 50 per cent. of a normal crop. While this supply lasts the inundated population will get on fairly well, although there are many portions of this region that do not raise wheat and so they have been entirely depending on the autumn crop which is a total failure throughout the most of this region.

The only occupation of these people at the present time is a little shipping, fishing, and mat weaving. This furnishes employment for a comparatively small portion of the population.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

China International Famine Relief Commission's Latest Bulletin

The following report on flood conditions in Chihli and Shantung was issued by the China International Famine Relief Commission on August 18:—

Shunnyihsien.—Ten days steady rain since July 6 resulted in the Ta Pei Ho overflowing its banks. About 1,000 *mu* were inundated. At the same time the Tsien Kan Ho and the Tsai Chia Ho flooded the surrounding country to a depth of about five feet.

Jenkiuhsien.—Reports from here state that over 400 villages were submerged and that the people are living in the open, as all their houses are destroyed.

Pingshan.—The Fu To Ho rose rapidly, but is not yet threatening.

Huaijou.—Heavy rains have flooded the plain to the depth of four feet, about 40 villages being submerged.

Yutien.—Some 500 villages out of a total of 800 were submerged, all the crops are destroyed.

Tsanghwang.—Ten days heavy rain destroyed the greater portion of the crops, and many houses were washed away.

Shentseh.—The lower areas here were flooded and about 40,000 *chien* of houses were destroyed.

Yuanshih.—Steady rain since July 6 has inundated 19 villages. Several feet of sand was deposited on the young crops.

Kaoyi.—Continuous rain experienced here since the commencement of July caused the Ti Ho to break its banks, the railway being damaged and 46 villages inundated. Some eight feet of water is lying on the plain.

Kichsien.—Steady rain here since the beginning of July caused a break of 3,000 feet in the Fu river dyke, and about 130 villages were inundated.

Enhsien.—The river is reported to have overflowed at Wuhsien and inundated about 150 villages, affecting some 60,000 people.

Hengshui.—Reports another break in the Kichsien region and about 300 villages flooded.

Peikouho.—Eight feet of water is reported in this area.

Kuchow. — The neighbouring rivers overflowed on July 16 and did great damage to the houses and crops.

Kulu.—Reports that the heavy rain experienced in July broke the dykes of the Fu river and inundated about 70 villages.

Kichow.—Ten days heavy rain in July resulted in a break of 380 feet in the Sun Ho dyke, and 209 villages are reported as flooded.

Poyeh.—The dykes in this area have broken and inundated some 92 villages, all communication except by boat being cut off from the *hsien*.

Wukiang.—Heavy rain during July led to the overflowing of the Fu To Ho and the Fu Yang Ho, about 7 feet of water flooding the plain, and damaging more than 100 villages.

Tsai Yu Chen.—Ten days rain in the beginning of July caused the Feng Ho to rise rapidly and break its dykes outside the city for a distance of 600 feet, 70 villages being inundated and the harvest totally ruined.

"COST-PRICE RICE" FOR FLOODED AREAS

Government Measures for the Prevention of Profiteering

Peking, Aug. 22.

According to the official report of the Cabinet meeting this morning, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of War jointly proposed that an Associate Director of Railway Defence should be appointed, and recommended that Gen. Wang Ting-chun should be given the post. This was approved by the Cabinet.

The Ministry of Finance suggested that in addition to rice being transported to the flood areas for free distribution, grain being sent for sale at cost price by groups of merchants and gentry should be free from all taxes. The Cabinet approved and drafted four articles to govern the transportation of "cost-price rice," with a view to preventing profiteers from securing exemption for foodstuffs.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE STUDY OF TYPHOONS

Hongkong Weather Good for Swimming, But Sharks Cause Apprehension

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, Aug. 16.

The chief topic of conversation in Hongkong these days is the weather. Considering what an excellent standby that subject forms the world over, it seems hardly a matter for serious concern, but it happens that the local conditions are such as merit special attention. For weeks there has not been a day when the most weather-wise could predict what the conditions were going to be like in a couple of hours time, and with successive showers following blue skies, the patience of everybody has been sorely tried. Your correspondent has sought out several persons who can claim to be classed in the category of "oldest inhabitant," and they all agree that the conditions are unprecedented. Doubters have only to peruse the Observatory report, which shows that the rainfall to date is over 80 inches since the beginning of the year, as against an average for that period of about 60 inches.

The most remarkable feature about the weather conditions, is the immunity from typhoons which this Colony has enjoyed so far. We are within two days of the anniversary of the disaster of last August, and there has not been even a moderately-strong blow yet. This can be compared with the regular weekend typhoons of last year, covering the whole period of June to September. Nevertheless, reports of cyclones being in our vicinity are constantly received, and interested persons are able to plot them on the chart and speculate whether Hongkong is menaced. We have certainly had at least one narrow escape. In two cases typhoons have approached in zigzag fashion, and one, after passing just a degree south, changed its course, doubled on its tracks, and when southeast of us moved almost due north. It was reported to be "of great intensity," and kept everyone concerned with shipping on the alert for three days. It eventually finished up in southwest Japan, where, as was recorded at the time, it did considerable damage.

Those interested in such phenomena will perhaps have some explanation for the contrast this year's typhoons form those of 1923. Then, they nearly all had their origin far away to the southeast of the Philippines, near the Equator, and moved mostly west-north-west: this season they are chiefly forming in the China Sea, about Latitude 10 to 15, and show a decided northward tendency.

Sharks! Sharks!

The uncertain weather has confined local sport for the past two months chiefly to swimming. Never have the various public beaches here been so crowded, and it is pleasing to note how the ladies are joining in ever-increasing numbers in our chief summer recreation. However, bathers have just received a rude shock. Hongkong's supposed immunity from sharks has been discounted.

The fishing fleets which have returned from operations in the vicinity of Waglan have brought back an unusual catch—five sharks. They consist of a formidable-looking monster nearly eight feet in length, and four smaller ones about half that size. Apparently they were a mother and her offspring. The owner of the catch states that he observed a "very big fish" followed by four others, making for the line of his nets, and they were successfully caught. Their struggles were put an end to with the aid of choppers, and their turning out to be sharks both surprised and delighted the captors, who have received a good price for the big fish from one of the principal Chinese restaurants.

From Waglan to Hongkong beaches is not a far cry, so bathers will not feel very comfortable in future. Moonlight swimming will especially lose a great deal of its attraction. The appearance of sharks in our vicinity is certainly rare, so there is probably nothing to worry about, and the jelly fish should remain the principal "terror" of the local deep.

THE engagement is announced between Miss Olga Pooritz, late of Hankow, and Mr. A. Springborg, of Shanghai.

MERCHANTS' STRIKE IN KUANGTUNG

Protest Against Seizure of Arms and Circulation of Central Bank Notes

Canton, Aug. 23.

Following the suspension of business on the part of the native bankers and the rice merchants in Canton, as a protest against the Kuomintang Government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which is enforcing the circulation of unsecured paper money on the market, the other shops were compelled to close their doors. The rice shops had to close on account of the insistence of the mercenaries of Dr. Sun to pay for rice with worthless notes of the Central Bank, a Kuomintang agency without any capital whatever.

The present general strike in Canton has been caused by two immediate acts of the Kuomintang Government in Canton: the forcing of worthless paper money on the people, and the attempt to crush the people by first disarming the Volunteer Corps in Canton and then preventing the units throughout the province of Kuangtung from amalgamating under one command.

As far as the mercenaries are concerned—the Yunnanese, the Hunanese, and the Kuangsi-ites—they have begun to realize that if Dr. Sun should fail they will have a hard time to escape from Kuangtung, as their dialects will betray them.

Since August 22 the regular service of junks and tow-boats plying between Canton and inland towns has been interrupted, as the people of the interior are watching the Canton situation and may have to come to the rescue of the citizens of Canton in case there is a conflict between the people and the oppressive militarists.

Canton, Aug. 24.

Following the strike carried out by the merchants in Foushan, merchants in Nanhaihsien, Shuntokhsien, and Tunghuanhsien have also joined the strike as a protest against the seizure by the Canton Government of the arms and ammunition imported by the Merchants' Volunteer Corps. There are now signs of the people in the South starting a serious agitation against the Southern Government. A portion of the citizens here have put up wooden palings on the streets in order that looting by the troops belonging to the Canton Government may be avoided.

The situation here has thus become more strained than ever. The citizens of Canton are at the present time facing two problems, namely, the arms question and the question of compulsory circulation by the Central Bank of Canton of its bank-notes. They are on the point of protesting to the Goverument by resorting to a general strike.—Eastern News Agency.

Hongkong telegrams to the Chinese press report that in a circular issued by the Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Canton on August 22, it is declared that the merchants have formed the Corps entirely for self-protection, which is a right every people should enjoy; that the Government, in detaining their rifles and other arms, are depriving the merchants of the weapons with which to defend themselves; and that all people should therefore be on their guard.

Nearly All Shops Shut.

Canton, Aug. 25.

Yesterday evening all shops and stores in the City of Canton decided to strike and this morning 90 per cent. of all the houses in the City of Canton had closed their doors. The reason for the strike is a demonstration against the issue of bank-notes of the Central Bank, in addition to the question of arms.—Eastern News Agency.

Shameen, Aug. 26.

A strict censorship has been instituted in Canton. The merchants' strike is widespread over the arms deadlock. Dr. Sun Yat-sen demands $60 for each rifle in addition to the full cost previously paid to Mr. Chan Lim-pak. The Chinese banks and the larger stores have closed and the majority of business is at a standstill. Hundreds of new wooden and sandbag barricades have been erected in Saikwan, the rich business and residential district of Canton. The merchants have disregarded orders from the police to destroy the barricades and the police now threaten to refuse protection to any shop remaining closed. The situation is critical.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A FRESH SQUEEZE IN CANTON

Special Flags which Shipping Must Carry as Passport at Usual Charges

Canton, Aug. 16.

Militarists in Canton are not slow to commercialize their offices whenever there is a chance. The Bureau of River Defence in Canton, in a recent order, states that its guards are unable to distinguish an ordinary vessel from a pirate boat and that, in order to differentiate between them, the Bureau will issue a flag to each of the registered ships plying between Canton and ports inland along the principal rivers of Kuangtung province. But it is necessary for every ship to pay a fee of $50 for the flag. If the 850 larger junks, launches, and smaller steamers will all comply with the order of the Bureau, the expected income will not be inconsiderable. It is doubtful, however, if very many will comply.

Shipping business in Kuangtung has been most risky in the last two years, for pirates have had their own way and bandit troops have not hesitated to confiscate vessels under the pretext of commandeering them for military transportation service. Up to last China New Year more than 300 vessels of various sizes were taken this way in the previous 12 months by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenary troops. According to a statement of the Canton Ship Owners' Guild some 42 vessels were taken by Dr. Sun's men since the beginning of this year. These include the str. Hop Wo, plying between Liuchow and Wuchow; the str. Shun Kee, running between Kongmoon and Sheklung; and the str. Lee On, connecting Fatshan and Kongmoon. Among the 42 vessels taken, 30 were steamers and 12 tow-boats.

For partial relief, and perhaps to get a little protection from the foreign gunboats in Canton waters, more than 200 vessels have gone under foreign registration during the last 12 months.

Yunnanese Expelled by Volunteers.

When pressed by Merchants Volunteers from all sides, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Yunnanese mercenaries had to withdraw from Kaukong altogether on the night of August 7, after having terrorized the innocent inhabitants there for the last seven months. Dr. Sun's Yunnanese troops had been making so much trouble and levying so many kinds of taxes that the people of Kaukong were forced a month ago to oust them from the business section of the town, allowing them to be stationed in the outskirts only. Instead of behaving themselves, however, they caused more trouble and destroyed several villages, going as far as to demand $90,000 before they would move out. To save Kaukong, Merchants Volunteers from many cities along the West River went to the scene, and this perhaps was responsible for the hurried retreat of the mercenaries.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Strike Breaking.

Canton, Aug. 28.

The Government has taken more high-handed steps than ever before towards the strikers here, and is forcing the merchants to open their shops and stores by force of arms. The resolve of the merchants, however, is very strong and they are turning a deaf ear to repeated warnings from the Government. They have erected watch-towers on the roofs of several buildings at important points to take precautions against looting and fires. The popular feeling is entirely alienated from the Government. It appears that there is absolutely no hope of the issue being settled for the time being.—Reuter.

Later.

The troops under the command of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming in the East River district have begun to take the offensive against the Kuangtung troops. Gen. Lin Hu is, it is reported, advancing at the head of his troops in the direction of Yingteh from Onyuan. The traffic on the Canton—Hankow line, to the north of Yingteh, has been interrupted.—Eastern News Agency.

THE ARMS SEIZURE AT CANTON

Dr. Sun's Message to Merchant Volunteers: Munitions to be Returned at a Price

Eastern News Agency.

Canton, Aug. 20.

With regard to the arms question, Dr. Sun Yat-sen last night at 7 o'clock despatched his three delegates to the headquarters of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps to convey the message from the Canton Government. The gist of the message is as follows:—

"The Government intends to deliver the arms and ammunition at reasonable prices. Chen Lien-pei, Commander of the Merchants' Volunteers, who fancies himself to be a Mussolini of Italy, has ambition to organize the Fascisti of Canton by utilizing the influence of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps with a view to overthrowing the present Canton Government as well as to establishing himself as the leader of the Southern Government. There is also positive proof that he has of late sent a representative to Loyang to negotiate with Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Be that as it may, the Government has no intention to punish the members of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, with the exception of Chen Lien-pei, provided they repent of their past misconduct and pledge allegiance to the Government; otherwise they shall be severely punished."

Futhurmore, Dr. Sun's representatives told the leaders of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps that the prices at which the arms and ammunition will be delivered to the Merchants' Volunteers are to be based on the selling-prices of the Canton Arsenal and that the rifles with certificates of purchase will be delivered at $60 and those without the same at $160 per piece. The headquarters of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps has wired to its branches to the above effect and it is expected that a mass-meeting of the Merchants' Volunteers will be held to-day to discuss countermeasures.

Later.

While it is unknown as yet what attitude will be adopted by the Merchants' Volunteer Corps with regard to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's message, judging from all reports available it appears that the Merchants' Volunteers have decided not to take any drastic step for the present in view of the fact that they have no military force and arms sufficient to cope with the troops of the Government, but their headquarters at Foushan is determined, to effect connexion with Merchants' Volunteers and village corps in various places in the province and to carry out a general strike of large scope at an opportune moment in the near future with these local volunteer corps as a central figure, and with the ultimate object of causing Dr. Sun to get out of the political field. At the present time, the picked troops of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps have all been concentrated at Foushan, which is now actually in their possession. On the other hand, the Canton Government has ordered its troops to be mobilized and is making preparations for the prevention of the projected strike. Military aeroplanes are also being used by the Government to make a demonstration.

MILITARY AMBITIONS IN CANTON

Training the Young Idea: Six War Colleges Within a Small Area

Canton, Aug. 14.

Leading militarists in Canton are beginning to rival each other in the matter of preparations for future supremacy. Each is trying to rally around him as many followers as possible, especially younger men ambitious of going into a career similar to his own. There now exist in Canton and vicinity six military academies, or war colleges, conducted with public funds.

Gen. Chiang Ki-shek has a military academy at Whampoa under the auspices of the Kuomintang Reds, while Gen. Chau Chi-teh, of the Yunnanese mercenaries, is conducting a school for his own clan. Gen. Wu Te-chen, Canton Police Commissioner and concurrently Commandant of the Provincial Gendarmerie of Kuangtung, has a class for training officers, and Gen. Wu Yu-shu, of the Western Department, is conducting a war college for members of his staff and others expecting to enter the service. Both Gen. Li Tsai-hsin, of the West River Defence, and Gen. Koo Chung-hsin, of the 3rd Northern Expeditionary Force, also have schools of this nature. A total of 3,000 cadets are under training in these six schools.

The Arsenal Refitted

The Kuangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, near Canton, is having new machinery installed, and it is expected that within 60 days all the works will be finished and operation of the plant will again be in order. The machinery was first bought by the Kuangsi militarists when in power. Messrs. J. A. Rabbitt & Company, American engineers, are putting up the machinery for the Arsenal.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A LIFE FOR THE RAIN GOD

Taoist's Pious Resolution to Be Boiled Alive: Faith Shaken by Hot Water

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Aug. 9.

In consequence of the great drought, there have been the usual superstitious attempts to secure rain. A story that comes from Anhsien, 100 li from here, has a touch of grim humour about it.

The drought was having a disastrous effect on the district and the usual discussions were going on as to how to secure rain. At last one man said, "If 300 catties of charcoal, a new cauldron, and three buckets of water are prepared, I will sit in the cauldron and you can put fire under it and burn the charcoal till I am boiled dead. After which I can ascend up to heaven and beg the Gem Emperor to send rain to make the earth bring forth.

"All who heard this Taoist say these words believed him, and so they went and bought 300 pounds of charcoal, and put three buckets of water into the cauldron and set fire to the charcoal. They bade the Taoist sit in the cauldron and set fire to the charcoal. When the water began to scald the victim jumped up and ran away. The people all went after him and brought him back and cast him into prison for seven days. They then let him out, and dubbed him a dolt and an imposter."

All within quotation marks is a translation from the Chinese letter which was written from Anhsien, and is my authority for the story.

The event itself took place at Sangtsaoyuen, a market seven miles from Anhsien. It does not seem to have shaken the faith of the people in the efficacy of such a sacrifice. They only blame the man for misleading them. If he had had the temerity to go through with the ordeal they would undoubtedly have made a god of him. However, a day or two after they had heavy rains and hail at Anhsien.

An example of the influence of Young China up here is to be found in the phraseology which Gen. Yang Sen is using to address the masses. The other day I saw a proclamation outside Mienchuhsien entirely in Mandarin, which a school-boy in his fourth year at a primary school could have read. Its contents were an assurance that the general will do his best to put down the disorders that are distracting the province.

Under a new decree, a divorce can be had in Soviet Russia in five minutes at a cost of $1.50, provided both parties agree to the dissolution of the marriage ties. If, however, one party objects, the case must be referred to the courts, Misconduct does not constitute ground for annulment of marital ties, but desertion, religious superstition, excessive religious piety, incompatibilty of temperament and divergence in political views are held to be sufficient causes. No Russian may obtain a divorce and remarry more than three times within one year.

ALLEGED INTRIGUE IN CANTON

Leader of Merchants Volunteer Corps Charged with Plotting Against Dr. Sun

From a Chinese Correspondent.

Canton, Aug. 20.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday sent to the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps a letter, which, roughly translated, reads, in part, as follows:

"The Government acknowledges that a part of the arms smuggled by Chan Lim-pak has been bought with funds belonging to the Merchants Volunteer Corps and will direct the Civil Governor of Kuangtung to issue them to you in accordance with the laws of the Republic of China, thus disposing of the arm question.

"There are, however, two other question which the Government wishes to have the aid of the Volunteers in settling.

"From the Merchants Volunteers and others, we have learned that Chan Lim-pak has conceived a plot to overthrow the Government with the strength of the Merchants Volunteer Corps, trying to follow the example of Mussolini of Italy. This has been reported for the last month or two by the foreign press of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin. Recently Chan Lim-pak inspired a certain foreign newspaper editorially to denounce the Government and praise the Merchants Volunteers, comparing the Canton Merchants Volunteers to the Fascisti of Italy, a party of Italian reactionary capitalists opposing the government. The foreign press has mentioned the plot of Chan Lim-pak. It is understood that foreigners are participating in the plot, that it was to have taken place on August 14 the purpose being to overthrow the Government, that Chan Lim-pak was to have assumed the office of Tutuh (Military Governor-General) of Kuangtung, that the independence of Kuangtung was to be cancelled in favour of returning to the Northern Government. It is also generally understood among the Chinese and foreign public that Chan Lim-pak has communicated with General Wu Pei-fu of Loyang in the name of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps.

"Referring to the recent celebration (meaning the amalgamation of the provincial corps August 13), many inscriptions on the scrolls of the arches have voiced such sentiments as above charged, and this is conclusive evidence that Chan Lim-pak has had no respect for the Government.

Pardon for the Repentant.

"The Government, being broad-minded, does not intend to hold the Merchants Corps responsible for the plot, except Chan Lim-pak. The members of the Corps may voluntarily withdraw from the plot and receive pardon from the Government or expose those in the plot by bringing them before the Government for action. We believe that a majority of the merchants are well-informed and supporters of republicanism and will do everything possible to eliminate the bad element from their number, as the latter are using the Merchants' name to overthrow and endanger the Government. As this involves the life and death of the Republic and the success or failure of the revolution we, the Generalissimo, must rely on the Merchants Volunteers as comrades and take them to heart. In doing this, the Government has not only the keenest regard for the welfare of the Merchants Volunteers but also the happiness and blessing of Kuangtung."

According to a Washington despatch to the *"Asahi,"* Mr. Edgar Addison Bancroft, of Chicago, has been selected as the successor to Mr. Cyrus Woods, who recently resigned the Ambassadorship to Japan. The new Ambassador was a director of the International Harvester Company, the largest agricultural implement manufacturing company of the world, between 1907 and 1920. He has written a few books. He was born in Illinois, and is a brother of Mr. Frederick B. Bancroft, the well-known historian.

DEPERATE MEASURES IN CANTON

Government Officials Making Immediate Collection of Rent and Land Taxes and Mercenary Troops Enforcing Other Contributions: Dr. Sun's "Red Army"

Canton, Aug. 22.

Acting as if they have but a few more days to dominate Canton, the Kuomintang officials are pressing hard on the inhabitants for their contributions. The fourth monthly rent contribution in 1924 which the Canton landlord must pay is to be paid to the Police before the end of August. The military impost on land deeds inspection, at a fee of three per cent. of the property value, must be paid before August 24. The authorities are encouraging informants to report cases of landowners not paying the fee. The deeds examination office is placarding every delinquent lot or building with the sign, "This has not received an inspection certificate."

While Mr. Sun Fo is superintending the carrying out of this impost on landowners, the joint financial commission of the Yunnanese, Hunanese and Kuangsi mercenary troops is exacting another contribution from the boat population of Kuangtung. Every sampan has to pay a contribution, the minimum of which must not be less than three dollars, while the larger craft have to pay more in accordance with a schedule already published. The excuse for this latest impost is that since July the mercenary troops have not been given any regular allowance by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and that, in the face of the enemy (Gen. Chen Chiung-ming) approaching, the people cannot afford to be defenceless, and the troops will be able to give protection, for which the people must pay.

Dr. Sun's Red Army, to be known as the "Canton Labour Corps," which will be equipped, it is said, with arms recently seized from the Canton Merchant Volunteers, has now an enrolment of more than 1,500. Many in Canton fear that the favours shown towards the working-class by the Kuomintang Government will culminate in further ill-feeling between the employers and the employees in Canton.

As a sign of non-support of the Kuomintang Government in Canton, the native bankers have refused to negotiate the banknotes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Central Bank; the merchants have declared the Canton newspapers partial and one-sided and unworthy of further patronage; the rice shops are holding supplies for the benefit of the Volunteer Corps in preparation for possible conflict between the people and the Kuomintang; and the ward and street committees are erecting barriers within their spheres to prevent looting by Chinese Bolshevists in the clash which many think inevitable.

Strict Censorship.

The arrival of wounded soldiers at Wongsha, Canton, in the last few days appears to point to the fact that all is not well in districts north of Canton. However, strict censorship of the press, telegrams, and mail in Canton has resulted in no news being available except official *communiqués* from Dr. Sun Yat-sen's press bureaux and subsidized news agencies. Since August 14 Dr. Sun has called in many outside troops, and some in Canton have advanced the theory that Gen. Chen Chiung-ming and his followers are returning to Canton from the East River districts to oust Dr. Sun and his Kuomintang party. It is not believed in well-informed circles that Gen. Chen will be able to affect the situation in Canton by so early a return.

While persons friendly to Dr. Sun are trying to dissociate him from all that has happened in the last two years by saying that he has been for some time but the tool of the selfish faction which is using the name of Kuomintang for private gain, the Cantonese people will no longer tolerate his presence in their midst. The signs of the times in Canton clearly point in the direction of his being compelled to go. Coming developments in this part of China should be exceedingly interesting in the next few months.

Public Opinion Muzzled.

The Kuomintang Party in Canton, dominated by the Chinese Bolshevists, is now desperate. The party has put it on record that the Cantonese merchants, as well as the labourers, farmers, teachers and students must join them or be liable to be dealt with. At first the teachers only of the higher schools were asked to join the Kuomintang, but now all the primary teachers have to do so or be subject to dismissal. To muzzle further public opinion, all newspapers and printing shops have been put under censorship in order, it is said, to avoid exciting attention to the coming intention of the Kuomintang to nationalize all land and buildings in Canton after August 31, on the pretext that they have not been registered again as ordered. To destroy all possible opposition, the Kuomintang Government may declare all village and town volunteer corps rebels against Dr. Sun Yat-sen and proceed to outlaw them all by giving its members a free hand in taking over control of the movement. The seizure of lawfully imported arms and the opposition by the Kuomintang to the amalgamation of the Provincial Volunteers are believed to be but preliminary steps to the subjugation of the whole Cantonese people under Kuomintang control. But Cantonese will oppose this and organization to do so is being considered and will soon be completed.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CANTON MERCHANTS AND DR. SUN

Mr. Chan Lim-pak's Denial of Any Complicity in Alleged Revolutionary Plot

Canton, Aug. 22.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, Commandant of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps, when communicated with regarding the recent charge of Dr Sun Yat-sen that he was intriguing to overthrow his Government in Canton, to become Governor himself, and cancel the independence of Kuangtung in favour of the North, —as suggested by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, with whom Dr. Sun has been accusing Mr. Chan of maintaining a connexion,—strongly denied the insinuation. He stated that he was a business man pure and simple and never had dreamed of going into politics in his life. He had taken a leading part in the Merchants' Volunteer movement simply because its object and purpose were for the self-protection of the business community. As Mr. Chan is a leading business man, having engaged in banking, silk, mining, shipping and other lines for the last 20 years, and has many interests to protect, it was natural that he should take an important part in the Volunteer movement. As to his connexion with Marshal Wu Pei-fu, he denied it flatly.

It is understood that the Canton Merchants' Volunteers will not give up their original decision to defend their property, re-asserting that they obtained permission to import arms before the consignment was seized by the very authorities which had issued the permit, that is, the Canton Government. The Volunteers consider this act of the Government dishonourable and unjust. Cantonese residents are now erecting barriers on their streets to prevent possible looting by Dr. Sun's mercenaries, who, it is said, have already received secret instructions as to what to do in case of something unfavourable happening to Dr. Sun.

Cantonese abroad are cabling home advising moderate action on the part of all, and asking Dr. Sun Yat-sen to return to their rightful owners the arms and ammunition he has seized.

Honan Troops and Bolsheviks.

Later.

Replying to the protest of the Canton merchants' against the stationing of Honanese mercenaries in the business sections of the city, Governor Liao Chung-hoi, of Kuangtung, informed a delegation of Canton business men who interviewed him on August 20, that the Government had to protect itself. If nothing unusual should happen in the next few days, the Government would be glad to withdraw the troops from the business section, it was understood.

The business men's delegation, however,, did not hesitate to make it plain to the Civil Governor that the conduct of the mercenaries had never been well regarded by the Cantonese, that their presence might easily incite disaffection among the business men and cause misunderstanding, and that it was possible and might be necessary that shops around which the troops were quartered should rather close than suffer interference by the mercenaries. Such closing, the business men hoped, the Governor would not take as a suspension of business for the purpose of opposing the Government.

The merchants are not unaware of the presence of Chinese Bolshevists in Canton. It is believed that the Kuomintang Government intends to adopt communism in Canton, and that its first step will be to organize the labourers to its support. The obstacle to the success of such a step is the merchant class, whose strength is centred in the Merchants' Volunteer Corps.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CANTON FLOODED WITH PAPER

Which Kuomintang and Soldiers Force Merchants to Take at Face Value

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, Aug. 20.

The native bankers are confronted with three series of worthless paper money forced upon them by Dr. Sun's followers.

The Department of Finance of Dr. Sun's General Headquarter has recently issued $240,000 worth of military notes with an understanding that they shall be legal tender for revenue payments after July 20. But when the Yu Shang Gambling Syndicate, from which Dr. Sun borrowed money some time ago, offered some of these notes for protection fees, they were refused.

The notes ($300,000) issued by the Kuangtung Provincial Commissioner a month ago are now worth about 30 per cent. of their face value on the Canton market, but the mercenaries and officials of Dr. Sun and members of the Kuomintang and others backed by police are demanding full exchange when tendering the notes at the counters of native bankers.

Since August 15, Dr. Sun's Central Bank has been issuing many unsecured banknotes, with a proviso that those discounting or depreciating them in any way shall be severely dealt with by the Government of Dr. Sun.

All this worthless paper money affords much room for soldiers and Kuomintang members to make trouble for the native bankers and exchange-shop keepers, and the latter have found it wise to suspend business for the time being.

Further attempt is being made in Canton to muzzle the press. In addition to newspapers being strictly censored and printers having to submit their "copy" to police before publication, the Kuomintang Government is asking Governor Liao Chung-hoi of Kuangtung, who is also chief of the division of labour of the Kuomintang, to demand for the printers' employees a rise in wages from 30 to 50 per cent. and a charter practically turning over the printing field to the labourers.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, Commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps and Commander-in-Chief of the Provincial Movement, for whose arrest a general alarm was issued by Governor Liao Chung-hoi of Kuangtung on August 15, has been in Hongkong since August 13, it is understood. Mr. Chan has a home on Peak Road, Hongkong, where his family has been living for several years, it is said, and Mr. Chan usually spends the weekends there.

ADDITIONAL evidence that fishes are able to hear has been produced by a German scientist, who fed blind fishes to a musical accompaniment. The fishes. after the sixth day of this treatment always came up to the surface when the whistle blew, and, one learned. the trick was never forgotten, the fishes invariably appearing to time during a 30-day test.

PEITAIHO TEMPLE BAY ASSOCIATION

Interesting Points from Annual Meeting: The Chinese Attempt to Cut Householders Off from Beach

The third annual meeting of the Temple Bay Association, Peitaiho, was continued in the garden of Mr. E. S. Little on Saturday, August 16. Little, president of the association, was in the chair, supported by Major Hayes Kroner, secretary.

The question of a Municipality for Peitaiho arose out of the minutes.

Status of Land.

Reference to the matter of the status of the land on which the Association roads will stand, was made, and after some discussion during which various views were offered, it was proposed by Major Kroner and seconded by Dr. Baird as follows:—

"That the Association give to each landowner on whose ground a road or patn stands, that has been constructed by the Association or maintained by them, a statement to the effect that,—

'The land of Mr.———, occupied by Road or path (with name or description thereof) of so many feet in width and length, is recognized as the property of the original owner in turn for his permission that the path or road be built and maintained by the Association'

and that this statement be signed by the President and Secretary upon proper identification and certified measurements by a member of the Roads Committee, and further, that a record of such a grant of right of way be filed with the local Police."

The resolution was carried, and the president embodied it in instructions to the Road Committee that the same should be carried into effect as soon as negotiations were settled for the future construction of roads and paths in Temple Bay Area.

The Foreshore Question.

Mr. Little made a full report on this matter. He reviewed past history contained in previous minutes and reports and said the matter had advanced by three stages.—1. The decision in the Tientsin Courts against the contention of the Association for public rights, to the Beach at all times. (2) The ownership of the land to the west of the rocks (that lie just in front of Mr. Little's house) and the land to the east of the rocks is a different matter. (3) That the case is now appealed to the Supreme Court in Peking only on the grounds of the rights of the Public to use the foreshore and have access thereto, and not concerned with the ownership thereof.

Access to the Beach.

Carrying the matter through recent history, Mr. Little said a number of emergency meetings, of as many members of the Executive Committee as could be got together, were called to consider what steps could be taken to combat the attempt on the part of certain Chinese to cut off access to the Beach in the area just south of the Strand Hotel. At one of these meetings, Mr. Evans and his Chinese Assistant, Mr. Kuo, were present, in addition to Major Kroner, Mr. Barry Eastham and himself. The newspapers referred to the matter at the time as "Attempted Blackmail," for those who were attempting to cut off the Strand Hotel from the beach did demand some several hundreds of dollars from Mrs. Scholz, and only removed parts of the barbed-wire fence that had been erected, after Mrs. Scholz had paid a part of the sum demanded. He stated that he felt urged to make a representation to the Consular Body in Tientsin about the matter, and a letter was sent to the Senior Consul General with the request that suitable steps be taken by the Consular Body to bring the matter before the Local Chinese Authorities so that the rights of the Public may be maintained. This petition had reaped no immediate results, as the correspondence was returned to the Association with the regrets of the Senior Consul-General that the matter was not one which could properly be brought before the Consular Body. An additional letter was despatched on July 29, to which no reply has been received.

Mr. Little, then requested the authority of the association to take the matter, or that the Executive Committee be empowered to take the matter before the Diplomatic Body. Mr. Davis suggested that the Committee exhaust all possible channels in Tientsin before going higher up with the matter; to this Mr. Little warmly agreed.

Mr. Davis further suggested that effort be made to gain the sympathy of leading Chinese who were intimate in the councils of the Chihli Party. Some suggestion was made that the Committee go direct to the Chihli Civil Governor.

Major Kroner moved, and Mr. Harper seconded:—

"The future action of the association on the foreshore question be left to the discretion of the executive committee, who preferably with the consent of the senior consul in Tientsin may go directly to the Civil Governor, and request him to establish the principle of Public Rights to the Beach."

The motion was carried.

A Municipality Discouraged.

Mr. E. S. Little, representing the Temple Bay Association at the meeting of all Association Presidents in August, 1923, stated that the principle results of the movement looking toward a Municipality at Peitaiho were encloaked in the statement of the representative of the Kung I Hui, that "the Kung I Hui could not cooperate toward a Union at Peitaiho," and further that this "place of Peitaiho was Chinese Soil" and Foreigners had no authority to set up or attempt to set up a municipal organization. Mr. Little further stated that as a member of a sub-committee appointed by the Association Presidents to call on the Diplomatic Body in Peking, he had interviewed the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and was very kindly informed that "the Diplomatic Body could not initiate any steps looking toward Municipal Organization at Peitaiho,, but that they could and would consider suggestions that came to them." Mr. Little said that the above outline covers the present status of the case.

Mr. Davis saw it seemed to him that a more convenient solution of the Union here would be something like a confederation, each Association having certain rights but working for the common good under one head. The matter was left to the wisdom of the Executive Committee for further action if necessary.

The annual meeting of the association for 1924 was held on August 2, Mr. Little again presiding.

The question of a Community Electric Plant was allowed to drop for the time being.

The President stated in conclusion that he felt there had been a very successful year for the Temple Bay Association, and he wished to express his thanks for the united effort of all those who made this success possible; but that he felt sure of even greater success for the ensuing year.

ELECTION ILLEGALITIES IN JAPAN

Nagasaki, Aug. 27.

Over 30 business men of Osaka, who have been under preliminary examination, were found guilty today of violating the Election Law. They were charged with paying wages to canvassers in the General Election of May last.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Aug. 22.—Some Chinese papers recently published the report that President Tsao had telegraphed to the Urga authorities urging them to cancel the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. The report is now officially denied.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS FOR FLOOD RELIEF

Peking, Aug. 23.

Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, Tutung of Suiyuan, and Gen. Chang Hsi-yuan, Tutung of Chahar, have telegraphed to the Government stating that funds are urgently required for flood relief, and asking the Government to take the necessary steps in advance of the surcharges for relief.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, Aug. 24.—Hankow tea merchants propose to send a delegate to Peking during the Sino-Russian negotiations in order to press for maintenance of tea trade regulations.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AFFORESTATION THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHINA'S RECURRENT FLOODS

Interview with Mr. D. Y. Lin, the Forestry Specialist of Kiaochou

FROM OUR TSINGTAO CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, July 30.

"It is impossible, as I have said on several former occasions, but I wish to repeat it again, to lay too much stress upon the enormous importance of reafforestation," said Mr. D. Y. Lin, the chief of the Agricultural and Forestry Department of the Government of Kiaochow Territory, in an interview yesterday with the writer. Mr. Lin's opinions were sought in connexion with the present flood situation in North China, and what he said was not only convincing but is deserving of widespread attention in this country. "The deterioration of the various rivers in China and specially of those in Chihli province, would never have reached its present stage if deforestation had not taken place. I say specially the rivers in Chihli province because they all take their rise in the mountains west of the Peking-Hankow line, which for a great part consist of loess, a soil which is easily carried away by the rain."

"While in Tientsin during the months of November and December 1917," said Mr. Lin, "I had the opportunity of going through the flooded sections of the city, and it was a terrible sight indeed. The boatmen who took us around through the flooded streets would point out to us the highest marks made by the flood water on the different walls, and also tell us that millions were rendered homeless, that thousands had perished, and that coffins were seen floating in the flooded area. The country which was under crop ready for the harvest was then a great inland sea with boats plying between points or islands formed by rising ground. The damage done to crops and houses, and the loss caused by stoppage of trade, interruption f railway traffic on the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways ran into millions of dollars." Here, Mr. Lin emphasized the importance of systematic afforestation. So long as China pays no attention to this important question, so long will the country be not immune from floods.

Forests and Floods

Mr. Lin said that from their relation to streamflow and soil erosion, one could readily see the relation of forests to floods. On all denuded mountains, a heavy rain is generally followed by the formation of a system of gullies. These gullies begin a short distance below the divide and then form lines of least resistance to the passage of water. As these gullies or furrows extend down the slope, they join neighbouring furrows and become rapidly wider and deeper until large gullies of many feet deep are formed. Where hills are thoroughly drained by a system of gullies, the water from a storm will sweep down through them in a fraction of the time that would be required if it had to trickle down in a thin sheet or amidst vegetable obstacles. Now if the main channel is unable to discharge the influx of water as fast as it rushes down, *the result is a flood.*

The high rate of run-off, which is characteristic of streams arising from denuded hills and mountains, enables them to carry an enormous amount of silt and boulders of extraordinary size. The transporting power of water varies as the sixth power of its velocity, so that if the velocity of a stream is increased ten times for instance, its transporting power is increased a million times. This is why, in the case of Chihli rivers, they speak of stones and boulders of large sizes carried down to the foot of mountains, and of the enormous quantity of silt brought down to raise the beds that have already been silted up.

"The problem of flood in Chihli, therefore, is fundamentally a forest problem," continued Mr. Lin. "A systematic programme of reforestation will have to be carried out before the problem of silt, the problem of unrestrained run-off of rainfall, and the problem of reservoirs, of dikes and outlets can be permanently solved.

Mr. Lin then quoted what several authorities had to say in reference to forests and floods. Mr. J. B. Taylor, in his attempt to arouse the people in Chihli to the necessity of inaugurating a permanent Chihli Conservancy Board, suggested among other things that reforestation was the most important remedial measure that should be taken in the control of Chihli floods, and he emphasized the point by saying: "It is absolutely essential to ameliorate the rivers, especially the Hun Ho, in the mountainous collecting basin, by reforestation and by the erection of barrages. The first effect of this is to delay the waters during heavy rains and so reduce the freshets and the liability to floods. But these improvements have a much more important effect, namely the keeping back of the silt which is so injurious to rivers. *Forests act as a sponge.* retaining moisture and furnishing a protective coating that prevents erosion."

Three Ways of Solving Problem.

Mr. P. L. Yang, in his study of the river system in Chihli, wrote: "There are three ways of solving the flood problem in Chihli, namely: (1) reforestation: (2) erection of barrages: and (3) construction of reservoirs. But the erection of barrages and the construction of reservoirs require such an enormous expenditure of money, and besides they do not have a permanent effect. So we may safely say that reforestation is the best and the most important measure to be considered in the control of floods in Chihli province."

Dr. P. E. Licent and Mr. T. Pincione had the same thing to say, namely that the best way to eradicate the flood menace was to pay attention to reforestation.

Mr. H. Vander Veen, C.E., who has been for many years consulting engineer to the Natural Conservancy Bureau in Peking, reported as follows:—"As long as the slope of the water level is such that a current can be maintained strong enough to carry all the matter held in suspension along, no harm is done. But....the natural slope of the plain is, for several rivers, insufficient. In such a case the river is therefore forced to get rid of the soil, held in suspension, along its way, consequently its bed gets raised and on the long run the river has to find another course, which it does by bursting its dykes to find in the lower lying land the place where it can deposit its burden, which it could carry no longer and for which no more room could be found in the old bed. This is the case more or less with every river running through the plain of China.

Undergrowth as Barrier.

"The reasons why the forest is able to check surface run-off and save portions of it to the soil are, "said Mr. Lin," first, the trunks and the underbrush in the forest offer mechanical obstruction: second, the litter of the forest floor checks rapid surface drainage of the water and also acts as a sponge; and third, the network of deeply penetrated rocks, living and decayed, make the forest soil more porous and permeable; hence the water sinks into it more readily. It is evident that the ability of the forest to check surface run-off is greatest when the forest is dense and when the ground beneath it is covered with an unbroken leaf litter.

"Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that when water is precipitated from the clouds, a portion of it is prevented from reaching the ground through interception by the leaves, branches and trunks of trees. This intercepted portion varies according to the tree species and the density of the woods. According to Bavarian investigations, it averages 23 per cent. of the total rainfall. So after a rain, we often find that water continues to drop from the leaves and twigs for hours.

"It is impossible to lay too much stress upon the enormous importance of reafforestation."

PEKING, Aug. 19.—A mandate has been issued, in response to a memorial from the Minister of Finance, authorizing suspension of the administrative section of the Shanghai mint, the Ministry of Finance to carry on the work of this section. The Ministry is instructed to provide the necessary funds and proceed with the work without interuption.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SOUTHWARD HO!

"East, West, Home's Best"

BY W. BRUCE LOCKHART.

It has been said that one can judge a city by its public monuments but until the time comes when we who dwell in Shanghai can proudly display a silver saxophone shining aloft on its Carrara pedestal, I fear a stranger's judgment of our town will be amiss.

Not so with Hongkong, however, for, facing the gateway of the Colony, the landing stage of Blake Pier, one finds a statue of "H.R.H. Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. Presented to the Colony by C. P. Chater, April, 1890."

This, the first statue erected here, aptly commemorates the two men who, to the present day, easily hold the "Statue Record" for the Far East: the Duke—for unveiling them, the Commoner—for presenting them!

A few steps along the Praya is Statue Square, the show place of Hongkong and in the centre we find the Victoria Memorial with the august old lady sitting on her throne holding the orb and sceptre in either hand. (Incidentally, one wonders how she can sit up there year after year without wanting to powder her nose, which she is powerless to do since both hands are occupied in balancing those emblems of her royal state.) However, this monument has been provided with a stone canopy so Queen Victoria runs no risk of having either her dress or her complexion spoiled by torrential rains or tropical sun, as, alas, both her daughter-in-law and granddaughter-in-law do!

On February 6, 1907, the Duke of Connaught returned here to unveil two statues, one of King Edward VII—"Erected and presented by Sir C.P. Chater"—and the other of the then Prince of Wales, now King George V,—"Erected and presented by J. J. Bell Irving, Esq."

King Edward is represented in his coronation robes, crowned, holding his sceptre in one hand and an orb in the other, while the tassel of State dangles gracefully penduous.

Some two and a half years later the loyal citizens deemed it appropriate to provide the late, and the present King, with their gracious Consorts, and we find that on November 25, 1909, the then Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, unveiled two more statues, one of Queen Alexandra—"Erected and presented to the Colony by the subscribers to the Coronation Fund of 1902—and the other of Queen Mary—"Erected and presented by H. N. Mody, Esq., a Parsi Gentleman."

It seems to have taken some time, seven years to be precise, for the subscribers to the Coronation Fund of 1902 to make up their minds how to spend the money, but patience wins in the end and the statue stalwarts got their way. Personally, I cannot quite fathom the cryptic sentence—"H. N. Mody, Esq., a Parsi Gentleman."—who was responsible for presenting Queen Mary's effigy to the Colony. Does it mean that when one has reached a pinnacle of affluence which enables one to present statues of Royalty to one's fellow inhabitants the efflux of time has, willy nilly, turned one into a gentleman, or does it mean there are so few gentlemen among the Parsis that an exception to the rule is of public moment, worthy of perpetuation in the everlasting bronze?

I have not the least idea and must leave it at that—but the reflexion is prompted by a line of our famous Shanghai chanty—"The "Greeks, the Armenians *and* the Turks," and being told that one of Hongkong's most loyal and famous citizens is of Armenian antecedents I could not help pondering the reason for such a testimonial of social excellence, since civic excellence is all apparent in the statue, and the giver thereof!

By the way, the statue of King George is quite the best I have ever seen of a royal personage as he is represented in naval uniform and cloaked, standing alertly straining against the breeze. He looks a living, alert sailor, and has the atmosphere and *flair* of the commander on the bridge of his ship. Mr. Bell Irving has managed to give Hongkong a worthy monument of our King, but, and one records it with regret, both King Edward and his beautiful Consort recall memories of a certain red brick building hard by the Baker Street Underground? Queen Mary's effigy is pleasing and natural and she is not made to balance a wand with a canary perched on the tip of it as poor Queen Alexandra has to do, year after year.

War Memorials.

In the matter of its War Memorial Hongkong must be justly proud of its noble Cenotaph erected in 1919 to "The Glorious Dead" which, to me, seems in finely dignified contrast to our ninety thousand taels worth of "Winged Victory" which we put on the Shanghai Bund in 1923.

Here they laid out a beautiful grass space surrounded with granite edging and with granite pavements leading up to the Cenotaph which stands in noble simplicity, mute, majestic.

Here no coolies may profane this holy ground with unholy gabbling and expectoration. One feels that to set foot upon that plot would speedily land one in the magistrate's court on a charge of unhallowed and blatant trespass.

Yet, I think that the brightly gilded standard staffs which flank the granite Cenotaph strike incongruous somewhat. One feels they should have been fashioned from the gunmetal of Armageddon for wind and weather to place their patina upon these symbols of the Cause, as Time places its merciful patina on the heartaches of mothers and maids who yielded their men unto Moloch!

Then across the square there is a figure of Fame holding a wreath of laurel and a smaller figure of a private of the line—"In memory of men of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank."—There are the names of 42 men of the Bank who proved with their lives the aristocracy of "Wayfoong" among the money changers of the East.

"They shall grow not old as we that
are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor the years
condemn,
At the going down of the sun and in
the morning
We will remember them."

Within the portals of the Hongkong Club one is able to sense the soul of the Colony, so it seems to me, and it is in the manner of the Club's memorial to its own members that this stands out.

There are two long bronze plaques on which have been cast the names of the imperishable Dead, and of the Living.

"MEMBERS OF THE CLUB WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IH THE GREAT WAR 1914—1918."

Here follow the names, the rank, the regiment, the manner, the place and the date of the passing out of 24 members.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the Dead"

It is a pleasing, a clubbable, and a sensible thing to have placed here a full record of the members, what they were, and where they died.

What a pity the Shanghai Club couldn't have done the same thing instead of merely enumerating the names of its members, and nought beside?

Flanking the above plaque is another one commemorating the names of 168 members of the Club who left the Colony on Active Service, 1914—1918.

T. J.

There is one other statue of a famous man to be mentioned—that of Sir Thomas Jackson, the great manager of the Hongkong Bank, and it faces the head office here.

It is a figure of much power and dignity and must prove a professional inspiration to young officers of the bank coming out who have made themselves acquainted with his banking career and the troublous times through which the great banker piloted his treasure barque into the haven of assured security.

So in Statue Square do we see an epitome of Hongkong—Royalty and those who represent them, Commoners grown affluent who. presenting effigies of Royalty to the city, secure perpetuity on the pedestals thereof; the oil of Commerce represented by a Thomas Jackson, the spirit and splendour of Youth by the names of those 24 dead banking men.

For Panjandrums of Propinquity, seeking perpetuity by pedestals, a new tone was set when the Prince of Wales visited the Colony a year or two ago. Being asked if he would graciously accord his royal permission for a statue of himself to be "erected and presented" by the local record holder, "Our Young Man" was graciously pleased to reply that the money could be much better spent in providing facilities for ex-service men, and Hongkong smiles and breathed more freely perhaps, for knowing that the era of the Effigy is past, and the era of the Man at hand.

BOLSHEVISTS IN CHINA

Mr. J.O.P. Bland on Their Pernicious Influences

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, writing from the Thatched House Club to the "Times," states: With reference to your leading article of July 19, on the subject of Bolshevists in China, may I be permitted to point out that their activities and propaganda have gone a good deal farther than those which are reflected in the Chinese - Bolshevist agreement? There is no hesitation in the methods and no ambignity in the language wherewith the Soviet and its agents are endeavouring to stir the Chinese to open hostility to the Treaty Powers, and especially to Great Britain. The facts are flagrant, and their deplorable effect upon British prestige and interests in the Far East is undoubtedly increased by our Government's extraordinary persistence in negotiating financial questions with the Soviet's delegates in London.

The attitude and purposes of the Bolshevists in China were clearly demonstrated in connexion with an unprovoked and brutal assault recently committed by a Chinese soldier upon an Englishman walking on the city wall of Peking. Referring to this outrage in a speech at the Moscow Opera House, Trotzky (while disclaiming any intention of compromising the negotiations in London) was unable to refrain from "loudly proclaiming to this Chinese soldier that Moscow's proletariats were with him, heart and soul." Now, the Chinese are not Bolshevists, and never will be, but in the face of unchallenged utterances such as this they may well be excused if they misinterpret the significance of our protracted and humiliating negotiations with Trotzky's colleagues, and act accordingly.

Another interesting commentary on Bolshevist activities is supplied by the Chinese Press. With reference to a recent disorderly outbreak by the pupils of Peiyang University, it is reported that the Minister of the Interior has sent a secret message to the Civil Governor of Chihli, informing him that the students have lately refused to work, and are busy spreading Bolshevist propaganda, such as the nationalization of women, "to the great danger of the peace and order of the country;" and requesting the Governor to take steps to have them placed under proper control.

Surely, Sir, it is inconsistent with our national dignity, not to mention our material interests, that our Government should persist any longer in this sorry farce of a friendly conference with those whose avowed object is the world-wide destruction of all things decent, honest and honourable.

LABOUR QUARRELS IN JAPAN

Proposed Introduction of an Arbitration Bill

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

Compulsory publication of the cause of any dispute, with a public hearing by properly appointed representatives of each side, assisted by officials and press representatives, is the plan proposed under the terms of a suggested Arbitration Bill for the settlement of labour quarrels.

Hitherto such disputes have been solved by an appeal to the police authorities and to the Courts, but it is now suggested that a more satisfactory method would be to make the whole matter publicly known, and let the public judge and decide the merits of the case.

It is stated that this Act will be proposed for legislation in the coming Session of the Diet.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FIFTEEN-thousand rupees' damages has been awarded by the Bombay High Court to a European named Painter against the "Bombay Chronicle" for libel.

MILITARY REFORMS IN JAPAN

Proposed Reduction in Number of Army Divisions to Provide Funds for Air Service Extension and Adoption of Modern Methods of Warfare

Tokyo, Aug 20.

For several days past leading papers have been giving prominence to what they allege are authentic reports of deliberations that have been going on in Army circles, concerning the proposed military reforms and curtailment of expenditure. Details of the scheme are for the most part lacking, because, as the papers themselves declare, nothing definite has been made public, and the schemes have still some way to go before they can be said to have been finally adopted, but the army authorities themselves are reported to have declared that it is certainly true that they are contemplating the reduction of the number of divisions in order to provide the necessary funds for the expansion of the air-service, and for the adoption of more modern methods of warfare.

The proposals outlined by the War Department have been lately laid before a meeting of Military Councillors and Field-Marshals, who after listening to the necessary explanations of the Minister and offering their criticisms have adjourned their meeting so that the subject may have further consideration before finally approved by them.

It is pointed out that the real struggle will come when the War authorities present their scheme to the Cabinet for approval, as the latter is pledged to the all-round reduction of expenses in order to lessen the public burdens, while the War Office does not propose that its reductions shall be used in any other way than for the promotion of military efficiency by the adoption of modern methods. According to the policy laid down by the Cabinet, each Department is expected to curtail expenditure to the utmost limit so that the productive capacity of the country may be increased, and the economic situation remedied.

Proposed Course of Action.

The War authorities, on the other hand, regard their proposals of such supreme importance to the State, that they intend to do their best to convince the Cabinet of the correctness of their stand. They hold that the question of army reform should be separated from, and treated as a different matter from purely administrative re-adjustments. In view of the possible clash that may occur, the Military Council now considering the proposals is expected to lay down a course of action to be followed in order that the end may be secured. Should the Cabinet be hard to convince, it is hinted that the War authorities may use their special prerogative, in that the reform plan will be separated from the ordinary expenditure of the Department, and submitted to the Throne for approval in a separate bill, after the Military Council has passed upon it.

According to those who claim to know what is going on, the proposed plan calls for a reduction of the number of divisions by four, the removal of one division from the mainland to Korea, the abolition or amalgamation of certain military schools and other institutions, and the use of the money thus saved for the adoption of new weapons and the expansion of the air-service.

One paper, the "Hochi," gives figures, which must, however, be accepted in all probability with some reserve. It says that the amount of retrenchment to be effected by the plan is about Y. 18,000,000, Y. 14,000,000 of which will be spent on the air-service, and the rest on new weapons, research into poisonous gas, a tank corps, and the improvement of scientific laboratories.

Air Service Extensions.

The air-service appropriations, says the paper, are to be apportioned to two additional aviation corps, one bombing corps, and one anti-air-craft gun corps.

It further states that the reduction in the number of divisions will be effected by decreasing the number of units in a division, and extending the regimental district covered by each division.

Officers to be discharged will, it is expected, find employment in the middle schools and colleges of the country, where they will be engaged in the military training of the students under the plan drawn up by the Military and Educational authorities for the improvement in national education.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPAN'S INTEREST IN ATHLETICS

Physical Training Campaign for Improvement of Nation's Physique

Tokyo, Aug. 20.

Under the auspices of the Army and Educational authorities, the first three days of November, including the birthday of the late Emperor Meiji, have been set aside for a "Physical Training" campaign throughout the country.

The programme for those three days includes athletic meetings, lectures, and movie shows, all designed to promote an interest in sport and to initiate a movement for the improvement of the nation's physique. In Tokyo the occasion will be taken of formally opening the new Public Stadium that is being built in the outer grounds of the Meiji Shrine. In celebration of the event a national athletic meeting will be staged in which leading athletes from all parts of the country are expected to participate.

It is proposed that these Physical Training days shall be observed annually, and that this initial meeting shall be taken advantage of for the formulation of regulations to govern future observances.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

INSURGENT Koreans are causing trouble on the Korean border, according to reports reaching Tokyo. Conditions are said to be chaotic. Manu inhabitants have moved to other places where they are assured of police protection. Business in many districts is at a standstill. Banks have refused to make loans. In one district the post office was robbed by a gang which took away important documents and registered mail. Authorities who pursued them were beaten back. They reported the bandits as being heavily armed.

DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR TSINGTAO

"Tsingtao Leader" Taken Over by New Company with Admirable Aims

Tsingtao, Aug. 22.

Tsingtao's first English daily newspaper will be launched here on September 1, a new company known as the "Tsingtao Times" Company having taken over the "Tsingtao Leader," now published semi-weekly. The latter will automatically go out of existence with the advent of the new paper. The new concern includes Chinese, Japanese and Americans in its directorate, and in the statement of its aims declares that it will "work for the best interests of Tsingtao by promoting international co-operation and friendship among its cosmopolitan population, by stimulating its commercial and industrial development, by supporting and advocating all measures pertaining to civic betterment, and by making Tsingtao better known to the outside world."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WE have received the report of the Chinese Post Office for 1923, an extended notice of which will appear next week. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the number of articles of mail matter posted during the year exceeds 473½ millions. This figure represents an increase of 31½ millions on the total for 1921—the highest point hitherto reached—and of 47 millions over the aggregate for last year. The number of additional places provided with postal facilities in the course of the year was 1,733. Of this number, 290 were major establishments and 1,443 minor stations, the total number of places provided with postal facilities at the close of the year being 40,318.

RUSH OF WEDDINGS IN JAPAN

Imperial Hotel Booked Six Deep: Engagement Rings the Newest Fashion

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Aug. 16.

In the West it is the June bride; in Japan, it is the October bride. In the West spring time is ring time; in the land of the Rising Sun, autumn time is ring time.

October is the great month when young ladies here change their names at the shrine of Hymen, and marriage shrines are employing small armies of men who are working day and night putting up the necessary buildings in which weddings can be properly solemnized. The Hibiya Daijingu, just by the Imperial Hotel, one of the most favourite spots in Tokyo for joining a man and a maid for life is being feverishly restored to some semblance of what it was before the seismic fires of last September made it little less than a memory.

Notices of marriage so far given show that, this year, all previous records will be broken. The Imperial Hotel is booked for wedding receptions practically every day and night from the middle of September to the end of the fall. As many as six receptions a day will be held here, according to the management. One of the most brilliant of Japan's coming social events will be the marriage of Miss Takahashi, daughter of a former premier who abandoned his title of Viscount and descended to the rank of a commoner to fight the Kiyoura ministry which was called a Ministry of the "privileged classes." Mr. Takahashi is now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Kato Cabinet which succeeded the Kiyoura ministry His daughter is to be united in wedlock to Mr. Nagura, one of Japan's coming commercial barons.

The ring in token of engagement is becoming increasingly popular in Japan, but though many married women wear the little hoop of gold, signifying that she is married, on the correct finger, the ring is not part of the temple rites. A woman here often wears a ring—a real wedding ring—long before the marriage has been solemnized.

For some time, very few Japanese maidens of marriageable age have been seen in the hotels, at dances, on the boulevards; The reason is that they are busy making their trousseaux and preparing for the marriage rush in October which is considered an ideal and lucky period in which to undertake life's greatest adventure.

Mr. Hanihara's Sister Painter.

The first Japanese woman to put the nude feminine form divine on canvas is Miss Kuwako Hanihara.

She is a sister of the Japanese ambassador to the United States, but she has achieved a great amount of publicity and fame because of the nude painting in her studio rather than because she is the sister of a brother whose "grave consequences" remark produced such a stertling aftermath.

Miss Hanihara is determined to have her attempt in oils exhibited at the annual Fine Arts exhibition to be held in the autumn, and her venture is furnishing material for absorbing conversation in art circles and amongst society people.

She found tremendous difficulty in securing one of her sex to pose for her. This is said to be because the *genus mulier*, at least those of passable bodily qualifications, have ever entertained a deep aversion to being made an object of careful study and scrutiny by one of their own sex. The nude feminine form divine, in Japan, has always been reserved for the masculine brush, and gossip is rife as to who posed for Miss Hanihara and poached on a jealously-guarded field of the male painter.

Miss Hanihara keeps very silent, despite the attempts to try to make her disclose the identity of her model. She has refused to permit anyone to see her painting and has declared that none shall see it till after the judges have.

Persistent reports declare that Miss Hanihara's model was herself.

Tokyo People Forgetful.

It may be the unprecedented heat, but the citizens of Tokyo are very foregetful; at the same time they seem to be very honest, too.

The Metropolitan Police have just announced that a sum of over Yen 200,000 in cash is held by them, the aggregations of various purses turned in to the police from trams, trains and other vehicles and found on various parts of the streets and parks by citizens. The Tokyo station is said to have yielded over Y.50 in cash a day. This money has come in steady and increasing streams since the mercury in the thermometer began to go up, and, while the police appreciate the honesty of the finders, they also deplore the loss of memory of the losers.

There is also a monkey, a little doggie and several pigeons which are fast becoming pets of the police officers since no one has yet come to claim them. One room in the police headquarters is chock full of handbags, umbrellas, walking sticks, fountain pens and wooden clogs.

The money and other articles have been mostly found in trams and trains, according to the police.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK IN SAGHALIEN

Deadlock Over Rival Claims in Soviet-Japanese Negotiations

Peking, August 23.

Owing to the wide difference of opinion between the Japanese and Soviet delegates over the question of rights in Saghalien, he Russo-Japanese negatiations have been brought to a deadlock.

Despite the agreement at the last meeting that the negotiations should be suspended for a few days, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, after careful consideration, approached M. Karakhan with a view to keeping the negotiations going without interruption. He called at the Soviet Embassy at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and made an exhaustive explanation of the question of rights in North Saghalien, in accordance with instructions from the Tokyo Government, with a view to evoking M. Karakhan's final decision.

The interview lasted three hours, but the delegates of the two countries failed to arrive at any decisive conclusion owing to the Soviet delegate's firm attitude. The Russo-Japanese discussions have thus come to such a pass that it seems almost impossible for the delegates of the two countries to settle the question of Saghalien unless some substantial concessions are volunteered by both sides. At the next meeting, which is due to take place on Tuesday next, it is expected that the Japanese and Soviet delegates will find no alternative but to continue their discussion of unsettled problems, leaving out the question of Saghalien,unless, in the meantime, some new formula for the solution of the last mentioned question can be found.—Eastern News Agency.

EMPIRE AERIAL SERVICE FOR JAPAN

Y. 21,000,000 to be Expended

Tokyo, Aug. 19.

A plan to spend Y. 21,000,000 during the next five years on aerial routes within the Empire has been formulated by the Aviation Bureau attached to the Department of Communications.

Two routes are at present proposed, one between Tokyo and Mukden, viâ Hakone, Osaka, Okayama, Hamada, Taiko, and Heijo, and the other between Etorofu in the Kurile Islands and Kagoshima, viâ Kasumigaura and Kishimoto. During the first year it is proposed to open the route between Tokyo and Hamada, calling for an initial expenditure of Y. 6,000,000, which will be used for maintenance, observatories, aviation grounds, and bounties to manufacturers and air-transport companies.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPAN AND THE SOVIET

Japanese Man-of-war at Kamchatka

Moscow, Aug. 26.

The *"Pravda,"* announcing the arrival of a Japanese man-of-war at Ust-Kamchatka, says that the local authorities have requested the commander to leave the place, but the vessel remains and refuses to move. The report adds that this greatly irritates and perturbs the population of Kamchatka.—Reuter.

JAPAN EARTHQUAKE ANNIVERSARY

Great Memorial Day Projected: Interesting Review of work of Rebuilding Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 20.

A "Day of Remembrance" is planned by the Prefectural and Municipal authorities of Tokyo and other parts of the devastated area for the observance of the first anniversary of the great disaster on September 1. It has been provisionally fixed that the citizens should be invited to observe the day in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the earthquake and fire, and should have their attention called by a monster propaganda to the necessity of thrift and economy in their daily lives.

The central point of the observance of the anniversary will be the general call to silence at 11.58 a.m., the time at which the earthquake struck the district last year. Memorial services will be held in churches and temples, in memory of the dead.

With the approach of this anniversary, a review of conditions as they are to-day, and compared with those existing on September 1 last year, is not without interest.

Tokyo 70 Per cent. Restored.

According to this review, which has been prepared and given out by the Home Department, the city of Tokyo has been, not permanently, but temporarily, rehabilitated to the extent of nearly 70 per cent. that is to say, of the total number of houses destroyed in the early days of September nearly 200,000 have been rebuilt. In the districts of Azabu, Akasaka, Koishikawa, and Yotsuya, which were only partially devastated, all the houses have been rebuilt, while in the other districts, where the destruction was much more general, some 60 to 80 per cent. have been re-erected.

It is expected that the temporary rehabilitation of the city will be completed by the end of the year, and that with the publication of the new building regulations the permanent construction will then be started. This permanent reconstruction, says the report, is expected to take at least 10 years, but it is thought that in five years at most Tokyo will again assume the aspect it wore before the earthquake took place.

With regard to those who are still living in temples, and other public buildings, outside the public barracks, the report estimates the number at less than 10,000, and states that accommodation will be found for them all by the end of the year.

The Movies' Popularity.

The report goes on to call attention to the increase in the number of theatres and movie houses that have been erected since last autumn. Before the earthquake the number of such places was 30. Of these some 20 were destroyed. Today the total number or such places of entertainment is 42, including the 10 that were spared destruction.

Hotels and restaurants were the slowest to recover, says the review, but at present about four-fifths of the number destroyed have been rebuilt, and applications for the construction of others are being filed daily.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE LADY AVIATOR

Engaged by Chang Tso-lin as Member of his Corps

Tokio, Aug. 19.

Miss Shigeno Kibe, aged 22, daughter of Mr. Kibe, a wealthy timber-merchant of Shin Gishu, Korea, and contractor to Gen. Chang Tso-lin of Mukden, has been engaged by the famous Chinese War-lord as a member of his aviation corps.

Miss Kibe is about to graduate at the Munesato Aviation School, near Tsurumi, a suburb of Tokio, and is expected to take up her new duties soon after. Before she starts for Mukden, she will take part in an air-competition promoted by the Imperial Aviation Association.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TOKYO, Aug. 21.—The latest reports state that the Ryufuku Maru, which was reported yesterday to be in danger of sinking owing to a storm, is taking refuge in the Goto Islands.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHINA CATTLE

Important Movement to Develop Herds and Flocks by Importing Stock from America

Peking, Aug. 21.

Reuter's Agency has received the following for publication:—

"A promising indication of the development of animal industry in North China is evidenced by the work of the department of agriculture of Peking University (Yenching). Arrangements are now being completed for the importation of pure-bred beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry from America this autumn.

The shipment will be accompanied by Professor Bransford Bubank, who is coming to Yenching to take charge of the work in animal husbandry. Mr. Bubank is a native of the state of Texas, a graduate of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and has had a wide experience in ranch life and live stock development. Mr. Bubank resigned his position as agricultural secretary for the Nixon (Texas) Chamber of Commerce to accept his present post.

Foreign Blood.

The University aims to make a study of the present types of cattle found in China and Mongolia with the aim to improve by the introduction of foreign blood and scientific selection of breeding animals. The factors affecting animal disease will be considered with the development of measures for control.

A special study is to be made of the foods available for animal use and the most economical types of animal rations to be formulated. As the department develops, experimentation and investigations will be carried on relating to meats and meats' products, animal by-products, etc. Some of the courses to be offered are:—Principles of Animal Breeding, Live Stock Management, Types and Breeds of Live Stock, Feedhs and Feeding, Disease of Farm Animals, Meats and Meat Products, Market Milk, Dairy Fundamentals, and a Seminar in Animal Husbandry.

Herds of Great Value.

It has been estimated that China now has cattle valued at Mex. $1,500,000. In the provinces of Shantung alone the sheep are estimated to have a value of Tls. 35,000,000. Conservative estimates place China's pork production at $1,000,000,000 and the value of poultry and eggs produced each year doubtless exceeds $400,000,000. Chinese students are now awake to the opportunities which are open to China in her economic development..

Professor Walter E. Chamberlain, who is the Head of the Agricultural Department, reports the keen interest of students in this new subject, and application for admission to the University are being received from a wide area extending from Canton in the South, to Russia in the North. Only a limited number of students will be accepted by the Department this year and August 27 is the last day that appplication blanks may be returned."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SIR R. HO TUNG'S GOOD ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Great Opportunities for Young China to Assist Progress: A Duty to All

London, Aug. 26.

Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung and their son and daughter were the guests of honour at a reception yesterday at Highleigh, Hertfordshire, where the annual conference of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Britain is being held.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, who presided, addressed the students. He described Sir Robert Ho Tung as a great philanthropist and patriot keenly interested in the welfare of the fatherland. Lady Ho Tung had done much to increase the silk industry in China.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, in his reply, thanked the students for their kind reception and expressed admiration at their enterprise in coming so far to seek knowledge. He urged them to try and maintain the best traditions of China. Great opportunities awaited them for promoting the welfare of China as doctors, health experts and teachers, and there were also many opportunities in the development of the latent potentialities of China in mining, road-making, railway construction, inland navigation and waterworks.

Mechanical development, Sir Robert said, was still in its infancy. He concluded by exhorting the students to do all in their power to help China to maintain her position among the great nations of the world. The most important thing was to do one's duty to the country for the benefit of the human race.—Reuter.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR SCHOOLBOYS

Outcome of Japan's Army Reform Scheme: Instructors Officers on Active List

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

A definite step towards military training for the nation has been taken in the reported decision of the Departments of War and of Education to attach one or more officers to each of the Middle and Higher Schools throughout the country to supervise the military training of the students.

While so attached, these officers will remain on the Army Active List and will be paid by the Army. They will return periodically to their regiments for additional training and in this way spread general knowledge as regards defence principles, so that the ultimate result will be, it is hoped, to make it practicable to reduce the term of conscription to one year in accordance with the popular demand.

If the Cabinet approves the decision, the regulations will be enforced in April, 1925.

This proposed employment of officers is regarded as solving the question of the disposal of the 2,000 officers who were to be discharged under the military reform scheme, which has received the approval of the Supreme Military Council, and at the same time keep them on the Active List in case of emergencies.

The reform scheme, which having been finally approved is now being submitted to the Cabinet, provides for the reduction of four Divisions. This is estimated to save Y.18,500,000 approximately, of which the bulk will be devoted to the establishment during the next three years of three additional aviation corps, one tank corps and two anti-aircraft corps and of chemical and scientific research, leaving Y.1,300,000 in accordance with the general retrenchment policy laid down by the Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A Japanese news agency telegram from Dairen states that the Lungkou Bank there had a run on it by depositors on the 15th instant. The Bank is capitalized at Y. 15,400,000 and is a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise patronized by the Kuantung Government and Dairen Municipality. In view of the far-reaching effect likely to be produced on the local financial world if the bank failed, a conference was held the same day by local bankers and Japanese Government authorities, but no definite decision was reached. The bank was crowded with depositors and there was great confusion throughout the day.

An earthquake census compiled by the Central Observatory, Tokyo, gives the total number of earthquakes recorded in Japan since the great shock of September 1 last year as 4,096, of which 2,364 occurred last year, and 2,360 in the month of September. Those that were apparent to the senses without the help of a seismometer numberd 1,501, of which 1,334 took place last year. The number of shocks this year to date is 736, of which 167 were strong enough to be felt. The biggest quake next to that of January 15 occurred on August 15 last year. It is interesting to note that the yearly number of earthquakes recorded in Tokyo before the earthquake of September 1 ranged between 200 and 300, of which 25 or 30 were sufficiently strong to be felt by everyone. The number of earthquakes certainly shows signs of decreasing, although the settling down of the crust has not yet been completed.

BY AIR TO HONGKONG

Mails and Passengers: Support Promised for American Flying Man's Venture

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hongkong, Aug. 22.

An aerial mail service on the China Coast is not a new idea, but there has been little enthusiasm shown in previous years for the project. Perhaps now that public interest has been stimulated by the flights of world aviators there will be a readier ear lent to suggestions for a quick method of travel and speedy postal service. A scheme is afoot here to float a company to operate mail and passenger aeroplanes between Hongkong and Shanghai, and the capital appears to be forthcoming. The moving spirit in the project is Mr. H. W. Abbott, the daring American aviator who gave us several thrills on a reconstructed Curtis biplane, until it became hopelessly wrecked two months ago.

Seen by me to-day, Mr. Abbott said he had been promised support by certain local financial interests provided he can obtain Government permission. This he is at present negotiating for, and hopes to overcome any objections there might be. The main thing, of course, will be to come to a working arrangement with the local Post Office authorities. Abbott says he has already been told by the naval authorities that there will be no objection on their part, provided the company enter into the usual undertaking as regards restrictions on passengers taking photographs. Possibly, the military authorities will also have to be consulted in connexion with landing sites and flight over certain areas. If all local arrangements prove satisfactory, Abbott's next move will be to arrange matters at the Shanghai end.

Two Flying Boats.

I have been shown the calculations on which the scheme is based. The estimate is for a minimum capital of $100,000, with which it will be possible to purchase two flying boats at present at Macao, for $40,000 each, leaving $20,000 in hand as working capital. If surplus war machines be obtained from the United States, says Abbott, the cost will be considerably less. He has inspected the planes at Macao, and considers them quite suitable for the purpose in view. One is capable of carrying 14 passengers, inclusive of two pilots, whilst the other is capable of carrying 1,500 lb. weight of freight or mail matter. These calculations are exclusive of the fuel-carrying capacity of the machines. Each of these flying boats is able to attain a speed of 100 miles an hour, when fully loaded, consuming 50 to 60 gallons of aviation spirit an hour (obtainable on special terms at 50 cents a gallon) and two gallons an hour of lubricating oil at $1.20 a gallon. The flying distance between here and Shanghai, about 750 miles, will be covered in about eight hours.

It will be necessary to engage six expert flying men, four to pilot the machines and two to be in reserve, as well as two skilled aeroplane mechanics. It is estimated that the former will be obtainable at salaries of $800 a month, and the latter at $200. The flying boats will be expected to do 15 trips each in a month. If necessary, and public patronage makes it worth while, the fleet could be extended.

Single Fare $100

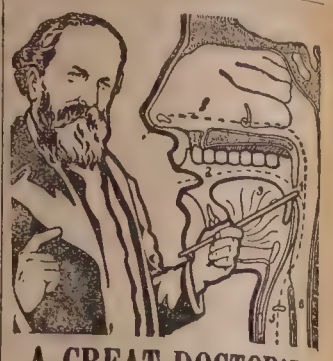
The fare proposed for passengers is put at only $100 per head, and it is hoped to average eight passengers each trip. For the freight and mail service it is proposed to charge 30 cents an ounce, which compares with the 25 cents gold charged by the U.S.A. air mails. It is expected that the weight of mail and freight each trip will average 800 lb.

The scheme certainly appears to be a very promising one, and provided public confidence in what will be an entirely new method of voyaging for this part of the world be gained, there seems no reason why it should not go ahead to early realization. But the way the public take to the proposal will be everything; and it is a big but.

Lt.-Cdr. C. R. Thompson, who will join the Titania at Hongkong, will be placed on duty with the submarines in the China Station, and of which he will have command. This appointment will have effect from September 1. Lt.-Cdr. Thompson was employed in submarine work during the late war, and commanded the L33 on the China Station in 1920, so that he is no stranger to his coming duties.

The "Silver Wolf," the official organ of the Boy Scouts Association of Hongkong, contains some interesting and instructive articles in furtherance of the policy adopted by the Scout movement of encouraging useful hobbies amongst boys. Subjects relative to the attainment of the various badges are discussed in short articles in a manner which applies especially to Scouts in Hongkong. Under the heading of the Naturalist badge such subjects as the Cone-bearing Trees of Hongkong appears, while the notes on carpenters tools discuss the relative merits of Eastern and Western tools. The treatment is good and brings up many subjects of interest to the Scout which would otherwise escape his notice. There are also various contributions in the form of serial stories.

Never has the world been so free from plague, says Dr. W. M. Willoughby, the Port of London's medical officer.



A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION OF PEPS

That the eminent British Physician, Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., was a firm believer in the Peps breatheable treatment is proved by the following extract from his treatise on "Coughs and Colds":—

"All the while that these Peps tablets are dissolving on the tongue," he writes, "the sufferer is inhaling into the deepest recesses of the lungs rich balsamic fumes akin to the air of the famed pine forests of Norway and Switzerland. By the use of Peps the inflamed throat, chest and lungs receive a softening yet invigorating germ-killing bath. This speedily stops any cold or chill, cures the cough, clears the air-tubes, and removes the chest tightness and heavy breathing.

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Peps

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Just Patty	Jean Webster
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Kazan	James Oliver Curwood
Key Note	Clara Louise Burnham
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Laddie	Gene Stratton-Porter
Lamp in the Desert	Ethel M. Dell
Last of the Great Scouts	H. C. Wetmore and Zane Grey
Last of the Plainsmen	Zane Grey
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Little Minister	James M. Barrie
Little Old New York	Rida Johnson Young
Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come	John Fox, Jr.
Lone Star Ranger	Zane Grey
Long Chance	Peter B. Kyne
Long Shadow	B. M. Bower
Lookout Man	B. M. Bower
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Much Ado about Peter	Jean Webster
Mysterious Rider	Zane Grey
Mystery Mind	Arthur B. Reeve
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SHANGHAI NEWS

ANTI-OPIUM MASS MEETING

Delegates Elected to Geneva Conference

Over 500 people gathered at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Honan Road, on Sunday, in a mass meeting called by the National Anti-Opium Association. This organization was initiated by six organizations: The National Christian Council. The National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., The National Medical Association, The General Chamber of Commerce, The Kiangsu Educational Association, and the Association for the Advancement of Education. Over 30 other organizations of national and local scope have joined in this new association, among them being such organizations as the World Chinese Student Federation, The Chinese Red Cross Association, and the Chinese Newspapers Union. Several meetings have been held, and a Board composed of 18 directors elected to head up this movement. Mr. George C. Hsu was elected chairman, and Dr. Huang Wen Pei, vice-chairman. The headquarters of the organization will be in the offices of the National Christian Council, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Addresses stressing the practical measures which are to be taken in arousing public opinion and in support of the Conferences to be held in Geneva in November were given by the chairman, Dr. Hsu, and by Reverend K. T. Chung of the National Christian Council, Mr. Ling Yen-fu of the International Opium Association, and Dr. Wang Pei-yuan of the Chinese Red Cross. A manifesto was adopted which is to be sent to various organizations throughout China and to the military and civil governors of the different provinces. Among other things this manifesto calls attention to Anti-Opium Sunday, September 28, which is to be observed all over China by parades, demonstrations, and mass meetings to show a united opposition to opium traffic.

One of the most important accomplishments of the meeting Sunday was the selection of Chancellor Chen Yuan-pei, Dr. Wu Lian-te and Mr. T. Z. Koo to act as people's delegates at the coming conferences in Geneva in November.

Manifesto of the National Anti-Opium Association

To the Members of the Provincial and Local Educational Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Associations, Labour Unions, Bankers' Associations, Lawyers' Associations, Newspapermen's Associations, Red Cross Societies, Christian Churches, Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s' and other institutions:

Fellow Countrymen!

The evil effect of the opium drug is almost too exasperating to mention. Ever since its introduction from India it has been a blight upon our civilization for more than a hundred years. It has consumed the wealth of the nation and sapped the vitality of the people. Toward the end of the Manchu dynasty the practice of opium smoking had been so prevalent and the result so terrible that the nation as a whole gradually awoke to the fact that it was a real menace. A 10 years' limit of total suppression was then proclaimed by an Imperial Edict and an opium treaty limiting the amount of the drug to be imported was also arranged. In all earnestness, the whole country was unanimous for abolition of the evil. In general, the officials were sincere in carrying out the mandate and the people were enthusiastic in cooperation. It looked for a time as if the evil was to be actually stamped out at the prescribed time limit.

Alas! with the outbreak of the European conflagration in 1914 externally the friendly Powers were too busy to curtail the opium output and control opium traffic, and internally the Central Government was so torn asunder by political divisions and internecine wars that the law of the land forbidding poppy planting and opium smoking actually became a farce. The revenues derived from the opium traffic were so enormous that few war lords could resist the temptation to replenish their war treasury in order to maintain a big army, and in some provinces only by the revenues of opium taxation could a big army be kept from insurrection. Consequently, poppy planting became an open secret and the traffic extended. Smuggling, too, is rampant in such large cities as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and other treaty ports where the big liners or river steamers ply under the flags of foreign nations. The seizures made by the maritime customs during recent years are simply inconceivable. There is flagrant evidence that rascals of every nation are attracted to opium dealing by the huge profits it promises. It is no wonder that there is every evidence of an opium recrudescence. What a marked retrogression in view of past achievements!

League of Nations' Opium Conference

The League of Nations is calling for an Opium Conference to be held at Geneva in November, this year, with a view to limiting narcotic and cocaine production and use to medical and scientific purposes. Our own country will undoubtedly be represented at the Conference and it is more than certain that some kind of an agreement will be reached at this Conference to which all participating nations will have to conform. Now for the purpose of rallying to the support of the League of Nations in its aim to secure restriction of the production and use of narcotics to legitimate uses in all countries and to assist our own government in enforcing the opium suppression throughout the land, we therefore have formed among ourselves a National Anti-Opium Association with a membership of more than 30 leading organizations representing national and local interests.

A mass meeting was held to-day in the hall of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce demonstrating our resolute will to eradicate opium. It is high time that each and every Chinese, at home or abroad, should voice a national sentiment against this evil. It is, therefore, our sincere hope that you, fellow countrymen of the provinces, will likewise rise to the situation and organize in your locality Anti-Opium societies in order that we may make a united front against poppy planting and the opium traffic.

Anti-Opium Day.

It was decided that all China should observe September 28 as a National Anti-Opium Day, on which day we urge that you will hold meetings or demonstrations with the sole view of awakening the public conscience to the seriousness of the situation and to show your firm attitude in some form of expression. It is hoped that you will send to us on or before the fifth of October, information regarding the observance of the day in your locality, together with resolutions which may have been adopted.

In conclusion, Fellow Countrymen, let us be united in this movement, for "Unity is Strength." Let us use every means within our control, whether in writing, speech-making, or what not, to create a strong public opinion, both foreign and Chinese, against poppy cultivation and opium smoking, for it is our conviction that unless foreign producing countries will cooperate with us in limiting the manufacture and thus curtail the output, we, the citizens of China alone cannot effectively deal with the question. But on the part of the Chinese, shall we not fight to the finish this traffic, until the law prohibiting the planting of the poppy and the smoking of opium, is actually enforced throughout the land. In God's strength, let us go forward!

August 24, 1924.

THE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Yu Ya-ching Elected Chairman

After a protracted controversy over the eligibility or otherwise of Mr. Sung Han-chang, the retiring Chairman, for re-election to the chairmanship for yet another term of office, which was happily ended by Sung magnanimously announcing his determination to decline the honour, the new Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on Thursday afternoon, succeeded in electing from amongst themselves Mr. Yu Ya-ching as their Chairman and Mr. Fang Chiao-peh as their Vice-Chairman. Of the Committee of 35 members, 27 were present in person while the remainder voted by proxy. Thus, 35 votes were cast in each case; in the case of electing the Chairman, Mr. Yu Ya-ching polled 19 votes, Mr. Sung Han-chang 15 and Mr. Ku Hsin-yi one vote; and in the election of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Fang Chiao-peh obtained 33 votes while Mr. Yuan Li-teng got two.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, announced Mr. Shih Yun-chien, his proxy, was at present in Tientsin, but he would return to Shanghai in time to assume office on September 1, the day on which the retiring Committee would hand over their duties to their successors.

It will interest many foreigners to note that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at this premier port in China will once more be presided over by Ningpoese, as are both Mr. Yu and Mr. Fang.

MR. YU YA-CHING, who has returned to Shanghai, has written to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, declining to accept the Chairmanship of its General Committee.

SUDDEN OUTBREAK OF VIOLENT CRIME

Traced to Recent Arms Smuggling Activities: The .32 Pistol

Three cases of murderous assault, two ending fatally, and two or three armed robberies engaged the attention of the police during the week end. An outstanding feature has been the prevalence of the .32 revolver of which so much has been heard lately in connexion with smuggling, and the fact that in one glaring instance the Chinese refused such information as they might have been able to give to the police.

Between 7.30 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, a well dressed Chinese was found lying dead in Gordon Road south of Sinza Road. He had been shot in the head, and a .32 revolver was found near the body. The deceased, who has not been identified, fied, was a man about 26 years of age, and it is now obvious the motive of the crime was not robbery, since he had in his pocket $25 in notes and a few silver coins, and wore a gold ring. The Chinese police constable who was on point duty at the corner of Gordon Road and Sinza Road reported that at about 5.25 he heard a sound which resembled the bursting of a ricsha tyre, and a few minutes later three Chinese passed him in ricshas, coming from the south. The constable called out to one of the ricsha men, asking what the noise was, receiving answer that a bicycle tyre had burst. Just at this moment someone from a distance behind the ricshas called for the police and upon answering, the officer found the dead man lying at the side of the road. Inspr. Gibson and a Chinese detective visited the scene in response to a telephone call, and after making inquiries had the body removed to the mortuary. An amah employed at 53 Gordon Road has informed the police that she was passing the spot about this time and heard a report, but seeing three men standing at the side of the road she concluded that they were firing off crackers.

Watchman Murdered.

Another case of murder occurred shortly after 8 o'clock on Saturday evening in the Dong Ching Li alleyway, off Yochow Road, the victim being a watchman named Wu Chao-shing. The crime took place outside a small cigarette and exchange shop, and when Inspr. Crookdake and another officer appeared on the scene to find the watchman lying on the footpath, conscious but unable to speak, they could not get a word from a number of Chinese standing by as to what had happened.

One woman did state that she heard a noise like a shot and, upon looking round, saw the watchman lying in the roadway. Being afraid, she ran into the shop and a man followed, jumped the counter and snatched up a box containing a small sum of money.

The injured man was taken to hospital and it was found that he had a knife wound in the throat and a bullet wound at the back of the neck, and these injuries resulted in his death a few hours later.

It is believed that the crime was the result of a quarrel between a former watchman and some Shantung men, the deceased watchman having sided with his predecessor.

A Woman Victim.

A Chinese woman lies in hospital in a critical condition as the result of a murderous attack on her in Macao Road near Gordon Road in the early hours of Monday. She was removed to Shantung Road hospital immediately after the discovery was made, and was found to be suffering from a three-cornered wound on the side of the head, a fractured skull, a severe wound over the right shoulder and another in the thigh, the latter appearing to be a bullet wound. A .32 revolver bullet was found near the place where the woman lay.

Armed Robberies.

About 2.30 a.m. on Monday three robbers, one armed with a long melon knife, raided the house of a mill worker in Ward Road, climbing a fence and using a boundary stone to break open the door. The inmates of the house were told to keep quiet, with the alternative of being shot, and the thieves gathered together money and clothing worth $80 and then made off into the country. The master of the house attempted to slip out to inform the police, but was promptly brought back with a blow from a wooden bolt drawn from the door. Another man contrived to get away, however, and he informed a Japanese policeman of what was happening, but when the two returned to the house they found the robbers had departed.

Four robbers, armed with the .32 pistol, walked into a shop in North Shanse Road on Saturday evening, went straight behind the counter collected $75, and promptly escaped by way of an adjacent alleyway. A shot was fired to frighten off possible pursuers, and although one of six assistants in the shop managed to get out and raise an alarm, the gang had a good start and got clear away.

In the case of the Chinese who on Sunday evening was found dead in Gordon Road, shot through the head, a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown has been returned. Since the inquest on Monday, the police have, through their finger print department, discovered the deceased's identity. His name was Zung Ah-ngi, a man 26 years of age, and two months ago he was in custody on a charge of having been found in the New World loitering for an unlawful purpose.

THE NATIVE BANK SMASH

An Arrangement Arrived at, But Many Small Banks also Expected to Close

The excitement caused by the collapse of four Chinese banks has had a brief run, but unfortunately it left its mark on business throughout last week. It appears that the Chinese were well aware of what was coming several days before the banks actually closed, and, nervous as they always are where money is concerned, they soon worked up a state of panic. Money every year is very tight just before the autumn settlement, but the troubles of the four banks made credit harder to secure than usual. On top of all this came the Kiangsu-Chêkiang crisis and the result was that it was exceedingly difficult to find a Chinese who was prepared to do business, or whose credit was sufficiently substantial to permit of business being done with him. So throughout the week merchants had a gloomy time.

However, it is generally believed that the panic now has subsided, and with the guidance of a foreign liquidator the banks so arranged their affairs that it was possible to come to a settlement acceptable to the creditors. It cannot be said that the trouble is entirely ended, for it is the general opinion that within the next few days or weeks a great number of so-called "banks" quietly will close their doors and fade away. In print such a statement appears alarming, but the comment amongst business men does not vary in a single particular—it is always, "And a good job, too." There are hosts of these banks, who have scarcely anything in the way of capital, assets or reputation. They spring up in a night, gamble and change loans about amongst themselves, always in such a way that some time a reputable concern gets let in for the hard cash, and in general they play havoc with credit. Their failure will hurt few, but it will do good to many, hence if they fail by a day there will be little lamentation.

THE appointment of Mr. Elleder as Vice-Consul of the Soviet Government in Shanghai is announced in the Chinese papers, which state that M. Karakhan addressed a Note to the Waichiaopu to this effect over the week-end. Mr. Elleder will also be acting Consul-General pending the appointment of another official.

"Judging from the facial expression of those present, the prosperity of the association is assured," says a Chinese reporter in describing the inaugural meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Residents' Association, which gathering was held "at the Chinese Town Hall," North Szechuen Road, on Saturday. The Chairman informed those present that the object of the association is "to secure blessings for residents."—This being so, why not make it an international scheme?

CHAPEI LIGHT AND WATER CO.

Payment to Nanking; Counter Ordered by General Ho Owing to War Danger

The Military Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai issued an order to the Board of Directors of the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks Co., Ltd., to the following effect, says the Chinese Press.

A petition has been sent me by the Association of Chapei Public Bodies, stating that the payment of the price for the property acquired by the said Company falls due just at the present time when the Kiangsu-Chêkiang question has reached an acute stage; that Nanking has sent a deputy to Shanghai to wait for and receive the payment; and that the money, if paid now, would not only adversely affect the financial market, but might also be devoted to military purposes, in which case, the whole province would suffer.

"As the public bodies earnestly desire peace," continues the petition, "they pray your Excellency to order the Directors of the said Company to postpone remitting the price to the Provincial Treasury pending the subsidence of the rumours, and also to authorize the Directors, in conjunction with representatives of the public bodies and the gentry of Chapei, to deposit the money in some solvent banks at Shanghai; not drawable by any side nor appliable in offsetting any government debt, etc."

I find that owing to the situation, financial stagnancy has set in in Shanghai, causing the collapse of several banks and undermining the stability of the market. If such a big payment is suddenly remitted elsewhere, trouble will surely arise. The views submitted by the said public bodies are approved. Let the Board of Directors of the said Company, in conjunction with representatives of the public bodies and the gentry, separately deposit the money in several safe and sound banks, which shall temporarily remain undrawable, and after having deposited the money in the banks, report what they have done to this yamên for reference.

THE YACHT SHANGHAI ON ANOTHER TRIP

To Be Sailed to America by Mr. F. de Witt Wells over the Old Viking Route

The little yacht Shanghai, which, flying the burgee of the Shanghai Yacht Club and manned by a Danish Corinthian crew, successfully negotiated the long voyage from the Huangpu to Denmark, now is to embark on another adventurous trip. The following appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor":—

"Copenhagen, July 12 (Special Correspondence)—The small yacht, the Shanghai famous through its adventurous trip from Shanghai right to Copenhagen, is again on the point of setting out on a long cruise. The boat has been purchased by a former New York judge, F. de Witt Wells, who had seen the exploits of the little craft and its gallant crew mentioned in the papers. He was so impressed that he at once set out for Denmark and purchased the Shanghai, which is now being thoroughly overhauled. When this has been completed Mr. de Witt Wells will proceed to Bergen on board his new yacht and will there be joined by his son and the painter-author, Mr. Rockwell. From Bergen the party will start on the homeward voyage by way of the Shetland Islands, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and perhaps Greenland. This is the route chosen by the Norse Vikings in the distant past."

LITIGATION over the disposal of the Chapei Electricity and Waterworks is becoming farcical. The Chinese press now says that the Civil Governor of this province has received a telegram from the Administrative Court at Peking, informing him that the decision of that Court has been given, quashing his decision regarding the transference of the concern, but permitting him to dispose of the property by exercising his administrative powers during the recess of the Provincial Assembly.

WEDDING

Spencer-Scott Malden

The great number of his friends in Shanghai will be interested to learn of the wedding of the Rev. C. E. Spencer, the Settlement's "sporting parson," and as judged by the following account from a Brighton newspaper of July 26 he is equally as popular at Home as he was out here:—

Many picturesque happenings combined to make the marriage of Miss Marjorie Scott Malden and the Rev. Cyril Edward (Peter) Spencer a very interesting event at Portslade on Wednesday afternoon.

First there was the charm and simplicity of a country wedding celebrated in the quaint little village church of St. Nicolas, with ideas borrowed from the flowers for the bridesmaids' dresses. Then, as the bride and her mother have done so much for the Scout movement both at Brighton and Portslade, it was natural that Boy Scouts should be lined up at intervals in the middle aisle to form a guard of honour. The banner of the 1st Southern Cross Troop (Miss Marjorie Scott Malden's Own) was carried proudly by Troop Leader Barnes in the bridal procession.

At the reception held after the ceremony at Windlesham House, Southern Cross, by Mrs. Scott Malden (mother of the bride), there was an encampment of Scouts in the plantation, and each patrol had a wedding cake to themselves which the bride cut, in addition to her own wedding cake. The "Seals" displayed a voracious appetite for almond icing.

Gifts from China.

Magnificent Chinese embroideries were brought home as gifts to the bride and her attendants by the bridegroom, who has been sub-Dean of Shanghai; the principal cleric was an "old boy" of Windlesham House School, the Right Rev. Bishop MacFunes, Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, whose black chauffeur created some surprise as he drove the clerical car.

Yet one more unusual circumstance was the fact that the bride, in receiving the congratulations of her many friends in the quadrangle, stood with the bridegroom upon a Babylonian tile bearing the seal of Nebuchadnezzar. This remarkable trophy was sent home to the bride during the war by a friend in Mesopotamia.

But after all, the most important and pleasing factor was the popularity of the bride, which found expression in so many ways that it may be long before Portslade has another wedding so memorable to chronicle. Miss Marjorie Scott Malden is one of the daughters of the late Rev. G. Scott Malden, of Windlesham House, Brighton, and Mrs. Scott Malden, of Southern Cross. The bridegroom, who has been appointed priest-in-charge of the Church of the Ascension, Portsmouth, is son of the late Rev. R. E. Spencer, of St. John's, Maidstone, and Mrs. Spencer, of St. Stephen's House, North End, Portsmouth.

Organ music and a choral service made the ceremony inspiring. While the nuptials were celebrated by the Bishop, other clergy taking part were the Rev. Eric Southam, of St. Mark's, Portsmouth (the bridegroom's Vicar), the Rev. A. J. Toyne, Vicar of St. Philip's, Aldrington (Chaplain of Windlesham House), and the Rev. D. F. Campbell, Vicar of Portslade. The Rev. A. H. Belcher, of Brighton, was in the chancel, and the Rev. J. C. Meyer supported the bridegroom as best man. The boys of Windlesham House filled one side of the church.

The Dresses.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Gilbert Scott Malden, M.A., wore a draped dress of deep ivory crêpe Romain, hand embroidered in silver thread, the train from the shoulders being of silver filigree lace, underlined with chiffon. A wreath of orange blossoms held in place a misty veil of white tulle, and a sheaf of Madonna lilies was carried.

The bridesmaids looked like "Maids of the Mist," for all five of them wore veils of tulle to match their dresses, and the colours represented the shades of the sweet smelling stocks which formed their bouquets. Two bridesmaids were in cyclamen pink, two in plumbago, and one in mauve. The dresses were simply made in shot faile silk, with sash bows at the side.

The bridesmaids were Miss Joy Scott Malden and Miss Euphie Scott Malden (sisters of the bride), Miss Dorothy Spencer (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Betty Hunt, and Miss Kathleen Simmonds.

There were three pretty children, Miss Veronica Tandy (the bridegroom's tiny niece), in a blue silk frock and a silver cap, to carry the train, and two little boys, Master Peter and Master David Scott Malden (nephews of the bride), in blue and white blouse and knicker suits, to act as pages.

The reception at Windlesham House was largely attended, and many old boys were present.

The bride and bridegroom had a wonderful send-off when they left for their honeymoon. The first portion is being spent at Littleworth, and afterwards they will tour in North Wales.

BIG ARMS HAUL ON PAUL LECAT

Mausers and Ammunition Cleverly Concealed in Vessel: Steward Arrested

Another substantial discovery of contraband arms has been made on board a French mail steamer. When the Paul Lecat arrived on Wednesday last week the River Police went aboard and after a thorough search found 122 automatic pistols and 15,000 rounds of ammunition, most of the contraband being concealed behind the wainscoting in the second-class pantry and in the oil chamber of the engineers' room.

On the following day, two arrests were made by the police in the Yangtszepoo district. At about 9 o'clock in the morning a Chinese constable arrested a Japanese who resides in Baikal Road, and found that he was carrying four automatic pistols and 300 rounds of ammunition. The man was handed over to the Japan authorities.

The same night a man who gave the name of Georges Gaillard, and described himself as a steward on the Paul Lecat, was arrested in Yangtszepoo Road near Baikal Road, and was found to be carrying 254 rounds of .32 ammunition.

Another Affair in Sinza.

Other instances of trafficking in arms came to the notice of the Police on Thursday last week. A successful raid on a house in Sinza Road was conducted by Assistant Commissioner Springfield, assisted by Inspr. Hermitage and other officers, 19 Mauser pistols and 30,000 rounds of ammunition beging seized. The only occupants of the house at the time of the raid were a woman and a young girl. The two appeared at the Mixed Court yesterday and were remanded for further inquiries to be made.

A Chinese loitering in the neighbourhood of the Shanghai North station on Thursday night was placed under arrest when, upon being searched, it was found that he carried 300 rounds of pistol ammunition.

A revival of the Chinese K. K. K. was reported in the Chinese press on Monday. It is said that the Klansmen now gather over the premises of a mechanic in Haining Road, and that a false sign had been hung out to deceive detectives and inquisitive reporters.

THE Shanghai American School has won further recognition in the scholastic world. Last Friday a telegram was received from Boston University announcing the acceptance of Miss Ruth Estes, of the latest graduating class at the school, as a college student. She has been admitted upon the school's certificate, without examination, thus adding another to the list of notable institutions granting this privilege to scholars recommended by the Shanghai American School. Pomona College, California, of which Mr. C. L. Boynton, Mr. Harry Kingman, "Hudford" Taylor, and Dr. Fong F. Sec are alumni, has placed the Shanghai American School on its standard list, thus giving its students the same opportunity as the best schools in the United States. Application is being made to 65 colleges and universities in America to which the Shanghai scholars seek to be admitted, for similar privileges.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADEMARKS

Law in Mixed Court: Urgent Need of More Severe Penalties

There must be something very seriously wrong and unjust with the law in Shanghai, which allows for a poor ignorant Chinese coolie who commits a petty theft on the spur of the moment to get a sentence of imprisonment, while educated Chinese who plot and scheme for months and months on a more daring and deliberate robbery are let off with small fines in Mexican dollars.

In the Mixed Court recently a coolie was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing a $5 note from a street cobbler.

It is quite likely that the coolie had a sudden impulse to steal, simply because he saw the $5 note in the cobbler's hands.

On the same day and in the same court an educated Chinese with a perfect knowledge of the English language was tried for the infringement of a well-known English trademark.

He had been working on his scheme of infringement for months on purpose to get it to work with machine-like perfection.

He was found guilty without doubt, and his fine was $100 mex.

Trademark infringers are criminals to the same extent as coiners who make and issue counterfeit coins, and burglars known as cracksmen who watch and wait weeks before operating on banks and jewellery shops.

In fact one can put them down as members of the same fraternity, but more degenerate, because they are not only robbing the owners of the trademarks who as a rule are manufacturers who have spent years in perfecting their goods, and thousands of pounds sterling in advertising, but they also cunningly rob the public by selling inferior goods under the trademarks, and obtain more money for their articles than they are worth.

The only punishment that will stop infringers of trademarks, is *imprisonment.*

Small fines such as $100 will never stop this vile business.

So far back as the year 1544 Charles V. of Flanders issued an edict concerning trade and the textile trade, which provided that:—

> "Any master workman who makes or causes to be made any such tapestry, shall work upon one end and upon the bottom of the said tapestry a mark or symbol, and such signs as the city may require: that it may be known by the said marks of what city and of what master the said tapestry is a product."

During that period infringers were punished by cutting off the right hand.

In France in 1564 a royal edict of Charles IX placed imitators of marks in the same category as counterfeiters who were punished capitally.

This was subsequently modified later by reducing the punishment to the galleys.

In the year 1666 the drapers of Carcassonne were protected by imposing a penalty of the pillory on infringers of trademarks.

While in the Middle Ages infringers of trademarks and counterfeiters were, upon being found guilty, executed, and in other cases given the pillory and penal servitude, it is not to be expected that this same punishment could be tolerated at the present time, but it is not unreasonable to expect the courts in China to deal severely with infringers by committing them to prison, instead of letting them off lightly with small fines.

The punishment must certainly be made to fit the crime, because infringers at all times hope to escape the penalty of their wrongdoing by deliberate, cunning craft to rob and deceive the public.

In many cases the amount of the fine is less than their earnings for one day's work on the infringement of goods.

These impostors do not mind taking the risk, knowing that the penalty of a fine is so slight.

As stated above, imprisonment is the only cure for these pirates, and it is to be hoped that owners of trademarks will insist upon their property being safely guarded.

OBITUARY

Mr. Cecil Frank Harris

Very sincere regret was occasioned when it became known on Saturday that Mr. Cecil Frank Harris, a member of a well known Shanghai family, had met his death suddenly in tragic circumstances. Shortly after 6 a.m. his brother, Mr. J. E. R. Harris, with whom he resided at 64 Route des Sœurs, found him lying dead at the foot of the stairs, and from subsequent inquiries it seems that the deceased, having occasion to go downstairs during the night, slipped and fell to the bottom, breaking a wrist and becoming unconscious, the position in which he fell, with one arm covering his mouth, apparently causing death by suffocation. Dr. Bryson and Mr. G. W. King attended at the residence and, after the inquest had been opened, and adjourned until Wednesday, the body was removed to the mortuary.

The deceased, who was only 33 years of age, was a member of the staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton and was very popular among a wide circle of friends. At one time he was a prominent member of the Shanghai Football Club. He leaves a widow and one child and for them, as well as for other members of the family, the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The Funeral.

Many friends of the deceased attended the funeral at Bubbling Well cemetery on Sunday afternoon. The Very Rev. Dean Symons conducted the service in the chapel and at the graveside, and Messrs. W. E. Smith, J. Bourke, H. P. Bourke, C. Strachan, J. Huxley, H. G. Mancell, H. Mousley and H. P. Bentley were the pall bearers. The deceased's father and mother and brother were the chief mourners, and among the many who attended to express their sympathy were Mr. C. M. Bain, Mr. C. W. Porter, Mr. R. A. E. Patterson, Mrs. How, Mrs. Widler, Mr. L. Whittaker, Mr. W. R. Parkin, Mr. R. D. Parkin, Mr. W. O. Lancaster, Mr. E. S. Pickering, Mr. M. W. Pett (representing the Shanghai Fire Brigade, of which the deceased was at one time a member), Mr. C. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauld, Mr. C. E. Shepherd, Inspector Johnson, Sub-Inspector McGuire.

There were many very beautiful wreaths.

COTTON GODOWN IN FLAMES

Serious Outbreak Quelled in Western District: Much Cargo Saved

Fire broke out shortly after 9.30 on Wednesday evening at the Ming Sung Cotton Weaving Mill, situated at some distance along Warren Road. On the arrival of the Brigade the upper portion of a two-storeyed godown, a building with wooden floors, in close proximity to a similar structure, was found to be in flames, the fire having already reached some parts of the godown floor.

There being no hydrants so far outside the Settlement boundary, water had to be pumped from a large water tank in the centre of the compound. Three pumps connected to a number of jets were set to work on the threatened building. One of the first jets was placed on the roof of the godown which was in immediate danger on the west and two on the mill chemical store on the east.

It was soon realized that the Brigade had only just arrived in time to save the property. As is usually the case with a cotton godown the fire took some time to deal with, although all danger of its spreading was over by midnight. Every possible precaution had to be taken, an additional safeguard being to send a monitor and an escape to the southeast corner to be used as a monitor and water tower respectively. In spite of the fact that the mill pump was kept at work supplying the tank in three hours the water dropped so low that the pump had to be shifted to a near by creek. Had the mill pump kept the hydrants properly supplied—as it was they were useless—the work of the firemen would have been much simplified.

The godown involved contained 3,000 piculs of cotton, 14,000 lb. of wool yarn, a small quantity of cotton yarn and 40 piculs of rice, the contents being insured for Tls. 50,000 and the building for Tls. 15,000. There should be considerable salvage as jets were worked well into the building as soon as the Division arrived.

The Division is still engaged in salvage operations.

VERY HARD LIFE OF A NOVELIST

Mr. P. B. Kyne Tells How he Works on Holidays Without Excuse to Leave off

A tireless human dynamo running at full speed was the impression made by Mr. Peter B. Kyne upon a representative of the "North-China Daily News" who saw him on Wednesday at the Astor House, where he is stopping while the str. Presidents Monroe was in port.

"Don't call it a holiday," he said. "My holiday hasn't begun yet. Since I left San Francisco I've written 10 syndicate articles running to about 18,000 words, done a lot of work on my new novel, written two short stories, played mahjongg and walked the deck about seven hours a day. I wrote a short story yesterday. Probably I'll get up at six to-morrow morning and write an article before breakfast. I've got to do it. Everything contracted for long ahead. I managed to get three months ahead on my syndicate stuff and now I've got to stay that far in the lead. Got to. It's a horrible sensation to have the publisher begin to bring out a novel serially when you've only completed three-quarters of it. I used to be afraid to cross the street lest a taxi would get me before I'd finished that story that was running along. I won't let them do it now.

"But one can't get out of one's obligations. I can't let my publishers down any more than I can give up my stock ranch in California that's costing me a pretty penny to maintain. I began to count up the number of people it employed when I was thinking of selling it at one time, and I realized I could never turn them all out of work. Responsibility? Yes, I had a father and mother who were fiercely independent and ever since I was six years old I have felt responsibilities, burdens that almost swamped me at times.

"I don't flatter myself that because the public will read my stuff that I'm remarkable. The public won't let any man alone who can create what they want. And writing is not the only creative art. The man who can create a well-organized hotel is an artist. But one creates something only to become a slave to it at times. Take Captain Dollar. He began with one steam schooner, and now he has a system of steamers that circle the world with their octopus tentacles. He must find food for this monster which he has created. So we bind ourselves upon the wheel and can never get off."

"I supposse I shouldn't want to drop out of writing for a year, either," admitted Mr. Kyne. "I should hate to take the chance of my public's forgetting me. Oh, yes, it would. And if I ever write one bood bad enough to lose me the respect of the book retailers—and those are the men who by skilful advertising merchandise a book and foist me upon the public, as it were—then I am done for. One has to keep on.

"Yes, it's my job and I love it. I conceive literature to be the telling of a worth-while story in the simplest possible way. I don't worry about filling it with six-cylinder words to show off an education. I haven't one to show off. I left a country school when I was 14 and have been out among men ever since. Your can't learn life in colleges and I certainly have seen life. Now, I think I know as many horse thieves as I do bank presidents."

SIR Skinner and Lady Turner with Miss Turner left on Saturday by the C.N.S. Tungchow for Weihaiwei. As already announced Miss Turner's wedding will take place there on Wednesday, September 24, at St. John the Baptist's Church, at 3.30 p.m. We are asked to state that Sir Skinner and Lady Turner will be very glad to welcome all friends who can be present both at the Church and afterwards (by the courtesy of the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Russell Brown) at Government House.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Bank's Demand Selling Rates for £1 at 3/3 1/16	=Tls. 6.07 at 72
	=$8.43
Bank's Demand Selling Rates for G.$100 at 74¼	=Tls. 134.68 at 72
	=$187.05
Chinese Dollars, market ate	74.0875
Native Interest	25
Copper Cash	259,000
Bar Silver	34⅞
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 83.25
New York on London	G.$4.48½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3⅛
Demand	3/3 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	74
Demand	74¼
PARIS—	
Demand	1368
INDIA—	
Demand	228¾
HONGKONG—	
Demand	72½
JAPAN—	
Demand	55⅜
BATAVIA—	
Demand	195½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71⅛

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/4⅛
4 m/s. Credits	3/4⅜
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅜
6 m/s. Credits	3/5⅛
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5⅛
NEW YORK—	
Demand	75½
4 m/s. Credits	76½
4 m/s. Docs.	77
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1435
Closing business dont at	
London T.T.	3/3 13/16
New York T.T.	74½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUG.

Hk. Tls. 5.48 at 3/3 1/16	£1
„ 1 at 1408	Frs. 15.69
„ 1.25 at 71⅞	Gold $1
„ 1 at 58⅜	Yen 1.91
„ 1 at 227⅜	Rupees 2.53
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.50	It. Lire 18.38
Marks and Roubles	no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

Aug. 29.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$183.62
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.26
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.06
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$76.27

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$179.34
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.00
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.64
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$73.89

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for August 29:—

It. Lire 16.65	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.93½	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.30	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates August 29:—Nominal:

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.23
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.70
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.46

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Aug. 30.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 40,202,000 and $43,750,000. These figures include Tls. 4,680,000 and $23,050,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
30 bars from London
Shipments were:—
Nil.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 140,000 small coins melted
90,000 from Hankow
Tls. 230,000

Shipments were:—
Tls. 90,000 to Bombay

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—

$500,000	from	Tientsin
300,000	„	Hankow
200,000	„	Nanking
100,000	„	Kiukiang
100,000	„	Shantung
$1,200,000		

Shipments were:—

$300,000	to	Hangchow
250,000	„	Soochow
250,000	„	Wusih
90,000	„	Kashing
$890,000		

Silver.

The price comes yesterday at 34⅜d. ready and forward, against 34½d. ready and forward a week ago, showing a rise of ⅛d. on each delivery. In the end of last week China was reported as a seller and this week both India and the Continent have been buyers. Reuter reports the market yesterday as steady.

Bars in stock 2,622, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 402 lakhs and $437½ lakhs, against Tls. 400½ lakhs and $434½ lakhs last week and Tls. 228 lakhs and $323½ lakhs on August 28, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation T.T. 3/2⅜d., where it remained until Tuesday morning, when it was raised to T.T. 3/3d. It was raised another ⅛d. to T.T. 3/3⅛d. on Thursday morning, at which level it still remains.

Our market was firm all yesterday, opening with sellers T.T. 3/3 13/16d. Aug., 3/3⅞d. Oct., 3/3 15/16d. November. Gold $ T.T. 74⅝ Aug./Sept., 74¾ Oct./November. We closed for the tiffin interval with the market still firm, sellers T.T. 3/3⅞d. Aug./Sept., 3/3 15/16d. Oct., 3/4d. November—Gold $ 74⅝ ready and forward.

The position of the speculators is estimated to be approximately oversold Yen 12 million and £500,000 including Gold Dollars.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on July 23, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The silver market has been fairly well sustained by bear covering and Continental orders. Fresh purchases for the Far East have not been in evidence. An improved tone seems to be apparent in the Indian bazaars, and China, notwithstanding increasing stocks, has only sold intermittently and on a small scale. A reduction in the sterling value of the U. S. dollar has conduced to a slight easement in the price of silver.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, so it is reported, has represented to the Government of India the advisability of dealing immediately with the currency situation, with which there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction in that country. Although in recent years steps have been taken to facilitate seasonable demands by placing a certain quantity of bills of exchange amongst the reserves of the note issue, this has not been felt to be a satisfactory way of dealing with the situation that arises when crops have to be financed, and there is a feeling that some automatic method should be brought into being by which the requirements of currency could be satisfied. Suggestions comprise an issue of Treasury Bills for the purpose, gold or sterling deposits in London against the issue of notes in India, or the acquisition of silver for mintage into rupees.

The first suggestion would appear to partake of the nature of inflation, pure and simple, the second has the advantage, possibly, however, at some loss, of being easily reversed when the stress is over, whilst the latter would mean a permanent reinforcement of the currency, though probably with a handsome profit to the State.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are respectively ⅛d. and ¼d. below those fixed a week ago.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on July 23, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 16th instant amounted to £126,448,150, as compared with £126,443,805 on the previous Wednesday. Of the moderate supplies this week, about a quarter has been taken for India; the remainder will go to the United States of America.

The Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta, announces that India's foreign trade during June last was as follows:—

	Lakhs of rupees.
Imports, private merchandise	18,82
Exports, private merchandise including re-exports	29,61
Net imports of private treasure	4,31

The balance of trade in favour of India, including enfaced rupee paper, etc., is Rs. 3,67 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2,50 lakhs, in May last.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Dominion Department of Mines at Ottawa the following report in regard to the Quebec gold field by Dr. G. A. Young, of the Geological Survey:—

"Much interest is still being displayed in Canada, in what has come to be known as the Quebec gold field, a district situated in the Western part of the province of Quebec. In this territory, more particularly in the western part, near the Ontario boundary, a number of deposits have been proved to carry promising gold values. Development work is being pushed on various properties, and new discoveries are reported from time to time. The gold-bearing deposits, though of various types, are all, so far as known, definitely related in origin to bodies of intrusive rocks and the study and delimiting of the areas occupied by such rocks is engaging this summer the attention of four field parties of the Geological Survey of Canada. The region, though comparatively easy of access, is in general a somewhat difficult area to prospect properly, but considering that geological conditions appear to be everywhere similar and that gold-bearing deposits have been discovered here and there over an area more than 100 miles long and 20 or more miles wide, it seems not unlikely that deposits of sufficient size and of high enough gold tenor as to constitute mines will yet be found."

U.S. CHINA TRADE ACT

Notification has been received from the office of the Registrar of the American China Trade Act that, under date of July 11, the U. S. acting Secretary of Commerce, Mr. S. B. Davis, promulgated an amendment to Section 5 of the Regulations of the China Trade Act, 1922, which appear on page 12 of Trade Information Bulletin No. 74 issued by the United States Department of Commerce, October 30, 1922. Section 5 of the above referred to Regulations is amended to read in full as follows (the part in italics being the new amendment):—

Section 4 (b)—Application for certificate of incorporation of a China trade company shall contain the following information and be signed and sworn to before a notarial officer of the United States or any State, by a majority of the incorporators. *All such applications originating in China shall first be submitted to the Registrar, who shall forward the same, together with his recommendation thereon, to the Secretary; upon presentation to the Secretary of an application originating in the United States, the Registrar will be advised and his recommendation obtained before action is taken.* Copies of the certificate when issued are to be filed with the American Legation, Peking, and with the consular officers for the districts in which its main and branch offices or agencies in China are situated.

(1) Date of application
(2) Place of application
(3) Name and address of resident incorporator
(4) Whether application for original or extended certificate
(5) Names and addresses of incorporators
(6) Reason, if any, for failure of any incorporators to sign
(7) Nationality of each incorporator
(8) by name. In case of naturalized citizens a certificate of naturalization must accompany the application for each incorporator so naturalized.
(9) Statement as to manner and extent proposed corporation will aid in the development of markets in China for goods produced in the United States.
(10) Names and nationalities of stockholders with number of shares subscribed by each
(11) Minutes of meeting adopting article of incorporation
(12) Certificate by secretary of meeting regarding adoption of articles of incorporation signed and acknowledged by incorporators
(13) Signatures of incorporators.

The offices of the Registrar are Rooms 507 and 508 Robert Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Letters should be addressed:—Mr. Frank Rhea, Registrar, China Trade Act, P. O. Box 605, Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Business Practically at a Standstill as a Consequence of the Menace of War

Aug. 30.

Business has been almost non-existent throughout the week as a direct result of the differences between the war-lords of Kiangsu and Chêkiang, experiences of the past making merchants reluctant to have stocks in their possession in any district likely to be overrun by troops. The piece goods trade has been absolutely at a standstill and, as there was no possibility of selling anything, the auction firms all cancelled their weekly sales. Very little more has been done in cotton and yarn, though the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange has remained open as a convenient place for the discussion of war possibilities. There has been no business in spot cotton. The exchange was closed yesterday, which was delivery day. The closing quotations of Thursday were:—

Yarn.—September, 164.80; October, 161.50; November, 159.40; December, 158.10; January, 157.90.

Cotton.—September, 41.70; October, 39.60; November, 38.80; December, 38.05; January, 37.70.

American Cotton.—Prices again advanced on favourable Liverpool advices, then declined when spot houses began selling, but again advanced slightly as a consequence of foreign buying. The closing quotations on Thursday were:—October, 24.81; December, 24.43; January, 24.45; March, 24.75; May, 24.90; middling spot, 26.85. On the same day the Liverpool quotations were:—Middling, October, 14.11; January, 13.89; spot, 15.40.

Sampin.—The latest Osaka quotations follow:—

	Thursday Afternoon	Yesterday Morning
September	Y.319.00	Y.323.70
October	307.10	311.80
November	297.40	300.90
December	294.30	297.40
January	293.30	295.40
February	292.20	294.50

Produce.

The only market in which there has been a spark of life is that for general export produce. Rumours of war do not appear to affect to any appreciable extent the point of view of sellers. Indeed, the probability is that they would prefer to get rid of their holdings if they could secure their own prices, rather than face the possibility of having their stocks seized or damaged by the contending armies. During the week there has been slightly more inquiry for groundnuts and sesamum seed and to a lesser extent sundry other commodities. However, very little actual business has been reported.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN COTTON INDUSTRY

London, Aug. 26.

The Manchester correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" expresses the opinion that the cotton industry will probably witness a period of increased trade in the near future, owing to the promise of larger supplies from the United States. Raw cotton is now at a very attractive level from the buyers' point of view, while customers abroad are only waiting stable prices. The outlook is therefore brighter than in the past four years, and the corner has apparently been turned.—Reuter.

URGENT EXPORTS

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that, in order to facilitate the shipment of urgent orders for export, the following arrangements will come into force from September 1:—

"In cases where time does not permit of application at the Imports and Exports Office shipping companies will be allowed to accept goods for shipment if the usual export declarations marked "Urgent" are handed to them in duplicate at the time of application for the shipping order. The shipping company will retain one copy and forward the other copy to the Imports and Exports Office attached to the export manifest. This concession does not apply to dutiable cargo, or to any cargo for which any special permit to export is necessary."

THE NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.

The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. made a net profit of over $3,000,000 in 1923, and has distributed a dividend of 12 per cent. a reduction of 4 per cent. compared with the dividend of the previous year. The main causes for the decrease in profits were the rise in the price of tobacco leaf, depreciation of copper coins, drop in the price of cigarettes owing to keen competition, and the special cigarette tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem in some provinces, as well as the 2½ per cent. factory tax. The company has opened new offices for the purchase of tobacco leaf at Changte, Honan province, and Tsingchow, Shantung province, and has set up improved machines for tobacco-drying in its purchasing stations at Hsuchow, Honan province, Fangtze, Shantung, and Liufu, Anhui province. It is also building another factory in Hankow in addition to the five factories now under operation in Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1911, which it is proposed to introduce into the Hongkong Legislative Council is gazetted. The object of this Bill is to give the Registrar power to include the names of firms in the list of approved auditors and so to give legislative recognition to the common practice, which exists both in China and in England, of appointing firms as auditors.

The Registrar's discretion over the list is not affected, and in general it is not intended that he shall add any firm to the list unless all the partners in the firm are, in his opinion, themselves qualified for inclusion in the list Further, it is also intended in general that a firm shall be removed from the list if at any time it contains a partner who would not be qualified for inclusion in the list or who ought to be removed from the list.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 16 amounted to 82,400 tons and the sales during the same period to 74,477 tons.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Offer to shareholders of 100,000 shares of £1 each at £1 premium.

100,000 Shares of £1 each are allottable to shareholders in the ratio of One Share for every Four Shares held, conditionally upon allotment being accepted in the prescribed form and the full £2 per share being paid at the Eastern Bank, Ltd., 2/3 Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3, not later than July 31, 1924, or at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Taels at the Bank's opening T. T. rate on the day of payment, not later than August 30, 1924.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.

Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.

Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

The Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 26, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 22 to 26, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Ltd. The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 22, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—New Issue of Shares.—The application List for shares of the above Issue closes on August 31, 1924.

Share Report for Week Ending August 29, 1924.

No. 24/34

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
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Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

The local share market has been very inactive during the past week and except for a smal turnover in sound investment stocks and shares business is at a standstill. The grave reports of serious hostilities starting any day between the Chekiang and Kiangsu Military Governors has created almost a panic in the local money market which in addition to the collapse in the market for Chinese Government Internal Loans has resulted in several of the secondary local Chinese Banks closing down and a general curtailing of credits by all the local Banks.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 72. 10. 0	(Middle Price)
" " " " " " F.I.	69. 15. 0	Ex B I R S
" " " " " " R.I.	66. 10. 0	(Sellers)
" " " " " " R.I.	67. 15. 0	cum "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 11. 6	(Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld.	1. 11. 0	" "
Shanghai Electric Consolidated Co., "B"	2. 17. 0	" "
" " " New Issue	2. 13. 3	(Sellers)
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Regd	26. 10. 0	"
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks, London Reg.	140. 0 0	"
Pekin Synd. Ord. shares	0. 12. 1½	"
" Shansi shares	0. 16. 6	"
Chinese Government 5% Imperial Railway Loan	77. 5. 0	"
" " 5% Shanghai & Nanking Rly. Loan	72. 12. 6	"
Brunner Mond Co., Ord.	1. 19. 0	"
General Electric Ord. shares	0. 18. 9	"
Sudan Plantations, Ltd.	6. 5. 11	(Middle Price)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3½.

Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

AUGUST	23rd		25th		26th		27th		28th		29th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Chemor United Rub. Est., Ld. Tls.	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			5½	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co. (Ord.) Tls.	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. Co., (Ord.) "	..	..	6½	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	75	..	76	..			..	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B" Ex R. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..			..	..
H. & S. B. C. $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			1200	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1916 6% Debs. Tls.	96	..	96	..	..	..	..	..			..	..

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 29, 1924.

		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Financ. year ended	Last Dividend etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132½		140						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1200			61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $7,379,314	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
							(c H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. London	£	19 8/16	£20		600,000	£5	(a £222,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s; 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.)	
							(c £3,900,000		free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	227	230		55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648		Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
							(b $89,500	Dec.	Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%	
							(c $3,888,195		ex 1923 Work a/c	16-8-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	e $15	(	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and	
									Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.	$	30		30	21) 250,000	$10	(av $2,213,327			
							(au $2,375,838	Dec.	Final $2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in	
							(c $3,077,987		Taels at Exchg. 73	28-8-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(av T16,845			
							(au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675	700		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c.,	
							(c H $7,149,847		Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	600	590		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
							(c H $4,307,311			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	160	175		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,360,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c.	16-5-24
							(c H $6,017,540			
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	350		14,000	F500	(a F101,368	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
							(c F3,784,330			
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. (6% cum. pref.	H $	38	37½		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179			
def. ord.	H $	140			2) 120,000	£5		Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants	
							(c £1,362,956		less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. 'B' ord.	£		£3:17:6	£4:0:0	56) 30,000,000	£1				
(5% cum. 1st pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £230,084	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T	
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				67) 10,000,000	£1	(c £2,500,000		Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ord.	T	85			20,000	T25	(a T23,578	Dec.		
(7% pref.	T	48½			10,000	T50	(c T410,000		Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75: Ord. Tls. 3	19-8-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T	92½	93	93½	47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657	Apr.	T8, 1923-24	29-7-24
							(c T3,000,000			
Hongkong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld.	H $	148	159		‡ 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,790	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							(c H $4,081,595			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld. ord	T	6½	6¾		42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
8% pref.	T	5½			65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24
							(c T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	198			$31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480			
							(b T200,000			
							(c T1,975,361	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H $	219	217		$0.000	H $50	(a H $290,419			
							(b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
							(c H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld.	£	12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,000	G $10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½			†164) 2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£		£3:10:0	£3:13:0			(c £252,000		No 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	H $	5			200,000	£1	(a £23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
							(c £4,873			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T	116	115		‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
							(b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
							(c T2,289,317			
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. (New Reg.)	H $	115½			‡6) 400,000	H $25	(a H $157,387	Dec.		
							(b H $250,000		Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
							(c H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H $	22½	22½	23	150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229			
							(b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
							(c H $421,488			
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,874	T20	(a T2,940	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							(c T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T	115½	119		‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269			
							(b T20,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
							(c T375,000			
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	H $	[6.95ch. 17 new			33)‡ 1,000,000	H $10	(a H $85,238	Dec.	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid,	
							(c H $4,953,767		H $0.15 new shares ($5.00 paid)	18-8-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss) T43 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			‡18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
									1922, 7%	4-1-23
Haven Trust Co., Inc. ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10	(			
pref.	G $	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 11%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	4.85			70,000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	2½			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5½			4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			
							(c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	22			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223			
							(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	28-12-23
							(c T69,960			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T	0.65			400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Sukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.87½			69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50			28) 500,000	T1	a T3,595	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.90			400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		
							(c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	2-1-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld.	T	1½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld.	T	2.05			25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		
							(c T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	2-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	a		T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	8½			(‡48) 750,000	(21:450,000	(a			
						6s:200,000	(c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est. Ld.	T	8½	7¾		8) 85,000	21 at 2/3½	(a T17,215			
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5/6			70,000	T5	(c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)	15-4-24
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	2.40			35) 15,000	T10	....		Incorporated 1923	....
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	4			25,000	T10	(a T6,977		T0.60, 1923	19-4-23
							(c T4,023	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	17-7-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1923), Ld.	T	2.87½			200,000	T1	(a T27,776			
							(c T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	1-6-24

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, August 28, 1924.

Spot	... ...	45⅞ cents
Sept.	... ...	46⅛ ,,
Oct./Dec.	—	46¾ ,,
Jan./Mar.	... ...	47¾ ,,

Market steady but quiet.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded *	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	d 320,000	6 June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-3-24	T97	500,000	6 do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6 do.
	1909 do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6 do.
	1910 do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6 do.
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6 do.
	1912 do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6 do.
	1913 do.	3-5-23	T100	758,300	6 do.
	1914 10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½ do.
	1914 10 to 30	19-5-24	T89	900,000	5½ do.
	1915 do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½ do.
	1916 do.	25-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6 do.
	1918 10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7 do.
	1919 10	19-8-24	T102	1,793,300	7 dc.
	1920 10	1-5-24	T103	2,240,900	7 do.
	10 to 30	19-8-24	£104½	£750,000	6 do.
	1921 do.	20-8-24	$108	$1,000,000	8 do.
	1921 do.	2-8-24	T108½	T5,096,400	8 do.
	1922 do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7 do.
	1923 do.	29-5-24	T97	T4,920,000	6 do.
	1924 do.	9-5-24	T97½	T5,000,000 6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911 do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6 May-Nov.
	1914 do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½ June-Dec.
	1916 do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½ do.
	1921 do.	20-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8 do.
	1923 do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6 May-Nov.
	1924 do.			T800,000	7 do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921 10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8 June-Dec.
	1922 do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8 do.
	1922 do.	19-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7 do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909 5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	ρ 800,000	6 do.
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 5 to 20	31-8-23	T96½	T250,000	6 June-Dec.
	1909 do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6 do.
	1911 do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6 Mar.-Sept.
	,, do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6 May-Nov.
	do.			250,000	6 Jan-July
	1912 do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6 June-Dec.
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd.	1913 do.	3-4-23	T95	250,000	6 April-Oct.
	,, do.	11-1-24	T93	250,000	6 May-Nov.
	do.			250,000	6 April-Oct.
	1914 do.	22-3-23	T98	250 000	6 June-Dec.
	1916 5 to 25	3-4-23	T85	250,000	5½ do.
	1922 do.	12-5-23	T95	750,000	6 Mar.-Sep.
	1922 do.	10-1-24	T98	500 000	6 May-Nov.
S'hai Club	1907 20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6 June-Dec.
Country Club	1901 Perpetual	29-5-24	T91	139,000	6 do.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914 5 to 20			130,000	6 May-Nov.
	1915 do.			110,000	6 Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	1911 do.	19-8-24	T95	300,000	6 June-Dec.
	1924 do.			m 800,000	6 do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	1909 5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½	h T350,000	6 do.
S'hai Race Club	1923 25	6-8-24	T100	1,500,000	6½ Mar.-Sept.
Gulty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 1			50,000	7 Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914 5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k T230,000	7 Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922 5 to 20	—	..	l T500,000	7 Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-year's payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued;—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls 31,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90 —Tls. 500,000; *l*—Tls. 18,900; *l*—*Tls.* 468,000; *m*—*Tls.* 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	1924: May	1924: June	1924: July	Total output this fin yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	23,700	213,700
Amberst (New)..	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.39d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	51,000	404,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	140,000	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300 000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	268,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	14,100	100,900
Bukit Tob Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	22,500	106,300
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,359	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	13,458	84,958
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	310,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	23,200	145,600
Chempedak	,, £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	14,600	106,100
Chenz	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	..	..	..	10,800	10 800
Consolidated (1914).. ..	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	52,498	343,971
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	27,289	175,312
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0 7/16d.	232,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	79,000	566,000
Java Consolidated	£35,000	Dec.	636,524	622,352	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	64,300	466,200
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	6,811	49,530
Karan	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	6,597	27,987
Kota Bahroe (1921).. ..	,, 390,000	June	339,970	306,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,955	25,955
Kroewoek	,, £70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	56,000	396,000
Langkat	Gs 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975.000	Glds.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	80,000	702,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,300	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	14,500	39,500
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	..	6,405	6,204	8,370	..	20,979
Permata	,, 250,000	Dec.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	37,535	..	9,958	7,523	8,391	59,405
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	16,000	99,700
Saungaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)..	,, 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	..	..	..	8,600	8,600
Semamu	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	15,000	17,800	100,100
Senawang (1921)	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	24,500	118,200
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	240,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	25,535	26,494	222,886
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,324	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	11,500	45,900
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	60,610	7,983	20,331	24,748	23,236	136,306
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	188,016	187,326	..	..	9½d.	..	..	..	13,500	13,500
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	10,000	71,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,338	679,710	660,000	Glds.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	63,707	479,253
Sua-Manggis	,, 280,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,838	8,202	9,185	35,147
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	296,568	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	17,306	17,306
Talping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	**30	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,813	..	42,045
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	396,900	304,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	23,000	29,000	30,100	109,100
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,726	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	48,000	241,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	614,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	53,400	409,000

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense

† Straits 8 cents.

See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ld.	T	0.85	0.90			100,000		T1					12-12-23
Semambu Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	1				200,000		T1	(a Loss)T32,028	June	(To 10, 1922		
									a T12,709		(To 10, 1922		20-4-23
Senawang Rubber Estate, (ord. Co. (1921), Ld. (12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.75			63)	300,000		T1	c T20,000	Dec.	(Interim T0.05, 1923—No final		30-6-23
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.					67)	150,000		T1	**a T4,817	Jan.	....		....
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.85			34)	400,000		T1	a T1,183	Sept	T0.05, 1923		27-12-23
S'hai Malay Rubber Estate, Ld. ord	T	0.55	0.30		13)	315,000		T1	a T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919		24-2-20
8% cum. part. pref.	T	3				30,000		T10	a T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16		2-5-17
	T	7½			32)	30,000		T10			(Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22		31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.50				200,000		T1	(Loss) T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)		12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.30				325,000		T1	a (Loss)T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22		31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	107			7)	30,000		T20	a (Loss) 325,810				
									c T813,170	Oct.	T2, 1918		1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.65	2½		30	56,000		T5	a T7,451				
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.70	0.70		15	100,000		T1	c T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923		18-4-24
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	7½	7			40,000	£1 at T3.50		a T4,088				
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0.40				200,000		T1	c T13,836	Mar.	T0.05, 1924		12-7-17
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.70			32)	750,000		T1	a T22,766	June	T0.85, 1922-23		12-10-23
									a (Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919		20-5-20
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.05			‡54)	750,000		T1	a T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)		7-12-17
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.40			32)	300,000		10s.	a T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24		2-5-24
									(a T17,851				
									c T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923		5-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.													
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.	T	11	10½		15	1,000,000		T5	(a T3,257				
8% cum. pref.	T	108			43)	10 000		T100	b T1,400,000		Ord. T0.55, 1923		5-3-24
									c T2,892,920	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1923		5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	T	8				80,000		T10	a (Loss)T36,057				
									b T120,000				
Oriental C, S, & W. Co., Ld. ord.	T	3.45			80)	500,000		T3	c T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921)		9-3-22
pref.	T				3)	5,000		T100	a(Loss) T92,590				
									b T200,000				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	57½old 31new	46 21			80,000		T50	c T2,551,760	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)		25-3-22
						40,000		T50	a(Loss)T507,375				
INDUSTRIAL.									c T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23		24-8-23
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord.	£		£5 1 3 3 2	£5 1 7 3 2	66)	18,000,000		£1	(a £3,531,846		Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free		
5% cum. pref.	£					4,500,000		£1	c £2,251,649	Sept.	of I/T		11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350				5,000		T100	a T250,406				
									b T300,000				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	360	355			20,000		H$100	c T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24		31-5-24
									a H$40,763				
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25			37)	6,000		T25	b H$600,000				
									a T22,319	Dec.	H$40, 1923		31-3-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	21½old 16 new	20½ 5½			400,000		H$7.50	c H$1,200,000				
									a H$95,347				
Maatschappij, &c., In Langkat	T	7½				250,000		Gs.10	c H$1,050,000	Dec.	Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24		15-4-24
									a(a Loss)T158,433		Final H$1.50 (mkg. H$2, 1923)		4-3-24
									c T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19		30-3-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4½	(comb. 18/6	(comb. T		150,000		T5	a T35,698				
									c T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923		5-4-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	5½			5)	600,000		T5	a(Loss)T174,689	Dec.	....		....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5			10)	6,000		T20	a T6,941				
									c T70,000	Dec.	....		....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10			11)	25,000		T10	a T3,130				
									c T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921		24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	42½			1)	24,000		T50	a T21,325				
									b T50,000	Dec.	T4.00, 1923		11-4-24
									c T655,231				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	152			19)	50,000		£20	a T24,475				
									b T75,000	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924		31-7-24
									c T1 770,985				
STORES.													
American Drug Co.	M $	40		40	44)	10,000		M$100	(a(Loss)M$221,180	Dec.	....		....
									M$75,500				
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½		5½	‡16)	28,000		$20	a T7,895				
									a T104,299	Feb.	$3, 1917-18		1-5-19
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	30				1,200		$60	a $7,993	Dec.	$6, 1923		13-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	$	50			17)	10,000		$50	a $26,000				
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6			‡50)	30,000		$20	a $12,581	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24)		6-6-24
									a $392,000				
									(a (Loss) $3,857	Feb.	$1.60, 1922-23		3-5-23
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	100		‡)	2,500		$100	c $200,141				
									(a $7,918				
									b $20,000		$10, 1923-24		23-5-24
									c $250 000				
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Gulty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11½				10,000		T10	(a Loss)T26,956	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-23		30-12-23
									a T119,293				
S'hai Electric Construction Co. Ld., "B" London	T £1	17	£2:15:6	£2:18:6		40,000		£1	a £17,022				
									(a	Dec.	(Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 26) less I/T at		2-6-24
									c £114,315		(4/7d. in £		1-2-24
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	50				5,400		T50	a T21,118				
									c T220,000		T5, 1923		16-4-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3 000		T50		Apr.	T1 50 1913-14		31-3-15
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Ld.	T	75			‡49)	40,000		T50	a T10,557				
									b T70,000	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24		3-6-24
									c T950,857				
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Française)	$	100				940		$100	a $109,513				
									b $9,000	Mar.	$10 1922-23		5-7-23
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REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e ,, ,, £10 ,,
f ,, ,, H$150 ,,
g ,, ,, H$200 ,,
h ,, ,, H$ 80 ,,
i ,, ,, Tls. 25 ,,
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19—183,330 ,,
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22—2,620 ,,
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CORRESPONDENCE

A KENNEL CLUB FOR SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It has been often proposed to start a Kennel Club at Shanghai. I believe that efforts made in this direction never proved successful as a Kennel Club on the lines proposed up to now did not offer members sufficient advantages to make them take up the project with sufficient energy. However, if a Kennel Club could be organized in conjunction with a veterinary establishment, somewhat on the lines as laid down below, I think it would offer sufficiently large advantages to members to make them join such a club; also the club would fill a long felt want. I would suggest the club be organized somewhat on the following lines:—

(1) Start a kennel club at Shanghai, members paying an annual fee of, say Tls. 10 per annum.
(2) Engage from home a qualified, young and energetic veterinary surgeon to act for the club as secretary and vet.
(3) Obtain at the outskirts of the Settlement grounds for the club, with kennels attached and where the vet could reside.
(4) The initial expenses for obtaining grounds for the club, erecting kennels, etc., could be raised by interest-bearing debentures.
(5) Charge members half the customary Shanghai fees, these fees to go to the vet; non-members to be charged full fees, half to go to the club, half to the vet.
(6) The club to issue certificates to rank the same as pedigree certificates as issued at home.
(7) The club to arrange annual dog shows.
(8) Besides attending to the clerical duties as secretary of the club, which would not be very onerous, the vet's chief attention should be directed towards studying the diseases peculiar to dogs in China, and especially at Shanghai, and to give members advice by means of lectures or otherwise as how best to prevent sickness in dogs.

These are in a general way the broad outlines on which I think a Kennel Club at Shanghai would succeed. The advantages to every one who keeps dogs at Shanghai and/or takes an interest in them are apparent. In Europe the dread disease for dogs is "distemper," and no efforts are spared to combat this disease. Although distemper also takes heavy toll in China, this disease is not nearly so fatal to our canine friends as other diseases, like worms in the heart, dysentery and malaria. I do not think a single dog in Shanghai is quite free of one or the other of these diseases; that is to say, if the dog has stayed more than a year in Shanghai. Furthermore, I hardly think I shall be contradicted in asserting that scarcely one dog out of a thousand dies in Shanghai from old age, but every dog bred and reared in Shanghai dies before it is five years old—in the majority of cases much before this age — from one of the three diseases mentioned above, leaving distemper quite out of the question. The study of these diseases, viz., worms in the heart, dysentery and malaria has only begun and hardly the fringe of this vast subject has been touched. The study of these diseases offers greater scope for scientific research than any one man can hope to exhaust in a life time. We have got an excellent foreign veterinary establishment at Shanghai and far be it from me to say anything against the same, but first of all these people are not specialists for dogs alone, they are here to fight disease in all animals; secondly, the field is so vast, as already said above, that not one man and not half-a-dozen men can hope to cope with the same. There can, therefore, be no doubt whatsoever that there is room for another vet to specialize in the diseases to which our canine friends are subject in China.

Now, as regards the financial side of the project. We may roughly divide our expenses into running expenses and the expenses incurred through the engagement of the vet. Taking the latter point first, I would say that the club guarantee the vet a certain minimum income which, coupled with free quarters at the club's premises, would not be excessive. As the vet would receive the fees as enumerated under paragraph 5 as above, if a competent person should be engaged, I am sure that this guarantee would never come into play. I consider it beyond question that the vet would make a very good living out of his job and his income would far exceed the guarantee. As regards the running expenses, I consider, speaking off-hand, a sum of, say, Tls. 10,000 would more than suffice in renting suitable quarters on a long lease, establishing kennels, etc. These initial expenses would be covered by debentures, say at 8 per cent. costing the club, say, Tls. 1,000 per year. The running expenses I estimate at Tls. 250 per month, or Tls. 3,000 per year, making a grand total of about Tls. 4,000 per year. This sum would have to be raised by yearly subscriptions. Personally I am sure it would be easy to obtain in Shanghai at least 500 members which would mean an income of Tls. 5,000 per year and unless this number of members is approximately assured I do not think it would be wise to start the club. But the advantages such a club would offer its members are so manifold that it can hardly be doubted that sufficient subscriptions could be secured. Some of the advantages would be as follows:—

(1) For the general good, as the club's secretary and vet would have the sole duty of studying the diseases to which our dogs are subject, thus rendering a real service to all dog-lovers.
(2) The members would reap the following benefits:—
  (a) Have their dogs attended to by a specialist, thus securing the best possible treatment.
  (b) Obtain this treatment at half the customary charges.
  (c) Obtain reliable information how best to prevent sickness in dogs.
  (d) Obtain pedigree certificates for the dogs bred by them, thus enhancing considerably the value of their dogs.
  (e) Be able to exhibit their dogs.

As regards (d) I wish to say how difficult it is at present to mate dogs. In the second generation it is generally impossible to say whether the mate for your dog is a thoroughbred, just because there is no pedigree. The value of young dogs is materially increased by being able to produce a pedigree. Also, by the annual exhibitions those dogs who obtain prizes are raised in value considerably on account of their off-spring which can be sold at considerably higher prices than without dog-shows and without pedigree certificates. Also, through the secretary of the club, with whom all thoroughbred dogs would be registered, it would be easy to ascertain suitable mates for the dogs of members of the club. Everybody who has tried it knows how difficult it is in vast Shanghai to find suitable mates. There are lots of dogs of almost all known breeds in Shanghai, but the difficulty is to get to know of them, to get hold of the owners and arrange the mating. It is no doubt that also in this respect the club would supply a long felt want.

These are in outline the conditions under which I think a Kennel Club at Shanghai would prove a huge success. If you, Mr. Editor, should think likewise and take up the matter in your usual energetic way, and if with the help of the necessary publicity through the medium of your valuable paper, a sufficient number of dog fanciers could be interested, all future details could be left to a committe appointed at a general meeting of all interested, to be called at some future date. Thanking you in anticipation for the space afforded and for anything you may be able to do to further the formation of a kennel club,

I am, etc.,
H. T.

Shanghai, August 25, 1924.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To The Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—As a friend of mine said:—"there is no head or tail in either of the two letters of Mr. A. L. Hall." In fact in my letter of August 14, I should not have referred to Mr. Hall's letter at all. Says Mr. Hall:—"I have no interest whatsoever in Russia and I do not care what happens to that country or any of its inhabitants." It is apparently not worth anybody's time to discuss with Mr. Hall the questions raised by him, as he himself is not interested in them.

Then, why does he write about a subject of utmost importance to the whole world? But at this time, let us forget it and take into consideration that Mr. Hall, contradicting himself, states that he is a friend of Russia (*vide* the last sentence of his letter of August 18).

I will also leave apart the personal remarks about myself—about the stupidity and puerility and so on, things that are said in bad temper by a man trying to avoid plain answers. Let us discuss some of the points.

Mr. Hall's letter of August 13 would make any sensible Russian think that he has never been to Russia. Well, he has been—once in 1885 in St. Petersburg (which *they* have the nerve to call *Leningrad*, Mr. Hall, not *we*), and for about a year in *Siberia*, in 1904, with the troops during the Japanese war. We are to believe that he obtained a good knowledge of *Russia* out of these two visits.

Probably as much as I obtained knowledge about the Persian life, government, customs, etc., during my year's stay in Persia, to discuss *with authority* questions of vital importance to Persians.

As to the statements of Mr. Hall:—

1. "The evils which flourished under the Tsarist *régime* are notorious"—says Mr. Hall. Sounds like a pathetic outcry of an agitator from the top of a barricade.

The value of it is nil.

Read the Russian History first, Mr. Hall, and then we might be interested to talk with you about it again. The country was happier under that notorious *régime*, anyway.

2. Those " . . . vivid pictures of political prisoners and their journeyings and exile in Siberia somewhat about 1890." If the Government of the late Russian Emperor had been less liberal, the "Mad Dogs of the world" would be still in exile, experimenting their satanic ideals on themselves. Now they are let loose, and Mr. Hall has to trouble himself in asking:—"But who and what is going to put a huge country like Russia on her feet again, and How?"

Not only Russia, but the whole world, Mr. Hall.

This letter is already long enough and it does not seem to be of any interest to discuss the points of Mr. Hall's letter any further.

I presume that he, abstracting himself from any political argumentation, will again answer in a personal manner, using offensive language.

But before he does it, let him honestly state—is he for or against communism and the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat?

The questions embodied under the heading "New views for old" are too serious, too vital and important, to allow any amateures to exercise their eloquence.

I am, etc.,
N. Leashin.

Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Since Mr. Leashin has seen fit to attack me concerning my two letters on the above subject I make this final reply.

I notice that "a friend" of his fails to find "head or tail" in either of my two letters, which I regret, but several friends of mine have found head, tail and body in both of them so presumably they are gifted with more perspicacity than Mr. Leashin's solitary "amicus."

I absolutely deny that the question of Russia is of "the utmost importance to the whole world."

"Leave them alone and let them settle their own affairs" is what I should advocate; but, as a Britisher, when I see our own coolie Government financing a concern which frankly declares that it does not intend to pay any debts, I have a right, seeing that I shall have to pay some of this money in the form of taxes, etc., on home properties, investments, etc., to protest and to criticize the people to whom my money is to be lent on ridiculous terms. Some people will doubtless make profit out of it, but it will be dead loss to me and thousands of other Britishers in like case.

The foregoing will show Mr. Leashin, I trust, that in no way have I written in favour of the present *régime* in Russia. To my way of thinking it is infinitely worse than the worst days of Tsardom (say possibly in the days of Catherine).

It is possibly true that, had the late Emperor of All the Russians been as severe as his forebears, Lenin, Trotsky, etc., could never have existed and the filthy Rasputin would have rotted in merited obscurity. Mr. Leashin writes as though I were in some way responsible for letting loose these types on the Russian people, whereas my sole argument was that Tsarism was admittedly (*i.e.* admitted by many Russians, or else it could not have been overthrown) unsatisfactory to the populace of Russia, but that to outside observers Communism as at present practised by the Lenin, Trotsky Brigade is infinitely worse.

France went through a similar "Reign of Terror" but strong men were found and she came through the dark days.

I merely asked to put it more plainly, "Who are likely strong men and what means will they have". . . "to put a huge country like Russia on her feet again?"

This question, Mr. Leashin, is one of interest to the whole world.

If one half of the Russian people massacre the other half it is material only to themselves, but when they have finished with this gruesome diversion it is of great importance to the rest of mankind to know whether that great country is going to become a factor in world development or a sort of highway robber among the nations. That is to say "Who and what is going to put a huge country like Russia on her feet again, and how?"

It is almost dead certain that outside help will be necessary, so the question is one which affects others besides Russians—but Russians first.

"The whole world" does not come into the argument and certainly the whole world will not take part in Russian reorganization as many countries have already more than they can manage in looking after their own affairs.

For the final statement demanded of me, ignoring the previous paragraph as being a misunderstanding, I frankly am *not* for communism or dictatorship of the proletariat. I am frankly and uncompromisingly conservative and am utterly disgusted with the present political "bosses" of Great Britain.

I am for "King and Constitution" and to *hell* with the Demagogues.

I am, etc.,
A. L. Hall.

Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1924.

THE PRIMACY OF PETER

To The Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—"M. N." points out that the English translation does not do justice to the text "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church," and that the revised version has foot notes showing that "*Peter* and *Rock* have different endings, the former being *Petros* and the latter *Petra*—".

Petros is the transformation of the feminine word Petra into the masculine name Petros in order to make it applicable to Simon Bar Jonah.

It must be remembered that Christ did not speak Latin or Greek but Aramaic, a dialect of the Hebrew language, and that St. Matthew's Gospel was originally written in Hebrew (or Aramaic) and first translated into Greek and subsequently into Latin.

The Aramaic (=Hebrew) name for "Peter" "Cepha" means "Rock," and even if Christ's play upon this word is not obvious in the English translation it is fairly obvious in the Latin and Greek ones and perfectly clear in the French: "*Tu es Pierre, et sur cette pierre je bâtirai mon église.*" The argument, which "M. N." makes so much of, thus falls to the ground.

"M. N." also states that "Protestants hold that *Petra* refers to Peter's confession—the revelation made to him by the Father, that Jesus is the Messiah."

All Protestant attempts to discredit this text by declaring it spurious or an interpolation have failed; no serious argument has ever been brought forward against the genuineness of it. It is a notable fact that the Protestants do not eliminate this, supposedly spurious, text from their Bibles and that they take it literally from the Catholic's.

Old Gamaliel said: "——if this council or this work be of men it will come to naught; but if it be of God, you cannot overthrow it, lest perhaps you be found even to fight against God." Acts V. 38/39.

Paul.

Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1924.

Post Scriptum: In addition to the four instances previously given in which Peter received powers, not conferred upon the other apostles, (the Rock, the keys, the universal Pastorate and the order to confirm his brethern) it may be noted that (as pointed out by Rev. C. M. Drury in his sermon which you published 18/8) Peter was the only individual whom (according to scriptures) Christ called Blessed.

***This correspondence has gone far enough. It will convince neither side and may accordingly be closed.
—Ed.

WHY I WRITE LETTERS TO YOU

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In yesterday's interesting leader you try to analyse the motives your various correspondents may have in writing letters to you about religion.

I can only speak for myself, and will therefore try to analyse my own motives. Perhaps your article may induce others to do likewise.

I find, as you rightly suppose, that I have a fancy towards argumentation, which shows itself in a desire "to combat opinions which are disliked," but I have no "lurking subconscious fear that possibly such opinions are true."

But there are many other impulses which urge me on to write.

There is a feeling of responsibility towards my fellow men; the same kind of feeling which prompts people to warn the public against frauds or which leads them to take up cases of injustice and oppression on behalf of others. There is too an intense dislike of verbosity, insincerity and maudlin sentimentality, and especially of people who rush into print with borrowed arguments, the scope of the meaning of which they are either unable or unwilling to fathom. There is also a love of and pride in my Church, somewhat akin to a man's feelings towards his country; but whereas a man's patriotism need not lose its value through being merely sentimental, a man's religion loses much if it is not reasonable and logical. Then there is the popular belief that Catholics are forbidden to think for themselves about religious matters—that a Catholic layman is more or less of an idiot and a Catholic Priest necessarily a double-dyed rascal.

It would be unreasonable to expect a Protestant paper to bring much news and information about the Catholic Church, and its works and missionaries, here in China and elsewhere, but people who read your paper only must inevitably receive the wrong impression that the Catholic Church is a moribund institution, hardly more than a curiosity in which cranks may take an interest, but quite uninteresting to normal mortals. I blame my fellow Catholics, here, for permitting such ideas to take root amongst non-Catholics, for it seems that formerly, nobody cared about the mistakes or misstatements, often contained in occasional remarks about the Catholic Church, within your columns.

I think these remarks cover fairly well my motives for writing, and it only remains for me to thank you heartily for the very great fairness you have shown in accepting my letters.

I am, etc., Paul.

Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1924.

P. S. I am afraid that an unholy pleasure in the discomfiture of my opponents is not entirely absent.

TOO RAPID A PACE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Since my arrival in Shanghai I have noticed to my regret the pallid faces and poor physique of many of my fellow-countrywomen who have resided here several years or so.

Pondering over the causes I surmise the climate alone is not to blame. Is it then the unnatural life many of them lead! Some of my girl friends will have a cocktail or a W. and S., or several, with the next, their fingers are stained with nicotine, it matters not to them whether they get home at 9 p.m. or 6 a.m. and given sufficient encouragement they'll play bridge or jazz all night. Never for a moment does it occur to them that sleep, the greatest and most natural beautifier known, is essential to their health and looks. They all seem to be bent on a mad, mad fling—a mad race for sheer notoriety. They never for a moment think that such a life can't last beyond 25 at the most, when their looks fade and their friends gradually disappear, and hereafter, the "shelf" with its indescribable loneliness and childishness is all they have to look forward to.

The point is. Cannot our young womenfolk be urged to lead a more natural, rational life? The life, say, 97 per cent. would lead at home. Again, is their never-ending desire or craving for money and motor-cars genuine or merely bluff for the biggest fish they can hook?

Taking all into consideration, is it any wonder that the majority of our eligible bachelors prefer less swank and more womanliness? These, looks and physique, they do get from the girls especially in matrimonial demand nowadays and hereafter if there's not an abrupt change—those from the North.

I am, etc.,
A BRITISH BACHELOR OF 32.
Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The chorus of the latest song just out may be of interest to some of the girls whom a British Bachelor of 32 refers to in his letter which appears in your issue of to-day:—

You're the kind of a girl that men forget,
Just a toy to enjoy for a while;
For when men settle down they always get
An old-fashioned girl with an old-fashioned smile
And you'll soon realize you're not so wise
When the years bring you tears of regret—
When they play "Here comes the bride"
You'll stand outside
Just a girl that men forget.

I am, etc.,
ANOTHER BACHELOR.
Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems a pity that the too rapid pace of Shanghai Life should be made the responsibility of the "gay" womenfolk of Shanghai. Do they set the pace or are there not too many bachelors, grass-widowers and suchlike whose cocktail-drinking and cigarette-smoking amounts to excess, and who consider their girl friends "Pals" if they smoke and drink with them? Do these bachelors ever consider that their fingers covered with nicotine and their physique soaked with alcohohol have on them just as marked effect as on the girls whom they wish to look fresh and womanly.

It is inconsistent of these "gay" bachelors, who must have their good times and to whom an early night also has no appeal, to sit in judgment of the looks and physique of the girls who are largely responsible for their enjoyment. Why don't the bachelors who prefer less swank and more womanliness have the courage to show it? Why be two-faced? and give the impression—while at the party—that they admire and would encourage this drinking and smoking, and when at home (after the night before) think of all the womanly ways these girls lack. Have'nt they the courage of their opinions?

As all girls are supposed to think of very little else but how to attract the opposite sex, surely it should be made the responsibility of their men friends who enjoy their society as much as to be able to forgive and forget their cocktail-drinking and stained fingers, to set the pace and encourage the qualities they consider necessary in a woman to fulfil the demands of matrimony.

I am, etc.,
GIRL-BACHELOR OF 20.
Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a subscriber to your paper may I crave a small space in your correspondence column to stick up for the girl who is being constantly run down by people who are probably much worse than she is? Why should she be criticized because she's full of fun and likes to go out riding, dancing, etc?

Why not start a little correspondence about the gay bachelors and married men who send their wives away for the summer?

No Sir, let her be what she will, there's not 10 men in a hundred who would change her for the early Victorian product.

There are plenty of subjects to write about without pulling our womenfolk to pieces, and I think everyone is heartily sick of seeing this subject revived in the press about every two months.

Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
FIDO.
Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—If your correspondent "Another Bachelor" had any experience of Shanghai dances—or of the girls that frequent them—he would know that the song "A Girl that Men Forget" which he describes as "the latest song just out," lost all claim to that description over six months ago.

I would suggest, therefore, that his criticisms would be of greater interest if he confined them to subjects with which he is acquainted.

Both he and "A British Bachelor of 32" seem to forget that fondness for dancing is not as objectionable as inability to mind one's own business, and that whereas girls who dance every night harm no one but themselves, men who make public and unnecessary criticisms offend the feelings of hundreds of persons whose most serious crime is a partiality for dancing.

I am, etc.,
BACHELOR GIRL.
Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1924.

RULES OF THE ROAD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I much regret that number of passers-by injured or killed by the motor-cars and ricshas in Shanghai are wonderfully numerous and it is worth investigating most of such victims are almost Chinese people.

The principle of the Traffic System of Shanghai city is *"Keep to the Left"* and so if the persons want to cross the road to the other side they must look at *Right hand First* and at the centre of the road they must watch *Left hand Second.*

This is very important point and we can easily take note of such a thing by our simple commonsense. However, most of all Chinese people, in the case to cross the road, do not watch right and left hands of the road and they cross the road without any attention as if their attitudes are that of a sleepy fellow startled by a sudden fire at midnight, and they are so bewildered that they do not know what to do on hearing noisy horn of cars and shout of ricshamen and at last they come to meet with a sorrowful disaster.

In conclusion, I advise to the City Authorities this time it is best idea to post up at every visible places a notice written *"right first and left second to cross road"* and to give Chinese people a Traffic Idea patiently.

I am, etc.,
A PEDESTRIAN.
Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1924.

HIGH SPEED EXPOSURES

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to "Ambitious Beginner," Metol (Elon) is generally considered as the best developer for shadow-detail. Used with a factor of thirty it will give normal contrast but negatives will be thin and lacking in density. Formula on request, but any metol-formula will do.

"Tancol" and "Rytol" will give equally good results, used in accordance with instructions as given in the Welcome hand-book. Kodak Special developer used with a factor of 12 does just as well.

None of these developers will give chemical fog unless used too warm. Light-fog of course must be guarded against by not exposing the plate to the safe-light longer than is necessary to ascertain the factor; the rest of the time it should be kept covered in the tray. With tanks there is no danger of light-fog if care is used in loading.

Developed but unfixed plates can get light-struck so do not expose them to light until after fixing is well under way. Under-exposures must not be forced or high-lights will clog and the negative will be unprintable. Thus under, normal, and over-exposures should be all treated exactly the same and it is best to select one developer, master its use, and stick to it.

I am, etc.,
R. V. DENT.
Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1924.

GRAMMAR TRAPS

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The real answer to "?" and his query as to the verb to be used in connexion with "there are a number of men" is that it is a foolish way of constructing a sentence. Take for instance the sentence "a *number* of houses *is* to let." That is a correct sentence grammatically, but a poor sentence "structurally." The really sensible thing to do is to put the noun that is really the subject of the sentence in its proper place. Such phrases as "a number of," "a quantity of," and so on don't really mean anything and should, therefore, be discarded. If houses are to let, why not say so? If men are required, why insert such useless words as "a number of?" A "number" might mean two or a million.

I am, etc.,
GEO. H. MISSEMER.
Shanghai, Aug. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the correspondence column of your valuable paper of to-day's date I read with much interest the article by "C'est Moi." I would, however, beg to differ with him as to the correctness of "there is a number of men" but would rather believe "there are a number of men" to be correct. In justification of my statement, I quote J. C. Nesfield, the well known author of English Grammar. In his "oral exercises in English composition," paragraph 8 (e) he says:—

"Number, variety—these nouns, though singular in form, can be followed by a plural verb, when they are used in a plural sense:—

A large number of them *were* present (what was present? Not number, but *they* who made the number *were* present)."

The same rule surely holds good in "There *are* a number of men."

I am, etc.,
VOLENS DISCERE.
Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day "Volens Discere" quotes the authority of Mr. J. C. Nesfield for the correctness of:—

There are a number of men

and he himself "begs to differ with" me (begs *leave* to differ *from*) when I state that:—

There is a number of men

is the correct rendering. Mr. J. C. Nesfield may be the author of an English Grammar but nevertheless he is wrong.

Another common error is in the phrases "Somebody else's" "Anybody else's," which should read "Somebody's else" and "Anybody's else."

In reporting proceedings at public gatherings one often reads that "There were about 300 people present." This should read "persons" not "people." "People" refers to nations "The English people," the "Japanese people," the "Chinese people," etc. It may be pedantic but "persons" is the correct form. If you require further examples please ring the bell and I'll trot 'em out for another month.

I am, etc.,
C'EST MOI.
Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"C'est Moi" has spoken, and lest "?" or any other reader should be entrapped by his didactic, incorrect statements, I should like to contribute the following.

First, with regard to the original query, I will quote Nesfield. "A Collective Noun denotes a group or *collection* of *similar individuals*, considered as one complete whole." Further, "A distinction is made between a Collective Noun and a Noun of Multitude:—

(a) A Collective Noun denotes *one undivided whole;* and hence the Verb following is singular.

(b) A Noun of Multitude denotes the *individuals* of the group; and hence the verb is plural, although the noun is singular."

Now, in the sentence under discussion, "number" is a noun of multitude; therefore, according to the rule, the correct rendering is "There *are* a number of men."

In difficulties of this nature a student must first settle in his own mind whether such words as "number," "none," "variety," imply plurality or not. In the two examples given by "C'est Moi," "company" and "band" are collective nouns, therefore the verbs are singular. Had "number" been used instead of these words, the verbs would have been plural. As an example of the use of "number" with a singular verb I might add "The number of men out of work is very great."

"C'est Moi" has been rather unfortunate in his choice of common errors. If he will look up the Concise Oxford Dictionary he will find that:—

(1) "different" can take *either* "to" or "from."

(2) "averse" can take *either* "to" or "from."

(3) both "storeyed" and "storied" are correct.

(4) the use of the plural of money is archaic, therefore is not of much importance.

As regards (4) the plural is mostly used in legal documents and I believe the usual spelling is "monies."

Trusting that my remarks will help "?"

I am, etc.,
JAY PEE.
Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I refer to a letter in to-day's "North-China Daily News" re "Grammar Traps," from C'est Moi. I am inclined to think that "C'est Moi" is worrying himself about "traps" which are not "traps" at all.

"There are a number of men." My idea in this case is that the word "number" used in this meaning has a sufficiently plural sense that it is always used so with a plural verb—i.e. "quite a number *do*—anything," and "there *are* quite a number who *think* so," etc. *ad infinitum.*

"Begs to differ with." Personally I never use the word "beg"—I despise it. Although this is of course a matter of personal taste. As regards differing *with* as opposed to differing *from*—True, a thing generally differs *from* another in physical aspect. But, although my ideas differ from "C'est Moi's," I differ *with* him in my opinions. I think that where there is the sense of a difference of opinion, it holds the idea of mutual action, as in the case of other verbs, and becomes "with."

"Somebody else's." My opinion is that as somebody doesn't possess else, but rather somebody else possesses whatever it may be (probably very little now-a-days), the posssessive belongs on the terms as a whole, *i.e.* at the end of the understood-hyphenated word. Like "mother-in-law's" in the possessive, although the plural would be added to the body noun. One would certainly say "my mother-in-law's shawl," although "mothers-in-law are proverbially anathema," and even "mothers-in-law's reputations suffer under public opinion." I think the illustration used would be a parallel case, although "somebody else" isn't hyphenated. Anyway *everybody* says "everybody else's," and *nobody* says "nobody's else."

As for the use of the word people, my understanding is that the word may be used quite as readily in either the collective or the individual sense. In the collective it has a singular meaning, and may be pluralized. In the individual sense it is an alternative plural for person, without the same stilted, particularly demonstrative, quality that the term "persons" has. I advise Monsieur to look up the dictionary definition for the word "people"—it's really quite interesting.

I call on some one in authority to quote his favourite masters of English to prove it if I have misjudged "C'est Moi" in believing him to be trying to correct correct English. I grant that differences of opinion as to the alternative use of the two prepositions "with" and "from" are very frequent, and often without authority to prove that either is the more correct. But in all the other cases cited I am strongly of the opinion that my statements would offend none of the recognized authorities.

I am, etc.,
A MERE STENOGRAPHER.
Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1924.

P.S.—In re-reading "C'est Moi's" letter I find that he has himself committed a very common breach of correct construction. He says "In reporting proceedings at public gatherings one often reads that—". This is one of the most frequent of the more subtle errors. He should have said "In reporting proceedings at public gatherings the reporter often writes that—," or "In (reading) reports of proceedings at public gatherings one often sees that—". The participal phrase does not modify the "one" who is doing the reading, and the wording as Monsieur has it is unspeakably clumsy, as well as being quite incorrect.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The grammar of every language in the world states that the subject of a sentence is not preceded by a preposition.

If in the English language the words *number, variety, etc.*, though singular are followed by a plural verb, then in the sentence "there are a number of men" the subject is "a number." This is correct both in the grammatical (perhaps in the English language alone) as well as in the logical analysis of the sentence. But in no language in the world can "men" be the subject, for not *all* those "men" are there.

I am, etc.,
A. J. B.
Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—May I ask you who "C'est Moi" is to assume authority to differ from so well known a grammarian as J. C. Nesfield the sales of whose grammar have, I think, passed the hundred thousand mark?

If at the next convention of educationalists I touch upon the subject of Nesfield's ruling and state that "C'est Moi" in the correspondence column of the "N.C.D. News" says, It is wrong, what is the first question they will ask?

I am, etc.,
MOI AUSSI.
Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1924.

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day "Jay Pee," like your other correspondent "?" quotes Nesfield, with the addition of the "Concise Oxford Dictionary," as his authorities for disputing the correctness of "There *is* a number of men."

There are authorities and authorities and there are also witnesses, *i.e.*, the liar, the damned liar and the expert witness.

What *is* an authority? An authority is a person who came into this world "via ports" the same as did I and "Jay Pee." This authority, like myself, has a kink in his brain, which takes him into avenues of investigation and study peculiar to that kink and in good time he is an "authority." Authorities differ from each other frequently and it is resolved into the *opinion* of one man against the *opinion* of another. Personally I flatter myself that I am able to spell correctly 95 per cent. of the contents of any English Dictionary, but I would not care to suggest that I am an authority on spelling. It is merely that the kink in my brain works in that particular groove. There is no credit attaching to me for it.

To return to the sentence "There is a number of men." It is often difficult to decide whether singular or plural verbs and nouns and pronouns should be used with a noun of multitude; moreover, the same noun which, under certain conditions, requires the singular number, under others may demand the plural. In deciding whether the former or the latter should be employed, it is necessary to consider whether the idea conveyed by such noun is that of unity, or plurality; that is to say, whether the notion of a whole or that of a number is the more prominently presented to the mind by the term used. In the sentence "There is a number of men" the idea conveyed is that of unity and therefore the singular form is correct.

In the matter of the examples "different to" instead of "different from," "averse to" instead of "averse from" I disagree entirely, as the correctness of the "from" is sticking out a mile.

"Jay Pee" states that the use of the plural "moneys" is archaic and that "monies" is mostly used in legal documents. This merely proves that the legal gentlemen still have something to learn.

The following are further examples of common errors:—

I only arrived last night
(I arrived only last night)
As soon as possible
(So soon as possible)
Between you and I
(Between you and me)
With *one* or *two* exceptions
(With few exception)
Two alternatives
(Two courses)

With regard to the last-quoted example I may mention that there can be only one alternative. You have *an* alternative open to you or you have two or more courses open to you.

I am, etc.,
C'EST MOI.

Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1924.

INSULTING QUEEN VICTORIA

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your paper there is an extraordinary screed from one Bruce Lockhart in which the following appears:—

A few steps along the Praya is Statue Square, the show place of Hongkong, and in the centre we find the Victoria Memorial with the august old lady sitting on her throne holding the orb and sceptre in either hand. (Incidentally, one wonders how she can sit up there year after year without wanting to powder her nose, which she is powerless to do since both hands are occupied in balancing those emblems of her royal state). However, this monument has been provided with a stone canopy, so Queen Victoria runs no risk of having either her dress or her complexion spoiled by torrential rains or tropical sun, as alas, both her daughter-in-law and grand-daughter-in-law do!

The effect the foregoing lines produce on the average Englishman and Englishwoman is one of profound disgust. Britons are accustomed to speak of the late Queen Victoria, of revered memory, with bated breath, and it is not a little surprising that you should suffer the columns of your paper to be disfigured by such a coarse effusion, which is nothing less than a gratuitous insult to the memory of a great ruler and to the people over whom she ruled. A time there was when the columns of the "North-China Daily News" were full of dignity and represented a high standard of journalism, but when such an ill-mannered effusion can be permitted to appear in your paper, you must indeed have fallen from your high estate. Such things are not an incentive to continued support of your paper, and you must not be surprised if British readers decide that they have no further justification for reading a paper that allows one of the greatest British Sovereigns to be referred to in ribald terms.

I am, etc.,
DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1924.

*** We are sorry our correspondent feels that an insult has been done to the memory of Queen Victoria, we do not say that the jest was of the highest order of wit, but we must confess we thought and still think it innocuous.—Ed.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—"Disgusted's" attack on W.B.L. is well deserved. The memory of the great and good should not be subject to cheap wit, lacking in refinement and "positively silly." It may be innocuous but we credit W.B.L. with a little more sense than to write such "stuff." If that is all he thought of when seeing the statue of a great Queen there must be something wrong with the man. With Victoria we associate all that is noble and great in the Empire but Mr. Lockhart thinks differently and writes of her in terms that can be applied to any frivolous girl. Apparently every Englishwoman upsets him.

Too often are names that should be sacred and respected tossed about in meaningless jokes. Recently we heard and read too much of King "Tut." The Pharaoh's name may be long and difficult to pronounce or write but in due respect to his memory a little effort could be made to do so. Some of your readers will think this attitude absurd, but it has more meaning than they dream of. Tut-ankh-amen was a great Pharaoh and Time has sanctified his name, but after lying in peace, unmentioned for centuries, he becomes the subject of cartoons and stupid witticisms. Does the 20th century hold nothing sacred? It is not superstitution, but a royal spirit is outraged by these indignities.

While on the subject, I should like to state that it is unkind and wrong to expose the mummied forms of the ancient dead to the gaze of the curious and profane. Let the historian and scientist approach them reverently, learn what they can and restore them to their hidden resting places.

It is upsetting to think of rulers like Seti and Ramses being kept in glass cases like rare specimens of snakes or stuffed birds. They were men who lived gloriously, who were honoured and worshipped by thousands, who made themselves respected and felt by the then known world and we have no right to treat them as inanimate objects. Imagine what an Egyptian of old would feel if he could visit one of our museums—it is beyond imagination. Think what we would feel if, coming a thousand years later, we should find a recent hero in a glass case in some future collection of antiquities. Our thoughts would be unspeakable.

To return to W.B.L.—really Mr. Editor you should follow our friend "Jos Mitel's" advice. His discordant "screedings" make the "beloved North-China Daily News" too lively, and not pleasingly so. When Mr. Bruce begins to vent his wrath or mirth on any subject he does not know when to stop, he overleaps all bounds of courtesy. Do try the "chokings." Perhaps "Jos Mitel" will prescribe the same for the writer of this letter but nevertheless I must say that his letters were some of the wittiest ever published in this paper. There's wit for you W.B.L.—pleasant even to the victim

During this heat we are excused many faults and so bear with me if I turn to another subject. In to-day's issue the letter by Mr. Hall contains a phrase that deserved the severest censure. What does he mean by calling the present government of the British Empire the "coolie government?" I am not interested in politics and know very little of the subject but I do object and so will many others to this insolence. Some may not like the Labour Party to be in power but that is not excuse for calling it by a term if anything degrading. A labourer is not a coolie, Mr. Hall, and it is time for this word to be banished from our vocabularies. His language is insulting to the very King and Constitution he says he upholds, for King and Constitution support the Party in power and rightly too or chaos would result. "Choking" is not strong enough for this.

I am, etc.,
GARGI DEVI.

Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1924.

CHINESE WEATHER PROPHETS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You have often referred to the weather forecast as set down in the Chinese calendar in terms of semi-raillery as if the thing is a joke.

As a matter of fact the Chinese forecast of the weather and climatic conditions, etc., is not based on fancy, nor is it mysterious or wonderful, inasmuch as it is simply reckoned on the average happenings in north and south during the past thousands of years.

This being the case, and notwithstanding occasional upsets it is not surprising that the period of change of weather as written in the Chinese year book for weather and "Fung Shui," etc., nearly always coincides with what actually happens in so far as China is concerned.

I am, etc.,
JOE AGA.

Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1924.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

To The Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am sure that many will thank you for your thoughtful article on Sunday observance, occasioned by the very interesting statement of Mr. Kingman.

That statement took the ground, I think, that the setting apart of Sunday for the cultivation of his spiritual life, seemed to him necessary for the full development of his powers of service, to which ideal he was, as a Christian, bound.

This shows an admirable spirit, which commands respect, but it is more calculated to win tolerance for a private opinion than to clarify an important question.

If it be asked, Why observe Sunday? What is the real principle of Sunday observance? I conceive that the only adequate reply is that it is a Divine Institution. That fact, once admitted, settles the question for a servant of God. It is a question of submission to authority.

It is, in short, the will and appointment of God that we should observe one day in seven, before Christ the seventh day, since Christ the first day of the week. That is our assertion and belief.

It is recorded in the Bible that the seven days' division of time is primeval, and connected with the very formation of man. The method of observing a seventh day was, however, not defined, so far as we know, before the time of Moses. But in the moral law spoken by God from heaven in the hearing of the Israelites this law found a place and was accompanied by definite directions.

At that time special emphasis was laid on the consecration of the day to God. This was to be marked by cessation from daily toils. It was described as a public acknowledgment of the authority of the Creator.

When repeating and enlarging this Law Moses laid stress also on the relief it affords for toilers, both man and beast. He urged in this connexion the recollection of the deliverance of the Israelite nation by God from their bondage in Egypt, where their toils could not have known a day of rest.

But it was not considerations like these which made the observance obligatory, the ground was still the command of God, to Whose authority, both in respect of creation and of redemption, they acknowledged themselves obedient, moved to its recognition alike by reverence and by gratitude.

The multitude of restrictions imposed by later Judaism were no part of the original commandment. There is no trace of these in the Old Testament, and our Lord set them on one side. But He asserted the fact of the Divine Institution, "The Sabbath was made for man."

The original purpose of God in this institution is stated clearly in two passages in Isaiah. He says in one that what God approves in man is "keeping His Sabbaths, choosing the things that please Him, and holding fast His covenant." The context shows that the words are prophetic of Christian times. So the Christian man reckons Sabbath-keeping as part of God's will for him.

In another passage God defines what He intends by Sabbath observance in these words—

"If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, and the holy (day) of the Lord honourable, and shalt honour it, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord."

These passages of God's word exercise a real compulsion on the Christian man, and in responding to the expressed will of God he finds His promise true, and the day anything but "blue, cheerless, painfully pious." Rather does it become to him the means by which those "deepest and most abiding desires of man," of which you, Sir, most truly speak as always present, even when "temporarily obscured," will most surely become revived and satisfied.

I am convinced that there is crying need in our day for a firm reassertion of Divine Authority.

You say that "there was certainly never a time when nerves and restless dissatisfaction were so prevalent as now." I think the root of this is not the War, though that was a symptom and a warning, but is to be found in that very repudiation of the tradition of Divine Authority on which, we are told, all thinking men are now agreed. It is widely true that the seat of authority is being transferred in men's thoughts from God's Word written, to God expressed in man, as the phrase goes, or, where it has gone the whole length of repudiation, to man as man, and this is why there is so little peace in men's hearts or in the world.

Thinking men might do a little thinking on the result of seeking to necromancy instead of to the law of God in the kingdom of Judah long ago, as described in Isaiah 8.19-22. Or again, they might consider these words on the state of affairs in Jeremiah's time.

"Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways and see, ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls, but they said, we shall not walk therein. And I set watchmen over you, saying, Hearken to the sound of the trumpet; but they said We will not hearken. Therefore hear, ye nations, and know, O congregation, what is among them, Hear, O earth; *behold I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto My words, and as for My law they have rejected it.* To what purpose cometh there to Me frankincense from Sheba and the sweet cane from a far country? your burnt offerings are not acceptable, nor your sacrifices pleasing unto Me. Therefore thus saith Jehovah, I will lay stumbling blocks before this people and they shall fall one against another (Jer. 6.16-21).

Thinking men may also also think what this prophecy, unlocalized and with no note of time, may mean—

"The earth mourneth and fadeth away, the lofty people of the earth do languish. The earth also is polluted under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, violated the statutes, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are found guilty." (Is. 24.4-6.)

Truly men need "plain religion," they need the knowledge of God. For this end He made the Sabbath, and gave the Bible, and formed a Church, and ordained public worship.

The Christian minister bears a heavy responsibility. It is his part to make these things effectual for the end for which they were instituted.

The most tremendous condemnation perhaps in the whole Old Testament is that which is thundered against the ministers who substituted their own ideas for the Word of God, and so ruined their nation. They may be read in Jer. 23.9-end, and Ezekiel 13, and the lamentation over their disastrous influence in Lam. 2.14. These things were written for our learning, upon whom the end, not of a single nation but of the whole world, may be coming. The signs are like those predicted of the last days, before God comes in upon the world and vindicates His authority. But whether that be so or not, the only hope of peace for individuals and the world is in a frank recognition of the claims of the Almighty.

I am, etc.,
W. S. MOULE.

Ningpo, Aug. 26. 1924.

KIANGSU AND CHEKIANG

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your interesting paper has, for the last few days, given very lengthy accounts of the probability of warfare between Kiangsu and Chekiang. From to-day's news, it would seem that a fight is inevitable. May it come. Continual suspense is not good either for trade or public order. It is better for the Chinese generals to have it out once for all. The only pity is that merchants and country people will be the chief sufferers but warfare may even be better than the present uncertainty and anxiety.

It would seem as if Chinese generals were very firm believers in the old saying that "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day." Hence, the oft recurring report that such and such a general "has fled." For the sake of the people if not for their "face," let the opposing generals, now on the eve of battle, determine that they shall either die fighting or, in case of defeat, use the silken cord or some such method of quick exit from the mess they may find themselves in.

Half measures such as mediation are of no use. Eventually it is on the commercial classes and on the peasants that the heaviest burden will fall; let them hearten themselves to endure it now, once and for all.

And may there emerge, out of the chaos and the bloody conflict, a Government capable and honest in the conduct of its business and may the victorious general modestly retire, like other great personages of old, to his farm, laying aside the worries and cares of government in all its aspects.

I am, etc.,
LUCEAT.

Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1924.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND FREE LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The "Shade of Carnegie" whose letter appeared in the "Herald" for June 14, and who finds it difficult to believe two of my statements in reference to a municipal free library, is easily exercised. In my article on how the unemployed in Great Britain live I described the living room of an unemployed man's home and said that it boasted a bookshelf exclusively filled with books from the local free library. If my spectral critic will look up my article he will find that I enumerated five persons in the family. Each of these is entitled to, and possesses, the customary two lender's cards one entitling the holder to any class of book, and the other available only for non-fiction. These ten volumes took up the whole of the space of the small hanging bookshelf that is commonly seen in the small living room of a typical working man's home. The particular working man's home I described is in Gorton, Manchester. The library is the Manchester Free Library; a quite average one, neither better nor worse than that of any other large town. For the further information of my critic I may say that in most British homes where one or two members of the family are readers it is customary for them to use the cards the rest of the family are entitled to possess.

The other statement called to question is my assertion that "By filling in a form, any special book will be bought for him (the member of a free library) to read, subject to the approval of the librarian." It is difficult to understand why the "Shade of Carnegie" should find it so hard to believe this commonplace fact. Every decent municipal library now encourages its readers to select the books they desire to read. I enclose the printed card on which the Manchester Free Library invites its users to fill in the name of the book they wish to have purchased and its price and publisher. It has been my privilege to fill up a considerable number of these cards and on no occasion have they failed to buy the volume I asked for. If this card could be despatched to the "Shade of Carnegie" without getting burnt it might do more to convince him than anything I could say. He should, however, note that I expressly stated in my article that such additions to the library shelves were "subject to the approval of the librarian." It is probable that if the applicant asked for "The Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk," "Triumphant Democracy," or "The True Story of Sweeny Todd the Demon Barber," he would be very properly disappointed.

The "Shade" concludes his attack with the statement that if all my facts are "based on the same wobbly foundation as the foregoing, I shall in future accept 'em at the selling rate of two bob to the tael." It is easy to see how I have upset this unhappy spectre. The cloudy generalizations that pass for Labour news in most newspapers to-day have an affinity for him in that they lack substance. My facts are as tangible and definite as lumps of coal. In case any reader of my articles should be unable correctly to translate into actualities such journalese as "a wage based on what the industry will bear," I, being a worker, and living among workers, do my best to show what it means to little Georgie's boots in January if his father is unable to "lift" a bit of leather belting at the works, or just how much bread and margarine will be left for mother's breakfast when the rest of the family have had their share It is the tragedy of the worker that his "leaders" almost invariably forget all these unpleasant details when they leave the mines and the workshops for Westminster.

I am, etc.,
YOUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Manchester, July 30, 1924.

LAW REPORTS

GOSSIP IN SHANGHAI

Court Story of Rumours About a Man's Character Which Cost Him a Job

An action for damages arising out of an alleged breach of contract was hared by his Honour Judge Grain in the Suppreme Court on Thursday, Mr. J. J. Kienhuize claiming Tls. 750 from Messrs. Frazar & Co.

Mr. T. Addis appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. H. Wright for defendants.

In opening the case, Mr. Addis said that plaintiff obtained an introduction to Frazar & Co. and on June 16 and 17 had interviews with Mr. McMichael, and on the following day a verbal agreement that plaintiff should be engaged on probation for three months, in the piece goods department, was confirmed. He was to begin at a salary of Tls. 250, and further arrangements were to be made if his services were satisfactory. Plaintiff went for a short holiday to Tsingtao and returned, as he had intimated, about the middle of the month, and when he went to report himself at defendants'office he was told they could not employ him.

Plaintiff, in his evidence, said that while he was at Tsingtao he received another offer of employment in Shanghai but refused it because of defendants' engagement. When he saw Mr. McMichael on returning to Shanghai, the latter said he had received a telegram from Home advising him not to engage further assistance then as overhead expenses should be kept down. Mr. McMichael assured him that that was the only reason why he was not being taken on, and he offered to assist witness in finding employment elsewhere. At the interviews with Mr. McMichael, witness gave him all the particulars he asked for, and there was no misrepresentation on his part. He told him he was last in the employ of Messrs. Zylstra, and this was true.

"Fictitious Claim for £150"

In answer to Mr. Wright, witness said he left Messrs. Zylstra at the end of April, and worked with Mr. S. Lord during May. So far as witness knew, Mr. Lord had nothing against his character and would have given a satisfactory reference had he been asked for it. Witness was not employed by Mr. Lord, but worked with him in carrying on the piece goods department taken over from Messrs. Zylstra. It was a partnership arrangement without formal agreement.

Witness admitted that, in respect to a claim against a Manchester firm, he wrote to Mr. Zylstra asking when he was going to receive his share of "the fictitious claim for £150."

His Honour—Does he use the word 'fictitious' in the letter?

Mr. Wright—Yes.

Witness said that he left Messrs. Zylstra before the claim was settled. He produced a letter from Mr. Lord in which the latter pointed out that the business was too small for two foreigners and he concluded by expressing his best thanks to witness.

Mr. Max Steiner gave evidence that he would have employed plaintiff but for the fact that Kienhuize had already been engaged by Messrs. Frazar.

Some Nasty Rumours.

Mr. Wright, for the defence, contended that the contract was voidable because there had been misrepresentation by plaintiff. He deliberately witheld the information that he had been employed by Mr. Lord when particulars of his experience were asked for.

Mr. E. H. McMichael gave evidence as to his interviews with plaintiff, who told him he was out of a job in consequence of Messrs. Zylstra having closed down their piece goods department. He said nothing whatever about his employment by Mr. Lord. Later, witness heard some nasty rumours about plaintiff and, desiring further information as to his past, sent for him, again and again he said nothing about Mr. Lord. Following this, witness saw Mr. Lord, whose report on plaintiff was unfavourable, to such an extent that witness felt he could not give him a position of trust When plaintiff returned from Tsingtao, and witness told him he had changed his mind about engaging him, he gave reasons which were not strictly correct, wishing to save bother and not to draw Mr. Lord into the matter. Being sorry to have to do this, he did say he would try and help him in getting another position.

Began to Distrust Plaintiff.

Mr. S. Lord gave evidence that he purchased the piece goods department of Messrs. Zylstra & Co. and employed plaintiff, who had been their manager and knew all about the business. In two weeks he began to distrust plaintiff, for one reason because he tried to take an assortment book, and discontinued his services. Had Mr. McMichael applied to witness for a character, he could not have given plaintiff a good one.

Addressing the Court for defendants, Mr. Wright contended there had clearly been misrepresentation by plaintiff in witholding the information that he had been employed by Mr. Lord, and counsel suggested that this was witheld because plaintiff knew Mr. Lord would not give him such a character as was would result in the contract with defendants being made. In these circumstances, it was open to defendants to set the contract aside, and this could be done whenever there was representation, fraudulent or innocent, which was misleading.

Mr. Addis laid stress on the fact that plaintiff had answered all the questions put to him at the time of his engagement, and he was not bound to give away his character good or bad. The position was different from that of an insurance policy contract, where it was necessary that all material facts should be disclosed.

No Breach of Contract.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said it was clear that there had been the offer and aceptance of a contract, and equally clear that plaintiff had been employed by Mr. Lord. This conccealment, or omission, was material, because Mr. McMichael had said that had he known he would have applied to Mr. Lord for a character, and Mr. Lord had said he culd not have given plaintiff a good recommendation. There having been this misrepresentation, the contract was voidable and therefore there could be no breach of it. Judgment must be for defendants, with costs.

"KNEW HER AS HIS SWEETHEART"

Accused's Statement in Wounding Case: Chinese Girl a Drill Instructor

The Indian watchman charged with having wounded a Chinese girl named Tsang Wong-sz with intent to do grievous bodily harm appeared again before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court last Friday, and was committed for trial.

The complainant, who stated that she was a teacher of drill at a school in the French Concession, told a story of being spoken to by the accused while she was proceeding along Thibet Road on Wednesday morning last. He asked her to accompany him to the Yih Ping Shan hotel and upon her refusing he first threatened her, bit her on the arm when she raised her hands to protect herself, and then drew a knife and almost cut off her right ear. Afterwards the accused went witn her to Louza Police station.

In cross-examination by Mr. J. G. Priestwood, who appeared to defend, witness said she did not know whether the Indian was drunk or sober. She did not know him and, so far as she knew, had never spoken to him before, though she might have done so at Ewo mill where there were a number of Indians. He spoke to her in Chinese, swore at her when she refused to accompany him, then pinned her to the wall and drew the knife.

Counsel produced a photograph, a portrait of complainant, with the accused standing by, and witness, admitting that it was her portrait, "taken in a dancing position," denied that the accused was there when the portrait was taken.

Police Sgt. Evans, who was on duty at Louza station when complainant and the accused appeared, said he at once had the girl sent off to hospital. The interpreter was called, but before a question could be put to accused he said, "Yes, I cut off her ear," and so saying, he produced a Chinese razor which was blood stained. He was cautioned, and went on to say that he had known complainant as a sweetheart for two years. On Wednesday morning he met her in Thibet Road and they walked together towards Peking Road, presently stopping to "have a few words." The girl said that she had pawned all the jewellery he had given her, and she produced the pawntickets. "I'll teach you a lesson not to do a Sikh down again," accused said, then drawing out the razor and cutting the girl's ear.

In answer to Mr. Priestwood, witness said there was nothing peculiar about the accused. He was not in a state of nervous excitement, and was quite sober.

Mr. Priestwood suggested that the court might deal summarily with the case as being one of unlawful wounding.

The Magistrate replied that he had the power to do this if he considered that a fine of £20 or three months' imprisonment would be sufficient to meet the case, but he thought it would not in the event of the case being proved before a jury.

Accused reserved his defence and was committed for trial, bail being refused.

INDIAN DEPORTEE'S RETURN

Story of Seditious Activity during the War: To Be Sent Back to India

An echo of Indian sedition in Shanghai during the war was heard in H. M. Police Court on Wednesday when Mit Singh appeared before Mr. G. W. King charged with returning to China after having been deported in September, 1916.

Accused said he understood he was permitted to return after three years.

The Magistrate—Who told you that? An order for deportation is a permanent order. There is no "close time."

Court records were produced proving the order against defendant, and Capt. Barrett gave evidence that Mit was one of 20 men arrested for gambling in the Concession, and was one of eight men then deported. He returned to Shanghai from Canton in July.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, instructed by the Consul-General, said this was the first instance of a person being charged under the Order in Council for returning from deportation. The British authorities in China regarded such return as a very serious matter, but as this was the first case he was instructed not to press for such a term of imprisonment as might be under the Order. He would simply ask for an order for re-deporation. The history of the accused showed that he had engaged in sedition during war time.

Accused produced papers to show that he had received official permission to visit Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai, and said he told an official at Canton that he had been deported from Shanghai. He had not obtained permission to leave India. It was open to anyone to come as far as Singapore without such permission.

The Magistrate pointed out that the only valid permission was that given by the Secretary of State, and as accused had not this authority, he must make an order for his re-deportation.

MR. HARRIS'S DEATH

The Inquest: Coroner's Sympathy for Deceased's Relatives

Mr. G. W. King conducted an inquiry at H. M. Consulate on Wednesday into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Cecil Frank Harris, at 64 Route des Sœurs on the morning of the 23rd instant.

Dr. A. C. Bryson said he was called to the house by telephone at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd and found deceased lying at the foot of the stairs with the face buried in the crook of his elbow. There was a cut over the left eye, the wrist was broken and the indications pointed to death from suffocation. What probably happened was that deceased was mounting the stairs in the dark, when he slipped on a step which was partly broken. He fell, striking his head and stunning himself; his head must have fallen as it was found, the nose and mouth being stopped by the elbow, and suffocation setting in. The deceased had been dead probably about four hours.

Evidence of finding the body was given by the chauffeur, who sleeps on the premises. He called the house-boy, who in turn roused the deceased man's brother.

Det. Sub-Inspr. Hunter, who made inquiries on behalf of the police, said he had the body removed to the Public Mortuary. He was convinced the deceased met with his death accidentally.

The Coroner, recording a verdict that deceased died through suffocation, the result of an accidental fall, expressed his sympathy with the relatives and the widow.

ESTATE TRUSTEES

Judge Thinks They Should Be Companies Not Individuals

At the U. S. Court on Monday, Judge Purdy heard a motion by Mr. Franklin, administrator of the estate of the late Susan May Forrest, to discharge the administrator upon the presentation of his itemized accounts and the taking over of the estate by the trustee, the latter to be appointed by the Court.

Judge Purdy examined the accounts in detail, and as in his opinion the estate was comparatively simple of settlement, with the exception that the fact of domicile had to be established, set the administrator-attorney's fee as five per cent. of the funds handled to date instead of the maximum 10 per cent., stating that proper claims for remuneration for further activity on the part of administrator would receive consideration later.

"Boost" for Trust Companies

With regard to appointing an administrator, the Judge expressed his opinion that the office should be a continuing trust, not to be terminated by the death of an individual, but to be held until discharged by the conditions of the will—in other words, that a trust company was preferable to any individual. In his (the learned judge's) opinion such a company was better equipped to discharge these duties efficiently and economically, than any individual. The Judge said that as it was the desire of the Court that all properties handled through its machinery should be administered for the greatest benefit of the beneficiaries, he would ask Mr. Franklin to communicate with the beneficiary, stating that the Court had under consideration the appointment of a trustee, and deemed the matter of such importance that it desired to know her wishes in the matter, expressed after counsel from her best legal or business advisers. Mr. Franklin was permitted by the Court to send the beneficiary Tls. 5,000 at this time, this being the greater part of the accumulated income to date.

DRINK AND DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS

Ex-Bluejacket Driven to Fraud: Lenient Sentence by U. S. Court

Carl S. Baker (39), an ex-bluejacket, was indicted at the U. S. Court yesterday for false pretences. The information stated that on August 4 defendant represented himself to Mr. Sabelstrom, manager of the Scandinavian Brewery Co., as the advertising solicitor of the Army and Navy Journal, and obtained $30 from him for the insertion of an advertisement. It was later found out that he had appropriated the money for his own uses. Upon another occasion, defendant posed as a solicitor of funds for the American Red Cross and thereby obtained $5 from Peter Tchakalian, pocketing the contribution for himself.

The defendant, who pleaded "Guilty but with extenuating circumstances," stated that these offences were committed under the influence of liquor. He cited his previous good record of 20 years in the U.S. Navy, and said that his present condition was due to worry over domestic unhappiness which had completely unnerved him. He came to Shanghai with the idea of finding work as a musician, as he had had large musical experience and training, but was unable to secure a position. He had purchased a return passage to Seattle for September 4, but not being able to find work in the interim was led, while under the influence of drink, to obtaining money in this way. He volunteered to return the money.

Mr. Rodger, the Acting District Attorney, said that the complaining witnesses were not anxious to press the case, and called the attention of the Court to the Baker's naval record, showing that his conduct had been exemplary for 20 years.

Major Holcomb, who appeared for the defendant, also referred to his useful service to the government, to the fact that this was his first offence. The sum involved was a small one, said Major Holcomb, which the defendant wished to repay.

Defendant's "Serviceable" Life.

Judge Purdy, in passing sentence, said that the Court took into consideration what the defendant had said on his own behalf and believed it to be a case for leniency. The defendent, who was only 39 years of age, had led a very serviceable life and there was no reason why he should let domestic difficulties blot out his future usefulness to his mother and his country.

"You ought to brace up," said the Judge to defendant, "~~and the~~ Court will give you an opportunity to do so. The sentence will give you chance to get back home. I sentence you to imprisonment in the American gaol for one week."

A WITNESS'S FOUL LANGUAGE

Prosecutor's Curses Lead to a Fine of $5 for Contempt of Court

The unruly tongue of the complaining witness in an asault case heard at the U. S. Commissioner's Court last Friday led to his being fined G.$5 for contempt.

The witness, J. R. Montgomery, stated that while walking along Broadway near the Astor House on Thursday evening at about 8.30 o'clock the defendant, E R. Tindall (described as chief engineer of the str. Wheatland Montaua) was blocking the way and as witness passed him Tindall, quite without provocation struck him several times, cutting his head and raising a bump thereon. He therefore had Tindall arrested and after being charged at Hongkew police-station with assault, defendant was committed to the U. S. Gaol.

In telling his story witness swore, for which the Commissioner (Mr. Lurton) reproved him, whereupon witness said he thought the Court "ought not to be so disagreable about it." He had "nothing more to say to the Court, but would take the matter to a higher tribunal." On being warned he subsided.

After a second witness for the Government, Mr. Hamilton, had given evidence that he was present at the time the attack by defendant upon Mr. Montgomery, Montgomery was recalled for re-examination and it was again necessary to warn him as to his behaviour in Court. He apologized but was soon off again. "I want justice," he insisted.

Mr. Lurton—That is what the Court is here for.

Defendant said that while he was standing on the footpath in Broadway near the Astor House, Mr. Montgomery passed him, and he (witness) accidentally jostled against him. With that Mr. Montgomery used such foul epithets that defendant replied to the insult with a blow.

The Commissioner said that he believed the defendant to be telling the truth and that he was influenced to that belief by the demeanour of the complaining witness, showing

that his use of such language was very lax. He said that the defendant had technically over-stepped the bounds of the law in striking the complaining witness, but he had certain justification as any decent man was bound to resent the use of such language. Defendant's initial offence was evidently accidental, and even if he were in the wrong civilized language might have been used to reprove him. Mr. Lurton said the Court would not countenance the use of such indecent and obnoxious language, and would give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and dismiss the charge against him.

The complaining witness expressed much indignation at which Mr. Lurton said, "I warn you for the last time to be quiet," but as Montgomery continued the Commissioner declared his action in contempt of Court and fined him G.$5.

"I won't pay it," replied the complaining witness with vehemence.

"See that the fine is paid before you leave this Court" said Mr. Lurton. The fine was paid.

A QUARREL WHILE SHAVING

Avenue Joffre Man's Differences with His Wife: A Fine for Bad Language

A sequel to domestic differences in an Avenue Joffre family was heard at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Wednesday, when Clifford C. Elrod, tax collector, appeared before Mr. Lurton upon charges of drunkenness and using vile and obscene language.

Defendant's wife said that when he was shaving in their home at 312 Avenue Joffre, he began to abuse her, used obscene language, threatened to cut her throat and pulled her about by the hair.

The husband denied this, and said that while he was shaving his wife began to abuse him, so that he said, "What are you trying to do? Make me cut my throat?" and at that she threw back her head and told him to cut her throat.

Catherine, the 12 year-old daughter of Mrs. Elrod by her previous husband, was called and corroborated her mother's evidence.

"I find you guilty of using vile and obscene language in the presence of women," said the Commissioner addressing defendant. "I dismiss the charge of drunkenness as it has not been proved. The testimony given here of your conduct is very reprehensible, especially in the presence of a little girl like Catherine, a child of tender age in whose presence even a stranger is charged with the highest degree of care for the language he uses. While not your daughter, you are more or less a guardian over her and over her conduct. The language which it is charged you used is bad enough if spoken in the presence of men, but especially inexcusable in these circumstances. For this reason I am inclined to give you the full penalty. If this matter were just between you and your wife I might leave it for you to settle yourselves; but a third party enters into it, and the third party being a child of tender age, the law must protect the child. For this reason I give you the extreme penalty which the law imposese for an infraction of this kind, a fine of G.$25 and the costs of this action. I charge you and warn you to be more careful of your conduct in the presence of this little child.

INSP. DUNNE AND CHINESE PRESS

Summonses Against Chinese Journalists: Publishing Alleged Untrue Report

Comments in the Chinese press on the circumstances attending the death of a coolie employed at Louza police station led to the appearance of four newspaper men in the Mixed Court on Monday. Zung Poo-lai and Lee Tsung-wo ("Shanghai Journal of Commerce"), T. C. Deh and L. Chen ("Eastern Times"), and Hsu Chien-piang, *alias* Jabin Hsu ("Shanghai Tribune"), were summoned for having circulated certain rumours injuring the credit of Thomas Dunne, to wit, the publishing of an untrue report.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute and defendants were represented by Mr. A. M. Preston, Mr. H. D. Rodger and M. Premet.

Mr. Preston explained the absence of T. C. Deh by producing a medical certificate stating that he was unwell, but the Assessor (Mr. Whitamore) said that only a certificate by the court medical officer would be accepted.

Mr. Preston then applied for an adjournment, saying that the summons was only served on Friday evening and counsel had not had time to prepare their cases.

The acting Registrar (Inspector Wheeler) informed the court that he had received a letter from M. Premet on behalf of Deh and two other defendants from which it appeared that the court's jurisdiction would be objected to, and intimating that the defendants would not appear that morning.

Mr. Preston—They are all here except Mr. Deh, and jurisdiction will be pleaded.

Defendants' names were then called out and they were ordered to step into the dock, but objected. It was submitted that they ought to be allowed to stand outside the dock, at least until the question of jurisdiction had been decided, and Mr. Rodger pointed out that the defendants were all of them Chinese business men of substance and of the highest type.

The objection was over-ruled, and the defendants went into the dock.

A remand was then asked for and granted, the court ordering that a special date be fixed for the hearing and that defendants enter into a personal bond for their appearance.

MERCHANT OFFICER'S DAMAGES

Vinogradoff's Claim of $16,000 on China Merchants Still Under Consideration

The case in which A. M. Vinogradoff was awarded the sum of $16,000 in the Mixed Court, compensation against the China Merchants S.N. Co. for serious injuries sustained through falling from an unsafe ladder in the hold of the company's steamer Haining, on board of which he was employed, has not yet run its course.

Messrs. R. E. S. Gregson and Ziar, on behalf of the defendants, made application to Mr. Ivanow, Russian Assessor, and Magistrate Yui for the judgment to be set aside, or a stay of execution granted. On behalf of the plaintiff Messrs. C. S. Franklin and Fishman opposed the application, and applied for prompt execution of the judgment. After some argument the Court adjourned and will consider its decision.

The defendants contend that the judgment in which plaintiff was awarded damages distinctly absolved the China Merchants S.N. Co., from all damage, and that being the case they failed to see why they should be ordered to pay over $16,000 damages. Plaintiff, on the other hand, pointed out that the judgment also stated quite definitely that no application for a re-hearing of the case would be considered.

ARMS SMUGGLERS IN SOOCHOW CREEK

Escape of Gun-runner Leads to Important Seizure of Contraband

A Chinese police constable on duty at Thibet Road Bridge in the early hours of Wednesday observed a fellow-countryman sauntering along with a sack slung across his shoulder, and he made it his business to inquire what the sack contained.

By way of answer, the stranger dropped his burden and ran, and a glance into the sack disclosing that it contained arms and ammunition, the policeman likewise abandoned it for the moment and gave chase. He was outdistanced, however, and returned to gather up his prize and in due course present it to the officer in charge at Louza station. Here it was found that the sack contained 10 Mauser .32 pistols, and 1,100 rounds, and eight 7.65 Mauser pistols with 800 rounds.

Det.-Sgts. Tinkler and Papp were at once sent out to investigate, and their inquiries took them aboard a sand barge lying up Thibet Road Bridge. They found one 7.65 Mauser pistol on board, and on the strength of this discovery arrested the laodah and three coolies and charged them with being concerned in smuggling fire arms and ammunition.

The four men were brought up at the Mixed Court on Wednesday and formally remanded.

Det.-Sgt. Papp, giving evidence of arrest, stated that accused told him the boats came from Woosung.

A WANDERING WIFE

And How Her Errancy Brought Three Men Into Mixed Court Two to Stay in Gaol

It is doubtful whether the erring wife who deserted her coolie husband in Hangchow realized at the time what far-reaching results her action would have, inasmuch as it led to the appearance of three men, none of whom she had probably ever seen, in the Mixed Court at Shanghai on Wednesday; two were charged with assault by the third. The latter, according to his own story, was walking peacefully along the road on Tuesday when the first accused stopped him and hurled at his head the accusation that he was living with another man's wife. He blushed (at least one hopes he did) and vociferously denied it. His accuser pondered, and then suggested that the balance of doubt which existed in his mind might be weighted with a little superfluous silver. Unhappily the party of the second instance failed to see matters in quite the same light and blows were struck. The second accused was called in by the first accused and they committed a joint assault on the third man, the battle finally being interrupted by an interfering policeman.—The first accused told the Court that the Hangchow husband had deputed him to find his wife, a task which, he explained pathetically, had cost him a considerable amount of money. The Court was duly sympathetic and offered, nay pressed upon him, free board and lodging for three months, firmly declining any refusal. The second accused, lacking the other's gift of eloquence probably, was sent to prison for one month.

THE Hotel Parisien were fined $5 by Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Monday for failing to have affixed to one of their motor-lorries a weight plate on the left-hand side, in accordance with the new regulation. The case was proved by P. C. Carney. Defendants failed to put in an appearance.

AN armed robbery occurred at an exchange shop at 323 North Szechuen Road shortly after 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Seven men entered the shop, four armed with revolvers, and intimidated the occupants. They stole the sum of $4 and then made good their escape, a constable arriving on the scene just too late.

A fine of $100 or 21 days' imprisonment was imposed by the Mixed Court last Friday upon the proprietor of the China Supply Co., of 11 Shantung Road, for counterfeiting the "Beehive" trademark. In defence, it was claimed that labels bearing the "Beehive" trademark used on inferior wool and purchased by the complainant, Messrs. Paton & Baldwin, from defendant firm were not on the wool when it left the firm, but were placed thereon by a sub-agent or broker.

"I have inspected almost all courts in the civilized world," says Judge Takaishi of the Supreme Court of Kuantung. "I did not find much difference between Japan and any continental country of Europe in this respect. But I was surprised at a new feature in the British and American courts, contrary to my anticipation that there would be too much formality." Judge Takaishi was particularly convinced with the simple manner in which a British justice dealt with law cases, by intimate conversation with a lawyer in charge. There was, however, inviolable dignity maintained by the justice, he observes. "It is a curious contrast between Japan and Germany," Judge Takaishi further remarks, "that while Japan is trying to adopt the complicated system of the jury, Germany is simplifying her judicial system to such an extent as to dispense with everything she considers superfluous, even Public Procurators."

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Mixed Court Report for July.

Ricsha Strike.—In connexion with the ricsha strike 39 persons were charged with intimidating coolies or damaging ricshas which continued to ply for hire. According to the evidence of the Police the trouble was caused by a number of ricsha owners who resented the enforcement by the Police of the regulations regarding the condition of the ricshas, which in many instances were below the standard required; the sentences passed ranged from 2 days' to 4 months' imprisonment.

Registration in Foreign Consulates:—On July 14, Dzung Tshung Kyi (陳椿記) was arrested on a warrant in Foreign Civil Case No. 5929 and brought before the Court to plead to jurisdiction; defendant claimed to be a Portuguese born in Macao, where he said he had lived until 15 years of age. Counsel for plaintiff alleged that defendant was a well known Shanghai man, that he was born at Ningpo, that he had appeared before this Court on previous occasions as a Chinese citizen and that he was not registered in the Portuguese Consulate prior to the cause of action. The defendant was unable to understand a single word of Cantonese when placed in the witness box, and as a result the Court decided to release the defendant on bond and directed counsel to take up the question of nationality with the Consular Body but, as the case was afterwards withdrawn, no further action was taken in the matter.

Foreign Civil Cases — Indian money lenders, apparently dissatisfied with the decision given by Court in many cases, that defendant should pay off his debt by small monthly instalments, have engaged counsel to appear for them when suing for quite small amounts such as $40. The Court has then ordered petitions to be filed and if this practice increases it may be necessary to appoint a special Court with an extra Assessor to deal with British Civil Cases.

113 petitions were filed during the month, an increase of 41, leaving 39 cases on the hearing list, which is a decrease of 14 on last month's figures; of these, 10 cases only are awaiting a first hearing.

Chinese Civil Cases:—A decision which has aroused some controversy was given in the case of A. M. Vinogradoff *v.* the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company tried before Messrs. Ivanow and Tsang, and later by Magistrate Yui. Plaintiff claimed Tls. 45,000 for injuries sustained as the result of a fall from a wooden ladder on board the s.s. Shin Ming on which he was employed as 2nd Officer.

The Court in giving judgment said that the plaintiff in the capacity of 2nd officer should know whether the ladder was safe or not and it was partly through his own negligence that he had fallen down and sustained injuries for which no blame could be attached to defendants, but in view of the fact that the fall occurred while plaintiff was carrying out his duties and that he had been permanently injured he should be paid $16,000 which amount would include his salary and medical expenses.

The Court considered it necessary to give an opinion that the case could not be considered as a precedent and further that the judgment was final and that the Court would not consider any application for rehearing.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury. S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END CRICKET

League Matches Uninteresting: S.C.C. "A" Team Win: Gunners and Recs. Draw

Results:—

S.R.C. 192; M.G. Company (for 4) 76
S.C.C. "A" 190; S.C.C. "B" 72
An S.C.C. Team 101; Police 46
Parsees 158; Public School 104

Chief interest in Saturday's cricket was centred in the two League games, between the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Machine Gunners on the S.C.C. ground, and between the S.C.C. "A" and "B" teams on the ground of the S.R.C. In neither case was expectation justified, for the Recs.-Gunners' match was spoiled by overcaution and the other game was too one-sided to be of any real interest.

S.R.C. *v.* Machine Gun Co.

Scores and analyses:—

S. R. C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Leach	63
M. J. Divecha, c. Barnes, b. Rawsthorne	22
C. H. Bhoora, c. Rogerson, b. Leach	28
A. J. Willis, b. Leach	9
V. Evans, b. Leach	20
A. J. Clark, c. Leach, b. Rawsthorne	0
P. Madar, run out	11
S. F. Shroff, c. Stokes, b. Rawsthorne	28
W. T. Manley, c. Barnes, b. Rawsthorne	4
J. W. Brierley, b. Rawsthorne	0
C. E. Ollerdessen, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	192

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Rawsthorne	25.5	4	86	5
Leach	27	5	77	4
Rogerson	4	0	11	0
Stokes	4	1	14	0

Machine Gun Co.

E. G. Barnes, c. Shroff, b. Ollerdessen	0
E. R. Duckitt, c. Shroff, b. Bhoora	11
E. C. Baker, l.b.w., b. Shroff	34
L. Goldman, b. Divecha	9
L. F. Stokes, not out	3
D. W. White, not out	12
A. V. White, G. E. Goolden, H. Rogerson, T. L. Rawsthorne, and C. Knight, did not bat.	
Extras	2
Totals	76

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
C. E. Ollerdessen	9	4	20	1
Bhoora	15	3	32	1
Shroff	10	5	14	1
Divecha	4	3	8	1

S.C.C. "A" *v.* S.C.C. "B"

Scores and analyses:—

S. C. C. "A"

D. C. Burn, l.b.w., b. O'Hara	31
A. Lingard, c. Andrew, b. O'Hara	14
A. E. Lanning, not out	61
R. D. Bell, st. Gardner, b. Harder	6
E. W. Stagg, b. O'Hara	13
A. H. Leslie, c. Maclaren, b. O'Hara	33
P. Carr, b. Clifford	16
E. Jones, st. Gardner, b. O'Hara	4
W. Mansel-Smith, c. & b. Clifford	0
G. C. Beaumont, c. Gardner, b. Clifford	2
R. E. Crossman, l.b.w., b. O'Hara	3
Extras	7
Total	190

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	17.1	3	62	6
Clifford	10	1	58	3
Harder	4	0	28	1
Andrew	4	0	29	0
Begg	2	0	6	0

S. C. C. "B"

G. F. Gardner, b. Mansel-Smith	0
G. F. H. Bichard, b. Lingard	0
E. G. Norman, c. Beaumont, b. Mansel-Smith	32
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Jones, b. Mansel-Smith	25
T. A. T. Begg, l.b.w., b. Mansel-Smith	0
W. E. O'Hara, c. Burn, b. Carr	1
J. R. Harder, b. Mansel-Smith	4
J. M. Andrew, b. Mansel-Smith	2
E. McLaren, b. Mansel-Smith	0
S. R. Gotts, c. Leslie, b. Mansel-Smith	6
D. R. Macintosh, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	72

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Lingard	7	1	20	1
Mansel-Smith	14.4	3	38	8
Carr	8	3	6	1

FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF OLYMPIC GAMES

Credit Balance of Two Million Francs

Paris, Aug. 25.

According to the newspapers, after meeting expenses, including Frs. 4,000,000 to the Racing Club de France for the construction of the stadium, the Olympic Games show a profit of about Frs. 2,000,000 without recourse to the Government's guarantee.

It is understood that the money will be used to improve the Colombes Stadium.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans Beaten by Minor Counties by 25 Runs

London. Aug. 21.

The match between the Minor Counties and the South Africans was resumed to-day in showery weather.

On a good wicket, the South Africans brought their score from 103 for 9 to 149, Meyer taking 6 wickets for 60.

The Minor Counties scored 272 in their second innings, Titchmarsh making 80 and Chapman 68.

The South Africans had scored 66 for 1 wicket, when rain intervened and stumps were drawn.

Scores:—Minor Counties, 196 and 272; South Africans, 149 and 66 for 1 wicket.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.

The match between the Minor Counties and the South Africans at Norwich was resumed to-day, and resulted in a win for the Minor Counties by 25 runs.

The weather was showery and the wicket soft.

The Africans, whose score stood at 66 for 1 wicket at the close of play yesterday, were all out for 294, Nourse making 91. Falcon took 5 wickets for 103 and Beadsmore 4 for 53.

Scores: Minor Counties 196 and 272.

South Africans 149 and 294.

South Africa Easily Defeated by Kent: Centuries by Woolley and Hardinge

Aug. 23.

The match between the South Africans and Kent opened to-day in fine weather. The wicket was good.

Kent had scored 385 for five wickets when rain fell and stumps were drawn just before 6 o'clock.

Woolley, who made 176, is the first to complete 2,000 runs this season. His innings lasted 160 minutes and included four sixes and 15 fours. Hardinge knocked up 118 in 220 minutes. His score also included 15 fours.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 25.

The match between the South Africans and Kent was resumed to-day and resulted in a win for Kent by an innings and 89 runs.

The weather was fine and the wicket good. Kent brought their score from 385 for five to 418 for six and then declared. Woolley contributed 176, Hardinge 118, and Knott 63.

The South Africans made 135 (Wright taking 5 for 39) and, following on, scored 194. Freeman took 6 for 68.

Scores:—Kent 418 (for 6 wickets declared); South Africans 135 and 194.—Reuter.

Somerset v. South Africans

Taunton, Aug. 27.

The match between the South Africans and Somerset opened here to-day in fine weather. The wicket was easy.

Somerset scored 208, McBryan contributing 59 and Blanckenberg taking 6 wickets for 76.

The Africans had scored 140 for 4 when stumps were drawn, Catterall being 78 not out.—Reuter.

County Championship Results

London, Aug. 22.

Owing to intermittent heavy rain throughout the matches, only one was completed.

At Lord's, Kent beat Middlesex on the first innings.

Middlesex scored 133 (Wright taking 6 for 38) and 334, Dalas knocking up a century, and Hendren 79. Kent made 165, Woolley contributing 95, and 3 for 0.

At Nottingham, Notts defeated Northamptonshire on the first innings.

Northamptonshire made 242 and 49 for 3. Notts declared at 249 for 9.

At Brighton, Surrey defeated Sussex by an innings and 57 runs.

Sussex scored 148 and 153. Surrey made 358, Shepherd registering 111 and Sandham 71.

At Chesterfield, the match between Essex and Derbyshire was drawn.

Essex had scored 29 for 1 wicket when the game was abandoned.

At Manchester, the match between Lancashire and Gloucestershire was also drawn.

Lancashire had scored 26 for 0 wicket when rain intervened.

There was no play at Cardiff in the match between Glamorgan and Somerset.

At Harrogate, the match between Yorkshire and Hampshire resulted in a draw.

Yorkshire declared at 291 for 2 (Oldroyo scoring 122 and Leyland a century). Hampshire made 137 for 7.

London, Aug. 26.

At Leicester, Sussex beat Leicestershire by an innings and 95 runs. Leicestershire scored 113 and 45 (A. E. R. Gilligan taking 6 for 24). Sussex made 253, Bowley contributing 74.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire defeated Middlesex by 61 runs. Gloucestershire made 31 (Haig taking 6 for 11 and Durston the other 4 for 18), but declared at 294 for 9 in their second. Hammond scored 174 not out. Middlesex got 74 (Parker taking 7 for 30) and 190 (Parker again accounting for 7, for 101). Parker performed the hat-trick in each innings, making the fifth hat-trick in first-class cricket this season.

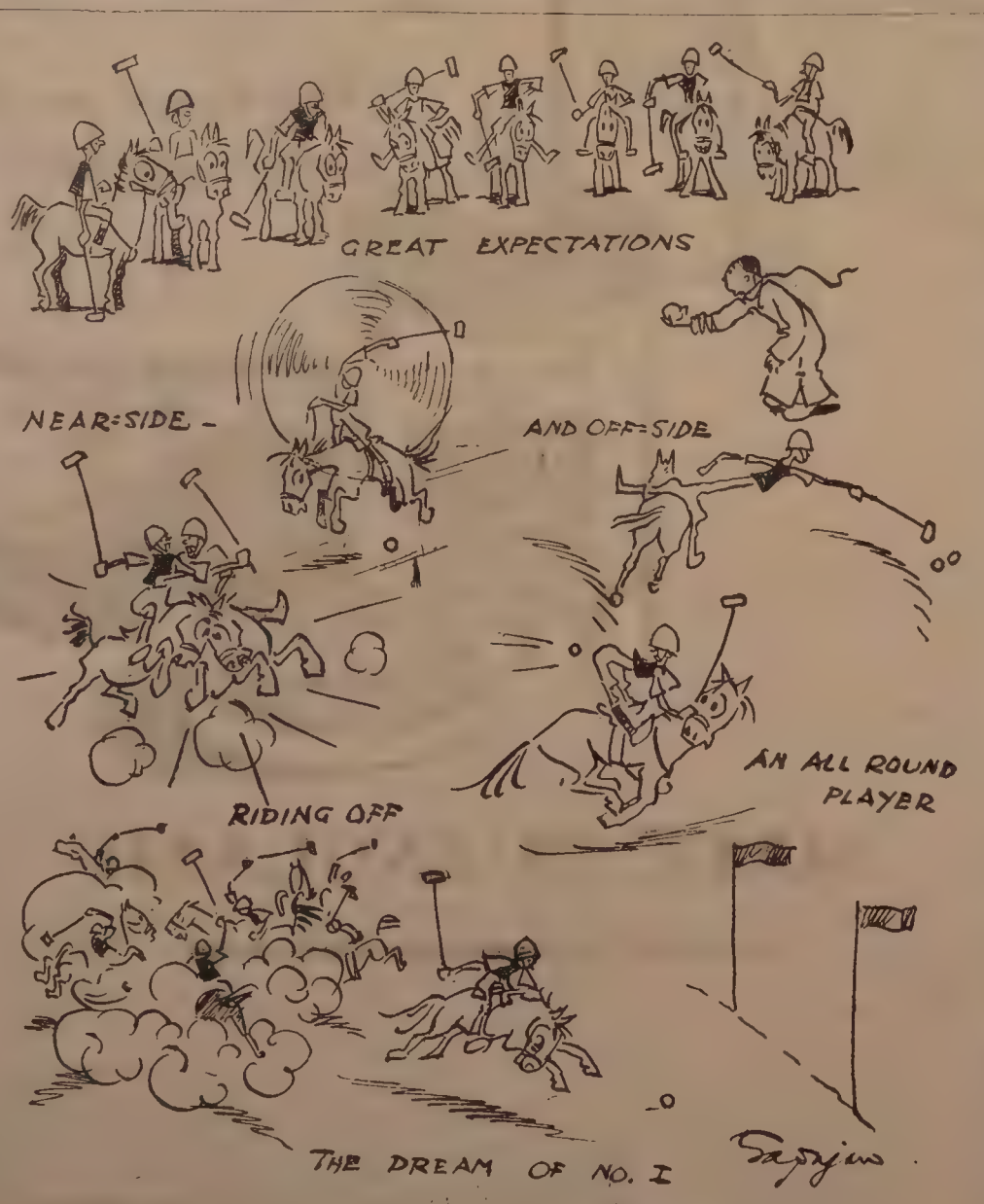
At Nottingham, Notts beat Warwickshire by an innings and 56 runs. Warwickshire scored 130 and 137. Notts declared at 323 for 5 (Whysall 137).

The match between Lancashire and Hampshire at Manchester resulted in a draw. Lancashire had made 79 for 0 wicket when the match had to be abandoned owing to rain.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Yorkshire by 109 runs. Surrey scored 209 (Kilner taking 5 for 58) and 202 (Kilner again taking 5 wickets, for 95). Yorkshire made 100 (Sadler taking 5 for 29 and Fender 3 for 7) and 202 (Sadler again accounting for 5, for 42, while Fender took the other 5 for 45).

At Leyton, the match between Essex and Northamptonshire was drawn. Northamptonshire made 351 (Douglas taking 5 for 73). Essex had scored 328 for 6 (Freeman 120) when stumps were drawn.

At Taunton, Somerset beat Worcestershire by 10 wickets. Worcestershire scored 205 (Foster 111) and 146 (White taking 8 for 44). Somerset declared at 348 for 9 (McBryan 95) and scored 4 for 0 in their second innings.—Reuter.



ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR THE KESWICK CUP

LAWN TENNIS

U. S. National Championships: Norman Brookes Defeated in Men's Singles

Forest Hill, Aug. 25.

Eighty-two competitors, representing eight nations, are taking part in the Men's National Singles Lawn Tennis Championship.

A feature of the first round was Kelleher's defeat to-day of Norman Brookes, 0-6, 9-7, 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter's American Service.

HOME RACING

The Lennox Stakes

London, Aug. 23.

The following is the result of the Lennox Stakes (one mile), run at Hurst Park to-day:—

Loddington	1
Golden Evening	2
Fitzroy	3

There were 12 starters. Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Loddington; 7 to 1 Golden Evening; 10 to 1 Fitzroy.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service

Prince of Wales's Plate

London, Aug. 26.

The following is the result of the Prince of Wales's Plate (5 furlongs), run at York to-day:—

Dalmagarry	1
Iron Mask	2
Oojah	3

There were 14 starters. Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

Betting:—8 to 1 against Dalmagarry; 7 to 1 Iron Mask; 13 to 2 Oojah.—"North-China Daily News" Special Service.

FACE COVERED WITH ECZEMA

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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

FRENCH DEBATE ON LONDON PACT

Uneasiness in Chamber and Senate on Security of Hold on German Armaments

Paris, Aug. 22.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day began the debate on M. Herriot's statement.

Although there is no doubt that the Premier will obtain a substantial majority, there is the prospect of a series of long speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and thus the discussion will probably not end before the middle of next week at the earliest.

Later.

At the resumption of the debate, M. Herriot stated that Mr. MacDonald's letter regarding the evacuation of the Ruhr was handed to him in London before the pact was concluded, before Mr. MacDonald's speech and before the Ruhr question was settled.

M. Herriot pointed out that the Germans and the French submitted their own points of view on the Ruhr question and Mr. MacDonald quite rightly submitted the British point of view, therefore it was unjust to interpret Mr. MacDonald's action as a wrongful proceeding or a disavowal of the agreements reached in London.

Aug. 23.

In the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on M. Herriot's statement, the Socialist, M. Blum, expressed the opinion that the Conference marked the condemnation of the occupation of the Ruhr and the bankruptcy of Poincarism. He declared that the Premier had brought back peace with honour.

M. Briand thought that the real danger lay in the cessation of control over the armaments of Germany. He regarded the renewal of contact with Germany as a guarantee of peace on which he congratulated M. Herriot.

General Nollet, in reply to a deputy who feared the possibility of the evacuation of the Rhineland, said that control over the Essen factories would continue after the evacuation of the Ruhr and would only be abandoned after the Control Commissions had surrendered their powers.

The sitting adjourned at 2.15 this morning for a few hours only.

Later.

On the resumption of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Herriot, intervening,—asked the Chamber to take into account the attitude of Britain, who had largely opposed execution of the Dawes plan owing to fear of unemployment.

Replying to a Deputy later, M. Herriot said that it was not exact to say that the French Government had undertaken to communicate to the British Government all details of commercial negotiations between France and Germany. M. Herriot explained that the principles of such a commercial agreement had been agreed upon in London and he had so informed the British Government.

General Nollet remarked that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had undertaken that, if Germany by a certain time had not satisfied the Commission of Control under the Dawes scheme, Britain would join France and her Allies in compelling Germany to carry out the Treaty of Versailles.

M. Herriot said that an agreement between Germany and the Allies was indispensable in order to avoid economic conflict.

The sitting then adjourned.

Aug. 24.

The Chamber of Deputies, after an all-night sitting, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 336 votes to 204.

The House adjourned at five this morning until to-morrow afternoon. —Reuter.

Chamber's Vote of Confidence.

Paris, Aug. 24.

The motion of confidence in the Government passed by the Chamber of Deputies this morning congratulates the Government "on securing recognition of the principle of arbitration in the London Agreement, thereby enabling the negotiators to arrive at a practical and peaceful solution of the reparations problem in a wide spirit of international co-operation and concord." The Chamber trusts that the Government will "pursue in the course of the coming conference on inter-Allied debts and also at the League of Nations the working of justice and peace which must assure simultaneously the security of France and the restoration of Europe."

French Duty on German Imports

Paris, Aug. 25.

M. Herriot announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that a plan for subjecting German imports into France to a levy of 26 per cent. similar to the British levy was under consideration. A German merchant would receive 74 per cent. of the price from the French importer and the remainder from the Agent for Reparations.—Reuter.

M. Poincare's Objection to Premature Abandonment of German Pledges

Paris, Aug. 26.

The Senate to-day approved the London Conference decisions by 204 votes to 40.

M. Poincaré's contribution to the discussion in the Senate on the London reparations agreement was largely devoted to a defence of his previous police. He declared that France accepted the Dawes scheme because it conduced to re-establishment of the inter-Allied Entente and was more advantageous than the Bonar Law scheme.

The ex-Premier admitted that the Dawes scheme allowed for an increase of the German debt, left the Reparations Commission free to establish defaults, and commercialized the German debt, but he objected to the abandonment of pledges before the promises were carried out.

M. Poincaré spoke for two hours before opening fire on M. Herriot's work in London. He then bitterly denounced the military evacuation of the Ruhr, which, he declared, ought not to be effected until the Dawes bonds had been marketed. M. Poincaré declared that another disadvantage of the evacuation was the reaction on inter-Allied debts. He explained that his idea had been to exchange certain annuities and the Ruhr pledge for an abatement of the inter-Allied debts.

As regards the question of security, the ex-Premier said that if France had the Spithead fleet in the Ruhr she would be much easier in mind, but as things were it was impossible to admit evacuation of Cologne next January

In conclusion, M. Poincaré asserted that the structure built in London rested on shifting sand in relying on German good faith.

A Verbal Duel.

When M. Heriot rose to reply to M. Poincaré, the latter constantly interrupted. The proceedings developed into a keen, contentious verbal duel, between the protagonists of the two policies.

The Premier said in conclusion that grave problems remained to be settled. He would not make rash promises, but asked the House to choose between isolated action and inter-Allied co-operation.

The motion, which was carried, expressed confidence in the Government to pursue execution of the London Agreement and to obtain the necessary guarantee of security and a satisfactory settlement of inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

Japan Signs.

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

The Cabinet has instructed Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, to sign the London Agreement for Japan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FEELING RUNS HIGH IN GERMANY

Industry and Commerce for London Agreement but Politicians Divided

Berlin, Aug. 22.

A meeting of executives of several big industralists' and merchants' associations to-day passed a resolution by 100 votes to 3 recommending the adoption of the London Agreement.

There were stormy scenes at the re-assembly of the Reichstag to-day. A Communist demanded immediate discussion of the Communist motions as being "more important than the Government declaration on the surrender of the German people to international capital," and also immediate dissolution and a plebiscite on the Dawes report.

Herr Marx was prevented from beginning his statement on the London conference by prolonged Communist shrieks of "Amnesty to political prisoners." The President was ultimately obliged to adjourn the sitting and suspend the Communist, Herr Schwarz, for 20 sittings.

Herr Schwarz was still in his seat at the resumption of the sitting, which the President again adjourned till to-morrow, saying that the standing orders did not authorize forcible removal of a deputy.

Tribute to Mr. MacDonald.

Aug. 23.

Herr Marx read his statement on the London Conference to-day in the Reichstag which an uproar prevented him from delivering yesterday, the Communist Deputy, Herr Schwarz, who was the main cause of the disturbance, having been excluded. The Chancellor was frequently interrupted by the ironical laughter of the Nationalists.

Herr Marx paid a tribute to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's impartiality at the London Conference. He said that the decisions of the Conference would undoubtedly seriously burden Germany but they marked progress as compared with the present state of affairs. The Chancellor said that the Government did not consider the settlement as final, but would do its utmost to effect a speedy evacuation of the Ruhr and the other sanction areas. In conclusion Herr Marx declared that the Reichstag was confronted with a terrible responsibility. Its decision would either be a blessing or a curse to Germany.

Foreign Minister's Fighting Speech.

Dr. Stresemann, in a fighting speech, strongly criticized the action of the Nationalists, and declared that regarding the forthcoming commercial negotiations between France and Germany no sort of secret agreement existed.

The evacuation of Offenburg and Appenweier, the Foreign Minister went on to say, constituted a great success for the German Delegation, and vouched for M. Herriot's character. He did not believe that London was the final goal, but it might prove the beginning of a movement resulting in the collaboration of all nations.

The speech was received with loud cheers by the Socialists and the centre, and with hisses by the Communists and extreme Nationalists.—Reuter.

Probability of Dawes Bills Being Passed

Berlin, Aug. 24.

As a result of the statements of the members of the German Delegation to the London Conference in the Reichstag, a swing of opinion among the moderate section of the German National Party is noticeable. There is now a prospect of the Dawes Bills finding the necessary majority in the Reichstag this week and of the London Protocol being signed on Thursday.—Reuter.

The Reichstag Debate

Berlin, Aug. 25.

The Reichstag to-day began the debate on the Pact of London. Herr Hergt, on behalf of the German National Party, declared that the Party disapproved of the Pact and would therefore oppose all Bills connected with it.—Reuter.

Three Communists Suspended for Disorderly Conduct: Forcibly Ejected

Berlin, Aug. 27.

It is officially announced that the Reichstag will be dissolved in the event of rejection of the London Pact, which, however, will be signed in any case by the Government on August 30.

Later.

A free fight occurred this morning in the Reichstag between the Communists and the Democrats. One of the latter was struck in the face by a Communist and this led to a general *mêlée*. A tremendous uproar ensued in which the public joined.

The President tried in vain to restore order, but finally left the House and suspended the sitting for a short time.

Later.

There was an exciting sequel to this morning's disturbance in the Reichstag. At the resumption of the sitting the President, Herr Wallraff, ordered the suspension of three Communists. The latter declined to depart and Herr Wallraff dramatically ordered the clearance of the public galleries while the recalcitrant members were forcibly ejected. Twenty-five detectives trooped into the Chamber and were greeted with ironical laughter and the singing of the International by the Communists. The culprits finally departed peaceably.

Later.

The second reading of the Dawes Bills was passed to-day. The decisive reading has been postponed till August 29, when very close voting is clearly foreshadowed.

Aug. 28.

The bill ratifying the Pact of London passed the second reading in the Reichstag by 248 votes to 175. The various bills carrying out the Dawes plan, except the Railways Bill, passed their second readings by similar majorities.

The extreme Nationalists and Communists alone are opposing the Railways Bill, involving an amendment to the Constitution. It requires a two-thirds majority, which it failed to obtain.

The decisive division is expected to-day or to-morrow when the Reichstag will vote on the eight Dawes bills together with a covering bill authorizing signature of the London Agreement, as the whole two-thirds majority will then be required.—Reuter.

British Army on the Rhine.

Cologne, Aug. 27.

It is announced that the War Office has ordered the suspension of all new works performed by the Royal Engineers in connexion with military requirements, except emergency repairs.—Reuter.

Pact to Be Signed To-morrow.

London, Aug. 28.

According to present arrangements the Pact of London will be signed at the Foreign Office at noon on Saturday. Sir Eyre Crowe will sign on behalf of Britain, while the Allies and Germany will be represented by their respective Ambassadors and Ministers.

It is understood that the German Government has signified its intention of signing even if the Reichstag fails to pass the legislation involved by the necessary two-thirds majority.—Reuter.

Germany's Revival

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Interviewed by press representatives, Dr. Solf, German Ambassador to Japan, who returned to his post here yesterday from his country, where he has been for some time past on furlough, stated, in part:—

"The revival of Germany is wonderfully striking. Though I am not in a position to remark on the London Conference, it may be safely said that the Dawes plan is not only desirable as a relief-measure for Germany, but also a thing which is capable of leading the whole of Europe to a new hope."—Eastern News Agency.

MAURETANIA'S NEW RECORD

Cherbourg, Aug. 25.

The Mauretania arrived here to-day. She has established a new record fast passage across the Atlantic. Her average speed was 26.25 knots per hour, and time 5 days 1 hour and 49 minutes.—Reuter.

TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Important Reservations by the French Government: Security Before Disarmament

Paris, Aug. 26.

The Government has issued an official statement on its views with regard to the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, which will be discussed at the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations. It says that, while desirous of following the traditional policy of France to support the League, the French Government is willing to approve the Pact only so far as it may be consistent with her desire to ensure her security and the reduction of armaments, but the Government will not consent in any circumstances to participate in a conference for reduction of armaments without a preliminary guarantee of security.

In any case, the question of reduction of French armaments might be more suitably discussed by the French Parliament. The statement justifies the Treaties entered into by France for her own security and makes a number of suggestions for improving the terms of the Treaty.—Reuter.

U. S. AND REPARATIONS COMMISSION

Permanent Agent-General

London, Aug. 26.

It is stated that the Reparations Commission is inviting Mr. Seymour Lewis, a New York lawyer, to accept the appointment of permanent Agent-General of the Reparations Commission. Mr. Lewis was formerly Under-Secretary of the Treasury in Washington during the Administrations of President Wilson and President Harding. Meanwhile Mr. Owen Young is acting as Agent-General, and hopes to have the office machinery working within three months.—Reuter.

WAR DEBTS TO AMERICA

Pres. Coolidge's Views That They Must Await Settlement of Reparations Problem

Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 22.

It is intimated that President Coolidge considers that inquiries of foreign nations with regard to war debts due to America should await the complete settlement of the reparations problem.—Reuter's American Service.

General Pershing's Advocacy of Part Cancellation

Washington, Aug. 24.

General Pershing, in a speech at Denver, said that part of the American loans to the Allies should be cancelled because the Allies were holding the Boche back while America, after entering the war, was preparing.—Reuter's American Service.

Funding of Poland's War Debts

Warsaw, Aug. 26.

The Premier has instructed the Minister at Washington to conclude the funding of the Polish debt amounting to £25,000,000.

It has also been decided to commence negotiations shortly for funding the debt to Great Britain.—Reuter.

THE LABOUR-SOVIET AGREEMENT

Looked Upon in Moscow as a Basis for Future Foreign Relations

Moscow, Aug. 21.

The plenary session of the Moscow Soviet to-day unanimously passed a resolution thanking the Delegation to London for their efforts with regard to the Anglo-Soviet Agreement and instructing the Government in future negotiations never to agree to terms which place a new burden of taxation on the workers of Soviet Russia.

M. Rakovsky, in a speech, contended that the Agreement did not infringe the laws of the Soviet with regard to nationalization and an-

nulment of debts, while Soviet Russia had only to pay claims which were recognized as advantageous to itself or for which social justice demanded compensation. He predicted ratification of the Treaty because otherwise property-owners and bond-holders would get nothing.

M. Chicherin, who was greeted by the whole audience rising and shouting "Long live our Red diplomacy," described the Treaty as the basis of future relations with other foreign countries. He said that it would help to consolidate the international situation of the Soviet whilst affirming the principles of the Bolshevik revolution.

Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., received an ovation when she greeted the Moscow Soviet on behalf of British Labour. She said that the Agreement was welcomed enthusiastically and urged the two peoples to work closely together.—Reuter.

Grand Duke Cyril's Protest

Paris, Aug. 24.

The Grand Duke Cyril, heir-presumptive to the Russian throne, has issued a protest against the Anglo-Russian Treaty, and warned subscribers that the loan will not be recognized in the event of Imperial restoration.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

Injuries and Losses Owing to "Foreign Intervention"

Moscow, Aug. 27.

Interviewed with regard to claims of Russians for compensation for personal injury or loss of property as a result of "foreign intervention" in Russia, M. Chicherin emphasized the importance of such claims in any future negotiations of the Soviet Government with Great Britain and other foreign Powers which participated in the intervention and are responsible for its consequences.—Reuter.

SOVIET INSULTS TO BRITAIN

Charge d'Affaires in Moscow Set About by Spies and Practically a Prisoner

London, Aug. 22.

There is considerable discussion in London with regard to the reported humiliating treatment of Mr. R. M. Hodgson, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow. It is learned in well informed circles that the report that Mr. Hodgson is practically a prisoner is incorrect, but that spies infest the British Mission, rendering it very difficult for Russians to have any continuous relations with the Mission.

The attention of M. Rakovsky has been called to this matter and it is hoped that he will make a representation in this connexion to Moscow which will lead to an improvement of conditions.—Reuter.

Moscow, Aug. 23.

MM. Rakovsky and Cheinmann today left for London by aeroplane:—Reuter.

AN INSURRECTION IN AFGHANISTAN

A Pretender to the Throne: Soviet Treachery Towards Great Britain

London, Aug. 21.

Reuter's Agency learns that a Ghilzai tribe under a pretender to the Afghan throne is operating in Khost and has captured Altimur, a minor pass leading to India. The Amir is returning to Kabul.

Russian newspapers during the past fortnight have been full of anti-British propaganda asserting that British agents formented the insurection in Afghanistan.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Riga, the "Izvestia," the Soviet official organ, appeals to British workers for their support against "British Oriental aggression" and alleges that the insurrection in Afghanistan is a blow directed against the Soviet.—Reuter.

Fanatical Mullahs Backed by Soviet

London, Aug. 22.

Connexion between Moscow propaganda and the outbreak of revolutionary activities in Afghanistan has been clearly established, says the Political Observer of the "Daily Telegraph," who adds that it is remarkable that in their desire to harm the British Empire, the Bolsheviks are ready to support the most reactionary elements in Oriental countries.

The Persian Monarchists, the writer goes on, were supported by the Soviet envoy in Teheran in their successful offensive against the Democrats and Republicans simply for the reason that the latter's sympathies were pro-British.

The present outbreak in Afghanistan is led by fanatical mullahs, who resent the clearly-expressed tendency of the Amir's Government to dissociate secular affairs from religious influences. These fanatics, according to the writer, are supported with advice and money by the Soviet Agent in Kabul and propagandists beyond the Bokhara border.—Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 22.

In response to a request from Kabul, two British æroplanes from Peshawar with an Afghan officer on board, have been sent to Kabul with a view to purchase by the Amir's Government.—Reuter.

Situation Improving In Spite of Bolshevik Efforts to Embroil Britain

Peshawar, Aug. 22.

Improvement is reported in the situation at Khost. The Afghan rebels are still in possession of Altimur Pass, but have been driven off the main Kabul-Ghazni road.

It is pointed out here that the Bolshevik assertion that the British are supporting the rebels can only be credited by those who are not aware of the close Anglo-Afghan relations.—Reuter.

COMBINES AGAINST BRITISH TRADE

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Taking Special Steps to Combat European Intrigue

London, Aug. 23.

It is announced that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, before he left London, communicated with representatives of industries that are likely to be very seriously affected by European combinations against British trade. The Prime Minister is appointing a committee to advise the Foreign Office on the subject.—Reuter.

BUILDING FIGHT OVER

Concessions to Workmen

London, Aug. 22.

The stoppage in the building trade in Great Britain, which has been in progress since the beginning of July, was settled this afternoon, the men accepting the employers' terms.

The settlement provides for a halfpenny per hour advance in the wages of craftsmen and labourers. This advance is stabilized until February, 1926. Summer working hours, beginning in 1925, will be 46½ weekly. The question of lost time will be referred to a joint committee.—Reuter.

THE SUDAN MUTINY

Atbara Ringleaders Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment

Cairo, Aug. 21.

The Sudan is quiet. The demonstrations arranged throughout the country for to-morrow have been cancelled by the organizers.—Reuter.

Malta, Aug. 21.

Trustworthy advices from Egypt state that the Sudanese crisis may be considered ended.—Reuter.

Khartum, Aug. 26.

Parties of the mutinous Railway Battalion, who are being evacuated, to-day attempted to create a disturbance among the natives. The latter did not respond.

The Court composed entirely of Egyptians and Sudanese, which is trying the Atbara disturbers, to-day sentenced three of them to two years' imprisonment each and 10 others to a year each.—Reuter.

SWARAJIST OBSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

Ministers' Salaries Rejected in Legislative Council by Small Majority

Calcutta, Aug. 26.

The Bengal Legislative Council has again rejected the Ministers' salaries by 68 votes to 66.

The Swarajists rejected Ministers' salaries in the Legislative Council on March 24. Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, then proposed again to submit the votes to the Legislative Council in July, but the Swarajists obtained an injunction of the High Court to disallow the motion, after which Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, sanctioned the amendment of the rules governing the procedure of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislatures, whereby estimates could be re-submitted to the Legislatures.

It was recently intimated officially that in the event of the rejection of Ministers' salaries, the Administration would be carried on without Ministers.—Reuter.

Resignation of Ministers: The Governor Assuming Charge of their Departments

Calcutta, Aug. 27.

The President of the Legislative Council to-day announced the prorogation of the Council *sine die*, The Swarajists greeted the announcement with prolonged cheering.

A *communiqué* explains that the prorogation is the logical consequence of yesterday's proceedings, when the Legislative Council again rejected the Minister's salaries.

Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, will henceforth assume charge of the transferred departments, the Ministers of which have resigned.

The *communiqué* adds that until the Constitution is restored the Council will only be summoned when it is required to transact Government business.—Reuter.

ROUND-THE-WORLD AIR FLIGHTS

American Aviators Arrive in Greenland: Italians Meet with Misfortune

Reykjavik, Aug. 21.

The American world-fliers, Captain Smith and Lieut. Nelson, and the Italian world-flier, Signor Locatelli, departed for Greenland to-day in splendid weather. Captain Smith left at 7.08, Lieut. Nelson at 7.10 and Signor Locatelli at 7.21 in the morning. When they passed the convoy warship Richmond, 80 minutes later, Signor Locatelli was five miles ahead.—Reuter.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 21.

According to wireless received from Frederiksdal, Greenland, the American aviators, Captain Smith and Lieutenant Nelson, arrived this evening. The message does not mention Signor Locatelli.—Reuter.

Severe Battle with Dense Fog

New York, Aug. 22.

The American airmen battled with a dense fog during the last miles of their journey to Greenland. They landed under very dangerous conditions. Captain Smith accomplished the 800-mile flight in 9 hours 55 minutes.

Signor Locatelli is still missing. Two American men-of-war which are on the spot have been ordered to search east of Cape Farewell.

Aug. 23.

Lieutenant Smith reports that an aeroplane was heard by inhabitants in Greenland after the second American machine had landed and that Esquimaux are searching for Signor Locatelli. The cruisers, Richmond and Raleigh, and the Danish steamer, Island Falk, will continue cruising, using searchlights at night and smoke-clouds in the daytime as a guide for Signor Locatelli.

Later.

While three American cruisers are cautiously beating the coast outside the ice-rim near Cape Farewell for Signor Locatelli, two messages from Admiral Magruder indicate the possibility that Signor Locatelli has landed in an isolated Greenland fjord.

Admiral Magruder declares his intention of remaining as long as there is the slightest hope of finding Signor Locatelli, and has summoned a tanker to replenish the oilfuel of the cruisers.

Lieutenant Marescalchi, who made the preliminary arrangements for Signor Locatelli in Iceland, is suffering tortures of suspense. He says that, if the aeroplane has been forced to alight at sea, the fliers are safe, as the machine is seaworthy and of an all-metal construction and is supplied with food and water for six to ten days. Lieutenant Marescalchi believes that two pilots and two mechanics are on board. He says that the chief danger is that the aviators may have crashed in a mountain fog or have been wrecked by ice if forced down in rough water.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Aug. 24.

The American aviators in Greenland believe that Signor Locatelli, on his hop from Iceland, failed to penetrate the fog and that he has not gone past Cape Farewell. The search is continuing, including a flight to Ivigtit as soon as the fog permits.—Reuter's American Service.

Victoria, Aug. 24.

The British world-fliers are the guests of the naval officers in Esquimalt. Squadron-Leader Maclaren, in an interview, said that his experience had convinced him that certain portions of the world flight were feasible for regular aeroplane trade routes, but the monsoons in the Far East and especially in Indo-China rendered flying there undependable.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Aug. 24.

The Air Service announces that the airmen Capt. Smith and Lieut. Nelson arrived at Ivigtut to-day after a flight of two and a quarter hours.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 24.

The cruiser Milwaukee reports that the seach for Signor Locatelli has so far been fruitless.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Aug. 25.

The American world-fliers announce from Ivigtut that both machines will be overhauled and the engines changed before departure for Labrador.

There is still no trace of Signor Lcoatelli.

Italian Airmen Found Drifting at Sea: Forced to Descend Through Motor Trouble

Washington, Aug. 25.

The Italian airman, Signor Locatelli, has been found.

Later.

The cruiser Raleigh has sent a message saying that she picked up Signor Locatelli and his companions, all of whom are well, at midnight, in Latitude 59 degrees 56 min., Longitude 39 degrees 48 min.

Later.

A despatch from the cruiser Richmond states that Signor Locatelli was picked up by her 125 miles east of Cape Farewell, after the Raleigh had sighted the aeroplane.

Motor trouble forced the Italian airman to alight on the water last Thursday. Unable to ascend again, he drifted 100 miles. He and his companions are uninjured, but are worn out by fatigue.

The aeroplane will be destroyed in accordance with Signor Locatelli's wish.—Reuter.

The Flight Abandoned.

New York, Aug. 25.

It is learned that Signor Locatelli has definitely abandoned his attempt at world flight.

The U.S.S. Richmond found him in the nick of time.

Signor Locatelli after his forced descent made many unsuccessful attempts to rise from the water. He had plenty of gasoline, but the elevators were damaged. Subsequently his machine was buffeted by the winds and waves and began to break up. Dense fog and intense cold added to the airmen's troubles, and they drifted helplessly until picked up.—Reuter's American Service.

An Eleventh-hour Rescue

London, Aug. 27.

Details now available indicate that Signor Locatelli had a very narrow escape.

Reuter's New York correspondent telegraphs that the cruiser Richmond was going out to sea following a fruitless search of the Greenland ice pack, when suddenly flares were observed at midnight. The ship played its searchlights for half an hour before it picked up the aeroplane, which had drifted westward of the probable search zone. The discovery, therefore, was almost a miracle. The fliers had sent up rockets every two hours until their supply had almost been exhausted. It was one of the last which was seen on board the Richmond.

Signor Locatelli says that his original trouble developed 7½ hours after leaving Reykjavik owing to water in the motor. He believed that he could make Fredericksdal, but the fog was so thick that he decided to alight, effect repairs and await clearer weather. He came down unexpectedly, however, in a rough sea. The descent loosened two of the engine supports. After that the mechanics were prostrated by seasickness, and the turbulent weather prevented the machine from taking off again.—Reuter.

Major Zanni's New Machine

Tokio, Aug. 22.

Major Zanni will continue his flight with the spare plane which arrived in Kobe to-day on board the Kamo Maru from London. It will be immediately trans-shipped, probably by the Wakasa Maru, from Kobe to-morrow and will reach Haiphong, to which place Major Zanni has ordered it to be sent, within a fortnight. These plans were announced by Senor Garcia Uriburu, the Argentine Minister in Tokio, who to-day received a cable from Major Zanni informing him of the plane's whereabouts and asking for urgent shipment to Haiphong. Major Zanni cabled: "The plane crashed but I am determined to continue."

Senor Patricio Murphy, Major Zanni's advance agent, who is waiting at Tientsin for orders, has been directed to continue the laying out of the route via Mukden, Pyengyang, Taiku, Hiroshima, Osaka and Tokorozawa.

Whether the trans-Pacific flight will be attempted will not be settled till Major Zanni arrives in Tokio, but Senor Uriburu, Japanese officials and the American Air officers, who assisted the flight of the American airmen, are of the opinion that the season is too late.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Aug. 23.

Major Zanni's spare plane has arrived at Kobe, but trans-shipment to Haiphong is being delayed owing to a suitable vessel not being available, the Wakasa Maru being too small. The Argentine Minister is invoking the assistance of shippers at Tokyo and Hongkong to provide transport.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Major Zanni's spare plane will be sent to Hongkong to-morrow on board the President Madison. From Hongkong the plane will be shipped to Haiphong by the Chukwa Maru.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A COVENT GARDEN STRIKE

Thousands of Tons of Fruit and Vegetables Held Up at the Docks

London, Aug. 21.

The strike of the porters of Covent Garden for an increase in wages, which has been in progress for a week, is becoming worse. The Transportworkers' Union has instructed dockers not to handle supplies intended for Covent Garden with the result that many thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables are being held up at the docks in London and other ports. Covent Garden employers, on the ground that the men struck without warning, refused an invitation to visit the Ministry of Labour with a view to conciliation and also declined a suggestion made by Mr. Bevin, the men's leader, for a meeting under an independent chairman.

The National Union of Railwaymen has decided to co-operate if necessary with the Transportworkers' Union in stopping the cross-channel supply of fruit and vegetables for Covent Garden.—Reuter.

RED VIEWS OF JAPAN AND AMERICA

U. S. Supposed to Be in Fear of a Russo-Japanese Agreement

Moscow, Aug. 22.

An article in the "*Izvestia*" asserts that America fears a Russo-Japanese agreement which would create difficulties for American diplomacy in the Far East. Therefore, instead of the recent "knout blow" delivered by America in the shape of the American Exclusion Bill, Mr. Hughes now offers a cake in the form of a loan to Japan with which he hopes to purchase Japan's refusal to come to terms with Soviet Russia, "but the Japanese would prefer to refuse American sweetmeats since it is evident that in future the American knout will be frequently used on Japan, which, by the irony of fate, is made America's rival on the route to the shores of Far Eastern Asia". —Reuter.

BLESSINGS OF DEMOCRACY

A Greek Naval Intrigue

Athens, Aug. 23.

It is semi-officially announced that in consequence of an insubordinate telegram from Captain Colialexis of the cruiser Averoff, the entire fleet has been ordered to be disarmed and the crews given indefinite leave. It is stated that if Captain Colialexis does not obey the order severe measures will be taken against him.

It appears that Captain Colialexis protested against a decision to reinstate officers who had resigned and hinted that the Government favoured a movement against Captain Hadjikyriakos, the former Minister of Marine, in order to facilitate their advent to power.

Later.

Owing to the intervention of Captain Hadjikyriakos, Captain Colialexis and his partisans have yielded and the grave consequences of their action have thereby been averted.—Reuter.

MURDERS IN HONDURAS

British and American Subjects

Washington, Aug. 22.

The State Department learns that an American, George Hamilton, and a British subject, Charles Limmer, were killed in the Puerto Castilla district, Honduras, yesterday morning.—Reuter's American Service.

1,000 KINDS OF POISON GAS NOW FOUND

League of Nations' Report on Terrors of Chemical War-Waging

Paris, Aug. 23.

A report on the dangers of chemical warfare drawn up by a League of Nations sub-committee concludes that, while poison-gas is still a real danger, the risk of wholesale slaughter by means of microbes is not likely in the near future. This is deduced from detailed statements by leading experts of the world, who agree on the difficulty of spreading microbes and the efficiency of preventatives.

On the contrary, the report declares, poison gases are still a terrible menace. Thirty were known at the outbreak of the war but now a thousand have been discovered. Stress is laid on the general ignorance of people of the possibilities of poison-gas warfare against civilians.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DRUG CONTROL

Outline of Schemes to Be Submitted to World Conference

London, Aug. 27.

A meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Opium Traffic, at Geneva, dealing with the programme of the World Conference on Drug Control, which will be held in November, considered five schemes submitted by Great Britain, the United States, France, the Netherlands and the League Council respectively.

Finally, Holland acquiesced in the agreement reached between Great Britain and the United States, after which the other countries concurred, but the French representative declined to accept the scheme as a draft agreement, reserving the right to oppose it when it comes before the League Assembly shortly.

The scheme contains two main points which America considers essential: (1) that each country shall state its medicinal and scientific requirements in opium, and (2) restriction of production within the limits of these requirements and the establishment of a central board to apply this principle throughout opium-producing and consuming countries.

Sir John Jordan, on behalf of Britain, submitted the suggestion that the quantity of Indian opium exported to States regulating opium-smoking should be reduced by 10 per cent. a year for 10 years, and that the Governments of Japan and Siam and of Powers with possessions in the Far East should be requested to reduce their consumption of opium at the same rate; but the suggestion was opposed by Mr. Campbell on behalf of India, and so it will not appear as a resolution.—Reuter.

THE KU KLUX KLAN

Vigorously Denounced by Mr. John W. Davis

Washington, Aug. 24.

In the second speech of his Presidential campaign, Mr. John W. Davis flatly denounced the Ku Klux Klan and challenged President Coolidge to do likewise. Senator La Follette has already done so. Mr. Davis thus ignored the opinion of the majority of the Democratic Convention against condemning the Klan by name in the Party programme.

General Charles G. Dawes, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, opening his campaign in Maine, met the challenge of Mr. Davis by denouncing the Klan although less severely.—Reuter's American Service.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF TEXAS

Large Majority for Lady Candidate in Primary Election

Ballas, Aug. 24.

The primary election to the Governorship of Texas appears to have resulted in a large majority for Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, known as "Ma" Ferguson, the anti-Ku Klux Klan candidate.

Though many districts have not yet reported election results, Mrs. Ferguson's supporters claim that she has won by 75,000 to 100,000 votes over her principal opponent, Judge Robertson, who is believed to be pro-Klan.

Both Mrs. Ferguson and Judge Robertson are Democrats, and in this Democratic stronghold success in the primary election is regarded as tantamount to election, as no effective Republican opposition may be expected in the final election.—Reuter's American Service.

AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Defence Impracticable Without Naval Base Such as Singapore

Sydney, Aug. 24.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the former Australian Premier, interviewed today on his return from America said that the American view of the Pacific question was one of defence of the North Pacific and Hawaii. The problem of the defence of the Pacific, as a whole, was not within the sphere of the practical politics of the United States.

The Pacific question to Australia, Mr. Hughes declared, meant the defence of the South Pacific extending northward to the mainland of Asia. It was his opinion that the defence of that area could not be contemplated without reference to the Singapore base, which the British Government had decided against, but he thought that circumstances in this connexion would prove too strong, and added that when a thing must be done, a declaration of intention not to do it was futile.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION REVOLT IN BRITAIN

National Minority Movement Against Present Leaders: Reds Still at Work

London, Aug. 24.

A Conference held here to-day under the auspices of the Red Trade Union International, which was attended by 200 British delegates from unemployment committees, trade unions. etc., decided to create an organization called the "National Minority Movement," in order to pursue the work of organizing a minority movement within various industries as against the present Trade Union leaders.

One speaker at the Conference declared that, to be successful, the international movement against capital must include Asiatic workers, even Chinese.—Reuter.

TWO NEW DESTROYERS, FOR HOLLAND

Acceptance of British Firm's Design: To be Built in Dutch Yards

The Hague, Aug. 24.

It is understood that the Ministry of Marine has decided to build two new destroyers. The work will be carried out in Dutch yards, but, in view of the inexperience of the Dutch shipbuilders in this sort of construction, the Government asked foreign firms to tender designs.

The choice fell on the designs of the British firm of Yarrow & Company, which in conjunction with the Ministry of Marine, will supervise the building of the destroyers.—Reuter.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER EXPORTS

Little Improvement in Price but Adverse Influence on Cost of Production

London, Aug. 25.

Commenting on the fact that the further reduction to 55 per cent. in the exportable allowance of rubber has up to the present failed materially to influence the price of the commodity, "The Times" says that whether or not the exportable allowance is necessarily reduced, owing to failure of the price average of 15 pence per pound for a full quarter, must primarily depend on the American demand and on production in the Dutch Indies. The journal says that should successive reductions of the export quota be involved, the outlook for all but the most efficient producers will become very unfavourable.

The extent to which the output is now limited is exerting an adverse influence on costs, and if over a lengthy period no compensation is given by a higher price, some planters will begin to wonder if, after all, restriction is simply a means of rendering the inevitable period of strain more prolonged than would otherwise have been the case.

Aug. 26.

The City Editor of "The Times" commenting on the rubber position in the Straits says that, the longer the present situation continues, the greater will be the strain on British companies, and the more insistent will become the call for a reconsideration of the whole restriction scheme.—Reuter.

WHITE STAR LINER IN A HURRICANE

Panic on the Arabic

New York, Aug. 27.

The White Star liner Arabic, which arrives here in a few hours from Hamburg, has sent a wireless message requesting that eight ambulances be prepared for passengers who were injured when a hurricane struck and damaged the vessel last night.

Aug. 28.

Terrible experiences in a tropical hurricane are reported by liners arriving here.

Fifty-two persons were injured on board the White Star liner Arabic, of whom seven have been taken to hospital.

The captain states that a huge wave struck the starboard shaft bridge and threw 100 screaming women, men and children in a heap into a corner of the main lounge mixed with articles of furniture, paintings, tapestries and chunks of class from broken portholes, The flood rushed the deck, crushing lifeboats, twisting stanchions and virtually filling every cabin of the two upper decks. Semi-panic reigned while the storm was at its height. It is stated that rough treatment was required to quieten some male immigrants.

The White Star Liner Homeric was also caught in the storm. She had eight persons injured and suffered damage to her super-structure.

The Giuseppe Verdi escaped with several smashed lifeboats and portholes.

A hurricane of mountainous seas swept the whole Atlantic seaboard driving ships to shelter in New York Harbour, which is crowded with vessels.—Reuter's American Service.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO

Spanish Troops' Successful Operations

Madrid, Aug. 25.

It is officially stated that operations in Morocco are proving successful, and will continue until the resistance of the tribesmen is completely broken.

Spanish columns are advancing in the eastern and western zones, and steps are being taken to protect friendly tribes.—Reuter.

THE LAUSANNE TREATY.

Paris, Aug. 25.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the Lausanne Treaty by 410 votes to 181.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 27.

The Senate to-day ratified the Lausanne Treaty by 270 votes to 20. —Reuter.

AERIAL CROSS-CHANNEL FERRY SERVICE

London, Aug. 26.

British and French experts are drawing up a scheme for an aerial cross-channel ferry, with a half-hourly service between Folkestone and Boulogne. The flying-boats will accoommodate 12 passengers, and make the crossing in 15 minutes. It is understood that the fare will be £1.—Reuter.

ALLEGED LIQUOR SMUGGLER CAPTURED

Savannah, Aug. 21.

The coastguards have seized the Charles Heyde, a turbine-driven schooner, carrying 9,600 quarts of spirits and much absinthe and beer, outside the international limits. Inquiries have begun regarding the legality of the vessel's registry, which is alleged to be Nassau. It is stated that if British registry is found to be authentic the vessel will be released.—Reuter's American Service.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN LOAN

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.

A 75,000,000-Guilder Dutch East Indian Loan will be offered on August 29 at 97½ in Holland and at 100 in the East Indies.—Reuter.

GUNNERY ACCIDENT ON U. S. SUBMARINE

Manila, Aug. 26.

Chief Petty Officer Engel was killed and Seaman Moratki wounded this morning when a gun on Submarine S2, at Cavite, backfired.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND

London, Aug. 27.

General Sir Charles Fergusson succeeds Viscount Jellicoe as Governor of New Zealand.—Reuter.

BRAZILIAN REVOLT ENDED

New York, Aug. 27.

The Brazilian Consulate announces that the rebellion in the Amazonas has ended by the surrender of the rebels at Porto Obidos.—Reuter's American Service.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

London, Aug. 27.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Dominion Governments have been asked to reconsider their decisions against re-opening the Wembley Exhibition in 1925.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PURCHASE OF BOLIVIAN MINES

Washington, Aug. 28.

American interests have purchased the Bolivian tin-mines in Llallagua and Uncia and also the Machaca-Marca-Uncia Railway for $27,000,000. The properties are said to produce 50 per cent. of the Bolivian tin output.—Reuter's American Service.

CAPT. DOISY AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles, Aug. 21.

Captain Doisy arrived here to-day. He was given an enthusiastic reception by cheering crowds, and was entertained to a banquet by the Municipality.—Reuter.

DUTCH-AMERICAN LIQUOR AGREEMENT

A Dutch-American treaty has been signed in Washington allowing Dutch ships in American waters to carry alcoholic liquor on certain conditions, regard being had at the same time to the interests of the United States.—Reuter.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISERS

Melbourne, Aug. 22.

The Senate has passed the Defence Equipment Bill authorizing the grant of £2,000,000 for the construction of two 10,000 ton cruisers and £500,000 for a Defence Reserve Fund.—Reuter.

DUTCH DELEGATES TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Hague, Aug. 22.

The Dutch delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva will be composed of Jkhr. van Karnebeek, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Loudoum, the Netherlands Minister in Paris, Professor van Eysinga, Count van Sandenburg, Dr. Limburg and Professor Francois.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES GONE TO NEW YORK

London, Aug. 23.

The Prince of Wales has departed for New York.—Reuter.

NEW YORK PACKING FIRM IN LIQUIDATION

New York, Aug. 25.

The large firm of packers, Messrs. Trenton, Wilson & Co., have been placed in the hands of a receiver.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Aug. 26.

Mr. Wilson, head of the packing firm of Messrs. Trenton, Wilson and Co., which has been placed in the hands of a Receiver, is conferring with bankers and counsel with a view to contesting the Receivership proceedings.—Reuter's American Service.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR

London, Aug. 26.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.—Reuter.

RUGGER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria, Aug. 27.

The Pretoria Rugby Football team to-day beat the British team by 6 points to 0.—Reuter.

RANGOON, Rug. 29.—The Burma Legislative Council have adopted a Nationalist resolution in favour of a further grant of constitutional reforms, and the provincial control of all subjects except foreign relations and defence.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

KING AND AMERICAN LAWYERS

Buckingham Palace Garden Party: Superfluous Spats and Wrong Gloves

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 29.

The wise paper nowadays realizes that it is not enough to publish a sober and serious *résumé* of the events of the day. Even "The Times" sometimes unbends; perhaps the "Daily Telegraph" remains the most austere. All other journals give you humorous articles and humorous illustrations, and when they get the opportunity treat events humorously.

Humour was extracted from the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace at which all the American lawyers and their wives were present. Apparently they all turned up in spats, thinking it was the right thing to do, but, as Judge J. Crawford Biggs of North Carolina remarked: "Between you and me, some of the men in our party hid in the bushes in the gardens at Buckingham Palace, took off their spats and threw them away." He claims to be one of the few Americans who attended the Royal Garden Party with the fewest sartorial imperfections—in other words, he was almost correctly dressed. The Judge did not affect spats and did not carry a cane—neither did the King—much to Judge Biggs' satisfaction.

"If you look round among the American fellows to-days," said the judge from Carolina, "you'll not see a single pair of spats. At the party yesterday every man had them on, white, cream and grey ones. They all thought it was the thing to do. There wasn't an Englishman there wearing them, and instead of canes they were carrying umbrellas. Before we left I whispered to one of our judges: My word if only your Irish constituents could see you in those spats, sir! But he kept them on."

Even Judge Biggs, however, made one mistake—he carried yellow doeskin gloves. The King wore dark grey ones.

"We bought hundreds of pairs of doeskin gloves," he admitted. "They seemed pretty yellow when we saw the King's grey ones, but of course, we had to carry them. To-day we are all out after dark grey gloves."

Then Mr. Josiah Marvel (member of the General Council of the American Bar Association) who was presented to the King and Queen made a confession:—

"I went right up to the bandmaster and offered him my cane," he said 'If I don't call back for this it's yours.' I told him. I kept as far away from that cane as I possibly could. I was particularly struck by the dignified democracy of their Majesties and their interest in American matters."

Judge Biggs added that he had asked the King to go to Carolina, and the Royal reply was "That's fine of you." According to Mr. Charles M. Seymour, of Tennessee, a younger member of the legal profession, there was never such courtesy—or refreshments—as those of Buckingham Palace. "I said to one of the waiters 'I guess you've never had such eaters at the Palace before.'"

Bribing the Building Trade

The Housing Bill has passed Parliament, though very few people believe in it, and it will probably be merely an extra bribe in money which the Building Trade—employers and employed—will cheerfully pocket without giving much in return for it. We have also passed the Agricultural Wages Bill, which provides for the setting up of Local Wage Committees to fix Agricultural Wages. These are admittedly very low, about 25s. in most Counties, and probably the tendency will be to raise the sum to 30s., though what the farmers will do is another matter, because they have always maintained that they cannot pay more than they are now doing. Parliament, however, clipped the wings of Whitehall, which was anxious to allow the permanent officials to have the final voice as to what these wages should be, and the Unionists were strong enough to prevent the incorporation in the Bill of a provision fixing the minimum wage at 30s. If the Labour Party had not agreed to this proposal they would have lost the Bill altogether.

Weather Ruins Sports

All the great sports functions are now ending, and many of them are being ruined by the bad weather, since we are having tremendous local storms. It is, though, curious that when London was deluged on Tuesday there was unbroken fine weather at Goodwood, and so the racing was not interfered with in any way. On the other hand, the Test Match at Manchester will go down to history as having been attended by the most abominable weather. We had the usual Naval Review last Saturday when, for the first time since the War, the newspapers summoned up courage to voice our pride in our possession of the Navy. Hitherto, with the League of Nations before us, we have kept a discreet silence, but now sentiment is changing. Everyone seems to have had a very good day, since the weather was fine, although the Members of Parliament complain they were inadequately looked after and very much cramped in their accommodation, but then, these gentlemen who nowadays travel first-class at the expense of the nation are getting rather exacting.

Controversies for All

Meantime there are controversies enough to satisfy even the most contentious. In the first place, we are threatened with a rise in the price of bread, and there is a most violent denunciation of alleged profiteering, though the importers state that they are the victims of a world shortage of supplies. There is quite a brisk little fight over the annexation by the War Office of Lulworth Cove in Dorset for a Gunnery School. Everybody wants the War Office to get out of the district, which it has occupied since the War, since Lulworth is known as a beauty spot, but the Department, though beaten in the Law Courts, declares it will exercise its powers of compulsory purchase. Personally I think the War Office would be wise to get out promptly, or it will be pushed out. We seem as far as ever from any settlement in the building trade dispute—the whole secret is that behind an apparent demand for increased wages is a political move by the employees to nationalize the industry and have all work carried out by direct labour and not by private enterprise.

The Government on the eve of the Recess has announced its attention of practically nationalizing the State supply of electricity. In principle it has something to be said for it if you can make power cheaper, but a good deal depends on the way in which the idea is to be carried out. It has also decided further to subsidize heavily the Sugar Beet Industry—the British refiners strongly object to the subsidization of refining in this country in competition to themselves, and I rather fancy the Free Trade enthusiasts will be on their hind legs very shortly over this proposal.

The First Woman M. P.

There is quite a brisk controversy over the experimental hanging in the House of a portrait of the first woman M.P. taking her seat. The picture is by Charles Sims and is not particularly good—at all events, from the standpoint of most critics—but this is not the point. It is alleged to have been paid for by Lord Astor and that no official permission was ever given by Parliament for its display. Lady Astor is not very popular, and people do not like a picture of this kind put up in the lifetime of the person concerned.

Historically, of course, Lady Astor did take her seat first of all women M.P.'s, but in ability and personality she is completely overshadowed by the Duchess of Atholl, who is a political "find."

Although we are a Free Trade country the Musicians' Union, who are rather a selfish crowd, are shrieking at the foreign invasion of skilled artistes, even though this form of immigration is drastically controlled by the Minister of Labour. Considering that America is taking all our best actors and actresses, and Germany all our best music hall artistes, we need not be so exclusive in our treatment of foreign art.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

Kind Hearts are More than Coronets

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, July 31.

I have had always a great regard for railway directors. They look to me so fat and comfortable that I have never been able lightly to think they purposely evolve a timetable which is stuffed with trains most unsuitable to the ordinary traveller, or charge fares which limit journeys to the Very Wealthy. I have always assumed they are the victims of circumstances over which they have no control. And this week I was convinced of the fact. It has been borne in on me that really they are the kindest-hearted men imaginable and as you know—or ought to—kind hear are more than coronets.

It was at Paddington, that cheery station for the West of England where you have a huge barnlike structure and the whistling wind from the W.S.W. It was crowded with belated excursionists, with people who on the Saturday night had either missed their trains or were waiting for them and were looking for them. You are not at your best under such untoward conditions—nor were they.

Music Hath Charms.

Then suddenly out marched the Staff Band, took up its pitch on the large open space at the street end of the structure and started to play. What delicate consideration! Selection after selection—all chosen with, so I am told, due appropriateness followed without a break until peace and contentment was restored and it wanted but little to set the weary travellers jazzing up and down among the piles of luggage.

You see the range of music is so wide that every train can be catered for. "Off to Philadelphia in the Morning" is naturally most fitting for belated boat-train passengers. For those who have lost their connexions altogether till the Monday morning what can be more strongly recommended than Tschaikowsky's Pathetic Symphony or Daphne Hope's "Slumberland Hush-a-Bye?" Then comes the musical appeal to the tired passenger vainly inquiring for the platform from which his train goes or ought to go if he could find it, "Whisper and I shall hear" or "Follow the Man from Cook's." For the Wembleyite wearied out and anxious to get back to his native resort there is Teresa del Riego's. "Homing" and "My little grey Home in the West." After midnight on the Saturday you can switch a little on to the religious such as Schubert's "Ave Maria" or a morsel from Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion." Of course you might try "The Night's Afire with Love" only it's a little disconcerting when you still have 200 miles to go and won't get home till three a.m. to have these appeals to sentiment. At that hour you rather want something on the line of "I heard a sweet song" to suggest that the guard will be coming along shortly with his "right away." Anyway all seem to have enjoyed it. Even the porters were cavorting along the platform to the strains of "You should see me dance the Polka" and when the last train having gone for the night poor old Paterfamilias found himself on the deserted boards surrounded by piles of luggage and his family he was quite consoled by the concluding except, "I pitch my lonely Caravan."

Then I wended my way to Euston. Here they have a little structure where on a blackboard they display the number of minutes each train is late and the platform at which it will ultimately arrive. As all trains are in chaos the Kindly-hearted Director realizes that the disappointed train-hunter would go across to the pub. near by if not induced to stop. So he erects a few yards away a very cleverly lighted form of constantly changing views of the line, and other advertisements. The minutes fly quickly when the waiter is thus amused and so he ceases to "cuss" everything connected with the roadway.

Brightening up the House.

These are ideas capable of great expansion. For instance when I went to the House of Commons yesterday I found in the Inner Lobby where the Speaker's procession takes place, about 100 people drawn up ready to witness it at least half an hour before its started and by the time the proceedings cmmenced there would be about 1,000. I felt the need for just a little timely diversion to make the minutes fly. Something in the nature of a few conjuring tricks or an athletic display by the policeman on duty. I suppose it is a little too much to ask for a band though I have always thought this would be most helpful and effective in the debates.

What too about brightening up the Police Courts? A little appropriate music at each case? "A Jewelled Rosary" with some charge of window-breaking at a jeweller's? "Memories of You" for the habitual imbiber? "All adown to Devon" for the sailor rejoining his ship without a ticket? "I dreamed a thousand dreams" for the man charged with sleeping out? You see the possibilities are infinite.

RELENTLESS WAR ON THE BOURGEOISIE

New Declaration from Moscow on World's Middle Classes

Telegraphing on July 12, the "Daily Telegraph's" Riga correspondent said:—The fifth congress of the Communist International closed on Tuesday. At the final session Zinovieff was unanimously elected president of the executive committee of the Communist International. In view of the importance of the occasion a manifesto of the Communist International was addressed to all proletariats. This manifesto is a lengthy document, consisting of six chapters and a conclusion. It is signed by the members of the presidium, amongst them Zinovieff, Stalin, Bucharin, and Trotsky. In the first chapter is given an historical survey, in which it is proved that there has been "a new and gigantic conspiracy on the part of capital against the working classes of Europe and the whole world." It is alleged that the conspiracy is organized by a financial group which has its headquarters in New York and a branch in London. Conciliatory Social Democrats are co-workers in this conspiracy, and help the capitalists in their bloodthirsty plan. Such being the position, an understanding between the Capitalist world and the Soviet Republic is possible, but not a reconciliation. Therefore, the Red army and fleet are indispensable, as they are guarding the arsenal of the world revolution. The Red army is described as the shield of the oppressed and the sword of revolters.

The manifesto further states that the successful fighting of militarism is only possible by a relentless war against the bourgeoisie. To this end it is necessary that Communists should enter Capitalist armies, animated by a secret readiness to direct their weapons against their class enemy, namely, the bourgeoisie. It is also necessary to keep up connexion with military barracks, and to unite all soldiers who are conscious of the Communist movement into small groups, and to establish a revolutionary railway organization by combining the most devoted and courageous proletarian fighters. It is further necessary to turn special attention to military works, and to arrange to have strong fighting groups in all such works.

The proclamation ends with a call to fight the conspiracy of the Capitalistic oppressor, which is known under the innocent name of "the Plans of the Experts," closing with these words:

We Communists address to all the workers of Europe the following advice: "Your happiness lies in an irreconcilable struggle against the plans of the experts and against all those who conduct and defend them It is necessary to clear the road of all Social Democrats, to overthrow the bourgeoisie, and to take possession of power. Then it will be possible to unite all European countries and the Soviet Federation into the Workers' and Peasants' United States of Europe.

Public opinion is being prepared in England by the British Government for the formation of a new technical reserve army to facilitate the mobilization of the army in case of war, says a Home paper. The reserve army will consist of some 2,000 officers and 20,000 soldiers to be picked out from all branches of the military service.

U. S. IMMIGRATION ANOMALY

American Parents with an Italian Son

Whatever may be thought of some of the immigration regulations of the United States, it cannot be claimed that the Americans do not adhere strictly to their rules once they have been made.

Many anomalies have arisen during recent years in regard to the operation of various clauses of the immigration laws, but none, we think, more interesting and proving the utter fallacy of hard and fast rules than the case of Mrs. Theodore Anne Wernher, wife of a prominent, "100 per cent. American," business man of New York.

According to the *"Corriere della Sera,"* Mrs. Wernher, in February of this year, went on a visit to friends in Italy. Her departure for home was delayed and while still in Italy she gave birth to a son.

She and her babe eventually left for the United States, but on arrival at New York she was informed by immigration officials that whle she, as an American and the wife of an American, was free to land, her son, having been born in Italy, was technically and legally an Italian. As the quota of Italian immigrants had at that time been exhausted, her son would either have to be deported to Italy or go to Ellis Island to wait admission with the first batch of Italian immigrants for the next immigration period. It is stated that the mother decided to go to Ellis Island with her child, deportation being presumably out of the question. The whole affair appears exceeding strange, and one is driven to wonder whether Mrs. Wernher could not have registered the birth of her son with one of the U.S. Consuls in Italy and so have guaranteed him American citizenship.

Apparently Mr. Punch's famous saw on the English law is equally applicable to America.

THE REAL CRUSOE

How Selkirk Lived

In "Seamen All" (Heinemann, 10s. 6d.) Mr. E. Keble Chatterton, the well-known authority on the history of ships and the sea, tells number of stories of adventure in all kinds of ships during the last 250 years.

They are true, and most are so amazing that they are far more dramatic and thrilling than the best of fiction. In fact, a real adventure is the basis of one of the finest romances ever written.

"Everyone knows that Alexander Selkirk went out on Dampire's privateering expedition in 1703, and that when the ship touched at the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile in the following year, he asked, in consequence of a quarrel with his captain, to be put ashore there. It was from the account of his experiences that Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe.

Forgot English.

Now, on the last day of January, the island was visited by the frigates of Rogers, a famous Bath privateer, and a boat was sent ashore. It returned with an abundance of crayfish and "a man clothed in goat skins, who looked wilder than the first owners of them. He had been on the island four years and four months. I agreed with him to be mate on board our ship," writes Rogers.

Selkirk told Rogers all about his experiences—how he built himself two huts with pimento trees how he got fire by rubbing two sticks of wood together on his knees; how he lived on crayfish and goat's flesh, how the island was overrun with cats and rats which had come ashore from ships; how, when his cloths wore out, he made himself a coat and cap of goat skin, using a nail for a needle. On coming aboard he had so far forgot the English language for want of use that the frigate people could scarcely understand him."

A curious footnote to the story is supplied by the fact that the Dresden, which escaped after the Battle of the Falklands, was surprised and destroyed by British cruisers at this island of Juan Fernandez.

Crayfish are still very plentiful, and the owner of the fisheries was much annoyed at the invasion of the warships,

THE LABOUR-SOVIET AGREEMENT

How the British Cabinet Came to Terms with Bolsheviks At Last Moment

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Aug. 7.

Another very fine and unsuspected crisis has been provided over Russia. On Tuesday morning it was announced that the Anglo-Russian Conference had broken up, having come to grief on the proposal affecting the loan to Russia on the guarantee of the British Government. The British Government had contended that any such loan should only follow an understanding between the Soviet Government and the British bondholders, whereas the Soviet Government delegates had insisted that the guaranteed loan should precede any such arrangement with the bondholders. The alleged final Conference lasted over 18 hours and ended at 7.15 a.m. This breakdown did not, we were told, affect recognition, and we were also told that the Russian delegates were going to remain here for some time.

Twelve hours later there was a complete transformation of everything, and we discovered that the Government had performed an extraordinary somersault. An official statement issued by the Foreign Office on May 20 declared, in a report of a meeting of the Anglo-Soviet conference:

The British Delegation repeated that any guarantee (of a loan to Russia) by the Government was out of the question.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was Chairman at that meeting, stated in Parliament last night that the Government had decided to submit to Parliament a proposal guaranteeing a loan to Soviet Russia.

Following the official statement made on Tuesday that the Anglo-Soviet Conference (which was opened in London nearly four months ago) had broken down, an agreement was reached yesterday after an all-night discussionn of the position by the Soviet delegates.

The Princpal Points.

The chief points in the agreement outlined by Mr. Ponsonby, and received derisively by Conservatives and Liberals, who described the agreement as a "farce" and a "fake," are:

Soviet Russia is to be admitted into the Exports Credit scheme in return for giving British most-favoured-nation treatment for our goods.

Diplomatic immunity is to be granted to some of the Soviet trade delegates and to their office.

Russia admits liability with regard to the claims of British bondholders with whom the Soviet Government is to negotiate.

A lump sum is to be decided on with reference to miscellaneous claims against Russia.

A Commission will investigate property claims against Russia and decide on compensation.

When miscellapeous and property claims have been agreed they will be embodied in a subsequent treaty.

Arising out of that second treaty, the loan proposal will be submitted.

The Government debts and interventionist claims are "set aside," written down, and put into "cold storage."

Late last night, Mr. Clynes, for the Government, yielded to the obvious hostility of the House to Mr. Ponsonby's statement that the treaty would be signed to-day. "There is no question whatever of signing this treaty in the morning," he declared. After he had consulted the Prime Minister, a motion for the adjournment was accepted and the debate will be resumed to-day.

The amount of the proposed loan is unofficially stated to be between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000.

An Amazing Turn Over.

I will give the "Daily Herald" a free advertisement by quoting from it how the Russian Settlement was engineered, which you can take as being quite right. All I need say about it is that it is amazing that matters can be adjusted in this fashion.

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent.

"The Russian Conference Must Go On," said the "Daily Herald" contents bill yesterday when all the news was of breakdown and failure, and all the talk of the closing of doors.

To-day we are able not only to announce that the Conference has gone on, but that it has gone on to a successful issue.

The negotiations, which were broken off in the early morning of Monday, were resumed yesterday and rapidly ended in complete success.

Everything is now in readiness for the formal signature, which will take place to-day.

Obstacle Removed.

Yesterday's negotiation was opened by a visit from Mr. Gregory, of the Foreign Office, to the Soviet Embassy in Bond-street. Then followed a series of meetings and telephone conversations.

The formula which has removed the final obstacle to a settlement was produced at lunch-time by Mr. Ponsonby.

It provides that in the second treaty, which is to include the guarantee of a Russian loan, there shall be an "agreed settlement" of such claims of ex-proprietors as have not been previously settled by private negotiation.

After a short discussion among themselves the Russian delegation agreed that this was acceptable. Their decision was at once communicated to Mr. Ponsonby, and they were invited to the Foreign Office for the final drafting and revision of the Treaty (there are, in fact, two—one commercial, the other general) in readiness for to-day's ceremonial signature.

It had been a close race against time, but all's well that ends well, and Mr. Ponsonby was able after all to announce last night to the House of Commons that the four months' negotiation had been crowned with success.

The reopening of the doors, which had apparently been closed on the Tuesday morning, was effected with the help of a number of private Labour Party M.P.'s, who used all their influence with both sides to secure a reopening of the negotiation.

When the news of the breakdown became known on Tuesday, a hasty meeting was summnoed, from which a deputation was sent to Mr. Ponsonby in order to ascertain the precise situation. Then, with Mr. Ponsonby's approval, arrangements were made to get into touch with the Russians.

Late in the evening in a private conference room at the House of Commons the British Labour M.P.'s met the Soviet delegates. All the Russians were present. Among the twenty or so Labour members were representatives of every section of the Party, among them several members of the Parliamentary Executive.

An Hour's Meeting.

The conversation lasted for over an hour. Then a few of the M.P.'s went to see Mr. Ponsonby, who had hurried over from the Foreign Office to meet them. Another meeting with the Russians followed, and agreement was reached that the negotiations should be resumed in the morning.

That is, in brief, the story of how the doors were reopened and the way made clear for yesterday's good work.

The thanks of two nations are due to the British Delegation, to the Russian Delegation, and to those private members whose good offices at the critical moment made it possible to turn a heartbreaking failure into a splendid success.

An Electioneering Dodge.

I have confirmed the substantial accuracy of the above story, which does not state that Mr. Lansbury was the chief mover in the whole business. Clearly, the Labour Party think that the signing of the draft Agreement will be a great electioneering card to play, since they imagine that Russia is going to spend all the money which we may be "mugs" enough to provide her with in this country. This, of course, is a pathetic illusion, and besides, Russia has not got the money yet.

There was a rather stormy and acid debate on the subject in the House to-day. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, said that he intended to sign the Treaty at once, though he realized that this step did not carry with it the sanction of the House. He added:

"It is evident that the Government is most anxious that not a clause, not a provision, not a line of this Treaty should become operative until the House of Commons has sanctioned it."

Hitherto, of course, all Treaties signed by a Government which possessed a majority in the House have been automatically honoured. Now you have a Government in a minority attempting to commit the House to the acceptance of a Treaty which the majority of them, I think, dislike. The Conservatives are opposed to it *en bloc*, though the Liberals are divided. Hence, when the House meets in September or later there will be another very bitter discussion, and this new move will have a great effect at the coming election. Most people think, like Sir Robert Horne, that the agreement is: "A makeshift, a sham and a pretence," but it is none the less an effort by the Ministry to placate their extremists and to pretend that they are the saviours of the unemployed. It is therefore advisable not to attach too much importance to the Treaty at present.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—It is reported that a group of American bankers have agreed to a loan of $3,000,000 to the Lower Austrian Electric Company for installation of water-power plant.—Reuter.

Bushire, Aug. 26.—The United States man-of-war, Trenton, sailed for America yesterday with the body of the murdered Consul, M. Imbrie. The Persians rendered full honours. —Reuter's American Service.

THE CH'IEN-MEN-WAI

Memories of Peking

Mr. Somerset Maugham introduced the Ch'ien Men to London when he used it as a setting for one of the acts of "East of Suez." The picturesque scenic effect staged at His Majesty's was a pretty faithful replica of a bit of Peking, which is one of the commonest features of everyday life to an Englishman living in the capital. He passes the Ch'ien Men continually on his lawful occasions, be it motoring out to the Racecourse, hacking to the Temple of Heaven, or bound on a curio-hunt in some part of the Ch'ien-men-wai.

The Ch'ien Men, I must explain for those unacquainted with Peking geography, is the "Front Gate" which breaks the wall separating the Chinese and Tartar Cities at a point directly in front of the palace. Ch'ien-men-wai is the name given primarily to the district, but more "outside" the Gate, *i.e.*, southward, in the Chinese City. The street, like most of the principal Peking thoroughfares, runs in a dead straight line for more than a couple of miles, exactly bisecting the Chinese City, through a gate in whose southern wall it reaches the open country. It is a board roadway, comparable to Piccadilly in width, with generous pavements each side.

Whoever has known the Ch'ien-men-wai in all the changing aspects of the Four Seasons—in snow and sunshine, rain and dust—has a pack of memories to choose from. The best perhaps is of those spring mornings when one jogs down before breakfast for a ride in the Temple of Heaven through streets bathed in the clean early sun. First comes the Ch'ien Men itself abruptly facing you, as you turn out of Legation Quarter. Above, it is a massive tower-like structure reared on the top of the 40-ft. wall, the green tiles of its "three-decker" roof shimmering dazzlingly in the sunshine; below, a cavernous piercin the thickness of the wall and casting so black a shadow that one seems to plunge from day in to night as one rides under the archway. On the further side is a cleared space, once enclosed by curtain walls, where the outer bastion of the gate now stands huge and derelict between two railway termini.

Clean Streets.

Crossing the bridge which spans the moat parallel to the wall, one comes to the head of the Ch'ien-men-wai. From the height of one's pony's back one can see down its whole length to where the ribbon of roadway narrows almost to vanishing point at the Yung-ting-men. Northward, could one but see it, the line of the street stretches an equal distance, passing straight through the centre of the Forbidden City, blocked only by the innumerable gateways to abutt at last on the Coal Hill.

Often a string of camels, roped nose too tail, stop your way at this point, cutting across the street on their way westward to the hills to fetch coal and limestone for the city. The traffic from now on is both dense and varied. Besides the inevitable legions of rickshas, there is a stream of mule and donkey carts coming in from the country, a sprinkling of "Peking carts," striking a bright note with their blue hoods and yellow varnished woodwork and white Shantung mules between the shafts, townsmen on bicycles, countrymen on donkeys, and a few officials in motors with soldiers lining the footboards. More likely than not a string of military supply waggons, under mounted escort, comes rattling past on their way to the Nanyuan barracks a few miles south of the city.

The street itself looks unusually clean and bright in the young fresh daylight. The irregular line of housetops on the eastern side throws a crenelated shadow along the middle of the roadway, leaving half in deep shade, while the sunlit fronts of the houses opposite sparkle and gleam in all the pride of their gilded woodwork or moulded stucco. Sad it is that the old carved shopfronts—some of them masterpieces fit to compare with the finest specimens of Gothic roadscreens—are steadily giving place to stucco *farades* in the barroque style of suburban cinema-palaces with plaster birds and beasts perched on the parapets of the roofs; but at least these manifestations of modern Chinese taste have the merit of ample variety.

Distinctive Side Streets.

The side streets you pass on the way down the Ch'ien-men-wai have distinct characters of their own. First comes the armurers' street, where old-fashioned swords and pikes are still manufactured and sold; then "Lantern" and "Jade" streets—the Mecca and Medina of the tourist—and the fashionable Tashih-la'erh, the Bond-street of Peking, with its high-built houses and forest oof pendant shop-signs. Further down a street cuts across which runs east and west to gates of the Chinese City.

Up to this point there are nothing but better-class shops—curio-dealers and silkmerchants, fruiterers, furriers and moneychangers and other respectable trades. But southward from here a change is evident. We have left the fashionable quarter for a distrct of humbler pretensions. Excepting a few curio-shops which have overflowed the lines the shops are devoted to more plebian trades, such as basket-making and tinsmiths, and above all, pawn-brokers' shops, whose stange assortment of "junk" shills over ontoo the side-walk. A host of curious objects, old stirrups and harness, red and brown leather boxes, bells and gongs out of temples, eunuchs' staves and bits of bannermen's armour are stacked in picturesque piles along the edge of the pavement.

A little further on the Ch'ien-men-wai undergoes another transformation. The houses, already little better than hovels, cease altogether, and the street crossing a stone bridge over a recently filled-up sewer, enters a region of disreputable booths, food-stalls and gimcrack theatres. The last are, of course, doing no business at this hour of the day; the food vendors, on the other hand, are plying a brisk trade with the country carters, a number of whom have left their teams standing by the edge of the road and are congregated round the enormous iron frying pans, where slabs of pinkish beancurd of a nauseous odour sizzle in bubbling fat.

Petticoat Lane.

Back through the jumble of tents and barrows runs "Petticoat Lane," a double line of booths with awnings stretched overhead. The name, though the author's own, is not entirely inapt, for not only have we here the "ole clo' " mart of Peking, but the chief articles for sale are actually petticoats—pretty things of embroidered silk of every colour and shade, the discarded finery of fashionable Peking ladies.

Once past the last of the theatres the road opens out and nothing but bare tracts of dried mud lie between it and the walls of the two temples—on the right the Temple of Agriculture and on the left the Temple of Heaven. A short canter across the mud, dodging a series of rubbish heaps, brings one to the entrance to the latter, and passing the gate into the temple park one escapes from a dustridden world into the fragrant freshness of juniper groves and grassy glades overspread with a tangled mass of "morning glory."—G.E.H. in the "*China Express*."

MENACE OF THE MOON

Lurid Account of the Final Smash!

That Noah's flood was the result of a collision of the earth with a former moon; that the "golden age" when mankind developed an exceedingly high state of culture on the legendary, now sunken continents of Atlantis and Lemuria, that the cataclysm which engulfed these continents resulted in the acquisition by the earth of its present moon; and finally in an age to come the moon will plunge into our planet involving mankind in a catastrophe of unprecedented magnitude and horror; all this is part of an arresting theory recently developed by the European Astronomer, Dr. Hans Herlinger of Vienna.

A lurid account of the final smash when the moon comes into contact with the earth is given in the World Magazine "Closer and closer" it writes, "will approach the bulging head of the lunar monster, now only some 5,000 miles distant, rushing around our globe seven or eight times in a single day, until its ghastly speed causes it to disintegrate entirely, and all its remaining fragments to plunge headlong into the great equatorial ocean. These fragments, blazing meteor-like on account of the speed with which they dash though our atmosphere, will cause the ocean to boil and seethe like a mighty cauldron, and gigantic tidal waves of steaming liquid will spread out toward the Poles, ebb toward the Equator, and flow back again until the earth once more assumes a perfectly spherical shape, now on account of the added mass of the moon, considerably larger and heavier than formerly. Another terrestrial epoch will then begin." Fortunately there is no chance of the catastrophe occurring within the next million years or so.

DOUGLAS MAWSON MYSTERY

Crew Said to be Murdered and Women Abducted by Party of Blacks

The correspondent of the "Sydney Sun" states that an unconfirmed rumour is current in Darwin to the effect that the passengers and crew of the Douglas Mawson were murdered by blacks, and that the females were taken into capitivity. A native, who is the author of this startling story, describing the happenings, said that the white men were camped on the beach near Cape Wilberforce, and that they were subsequently speared by a large party of blacks. He describes how the men were buried. Two white women were taken into captivity by the blacks. The women are said to be with the natives at Port Bradshaw.

Groote Island natives confirm the story of the "Sun's" informant. It is stated that two white men visited the blacks, and, after taking from them the money which the natives had stolen from the murdered men, departed. The natives were warned not to say a word about the matter, otherwise there would be trouble.

Question in Parliament

In the House of Representatives on July 19 Mr. Nelson (Northern Territory) urged the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) to immediately despatch to the Territory an armed party to search for the men and women passengers of the ill-fated Douglas Mawson. Mr. Nelson stated that he had received a telegram from Dr. Wade, the oil expert at Darwin, confirming the story of the terrible fate that had befallen the men and women.

The Prime Minister asked permission from Mr. Nelson to read the telegram, and promised to make a statement later.

It was pointed out in official circles that the fullest search was made in the Gulf waters by the State without avail, and that only recently the Federal police search party from Darwin traversed the coast in the vicinity of Mount Alexander, following the discovery of wreckage there. Cape Wilberforce is north of this point, and also in the Territory. Groote Eylandt is comparatively adjacent to Mount Alexander. It is also pointed out that if such a rumour were current in Darwin, and regarded as in any way authentic, action undoubtedly would have been taken immediately by the Federal authorities there to fully ventilate it. There were three females and four passengers on the Douglas Mawson when she entered upon her last trip in April of last year. The females were:—Mrs. Willett, then 35 years of age. Alice May Willett, her daughter, then 14 years of age. Elizabeth Willett, another daughter, then 4 years of age.

Personnel of the Crew

The names of the crew, as published at the time of the vessel's disappearance, were:—George F. Tune (master), Richard Shewring (mate), Robert D. Thompson (engineer), John Fraser (donkeyman), John Tully and Hector V. Dinte (firemen-drivers), Robert Nixon (cook and steward), James Laird, Archie M'Neill, Christian Neilsen, William Rowe, and William Nugent (able seamen), and Maurice Giese (ordinary seaman). There were also on board as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Willett and their five children, who joined the ship at Normanton.

Another of Hongkong's oldest Government servants has retired and is due to leave for Home very shortly. He is Senior Inspr. R. G. McEwen, A.R.S.I., of the Sanitary Board, whose term of 34 years' service in the Colony came to an end on the 16th instant.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE UNIQUENESS OF MISSIONARIES

The Splendour and the Limitation of Those Who Challenge China with an Alien Religion

The following articles from the pen of Nathaniel Peffer, in "Asia," will be read with interest and enjoyment by both missionaries and their opponents alike. Mr. Peffer deals with the missionaries at length, their achievement and their limitations, never unkindly but always justly. Mr. Peffer also deals with the anti-Christian movement in China, its birth and possibilities.

When you are but four days out on a Pacific Ocean liner bound for the Far East, you will find already a note of harmony welded out of the smoking-room and deck gossip. Those damned missionaries! Years later, in China or Japan, the Straits Settlements or India, you will find your one-time fellow-passengers still united in damning the missionaries. Not one in 20 will ever have had an unbroken hour's conversation with a missionary or made the smallest first-hand observation of his work. Wherever they are, they belong to different worlds. Twelve white men will live in the same little town far in the interior, surrounded by yellow or brown men, but, though isolated and starved for companionship, or even conversation, the eight who are missionaries and the four who are business men will remain strangers and mutually hostile.

It is not my purpose here to attempt to say why. I want merely to set down a few uncontroversial observations on missionaries as I have known them in the Far East—observations that may at least throw light on the question. I do so as one of the few non-missionaries, I may say, who have come to know the missionaries in China, and, though aware of their limitations, to like them and even to sympathize with their aims.

The word uncontroversial must be emphasized; for there has flared up recently a new passion of criticism of the missionaries in lands where they have been longest engaged, notably China. Now, however, it is criticism not by their own people, but by those among whom and for whom they labour. The former, the missionary could afford to ignore; the latter, he cannot. The most ardent and convinced missionary cannot conceal from himself the threat to the success of his work from the anti-Christian attitud recently developed among the Chinese intellectual classes.

Where the Blame.

If you were to ask any group of missionaries in China what has been the cause of the anti-Christian movement, most of them, I believe, would put the blame on two men who have visited China, Bertrand Russell and John Dewey. Now, in a sense they are right, but the movement was certain to come in any case. It is in the spirit of the times. It is not an anti-Christian movement so much as a declaration of equality, a throwing off of the inferiority complex by people who had long accepted unprotestingly the rôle of the taught. Partly as a result of critical introspection among western Christians themselves and more because of the light in which the World War revealed the West, the Chinese had begun to voice their already existing inner rebellion against that rôle. But it was a timid expresssion and narrowly confined. Then came from Christian lands two men, distinguished among their own people, whose testimony lent authority to what had been only hesitant skepticism and tentative revolt. Opposition became forthwith more open and confident. Only to this extent can the anti-Christian movement be attributed to Mr. Russell and Mr. Dewey. For the forces are, in fact, sprung from the missionary movement itself, within which, in the 50 years, a basic change affecting both personnel and methods has taken place.

The Missionary Analized.

Before then, missionaries had been recruited chiefly from a restricted class: very young men and women, in little towns, who heard "the call" and went out to redeem the heathen. Their faith was simple, their beliefs were untroubled by doubt, their minds virgin of anything resembling an awareness of comparative religion, their experience in life and their knowledge of the world even more limited. Their methods were in character. They preached to the multitudes in the street, preached parables and miracles, the Bible interpreted with stark literalness. They sang hymns and distributed tracts. They "brought the Word" unto "them that sit in darkness" and on the brink of damnation. It was a message to the emotions, not the head.

Then young men and women educated in the colleges began to come out to the foreign mission field. They were of a generation that had made its peace, or a least its adjustment, with science. They did not fear the "higher criticism"; they had worked out a rebuttal. Having studied sociology, they had widened the frontiers of religious concept far enough to take in the idea of "service." Now, that class is still in a minority; nor are all of the younger generation included in it, but they are numerous enough and intellectually active enough to have large influence. One of the underlying dramas in the life of foreigners in the Far East in the past few years has been the conflict between the two generations, a conflict that extends, indeed, beyond the sphere of religious belief.

As a result of their training and their outlook, the younger men and women brought with them new methods, also. Theirs was not a direct evangelism. They were less insistent on hell-fire and brimstone than on the virtues of the social consciousness. They even indicated what the old-fashioned held to be a dangerous tendency to waive the literalness of some of the Biblical tales. They believed that the Christian doctrine could stand on its own merits, rationally as well as emotionally. They aimed therefore at the educated classes rather than the peasant and the coolie. Nor, since they had suceeeded to their own satisfaction in reconciling science and religion, did they fear science. Out of those two ideas arose belief in the school and the hospital as methods of conversion, and, therefore, an increasing proportion of educational and medical rather than purely evangelical missionaries and of funds devoted to educational and medical work. The work tended to become at once less ecstatic and more efficiently organized. And in equal measure there was widened the split between the older school and the modern.

The Consequences.

The consequences of the newer policy could easily have been predicted. The appeal to the educated classes rather than to the ignorant may have been more mature and pluckier; it was also more risky. When the old-fashioned missionary made his appeal with hymns and hell-fire and Jonah in the belly of the "whale," the peasants, if unimpressed, could retort only with emotional unresponsiveness. When the young missionary elected to make his appeal to the educated on the rational merits of his gospel, he challenged their reason.

The present anti-Christian movement in China is fundamentally only a declaration that the Christian doctrine can no longer be accepted on the missionary's complacent *ipse dixit* to a rude heathen. It has been opened to examination and argument and even skepticism by the missionary himself. Now, both the spirit of the times and one's own point of view may be in accord with the younger missionary generation, but it is indisputable, also, that in a sense the older school has been vindicated. Its methods, hymn-singing and tracts, brought converts, even if ignorant, or at least produced no organized hostility. The new methods, tainted with intellectualism and unspiritual elements like sociology, economics, philosophy and medicine, have aroused opposition. The older school can point to the result and call it proof that religion must stand on faith alone. Certainly there has been a powerful demonstration of the superior practical effectiveness of the appeal to faith alone as a method of religious propaganda.

It is necessary early in any discussion of the missionary question to distinguish between the missionaries themselves and their work, the latter being understood to include also their theology and their methods. To the missionaries in their purely personal aspect, only the prejudiced and ignorant will refuse an abundant meed of admiration. I have never met any other class anywhere so little moved by personal ambition or desire for gain. I doubt whether another exists. They have found an ideal for themselves and they serve it alone and for its own sake. How heavy a sacrifice it demands, is known only to those to whose lot it has fallen, as it has to mine, to be much with missionaries, to see them in their daily activities and even in some part to share their experiences

The Missionary's Living.

It is a commonplace of gossip in Far Eastern club bars and even in higher circles that the missionary gets a good living out of his calling, a beter living than he could get at home. This kind of talk I believe to be part ignorance and part superficiality. Missionaries live in pleasant, cheerful compounds surrounded by trees and lawns, it is true, and they generally have large and fairly comfortable houses. These advantages, exaggerated as they are, are counterbalanced by numerous deprivations—isolation, lack of all forms of community life, hardships of pioneer conditions.

Sometimes the missionary may be comfortable, and he may have security of income; but for what comfort he has, he pays exorbitantly, and for security he forfeits every chance of financial success, of ever being able to meet more than his barest necessities. I have seen missionaries living in the interior in houses built half by their own labour, using furniture manufactured by themseves and wearing clothes made by the wife and mother, as in the eariest days in America. I have also seen missionaries on tour of their districts, living in primitive native inns, eating native food, spending endless days in racking native carts, enduring the risk of numberless diseases, deprived of everything that is a white man's elemental need and denied fidelity to habits ingrained from birth.

The ordinary foreigner in China or Japan lives in his foreign settlement, insulated against irritating contacts with an alien people and the customs of an alien civilization. The environment of the land of his birth is reproduced for him as far as is physically possible. The missionary, on the other hand, shares the life of the Chinese wherever his is. When there is plague or famine or flood, when death is striking down thousands, the foreigner in the settlement knows of it from the correspondence in his English-language newspapers and remains in his foreignized port, spared even unpleasant sights. But the missionary stays at his post, with death sweeping around him and horror before his eyes in all his waking moments. He feeds the starving with what little he has or treats the stricken with such remedies as are available, and then watches the rest die. Missionaries have told me of going out of their compounds in the morning and finding at the gates the dead bodies of those who had dragged themselves there in the night in the hope of foreign succor. I have myself had to face the inhabitants of a village on their knees around my cart, begging food and beseeching me to buy their children or at least take them away with me. Three weeks of that have sent me back to Peking mentally and physically shattered. And I am satisfied, for myself, that of the missionaries left to confront such experiences through a whole winter, almost helplessly, there was required nothing less than heroism. Right or wrong, the missionary gives himself for a cause and in return asks nothing for himself. He is unique. In his uniqueness there is a certain spendour.

His Defects.

Yet the missionary has all the defects of his qualities, admirable as they are. If he adheres so loyally and gives himself so freely to his ideals, it is natural that he should be unquestioning about them and should take a simple view of all life. And those to whom life is clear-cut, black and white, good and bad, are not always the most comprehending, the most discerning and the most delicate in human situations. Mission work, therefore, is not so easily dealt with as missionary personality. The part of it that may be called for short "humanitarian" is all the word connotes. The campaign against foot-binding, opium and similar evils owes much to missionary influence. To missionaries must be given credit for fighting foreign exploitation of the Chinese, though usually in vain. Through the beneficent labours of medical missions islands of health have been created in an expanse of filth, disease and waste of life. The religious, social and educational work, however, all that raises questions of comparative creeds and comparative civilizations, reflects to a greater or less degree the limitations of missionaries.

I have already touched on the background of the average missionary. It must be understood if he is to be understood; for it explains him. He left his native land young. The chances are that of the stuff of life in his native land he knew but little. In the small communities from which he and most of his fellows came, conformity was the rule. The naked and the raw did not exist or were concealed. Even extreme poverty, with all that flows from it, was seldom found; intensity of passion, almost never. There was the great mean; there was a grand simplicity of conduct, preached and enforced by the local minister and his vestry or deacons. Nor had the missionary any familiarity with the critical literature of his own country. Not even indirectly had his assurance been disturbed.

With such a background young men and women came to China—or Japan or Korea or India—bearing light unto the darkness. In their new countries, however, they did see life in the raw. As aliens, they did not immediately find soft shelter. And, as foreigners, they came with open eyes and critical faculties and prejudice against the unfamiliar. Seeing life naked, without the corrective of knowing life at home in the same way, they of course idealized their own countries and adopted an air of superiority. You have there the explanation of three striking characteristics of Protestant evangelical workers in foreign lands: self-complacency in the face of different social customs and institutions; assumption of their own exclusive theological rightness; rigidity about matters of conduct.

Take merely the word "heathen." The use of that word and the recent decline in its use are both significant. The modern young men of the missions have learned that there are religions and civilizations other than their own not unworthy of consideration. At least some of them concede a certain dignity to Chinese civilization, for instance, if not to Chinese religious tenets. They have learned, too, that life is not all sublime in America either. Even so, such men are a minority. In Korea, I have asked missionaries how many schools there were in a certain town. "Five," was the answer; "two of ours and three heathen." I have asked whether a certain Korean, a man of culture and an accomplished Confucian scholar, was interested in their work. "Oh, no, he's a heathen!" came the reply.

The Patronizing Note.

The same attitude is reflected in print. It happens that much of the literature in English on the Far East has been written by missionaries. Through nearly all of it runs the superior, patronizing, even contemptuous note. The warping of European and American opinion on Far Eastern countries is in large measure due to this literature, the result of the fact that those through whose eyes the West has seen the East have not had the equipment to understand or to judge what they saw. The missionaries have raised their voice against political aggression from the West, but by their disparagement of eastern cultures they have also helped to bring on that aggression.

One of the best books on the Chinese people, for instance, is Dr. Arthur H. Smith's "Chinese Characteristics." It is an excellent work, witty and, on the whole, authoritative. The criticism is, however, tearingly destructive and the conclusion is that, admirable as the Chinese people may be, they need moral regeneration, which can come about only through Christianity. But a Chinese of equal ability and as much knowledge of America might have made a similar examination of American society and American character and, taking into account our industrial and economic system, our political corruption, our slums and commercialized vice, our diplomatic iniquities and our wars for raw materials and markets, might have concluded that we, too, despite many good qualities, needed a moral regeneration, which could come about only through conversion to Buddhism. Or, he might have said, if he wanted to be ironical, through conversion to Christianity. Had Dr. Smith, when he wrote his book in 1890, known as much about the life of a Pennsylvania mill town as he did about his Shantung and Chihli villages, his tone would have been different. In fact, in what he has written in recent years, his tone actually has been different. But Dr. Smith is a scholar and man of parts. The reactions and reports of the majority of missionaries, who are neither, can be imagined.

Once, while staying on Taishan, the sacred mountain in Shantung, I decided to make a trip to Chufu, the home of Confucius, not far distant. There the body of Confucius lies buried in a graveyard that is, I think, endowed with the highest dignity and the most austere beauty of any in the world; and there his descendants, the clan of K'ung, still live. From Duke K'ung, head of the clan in direct descent from eldest son to eldest son and the only hereditary duke in the country by that fact, to the water-carriers in the streets of the dusty village, practically all of the inhabitants are of the K'ung family. And all, whether duke or water-carrier, are, because of their lineage, equally entitled after death to lie within the red walls that enclose the burial-place of Confucius himself. There also the government, whether republic or monarchy, sends its representatives every year to make the nation's obeisance at the birthday ceremonials of the sage. It is in every sense a holy city.

Starting from Taishan, I was accompanied by a missionary, who told me he would stop at Chufu, too, because he had a church there. I expressed surprise at that and asked him to explain. He did. A few years before, his mission had attempted to lease property in Chufu for a station. It should be understood that, directly or indirectly, through a treaty imposed on China by the West after one of its wars of aggression, Christian missionaries have the right to live and work anywhere in China. The irony that inheres in the propagation of the Gospel of the Prince of Peace by the sanction of guns on war-ships I pass over without comment, just as the missionaries do. By virtue of this legal right the mission went to the district authorities, who are elders of the K'ung family, for permission to lease property. The authorities demurred strongly. They pointed out what that city symbolized to the Chinese people in religious sanctity, and they asked that there only, in the city where highest honour is paid to the founder of a great philosophy, older than Christianity, the mission voluntarily waive its right to proselyte. All the rest of China was open to it without hindrance. That one spot it might leave, unmolested, to its memories. The mission neither saw the point nor accepted the rebuff. It did not press the matter further with the authorities. Instead, its representatives went to a sympathetic family in the country, induced the head of it to buy a piece of property and then leased it from him. They built a church. They had won. I have never discussed this incident with a missionary who has not gloated over it or who showed any sensitiveness to the question of taste and feeling involved. I do not say there are no such missionaries. I only say I have never met one.

Missionary Religion.

Something must be said also of the form of religion propagated by the missionaries, though here one treads on dangerous ground. In form, if not in spirit, it is a religion almost as alien to most Americans as it is to the Chinese. It is a simple, unclouded, literal faith and, let us say, entirely anthropocentric. And it is this that has much to do with the wall that separates the missionary and his non-missionary co-nationals. There is, for instance, the matter of prayer. The missionary family prays often and long.

That habit is not a fault; nor is the want of it a virtue. But it marks off the missionary socially; for those who do not pray are to him objectionable, and, on the other hand, they find the necessity of sharing his prayers embarrassing to an extent that makes social intercourse and mutual sympathy difficult. And even in this matter of prayer, there are differences not only between missionary and non-missionary, but between missionaries themselves. The one prays: "Our Heavenly Father, Brother Smith is going home on furlough. Our Heavenly Father, make his trip a pleasant one and bring him back to us refreshed." The other prays; "Our Heavenly Father, give us the strength to be of service to the people, to help them to overcome the evils that now afflict them and to make their society more worthy of Thy name." The psychological difference between those two prayers in as wide as the poles. Nor am I exaggerating. I have heard numerous prayers like the first I have cited. I myself, when leaving missionary compounds in the interior, have been prayed for in that spirit. And though touched by the solemness that prompted such a petition, I have felt a little foolish and a little ashamed at the egotism it implied in me.

After all, when the illiterate peasant's wife burns her incense before the bronze joss in the village temple in supplication for a male child, and a tou-fu shopkeeper pastes a red paper plaster over his door to ward off evil spirits, is either of them acting in a spirit so much different from that of the missionary who prays that I have a comfortable trip in a mule-cart or that Brother Brown recover from rheumatism while in Nebraska? If a cultivated Chinese, who, being grounded in Confucianism, is contemptuous of the spirit-worship of the coolie, hears the Christian missionary's prayer and contrasts it with the coolie's at the joss-house, how is the to recognize the superiority of the one over the other or to concede a higher spirituality to the Christian's?

The Divided House.

And how is he to understand the tangle of sectarian differences among Christians? What is he to make of the antipathy between Catholic and Protestant evangelical workers? And of the multiplicity of divisions among Protestants alone? If a hundred Protestant missionaries were told by a Chinese goldfish-hawker that he would not join any of their churches but contemplated becoming a Catholic, and were asked whether he should do so or remain a worshiper of evil spirits, 99 out of the hundred missionaries, I am convinced, would wrestle with him to refuse Catholic communion.

Chinese, especially my language teachers in Peking, who were on the staff of a missionary-controlled school, most of whose pupils were missionaries, have talked to me much and often on this subject, and always in a tone of perplexity. "Tell me," one of them once said to me, "how it is that there are this Tien Chu Chiao (the Chinese name of the Catholic Church) and the Mei Ih Mei Hui (Methodist Church) and the other huis. They all use the same book and they say that in it is the only truth. Yet each tells us that what the other reads from that book is not the truth. How can that be? They all have the same God; yet they hate each other. They have not even the same names." What could I say?

The third characteristic of the Protestant missionaries is their dogmatism with regard to conduct. Here, too, however, differences are noticeable, not only between them and the non-missionaries, but among themselves. The older missionaries come by their puritanism naturally enough as part of their American heritage, but they have carried it to lengths scarcely dreamed of at home. Smoking, drinking, dancing, swearing are the cardinal sins, for the others are beyond even thinking for those not utterly damned; and all unsupervised relations between the sexes are suspect. "Thou shalt not" is the one sure guide, the safe response to every human impulse. A relentless negativism sets off the missionary body within a wall more insurmountable than any that surrounds a Chinese city.

Most of the missionaries, both men and women, conform to the code laid down. Few of them can resist for long the slow wear of organized social pressure. Not to yield is to leave the mission, and that means a confession of defeat or, what is worse, the shame of desertion. They would have to go home acknowledging themselves untrue to "the call." So most of them succumb and take compensation in idealizing their cause. But not all give up. Sometimes, of late, there has been open and declared rebellion, and both men and women have left the missions, though still sincerely devoted to the work. And always the struggle goes on under the surface.

Up to two or three years ago, it seemed that the younger generation would win, but the older school has obtained support from home through what is known as the "fundamentalist movement." Two years ago a certain rich American went out to China and let it be known that he was willing to make substantial donations to mission work, provided the tainted younger men were either ousted or suppressed. The temptation came at a strategic moment. The Interchurch World Movement, from which the missions had hoped so much, had just collapsed. Monetary considerations were therefore reinforcements to prejudice.

Now comes the anti-Christian movement by way of apparent vindication of prejudice. What the outcome will be is a matter for fascinating speculation. Whether it will be better for people like the Chinese to become Christians is a tempting question but one that does not now concern me. The issue here is the nature of Christian proselytizing in the future. If modernism is scotched and missionary endeavour returns to its ancient and narrower simplicities, converts may be more numerous and there will be less opposition to Christianity. But it may be said also that the spread of real Christianity will be narrowed. The anti-Christian movements may retard the temple of Christianization, but they will make Christianization real when it does come. For then the Christian Gospel will have won by victory over mature opposition and not by default, or with the coercive sanction of warships. It will have been accepted on its merits as superior to other faiths.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HARA KIRI

BY OUR TOKIO CORRESPONDENT.

When the exclusion clause of the immigration bill went into effect, an unknown Japanese committed "hara kiri." He was acclaimed a national hero by the press and tens of thousands attended the last rites over the mangled corps which was given burial in one of the most select of Tokyo's cemeteries. The letter that this man had written to Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, saying that he had committed suicide in grief over the passage of the exclusion clause, was accorded a place of honor in the cabin of Mr. Woods when the latter left for the United States, and beside it, at the former Ambassador's request, a Bible, lighted candles and fresh flowers reposed.

What is this "hara kiri" and what is the significance of this form of suicide on the Japanese?

"Hara kiri" is the shuffling off of this mortal coil calmly and deliberately, according to set custom, to further an ideal or in fulfilment of obligations toward parent, lord or ruler. The phrase is derived from "hara" meaning the "stomach" and "kiri" meaning "cut open." Thus "hara kiri" means to die by disembowelling, and death by disembowelling, after certain prescribed forms of purification have been gone through, is the only correct way of fulfilling this strange sacrament of death.

Nogi's Sacrifice.

The drama, literature and folklore of Japan abound with harrowing griefs and, stoical steadfastness which end in murder and/or suicide, the suicide generally being in accordance with the rules laid down for "hara kiri."

The most dramatic and startling "hara kiri" of modern days was that of General Count Nogi and Countess Nogi. Count Nogi, the brave and grizzled hero of Port Arthur, killed himself on September 13, 1912, at the hour the solemn funeral rites were being observed over the bier of the Emperor Meiji, the object of his "hara kiri" being "to follow in death the master whom I served in life," and "to startle my countrymen to loyalty to the new Emperor as we showed to his predecessor."

Arming themselves with swords, the necessary formalities were gone through. The General first stabbed himself, Countess Nogi simultaneously seeking death by her own hand.

September 13 is drawing close and thousands of pilgrims visit the unpretentious Nogi home in Akasaka to pay homage. Even to-day, for all to see, there are visible on the matting floor the stains of blood of count and Countess Nogi.

Although the Japanese are fond of much blood in story and drama, mingled with sacrifice for an ideal or for duty, the Nogi tragedy has never been used as a "plot" for a drama or as the theme for a song. It is too sacred and too recent for trifling with on the stage.

The Forty-Seven Ronin.

There are certain graves in Tokyo which are never clear of the smoke of incense burned by the reverent. These are the tombs of the forty-seven "ronin." Loyalty to those who Providence has placed over them, loyalty even to the point of death, is a characteristic of Japanese literature. It has been a characteristic of the race too, but it is doubtful if this loyalty is as intense to-day as it was in the past.

The sacrifice of themselves by these 47 "ronin" (knight errants) is typical of this characteristic and illustrates the national trait of readiness for sacrifice.

The story is true in every particular. In the feudal era, at the beginning of the 18th century, two feudal lords were appointed to entertain an envoy of the Mikado. Their lack of knowledge of court etiquette was made a pretext to treat them with scorn and one of them, drawing a dirk, wounded his tormenter. To draw a weapon within the precincts of the palace was punishable by death, and the offending lord was sentenced to die by his own hand — by dis-embowlling. This he did.

His retainers, determined to avenge their master, worked till they managed to the secure positions in the household of the chieftain who had caused the death of their feudal lord; one, by marrying a daughter of the man who built the house, secured a perfect plan of the building.

The tormenter was killed by these retainers, his head cut off and the grisly proof of their revenge placed on their dead master's tomb. The authorities were then notified and the 47 waited for sentence of death which they knew inevitable. The sentence was passed, and, in groups of three and four, they chose to commit "hara kiri."

"Hara kiri" differs from a suicide of frenzy in that death is carried out with calm deliberation, ceremoniously, and in a manner that precludes any suggestion that the victim died deliberately and with full possession of his faculties. In the olden days, as soon as the victim thrust his sword into his abdomen, an executioner, frequently the best friend of the man sentenced to commit "hara kiri" and chosen by him, immediately cut off the suicide's head, thereby ending the agony more quickly.

Now Obsolete.

This form of suicide is now almost obsolete. The death of the young man who committed "hara kiri" near the old American Embassy, over the excusion bill, caused such a stir largely because a "hara kiri" for a national purpose had not been known since the deaths of General and Countess Nogi and also because suicide, especially a spectacular suicide, possesses a strange fascination for the Japanese. At first there was an immense wave of feeling, but to-day only passing reference is made to the sad affair, and that, too,rather lightly. A section of the papers tried to make much of the unfortunate incident and perhaps were responsible for inducing other young men to kill themselves too, for there were several suicides over the exclusion clause of the immigration bill, following this one. Public interest, however, gradually receeded. Public opinion has undergone great changes in Japan as elsewhere.

The other suicides over the exclusion act cannot be rightly regarded as "hara kiri." Those suicides took the form of throwing oneself under an onrushing express train, by taking poison, and by shooting. "Hara kiri" must be death by disembowelling, after certain rites and observances have been meticulously followed.

THE PASSING OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

(Contributed.)

Perhaps no diplomatic body in the world has had so unique a position or exercised such a tremendous influence on the country to which its members were accredited than the Diplomatic Body in Peking. Even before the Boxer Rebellion, efforts were made, particularly by the British and American ministers, to find a co-operative basis for their negotiations and relations with the Chinese Government. During the Boxer days, it was evident to all who were as interested in maintaining the integrity of a mistaken and misguided China as they were in upholding their own national dignity and rights, that only in union lay strength. Ever thereafter, until the Great War marred the friendships and the delightful social relations of Peking, did the various ministers function more or less harmoniously under the ægis of the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique. Great was the sway of power of the diplomats. The Chinese Government, without revenues, without organization, without capable men, except for a very few, found itself more and more dependent upon the exceptional men who guided the international relations of China as well as, very often, her internal policies. The control of the surplus funds of the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle gave this body an awesome influence over politicians and rulers in Peking.

The situation may now be viewed historically. Mistakes were made—everyone makes mistakes. Strong men were strengthened when in reality their strength lay largely in the support of the diplomats. Yuan Shih-kai, for instance, appeared a colossus, when he was really but a small figure in the face of the opposition of the politicians of China. Tuan Chih-jui confused the situation by his destruction of the legal government of Li Yuan-hung, which, no matter how weak, was better than the heritage of illegality and waste which has reached down to this day. Whatever errors the Diplomatic Body as a whole, made, however, it is difficult to find a single incident during the two decades of its power, when its acts were designed to destroy the integrity of China, to continue the chaos, to serve ulterior ends. The Governments at home were not always sympathetic with the exceedingly pro-Chinese attitudes of the diplomats in Peking, many of whom eventually became more Chinese than the mandarins to whose courts they were accredited.

The War's Changes.

The Great War wrought a significant change. Three of the most powerful of the Legation members disappeared from the scene. Germany and Austria became enemies of China, Russia lost her status as a Power because of the *débâcle* within her boundaries. Many of the smaller nations ceased altogether to be of any importance or even trustworthy, because of the international inter-relationships growing out of the war. It became necessary for the Great Powers to act together to avoid unfortunate entanglements. Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy became the factors in the Legation quarter during the war. But Japan went her own way for a while, wobbling somewhat between a naval and a military policy which frankly frightened her allies and caused them to wonder what the outcome might be. The Twenty-One Demands and later the Nishihara Loans were not exactly earnests of allied amity. Therefore the United States and Great Britain, under the leadership of Sir John Jordan and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, developed in Peking a habit of working together on all questions. Perhaps more was accomplished beneficial to China under this *rapprochement* than at any other period, both Sir John Jordan and Dr. Reinsch being avowed friends of China. This policy culminated in the Washington Conference, which, had China any statesmen, men of the calibre of Li Hung-chang, Wu Ting-fang or Tong Shao-yi in Peking, would have resulted in the greatest benefit to the country.

Now the Diplomatic Corps no longer exists save as a social body. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister, recently made the suggestion in Shanghai in the course of interviews with the Press that during his Doyenate, he seldom called together the entire diplomatic body but rather worked with groups of similar interests. For instance, there is the Protocol Group, which consists of the nations still having an interest in the Protocol of 1901, growing out of the Boxer Rebellion. There is the Consortium Group, consisting of ministers whose countries are represented in the International Consortium. There is the group of Ministers whose nationals still enjoy extraterritoriality in China. There is, what one might call, the Lincheng Group consisting of those Ministers whose nationals suffered in the Lincheng outrage. These groups may overlap. Some of the Ministers are in all of them, some in many of them. Some are in none of them.

A Shortsighted Trick.

It has been the habit of the heads of the Waichiaopu to take advantage of this apparent lack of unity of interest, among the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking. The negotiations with Mr. Karakhan, for instance, were based upon the assumption that now that the Great Bear is no longer part of the general European ménage, it is a wise policy to play him for a good thing against all the foreigners in China. But this policy is as short-sighted as it is mistaken. Russia and the other countries will sooner or later come together on issues of greater moment to them than anything in China and then they will mutually resent China's attitude toward one in making of it a catspaw, toward the other in using Russia as a weapon for undue and perhaps unpleasant pressure. Russia, when her commercial interests in China become sizable will worry over the effects of her noisy and unprofitable play for popularity and will perhaps cry louder than all others for a return to the good old days when the Russian Minister in Peking could and did protect his nationals against official rapacity and misconduct. One cannot forget that the Kaiping mine came into its present management largely because the Chinese were fearsome that Russia might get it. Russia was the menace in those days, Britain, the dear friend. In due course, Russia and China will quarrel, as they have quarrelled in the past over such questions as Manchuria, as the boundaries between the two countries, as the relationships between China and Japan, and at such a time China will have to turn to the nations against whom the Waichiaopu is now intriguing, for friendship and assistance, just as Russia will attempt to find a common cause for bringing China to terms with those members of the Diplomatic Body against whom Mr. Trotsky thundered the other day in praise of the soldier on the wall. Things move and usually move in a circle.

Another Adjustment.

The passing, then, of the Diplomatic Corps does not mean as much as would first appear. It does not mean that each of the Legations in Peking will go off on its own, ignoring altogether the common interests of its colleagues. It means simply that another adjustment has taken place as a result of the war and that instead of a note being written by the Doyen, the identical note will come from each individual legation interested in the particular subject.

AT SEA

In my back yard the flowers are white
Until the sky lets down the night,
And then they bloom in every shade
Of phosphorescent colours made.

By day the lilies are of foam,
That bloom at night with poppies' hue—
And flying fish like orchids roam
In my back yard.

The glint of sun is pansies true
And a hedge of cloud soars heavenward,
Till the star-buds peep
Where dolphins leap
Across the sea's pale flower of blue
In my back yard.

CYCLOPS.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

VI.—On Development

By R. V. Dent.

There is hardly a more interesting experiment in the whole range of physical science than watching the gradual development of a photographic film of silver bromide into metallic silver where light has acted upon it, and exactly what change took place when the light touched it remains a complete mystery.

The amateur photographer who wishes to have some slight understanding of what he is doing when he presses the button, and to make progress by knowing his errors in exposure, positively must do a certain amount of developing and printing even though he later gives this to others to do as a rule.

Herein we are going to give formulae, as every packet of films, plates, and papers gives suitable developers, and photographic handbooks are full of them. In any case, formulae are not the key to success and the worker is recommended to choose his developer and stick to it, thus mastering its peculiarities. Many amateurs keep on changing formulae in the vain hope of finding a magic key to perfect negatives, but this idea is quite wrong.

The user of roll-film can have his path made so easy by modern methods that he really knows nothing in spite of having developed numerous films. There is no question that for the type of work he usually does, these methods will give absolutely as good results in the hands of the veriest tyro who uses common care as are obtainable by the most experienced expert.

But. . . . and herein is the pitfall. . . when it comes to producing certain types of negatives for certain clases of work, not understanding his subject the average amateur is all at sea and fondly imagines that his mechanically correct negative will always work. . . which it won't. Explain to him that his tank development is capable of absolute control and he is surprised and sees there is much more to development than he thought.

There are two correct ways, and two ways only, of producing first-class negatives. . . by time, with a known developer at a known temperature, or by the method known as factorial which requires either the factor or the constituents of the developer to be known. Actually factorial development is nothing more nor less than time development, as on the temperature depends the speed with which the developer works.

Tank Development

Space forbids our doing more than deal with development as it interests the average amateur who wishes to develop his own roll-film. He is strongly recommended to employ a tank, for no darkroom is then required and results are certain if he pays attenion to the following points:—

1. Uses a developer about which he has full working information, by which is meant complete time and temperature tables. Such as the Kodak Tank Powders or Tabloid Tancol developer, both of which are certain to give satisfaction. They have the additional advantage of extreme portability. Avoid developers which do not give full working particulars as they waste time and are not certain in use thus being a mistake for amateurs. Never use tank developer twice.

2. Mixes his developer in boiled water, particularly in summer. Ordinary water contains considerable air and herein is the key to much air-bubble trouble (undeveloped spots which fix out to transparent circles) which are so annoying and more common in hot weather. Filtering the mixed developer into the tank through a wad of cotton-wool in a funnel is advisable if convenient.

3. Mixes his fixing bath an hour or so in advance of when it will be required for use, because the addition of hypo to water drops the temperature of the latter and it takes some time for it to recover to room temperature. Acid fixing baths must be used for films to prevent staining. Buy it ready-made in tins in powder form and do not overwork it; fixing-baths last longer in cool weather than in warm.

4. In warm weather especially it is important that the temperature of the developer, hardening, and fixing baths should be approximately the same; otherwise frilling of the film, or, what is much more serious and incurable, general reticulation over the entire negative, may occur.

5. In hot weather, cool the developing solution to at least 75 degrees, and after developing but before fixing place the film in a hardening solution which must also be cool. A reliable and cheap hardener is a saturated solution of alum.

6. After hardening, rinse thoroughly and fix for about 15 minutes. In warm weather add hardener to the fixing-both. More negative troubles are due to incorrect fixing than from insufficient washing. Use your hypo container only for hypo.

The Importance of Washing.

7. Wash for half an hour in running water which is completely changing continuously or in 12 changes of water in trays, five minutes to each change of water. Washing is undoubtedly the amateur's greatest bother and about the easiest way to accomplish it is to insert the stopper of a good-sized basin in such a way that the water steadily flows out, keeping the tap running so that about the same amount or a little more flows into the basin. Be careful it cannot run dry or the hot water tap be turned on by mistake! Suspend the films, cut apart and held in clips, on a rod over the basis. The reason why the water must drain from the bottom is that hypo is heavier than water and will remain in the bottom in the form of a solution thus never washing the film free of it. Soaking is useless. Before and after washing, swab over the negative, back and front, with cotton-wool to remove the scum which forms; this is very important if alum has been used as a hardener.

8. Hang up to dry well away from any wall, as films have gelatine back and front and are susceptible to scratches on either side. Touch off the drops that form at the lower corners and do not try to hurry up the drying when they are partly dry, or incurable drying-marks may result.

The above looks rather fearsome; actually, however, except in extremely hot weather when the precautions stated must be used, there is nothing whatever difficult about developing roll-film successfully with a tank. And in summer only the enthusiast does his own work. But the roll-film user has a bed of roses compared to the plate-worker, who is cooped up in a stifling dark room with no daylight-all-the-way advantages.

Our amateur now knows how to develop a roll-film, but he knows nothing of what goes on inside that tank and what effect longer or shorter times, different developers and temperatures make. Temperature we can dispose of at once. All developers work faster warm than cold. Too cold some will hardly work at all; too warm others become unmanageably quick; elon (metal) is of the first class, hydroquinone of the second. This is one reason why for tray development they are usually mixed. Pyro (most tank developers are pyro) follows the universal rule and is far faster when warm than cold.

In actual practice all the principal developers will give equally good results; therefore choice is a matter of convenience. Avoid pyro except for tank use as it stains the fingers badly and elon-hydroquinone does not, a great advantage. There is absolutely no need for the amateur photographer to have stained fingers.

What Is Happening

Development starts with the high-lights . . . the parts of the negative most affected by light; the period elapsing between covering the negative with developer and the first appearance of the high-lights is the speed at which the developer works and it has been found that this bears a constant ratio to a correctly developed negative of a certain desired contrast. The number of times longer required to achieve this result is known as the factor. This factorial system works very well except for serious errors in exposure, when time and temperature is preferable, and produces the better results.

Gradually the medium lights and lastly the shadow details are brought out. If development is now stopped the negative will be thin all over and have little contrast. If development is continued, the high-lights will build up faster than the shadows; therefore the contrast between high-lights and shadows increases with more development. Thus the rule . . . density is governed by exposure but contrast by development. The time and temperature system produces the best possible results from normal, under—and over-exposed negatives, whereas the factorial tends to over-develop the former and under-develop the latter.

If developed to excess, the high-lights will clog and if an under-exposed negative is overdeveloped in the vain hope of producing detail which isn't there, then the result is such extreme contrast that the negative is unprintable.

Many amateurs are puzzled to tell the difference between an under-developed fully exposed negative and an under-exposed one. Look for the shadow detail. If there are blanks in the negative it is under-exposed; if there is detail everywhere but is thin all over, it was correctly exposed but under-developed. The latter can be greatly improved by intensification . . . chromium is the best for the amateur . . . whereas nothing can improve under-exposures, intensification merely increasing contrasts thus making matters worse. Over-exposures within the latitude of the film, properly developed, give dense but otherwise good negatives. This merely increases the printing time.

Portrait negatives should be developed about half the time or factor required for landscapes. Indoor subjects, three-quarters the time, there being no great contrasts indoors.

The Factorial System

Those who want to use the factorial system are recommended to always use the same developer; Tabloid "Rytol" is first rate; the factors are 15 for landscapes, twelve for average subjects such as street scenes, and about eight for portraits. Take care not to fog the film by working too close to the red lamp, and have a lamp which is really "safe." Before commencing developing wet the film by passing through a tray of water; this ensures even development and avoids streaks. Use deep trays only.

Reduction is best left alone by the amateur, and there should hardly ever be need of either reduction or intensification if development is correctly done. Stock solutions are a mistake in summer as they have a painful knack of going bad just when wanted. This reminds one of a good little story . . . some time ago, requiring the use of a wide-angle lens, inquiry was made for one in a well-known local store; imagine the inquirer's surprise when he was told that they didn't stock them because they won't keep in summer!!

The negative is but a means to an end, that end being the production of the print. On the quality of the negative depends to a very great extent the quality of the subsequent print. It is clear, therefore, that if the best possible print is required the worker must know just what type of negative he requires and work so as to get it. That explains why the finest workers do it themselves; it is mechanical but so is hitting a ball at golf . . . it must be done right or the result is not satisfactory.

VII.—On Printing

By the print is your photographic ability judged. This banal statement is called forth by the frequency with which one is told that the negative is first-rate but the print doesn't do it justice, etc. "If only" . . . but the answer is, make prints that do justice to the negative.

Many amateurs seem to get into the bad habit of collecting negatives; but negatives are only the means to an end and it is the final print that matters. Here we may mention that the only test of a negative is the print it will give, and it is in obtaining the best possible print from it that skill is required.

Contact printing with printing-out-paper (P.O.P.) is so easy it could be done by a child. Every amateur is advised to master it, however, as the knowledge thus gained is most useful. The only requisites are a printing-frame, water, and a dish of hypo, if self-toning p.o.p. is used. The beginner should start his printing experience with a packet of self-toning paper and use a hinged-back printing-frame which enables him to judge how far printing has gone by visual inspection of the print.

Full instructions for use are enclosed with every packet. What the amateur frequently does not know, because he is not told, is that p.o.p. requires, a negative of moderate density and contrast, and is useless for very thin negatives as a few experiments soon show. Thinnish negatives (if not too thin for the process) are best printed in diffused sunlight. It is a curious fact that a sheet of green glass placed over the printing-frame will increase contrasts. Print deeper than is required in the finished print as toning lightens the image and changes its colour.

Some collodion papers give superb results, sepia coloured, and are not affected by warm temperatures or warm solutions, and also can be dried by heat. These are eminently suitable for the amateur. The secret of good tones lies in thorough washing between printing and fixing. The print should be washed until the washing-water shows no trace of milkiness; then fix. Do not let the prints lie still on top of one another in the fixing bath or uneven tones will result. An acid fixing-bath must not be used for p.o.p.; use the usual plain hypo-solution.

The disadvantages of p.o.p. are that daylight is essential, thus ruling it out for most amateurs for most days in the week, and also enlarging on it is a practical impossibility. But for making contact proofs easily and quickly it is far and away the most convenient medium. Of course self-toning paper is not required for rough proofs. . . which are usually never toned at all.

The next step in learning printing is the use of what is known as "gas-light" paper, a very slow developing-paper of the bromide type, specially made to cope with the general run of amateur's negatives. Any reliable make will give good results provided the grade of contrast is suitable to the negative. The importance of this to the amateur is so great we propose to go into the matter in detail so that he may have an understanding of this point; then half his printing-troubles will vanish.

The negatives made by the average amateur do not run evenly; some have good contrast and some next to none. . mere "ghosts." These latter can be printed only on vigorous gas-light paper, the process being chiefly remarkable for its ability to give a good print from a negative too thin for any other process whatsoever. Therefore for negatives with little contrast use "vigorous" (contrasty) paper, for all others use "soft" (normal) grade. This is of great importance as using the wrong grade of paper will give poor prints.

Wherein lies the difference between contrasty and normal paper? It is in the scale or range of contrasts. Taking 1 as representing white paper and 10 as the deepest black the paper can give, 1 to 10 in the scale of contrast. This is a wonderfully small range, and only the vigorous gas-light paper has it, and it means that if the densest portion of the negative is only 10 times as dense as the lightest it will give a perfect print. The scale of normal gas-light is 1 to 20; therefore it needs a better and more contrasty negative. Thus we arrive at our explanation of why choice of the correct grade of paper is so important; if we use a negative with a scale of contrast of about 1 to 10 on paper with a scale of 1 to 20, it is clear our whites will not be pure whites or our blacks cannot be deep blacks, because we have not exhausted the range of the paper: we have used an unsuitable grade. Vice-versa, using a longscale negative with a contrasty (short-scale, called "vigorous") paper will cause all the finer detail to come out black and all the denser portions plain white. Again, wrong paper was used. If the amateur once grasps this quite clearly half his printing troubles will end.

Details of development we need not discuss here as they are fully dealt with in photographic handbooks. Gaslight paper flashes up in the developing tray and should be fully developed in less than half a minute. Fix thoroughly, keeping the prints moving.

Exposure is somewhat long unless a powerful light is used. Remember that the power of light changes as the square of the distance from it. Thus at one foot four times as long is required as at six inches; at two feet four times what it is at one foot, etc. Never alter the intensity of your illuminant but alter its duration. The best way is to once for all measure off an exact six inches, one foot, and two feet, and use one distance as standard, the others when widely different times are required. The printing-frame is best kept moving slightly during printing unless the light is diffused by a piece of ground-glass.

Gaslight paper can be worked in a room which is weakly illuminated by artificial light but is better worked in a bright yellow light. Do not take unnecessary chances as any light which will print it will fog it if the paper is exposed to it sufficiently long.

Bromide printing is a long-scale process, about 1 to 40, thus requiring more contrasty negatives to utilize the full range of the paper. At once we see why so many bromide-prints done by amateurs are not satisfactory. . . their negatives were unsuitable for the process. Even contrasty bromide has a longer scale than soft gas-light. No professional uses contrasty paper unless compelled to, as the longer scale of normal paper gives a much softer and more pleasing effect.

Bromide paper is very fast and should be worked in a red light only. Exposures are brief and the amateur often wonders why three or four seconds at one foot from a 32 c.p. lamp will give him an over-exposed print whereas he may need fully that to get a properly exposed negative indoors with his camera. The answer of course is that the entire surface of the paper is exposed to the light whereas in his camera the light must all pass through a small aperature in the lens.

Test exposures save a lot of trouble in bromide printing. The latitude of the emulsion is far from that of a plate, it being much thinner, and therefore the variations cannot be so great without ruining the print. To make a test judge the correct exposure and give somewhat less; now cover one quarter of the printing frame with a piece of cardboard; expose half as long as the first time cover another quarter and give the same exposure again; repeat the process; the last quarter of the paper has thus received two and a half times the exposure of the whole negative. From the resulting developed and fixed print the correct exposure is seen. The economy of thus using one sheet to discover exactly what is the best exposure is only appreciated when sheets and sheets are wasted trying to arrive at it without some such system.

To print from a wet negative, soak the paper and bring it in close contact with the thoroughly wet negative; wipe off surplus water and print without a printing-frame. Fine results of course cannot be expected. To remove the print from the negative, soak both and take it off under water; otherwise the negative may be damaged.

Development of bromide paper must always be full. Trying to save an over-exposed print by hurriedly removing it from the developer will result in a poor tone, while forcing development degrades the whites through chemical fog and gives disagreeable greenish-blacks. Thus for good bromide printing, exposure is the key to fine work, not development, which should always be full. Wet the paper before developing, to ensure even action of the developer.

In summer a certain amount of bromide is necessary to keep the whites pure. The most convenient way is to add drops of 10 per cent. solution of potassium bromide. Up to about 15 drops per ounce of developer. Too much should not be used unless the worker knows just what he is doing. The amount of bromide used has a great effect on the colours obtained by subsequent toning; this is not known by the majority of photographers, and can only be learnt by laborious experiment. We shall deal

fully in a later article with how to obtain beautiful tones.

Drying prints is not difficult; placing them face upwards on cheese-cloth after blotting off surplus moisture soon dries them. Heat should not be applied to any gelatine emulsion or it may melt.

Masked prints (usually a narrow white border) are extremely simple to obtain; ready-cut masks are made to fit all standard sizes of printing-frames and if the frame is the same size as the negative the print is necessarily masked accordingly. The amateur who wants something more than the usual stereotyped prints had better either match his masks to suit his negatives, thus trimming his prints by masking the negative, or not bother about masking the print and rely on subsequent trimming and mounting to produce the desired effect. Almost every print requires trimming and it is a mistake to have them all the same size and shape, regardless of whether the picture demands it. No use having a picture of baby in the fields, 70 per cent. fields, 25 per cent. white paper representing sky, and 5 per cent. baby. Trim it down to proportions more befitting to baby's dignity!!

Border-printing is suitable only for sepia-toned prints, as otherwise they are apt to look somewhat funeral. It is quite simple; use a printnig frame larger than the negative; fit the negative once and mask it suitably right up to the edges of the printing frame. Now, on a sheet of glass exactly fitting the front of the printing frame, gum a paper mask just a shade smaller than the desired print; leave a border of plain glass and mask all the rest of the glass. Expose very briefly through this glass first, then remove and insert negative with its inside mask, and print as usual. The paper films are rolled in makes excellent masks.

We have not dealt with many important points in printing, of interest to the amateur, such as spotting, blocking, finishing, glazing, vignetting, reverse-vignetting, shading, softening, sunning-down, plate-marking, etc., nor have we given points on toning. All these, so far as they interest the amateur, we shall deal with in our articles on Projection Printing (commonly called Enlarging) and General Information.

GRAMOPHONE NOTES

The Modern Instrument

By Marcato.

In comparison with other wondrous achievements of this modern age, the gramophone has made deplorably little progress. It is, indeed, only within the last year or so that it has been heaved out of the rut of the commonplace, and an effort made to invest it with the rank of real musical worth. For the improvements at present being made, the music-lover's thanks are due, not so much to the foresight of those at the head of the industry, as to the public itself whose demand for music of the right kind has set up very keen competition among producers. Not only is the musical taste of the enthusiast being considered, but the vexed question of reproduction too, is receiving the benefit of scientific investigation. Both paths might easily have been travelled the same extent many years ago, and the only balm available now is afforded in the doubtful relief of certain old fashioned adages which the position calls to mind. In spite of the fact then, that there is still plenty of room for advancement, one cannot but admit to-day that the gramophone bids fair to become an instrument of high artistic value

Musician's Recognition.

The barriers of prejudice erected as a result of the noise-machines of old, are fast being overcome, and musicians everywhere are acclaiming the modern instrument an important factor in the educational life of the public. Sir Henry Wood, in particular, who for many years held very decided objections to the gramophone, has now entirely altered his views. This eminent musician, at a recent convention of the Federation of British Music Industries, spoke highly of the instrument and its uses. The Press too, including the most conservative of periodicals, is profuse in its recognition of the gramophone's popularity, and in addition there are several excellent papers entirely devoted to the interests of the gramophone enthusiast. One of these, edited by the author, Compton Mackenzie, deserves special mention as a thoroughly interesting and well conducted enterprise.

Symphonic Recordings.

Twelve months ago practically none of the many record catalogues could boast of a composition extending over more than two sides, while to-day the collector may own fully recorded sets of at least four of Beethoven's symphonies, two of Tschaikowsky's, one of Dvorak's, many overtures and symphonic poems, and several quartets and other chamber music works. The cult of the "cut" record is no longer; it will not, one fervently hopes, ever be revived. While on the subject of works of major proportions, it is interesting to note that an outstanding feature of forthcoming announcements is the recording of César Franck's great Symphony in D Minor. This work was, by the way, given the greatest number of votes in a poll recently taken amongst its readers by a Home paper.

Gramophone Societies.

The idea of the gramophone society at Home is actively being taken up all over the country. Many first class organizations have been formed with extremely successful results. Periodical concerts are held and carefully chosen programmes, often accompanied by lectures, are enthusiastically carried out. Gilbert and Sullivan evenings are one of the most popular attractions, although chamber music and symphonic concerts receive a full share of appreciation. The whole thing is very commendable, and apart from the cheerful spirit of camarderie which the gatherings engender, and the mutual benefit derived from the exchanges of ideas, much good work is being done.

American Issues.

Latest American lists are really very disappointing. The recording itself is first rate, but the type of musical offering more often than not reflects little discrimination on the part of those responsible. A month or two ago, for instance, Kreisler had wasted his genius on some popular little melody, while one of the greatest sopranos had given her lovely voice for the recording of a sentimental song of the variety-stage type. As a direct contrast, one found in the H.M.V. list much worthy material. First, Chaliapin in "Don Giovanni," Hislop in "Rigoletto," the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra in Bach and Handel, Florence Austral in "Cavalleria Rusticana," and last but not least, a complete recording of the Choral Symphony.

H. M. V. Features.

The latest (July) supplement to hand contains much that is interesting. A new singer is introduced in the attractive personality of Madame Dal Monte who has made a double sided record of great brilliance. Her selection is from Donitzetti's "Lucia." Battistini, the well known baritone has contributed two songs, one from Gluck's little-known opera "Paride ed Elena," and the other by Denza. There are two waltzes by Rachmaninoff, that of Chopin in B minor Op. 69, and of Tschaikowsky in A flat Op. 40. Bach figures on a double-sided record by that eminent exponent, Harold Samuel. The items chosen are the Prelude and Fugue in B flat, and a Fantasia in C minor. The former is taken from the celebrated "forty-eight." A number of unusual merit is Tschaikowsky's Quartet in D major recorded in complete form on four double sided records by the Virtuoso String Quartet, an organization composed of English players. The ensemble of their playing is reported to be excellent, although the chosen title, which refers to the Quartet as a whole and not to individual players, has brought about a certain amount of criticism. Peter Dawson, the ever-popular, is heard to advantage in two rollicking sea songs, one by Coleridge Taylor, and another by Gilbert. Sir Harry Lauder, too, contributes two humourous numbers in his own inimitable style.

Elgar's "Sea-Pictures" Cycle.

A recording worth mention is that of Elgar's "Sea Pictures" Song Cycle, sung by Leila Megane. The more one hears these records, the greater is their charm revealed. It will be remembered that the songs were given upon the occasion of a Subscription Concert in Shanghai last season, when Mrs. Lyle was the vocalist. The records, issued some few months ago, are obtainable on two double sided black label H.M.V.

Brunswick Latest.

A word of praise is due to the excellent tone obtained in the Brunswick dance records. The best of the latest batch to hand from Geola Ltd. include "That Lullaby Strain" and "Yes, There's Yes in Your Eyes," both by the Oriole Orchestra, two really irresistible foxtrots, and two more, entirely jazzy by Gene Rodemich's Orchestra, "Mobile Blues" and "Tenth Interval Rag." Other dances by Carl Fenton's Orchestra are also to be recommended. We are also regaled with some vocal selections of a semi-humourous nature in the American style, and a violin solo by Fradkin. His two numbers include Drigo's "Valse Bluette" and a small piece by Fibich-Kubelik. The tone is exceptionally round and mellow, although it must be admitted that piano and violin tone on the Brunswick is invariably first rate. The Capitol Grand Orchestra's contribution is three numbers from Tschaikowsky's "Casse Noisette" Suite—the "Danse des Mirlitons," "Danse Chinoise" and "Valse des Fleurs," quite well done.

Marcato.

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Ex-Lieut. Commander H. J. Morgan, R.N., of Porchester, Hants, England, says:—"As a result of getting wet through, I began to suffer from acute pains which started at the top of my leg and extended down to the knee, and at times, even to the ankle. At first I thought it was cramp, but the pains got so agonizing it was like a saw being run up and down the limb.

"On a friend's advice I got a box of Zam-Buk. When I rubbed this balm well into my crippled leg it gave almost immediate relief. I therefore preserved with Zam-Buk daily until the pians and stiffness all disappeared and I was able to lay aside my sticks, without which I had not been able to hobble about. To-day, thanks to Zam-Buk, I am able to walk and cycle long distances without discomfort."

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THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

The record price of £1,400 was recently paid for a first edition of "The Pickwick Papers." The opening bid was one of £500.

∴

Three recent novels recommended:—"The Sinister Man," by Edgar Wallace (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.); "Quack," by Robert Elson (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.); "The Brothers," by John Sillars (Blackwood, 7s. 6d.).

∴

The Society of Authors appeals to publishers to date their books—that is, to give, in the first and every other edition or reprint, the date of the original publication. The idea of this is that books of all kinds, even novels, often serve as historical documents of great importance.

∴

There will probably be some piquant revelations in a new book with which Lord Birkenhead is busy just now. This is to be a three-volume history of British politics during the last twenty years.

∴

A librarian who was recently asked to recommend some novels suitable for hot-weather reading suggested the following: Porter's 'Freckles,' Bullen's 'Call of the Deep,' Stacpoole's 'Beach of Dreams,' Phelps's 'Shady Side,' Collins's 'Woman in White,' Rowlands's 'In the Shadow,' Hocking's 'In the Sweat of Thy Brow,' Hardy's 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' Vachell's 'Blinds Down,' France's 'The Gods are Athirst,' Canfield's 'The Brimming Cup,' and Burchell's 'My Lady of the Bass'!"

∴

Mr. Ford Madox Ford collaborated with the late Mr. Joseph Conrad in a novel entitled "The Nature of a Crime," which will be published by Duckworth in the course of the next few weeks. It is a story of contemporary life, and presents the study of a man's mind at the crisis of a great emotional drama. The book will contain two prefaces by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Ford respectively, and an appendix in which the joint method of collaboration is explained.

∴

It has always been understood that Mark Twain left an autobiography, though hitherto his family have said little about it. Now, however, the announcement is made that it will be published in the autumn, with an introduction by Mr. Albert Bigelowe Paine, who wrote his biography. The book, which will make two volumes, was dictated at intervals over a long period of years. Mark Twain chose his subjects without regard to chronology, but according to what most interested him at the moment. Knowing the record would not be published in his lifetime, he set it down very frankly.

∴

No imaginative book of our time has been better regarded or more widely read than Mr. Ernest Bramah's "Wallet of Kai-Lung." It was liked and understood by high-brows and low-brows, and by all classes of folk between those two categories. Shortly we shall have another volume of stories by him, probably, although this is not settled, under the title of one of them, "Once In a Blue Moon." It is remarkable how often the word "blue" comes into pretty and inviting titles, as if it assured good romance. Mr. de Vere Stacpoole's "Blue Lagoon" is a classic in this colour of a title.

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Interest was excited by a series of articles on Lord Morley which recently appeared in the "Quarterly Review." They were by Mr. J. H. Morgan, they were written as a result of personal contact with their subject, and sometimes they were almost interviews with him. Mr. Morgan, who was a Brigadier-General during the war, is gathering the papers into a book which John Murray will publish under the title. "John, Viscount Morley: An Appreciation and Some Reminiscences." Perhaps it will be as intimate a study of a man great in letters and in politics as we shall ever get, for John Morley banned any biography of himself.

POETRY

RETURN AND OTHER POEMS. By E. S. Barlow. London: Grant, Richards, Ld., 3/6 net.

Grant Richards have a list of books of poetry to their credit which entitles them to the gratitude of all poetry-lovers. It may be doubted whether any book on the list, with the exception of the two A. E. Housman volumes, has achieved a financial success commensurate with the trouble and cost of publication. The publishing of poetry is not a paying business. The discouragement of it, moreover, is not only in the counting house. If these books of poetry were advertised as to be had free upon application, would the circulation be larger? I doubt it. Faith in the advance of letters and a tireless, undaunted energy in its promotion, these the publishers of poetry oppose to the mountain of the reading public's indifference. Sometime it must move. Meantime a few scattered eccentrics are free to enjoy the results of the research and sound judgment of such houses as Grant Richards.

Seeing their name upon the cover of this little book by E. S. Barlow, it was with a thrill of anticipatory pleasure that I opened it. The anticipation has been justified. There are several beautiful poems in the small collection. They are not all upon the same high level, of course. There is a vagueness of thought in one or two and an untidiness of structure and versification. It is commonly believed and said in these days that modern thought and fancy cannot be confined in poetic expression to the old forms of even metre and rhyme without sacrificing the truth of the thought. Here again, as in much other modern poetry, that belief is disproved. For in the poems where the expression is ragged, the thought also is cloudy; and in those where the conception is clearest the expression falls easily and naturally into the conventional forms. In the title poem, for instance, which is the first in the book, there is a beautiful idea half-formed in the mind which pours itself out in verse reading like alexandrines out of step, out of control. It is a little irritating, for the beauty of the thought was worthy of a more polished expression. That it could have received it is amply proven by such poems as "The Choice" and "Derivation" and one other I shall come to. In "The Choice" a light fancy is given a quaint turn, delightfully expressed in symmetrical, perfectly balanced verse.

The little lark trilled out in glee
And ecstasy, and ecstasy.
"O look, the skies are blue," he said.
"Why don't you come up too," he said,
"And play with me?"

The little mole who burrows deep
Began to creep, began to creep.
"The earth is warm and dark," said he
"Why emulate the lark?" said he
"Come down and sleep."

Alas, dear lark, I cannot fly.
You soar too high, you soar too high.
My place is underground, I said
And earth shall wrap me round, I said,
There where I lie.

Again, the deeper idea of love's reliance is sung in smoothly finished cadences in

DERIVATION.

The sea that glitters in its sun-flecked pride
Shines with a borrowed glow,
And all its brilliance does but serve to hide
The sunless depths below.

So every light whereof my soul bears part
Is drawn from you alone:
Nor have the shadowy caverns of my heart
A glimmer of their own.

Yours is the shining image that I find
Reflected from afar;
Your love and thought lie mirrorred in my mind,
Whose only sun you are.

But the weightiest evidence in favour of the conventional forms of versification and rhyme is on page 30. Were there no other page in the book it would be a joy to have it for this one alone. It must be quoted *in extenso*:

AT THE END.

If love grows cold between us, let it die.
Bury it deep and pile the earth above.
Better the truth than any careful lie
Of lukewarm love.
I could not live with you and see your will
Fettered by memories, longing to be free,
Yet feigning to itself that bondage still
Was liberty.

To feel a sense of duty in your kiss,
To sound the depths and find no answer there
But ready shallow courtesies, all this
I could not bear.

Enough that I was by you in your need,
With you when trouble lingered at your door.
If ever I have helped by word or deed,
I ask no more.

Not vain those first deep feelings of your heart
Nor purposeless the hours that we spent.
If truth but stand beside us when we part,
I am content.

What if another reaps where I have sown
And lightly plucks the fruit my toil has won.
Mine are the dark days she can never own.
My work is done.

It is not fair to think of Browning. This poem cannot owe anything to the influence even of such a master. The light lament, "Tomorrow we meet the same, then dearest," with its mingled regret and suppressed relief, has nothing in common with it. It stands alone. In versification and happiness of rhyme it is flawless. Yet there is never the slightest strain. Every word is the only possible one, simple and direct. The slight slip in the second line of the fifth verse, where the scansion requires two syllables in the word "hours," is probably a printer's error; for one has only to read "have spent" instead of "spent" to correct it. No doubt the poet's draft had it so. "Have spent" carries the idea of finality.

There are several poems in this book which show that musical language is the natural expression of deep feeling, beauty of conception. Poetry is not a matter of moulding and cramping an idea to fit a form of words. An idea contemplated with a sustained high vision falls naturally, in expression, into a rhythmic order. In none of the poems here is this better exemplified than in "At The End." In the construction there is no betrayal of conscious craftsmanship in the details of the six rounded verses and their relation to the finished poem. It is not like a jewel of six cut gems set in an ordered shape. Rather is it like a six-petalled fadeless flower, perfect in form because the root lies deep in the poet's heart.

JOHN LOFTING.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE BOOK TRADE

Sir Frederick Macmillan Tells of a Famous Victory

"THE NET BOOK AGREEMENT, 1899, AND THE BOOK WAR, 1906-1903." By Sir Frederick Macmillan. Privately published.

Sir Frederick Macmillan, in this admirably printed volume, gives us two chapters in the history of the book trade. The first relates to the publishers' attack, led by the writer himself, upon the discount book system that was in vogue during the latter half of the last century. Books were published at one price and sold at another. Messrs. Macmillans led the attack by publishing an important book (it was Professor Marshall's "Principles of Economics"—a standard work) at a net price, and gradually other publishing houses followed their lead, until the net book agreement was reached in 1898.

The account of the subsequent "Book War" (what a delightful subject for a mock-epic) is the work of Mr. Edward Bell, who was President of the Publisher's Association during the time the conflict raged—1906—1908. The issue was, of course between the Association and the then newlyformed Times Book Club, which undertook to supply its members with "clean and uninjured copies" at discount rates. Mr. Bell describes the resulting campaigns in a very spirited manner, and Sir Frederick Macmillan rounds off the volume with an account of the negotiations for concluding the Book War. This volume is apparently intended for persons immediately interested—publishers, booksellers, and so forth, but actually it is good reading for anybody who has even the mildest interest in books.

A STORY OF HONGKONG

"CHUN YUT." by Cyril Weston. Hutchinson & Co.

This story is told with an intimate knowledge of the country and its customs and with rare insight into the psychology of the Chinese. The exploits of Chun Yut and his friend Morris, the English sailor, in their search for the hidden treasure secreted in a temple in the heart of the Kuangtung province, supply the reader with plenty of excitement. But, somehow, the book lacks vitality. A story of adventure, to be really thrilling, should have the racing touch that some writers of fiction happily possess. Then again, and end of the adventure is lacking in any dramatic element, and is somewhat unsatisfying. Where the author has succeeded, and succeeded admirably, is in his description of life in the interior. The chapters devoted to the journey on the "Saigonga" disclose an intimate knowlege of junk life, and the characterization of the loat people is extremely effective. One gives thanks to an author who knows his China and writes about it well without having recourse to the "opium den" and other stock sensations.

S. J. T.

BETTER THAN SHERLOCK HOLMES

The Handwriting Wizard

"PSYCHO-GRAPHOLOGY: A STUDY OF RAFAEL SCHERMANN." By Eugene S. Bagger. Putnam. 3s. 6d.

When Sherlock Holmes glanced at a stranger and then remarked casually, for the benefit of Dr. Watson, that this stranger was a clerk with a wife and three children, a collector of foreign stamps, and apt to be bad-tempered on Wednesdays and Fridays, he was performing a feat that is merely childish when compared with those performed regularly by the subject of this new book, Rafael Schermann. Schermann is the great Viennese psycho-graphologist, who has been performing miracles for years. In the first place, of course, being a graphologist, he is a handwriting expert in the ordinary way, and can deduce character from handwriting. But he can do a great deal more—he can see visions by means of handwriting. His peculiar faculty has been described by Professor Fischer, of the University of Prague, as "second sight, induced or stimulated by handwriting."

And in this little book Mr. Bagger describes the activities of this unique personality. Some of Schermann's results seem to be due to an amazing acquaintance with what may be called the science of script-reading, and do not appear to have any visionary quality in them. Thus, he once traced an unpleasant person who for years had tormented a family by telephone hoaxes. He looked over the family correspondence, Mr. Bagger tells us, and found in one of the handwritings the shape of a telephone receiver wrought most ingeniously into the capital D. and S. The writer, he argued, was preoccupied with the telephone, and when he saw her privately, and accused her of being the author of these hoaxes, she broke down, confessed, and promised not to do it again. It appears that people are apt to introduce into their script anything with which they are preoccupied.

Mr. Bagger gives us specimens of handwriting submitted to Schermann, in which he found traces of a hand, a revolver, a steamship, and so on, and made his deductions accordingly. But even if persons do not give themselves away in this fashion, they are not safe from this wizard, because the very sight of script induces a certain faculty of vision or clairvoyance in him. This faculty has been tested time after time by showing him the handwriting of persons who, unknown to him, have already met their death in some unusual way, and he has declared very emphatically either what had or what would happen to them. He has, we gather, prevented murders and suicides, reunited lovers, detected criminals, and saved innocent persons, and even noticed diseases.

"He looks at a couple of script specimens," Mr. Bagger tells us, "and out of them he reconstructs the story of two human lives. His diagnosis is astonishingly correct, and his visitor is overwhelmed. Her excitement from the outset has helped in establishing a psychic contact with the seer; but now her will is like clay in his hands. He commands her to surrender the poison she carries. So he knows that, too! She opens her bag and hands over the poison." And all is well. The most astonishing detective in the wildest sensational narrative never dreamed of the feats described by Mr. Bagger. Fact is continually over-reaching fiction, and Schermann well deserves a volume all to himself.—"Daily News."

SIR OLIVER LODGE AND THE ATOM

"ATMOS AND RAYS." By Sir Oliver Lodge. Ernest Benn. 21s.

Sir Oliver Lodge is a writer on scientific subjects who has the great gift of making his readers feel that they are taking part in an exciting exploration. He has now written a book on the structure of the atom, which, though the average novel reader may find it difficult to follow, will afford a great deal of pleasure to ordinary men who are willing to do a little brain-work. The ordinary man has not yet realized that the atom is a sort of Solar System in miniature. There is a central nucleus round which electrons circulate "very much as the planets revolve round the sun."

It is a strange fact that science, which two or three generation ago was making war on the incredible, has in recent years introduced us to a world which would seem to many people to be infinitely more incredible than the Garden of Eden. The non-scientific man can scarcely help thinking of the atom as something perfectly solid. Sir Oliver Lodge tells him that, on the contrary, an atom, like the Solar System, consists mainly of empty space. An electrical particle discharged into an atom would be just as unlikely to hit one of the particles of which the atom is composed as a huge projectile hurled into the Solar System would be to hit one of the planets or the sun. So great in proportion is the amount of space compared with the amount of matter in an atom that Sir Oliver asserts that "if all the electrical particles which compose a human body could be violently compressed into absolute contact, the bulk would be reduced to a billionth part." In such circumstances, indeed, 16 stone would "occupy only a fraction of a cubic millimetre instead of 22 gallons."

A Prophecy.

Sir Oliver tells us a great deal about the new atomic astronomy, and leads up to a final chapter on the possibility of discovering a means of harnessing the hitherto inaccessible energy of matter and of the ether. "The idea is coming to the front," he declares, "that some of what we think of as the atomic energy of matter may be somehow made available. It is thought that this intrinsic energy is already being used to maintain the heat of the sun and other stars, though it is not yet tractable by any human device. It seems just possible that we may arrive at tapping the energy of the ether before we have learnt to use the intrinsic energy of matter." He ends with the expression of a hope, however, that we shall not discover too many secrets of this kind until our knowledge and wisdom have increased to such a degree that we shall not use them for deadly purposes.—"Daily News."

WHEN IT WAS DARK

"MAN BEFORE HISTORY." By Mary E. Boyle, Harrap. 3s. 6d.

Miss Boyle's "short account of prehistoric times," which is inscribed to her nephews and nieces, is enriched with a charming little preface by a principal authority, Abbé Henri Breuil. The Abbé has also supplied sundry reproductions of prehistoric beasts from the paintings in the French and Spanish caves. Miss Boyle only aims at a text-book, and her most delightful chapter, "a little girl's discovery," recalls the chance finding of the paintings of weird animals in a Spanish cave by the Marquis de Sautuola's little daughter in 1879. The author incidentally recalls the old story that the earth began to exist in B.C. 4004, but does not scruple to describe the characteristics of the Aurignacians of 25,000 years ago. She has brought both research and sense of humour to her investigation.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

CHINESE GIRLS AND WESTERN MUSIC

Natural Affinity for Bach's Measures

By Elizabeth Pepys.

East has not only met West, but East and West have begun to study each other's art and literature, and general way of doing things. Mr. Henry Eichheim comes from the Boston Symphony Orchestra to study Chinese rhythms. Chinese artists go abroad to study Western art or are instructed in Shanghai in the Occidental perspectives and futuristic fancies. Mr. Rountree thinks their work so good that he comes to China to find out what produced their strength of line. Miss Frieda Frommel finds her Chinese piano students resilient to the impact of Bach, Chopin and Debussy.

Miss Frommel, who is known to many music lovers of Shanghai as a skillful interpreter of Chopin, has a studio "for music and languages" at 489B Avenue Joffre. Here she has collected a large following of music pupils and also has a number of classes and private pupils in French conversation, besides adding to her linguistic attainments by studying Russian and Chinese. A number of Chinese girls are studying with Miss Frommel and our illustration shows a group of them after tea has been served in a Chinese garden near the studio.

Miss Frommel and pupils in a Chinese Garden.

"Don't you find it difficult, teaching Chinese pupils?" is a question often asked Miss Frommel, to which she replies: "Not difficult, but different. At first, perhaps, it is a strain. We must remember that the Chinese have never played upon the piano, or even tapped the keys of a typewriter. Their slender, tapering fingers—and what nation has more graceful hands?—have never been trained by five-finger exercises. Their wrists, however, are unusually strong.

"But technique, important as it is as a foundation, is not what counts with a musician. I can develop their fingers easily. The essential thing is to teach them how to express what the music means to them. It is not that they do not understand what the composer has at heart to say. I find my girls very intuitive in that respect. But to express it, that is very different. Emotions were created, the Chinese girl feels, to be concealed. To pour out your soul through the medium of music seems appallingly self-revealing to the repressed and self-contained Oriental.

"But when she once is willing to yield herself to the sway of the musician, to give out his message truthfully, O then, what possibilities! The Chinese student is essentially teachable, she will work unstintedly, her memory is marvellous. Yes, I expect to be very proud of these pupils some day. Their favourite composers? Bach seems to touch some specially responsive chord, his scientific, methodical exposition of the highest laws of harmony appeals to them intellectually. But they play Chopin and Debussy well, and even Tchaikovsky."

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Starting a Library for the Youngsters

By Elizabeth Pepys.

I might bring you sweetmeats,
Or soldiers in a box,
A bounding, barking puppy or
Paper dolls in flocks.

After these my gift looks tame,
Yet it shows the world,
A ship to bear you far away
With magic sails unfurled.

For here are days of wonder
And nights of strange delight,
Clash of spear in tourney,
Many a rare sight.

Here where you may find it
When you wish to look,
All the wealth of fairyland
Gathered in a book.

In our nursery days two of our aunts had sub-titles, being known respectively as the Book Aunty and the Clothes Aunty because of the gifts which they invariably brought us. We suspected at times that their gifts had certain propaganda tendencies, being intended in the one case to develop our lagging esthetic appreciations and on the other hand to stimulate our slowly unfolding intellects. The effect of that balanced line of action still remains, and since the Clothes Aunty has spoken of kiddies' wardrobes, the Book Aunty must counter with news of the latest styles in stories.

Mr. Henry M. Snyder, representing over a dozen of the American publishers, has come out from New York to bring the book-sellers of the Orient the advance copies of books which are being brought out this autumn. Among the piles of books displayed in his rooms at the Palace Hotel the children's volumes are by no means the least attractive and we hasten to pass along some suggestions for Christmas buying.

Looking Ahead to Christmas.

It is a sad but true state of affairs, that the booksellers will not stock up largely with the new books for children. "Don't blame us, blame the mothers," they say when reproached for their failure to have the fascinating books which you have just seen reviewed in the last Home magazines, "they won't buy expensive books for their children, or if they do they want to play safe with the classics." Therefore, if superior-calibered parents and relatives and friends, like ourselves, want to bestow high-grade juveniles at Chritmas time, the only way to be sure of securing them is to order them from our booksellers *now*.

One of the highly successful Christmas books for 1923, a book we could hardly bear to part with, was Mr. C. B. Falls A.B.C. Book, painted for his little daughter. Bedelia Jane is a year older now and wants more of a story, so this year's book is "Mother Goose," illustrated with an imaginative grace as well as in strong design and clean colouring. All the characters so closely woven into the texture of our every-day life riot gaily through these pages and in their happy atmosphere the child will immediately come in contact condescension.

Humour for Young and Old.

The Dolittle books are fast becoming a fixture on the nursery bookshelves in America and Hugh Lofting's latest, which describes the adventures of "Dr. Dolittle's Circus," is as amusing and as delightfully illustrated as ever. The author-illustrator, who by the way is the brother of Mr. John Lofting of Shanghai, in 1922 won the Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children. Hugh Walpole says of the first book in this delicious nonsense series, "The Story of Doctor Dolittle," that it is the first real children's classic since "Alice in wonderland." A new Goop book has not been announced for nearly 10 years and in "Why Be a Goop" Gelett Burgess has made his goops "badder, funnier and more warning" than ever.

Children between three and eight will especially appreciate "The Raggedy Bears," as told by Ruth Irma Low, the author of "In Story Land" and "The Adventures of Bunny Bobtail." Mr. Leslie Stout's illustrations add to the book's charm. Two of the Houghton Mifflin books in their generous supply for children are "The Colonial Twins of Old Virginia," by Lucy Fitch Perkins, a great favourite in nursery circles. These twins live on a tobacco plantation on the James River in Virginia, around 1676, which allows for adventures with pirates. The other book is also southern, but with an entirely different flavour for the hero of "Jibby Jones and the Alligator" lives on the Mississippi and leads an irrepressible gang. One reader said of Jibby: "He's kin to Peck's Bad Boy, Aldrich's Tom Bailey, Huck Finn, Tom Sawyer, even Kim and all the Boy Immortals (except Little Lord Fauntleroy)."

IMMEDIATELY WANTED

Helpful Hints for Harrassed Homes

By Elizabeth Pepys

It is not our intention at this moment to stock up the conscientious housekeeper with a new crop of remedies for household pests, the latest wrinkle in making currant jelly, or a short cut to a perfect budgeting system. Rather is it our desire to broadcast an appeal for some advice in domestic emergencies constantly arising.

Back of Front?

For instance, we should like to discover or even to listen to some infallable method of telling which is the front of a dress or hat. It doesn't make so much difference about hats, that is with shingled hair and no hat-pins; but since we no longer fasten up the back it is difficult to get inside properly. There is't much "fit" to clothes nowadays, it's true; but the dressmakers insist that they are distinctly created with a front and back. One indignant modiste even threatened to sue one of her patrons for wearing a creation hind-side before and thus spoiling the effect.

No suggestions such as stitching an X in the front of a dress, will be tolerated. We doubtless have such insignificant marks in all our frocks; but does it help us when we are madly leaping from gown to gown, with hardly a moment between ourselves and the next engagement? No, and No again. A small electric bulb which would automatically light up to show the frontside, might be useful, although we haven't much idea of how to manage its installation. Another idea which had occurred to us was that of a bell which should ring like a burglar alarm, if we started to draw on the dress the wrong way. There should be something by way of warning, for it is most disconcerting to a coiffure to be joggled about.

Social Divining Rods.

The above is a material problem, and hence can no doubt be solved by some mechanical genius. Another perplexity with psychic implications arises when persons wishing to add to the general geniality of an occasion and yet being ignorant of the pasts and presents of the company in which they find themselves are unable to steer the conversation into quiet waters.

Suppose a young man with a fund of humour grows facetious upon the subject of Vers Libre. Even his untutored sensibilities detect the chill in the atmosphere. He changes gears as rapidly as possible and begins on football thinking the subject of sports a safe one. But no, all unknown to him, there is an estrangement in the family circle, due to a son's unbridled passion for the game which lost him his University degree. Finally the unfortunate guest lapses into gloomy silence or burbles meaninglessly about the weather.

Would that some of these clever new psychologists would leave off their sex explorations for a season and set themselves to work to devise something akin to the old hazel rod, which in the hands of the diviner, pointed unerringly to water. A more delicate instrument, designed to catch the fluctuations in the social atmosphere, would dip when a promising vein in the conversation was opened, just as the hazel rod twisted in the hand when the proper place for a well was indicated.

There are many other needs in our social life which need to be filled, and suggestions for a simpler and more efficient method of conducting our mental and psychic life would be welcomed with even greater joy than recipes for cooling beverages.

THE TWO-TO-TENS

Wide Variety Possible in Comfy Children's Clothes

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Prudent mothers who patronized the remnant sales this summer are finding that with the present happy vogue for combining different materials that the Young Person's summer wardrobe may be extremely chic and at the same time surprisingly inexpensive. Moreover, if the house tailor has mastered the intricacies of one pattern which commends itself to mother and daughter alike on the grounds of beauty and comfort, there is no reason why a whole flock of clothes may not be made in that same style, for a change in materials, trimming and colour completely alters the general appearance. Shirring and cross stitch may adorn one diminutive frock, plating another, a third may be made from silk, for festive occasions, another braided with rickrack braid, which is once more popular, dotted Swiss makes a fifth appropriate medium and ginghams, preferably white collared and cuffed, are always in good taste.

Chintz and cretonne in the giddiest of hues have been effectively used for the wardrobes of the Younger Set, and one sweetly quaint costume gives the Empire touch with a short-waisted, sleeveless bodice of cretonne and a rather long, full skirt of unbleached cotton, or any other stout material. Durability in children's frocks is a highly desirable quality, and colours should be "fast" or at least carefully set that the distressed "Little Small may not compain: "my used-to-be prettiest dress has faded clear away."

The one-piece bloomer slip is a boon for these hot days when every unnecessary garment pays a toll of discomfort which, with children, too easily runs into fever. The dress trimmed with buttons is generally a favourite with children who never tire of the "Rich Man, Poor Man" game. Animals appliquéd or embroidered make any dress popular.

One economical mother has discovered that men's shirts are generally made of good enough material so that after they have served their first purpose there is still a good deal of wear left, and quite sufficient to justify making a boy's shirts from his father's or a romper suit for the wee ones. A discarded gingham dress usually has enough material in the skirt to make not only a dress but a slip or bloomer-suit for the young miss. Our illustrations will suggest further ways of fitting out the youngsters of the family.

LONG SLEEVES OR NONE AND THE SLIM SILHOUTLE PERSISTING

Shanghai Mother Goose

Why Was the Southern Cross?

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How we wonder what you are.
Must it always be our loss
Not to see the Southern Cross?

When the blazing sun is gone
Do you kindly shine upon
Us? Or, is it just the False
Cross that we see after valse?

If "Red Funnel" in the dark
Sights afar your upper spark,
Say in Lat. N. 25,
Why may we not, if we strive?—

Elizabeth Pepys.

Jack: So she won her divorce?
Jill: Yes. Her new clothes came just in time.—American Legion Weekly.

A young friend of our acquaintance said recently to his uncle: "Uncle Jack, I think you're an awfully nice man—and I'm going to count up to a hundred for you!"—New York Tribune.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Due Shanghai:—

Per O.S.K.S. Altai Maru ....Aug. 31
Per N.Y.K.S. Awa Maru ....Sept. 2
Per L.T.S. Fiume L. ..... „ 4
Per M. M. S. André Lebon .. „ 4
Per P. & O. S. Peshawur .... „ 4

OUTWARD

For Marseilles, London, etc.—

Per P. & O. S. Sardinia ....Aug. 30
Per L.T.S. Venezia .....Sept. 1
Per P. & O. S. Kalyan ..... „ 2
Per M.M.S. A. le Rideau .... „ 4

For Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe:—

Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson ....Aug. 30
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia .... „ 31
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Grant ..Sept. 3
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru.... „ 3
Per N.Y.K.S. Yokohama Maru „ 4
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru .. „ 7
Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln .... „ 13

For Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Hongkong:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Canada ..Aug. 30
Per P. & O. S. Sardinia .... „ 30
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Madison .. „ 31
Per P. & O. S. Kalyan .....Sept 2

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Poyang, August 22. From River Ports. Mr. Voigt, Miss Cox.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 22. From Ningpo. Mr. E. Swan, Mr. Rees.

Per str. Kianghsin, August 22. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Figge and child, Mr. A. C. Hyde Log.

Per str. Ningshao, August 22. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. K. Dauiu, Mrs. K. Ytangaaw, Miss M. L. Morgan, Miss C. H. Koberpan, Mr. P. L. Perofield, Miss F. Frozey, Miss N. D. Drake, Miss L. Knofles, Mr. M. S. Steward.

Per str. Szechuen, August 22. From Hongkong. Mr. J. M. Kaye, Miss I. R. Fox. **From Amoy.** Mr. Kales.

Per str. Fausang, August 22. From Chefoo. Mrs. E. B. Miller, Colonel Miller. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. Frankland and child.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 23. From Ningpo. Mrs. M. Z. Auberk, Mr. J. M. Wilson, Mr. D. Tutshirn.

Per str. Kaiping, August 23. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. Colman, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley. Mrs. Groundman, Mr. King, Mr. March.

Per P. & O. S. Kaisar-I-Hind, August 23. From London etc. Messrs S. F. Harris, K. C. Keeler, H. Etchells, G. Symons, J. J. D. Howell, J. W. Seller, C. Wiley, C. Bendle, A. R. G. Molton, D. Wood, J. Irving, W. Sullivan, A. Jones, G. F. Green, M. Humble, Ryles, Davidson, Bottom, C. B. E. Golding, H. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, Messrs. R. Macfarlane, G. McGill, V. Fleming, A. Tollefsen, D. Latto, J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Beney, Miss B. Borle, Miss D. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Jemmett and child, Miss D. Dear, Mrs. P. W. Massey. Mr. F. Crebbin, Mr. G. Lancashire, Miss E. Holmes, Miss L. M. Mackay, Miss E. Livesay, Mrs. Worcester, Messrs. C. J. Conway, W. J. Jarvis, S. G. Mason, P. Whalin, E. P. Elliott, C. White, W. Hutton, W. Greenslade, A. Turner, E. Young, E. C. Howe, I. N. Mudie, R. Golding, A. Bishop, C. D. Hancock, O. W. Pursey, C. W. Knowlton. G. H. Piggott, H. S. Godwin, S. S. Barnes, G. R. Cleaver, A. G. Everett, F. G. Clarke, A. Waller, S. E. C. Burrows, G. W. Williams, J. McCormack, Rev. A. Hutchinson, Mr. C. P. Rivett, Miss G. Lawson, Miss M. McPhie, Mrs. S. de L. Neumann and child, Rev. & Mrs. W. Wilson, Miss E. M. Adlam, Miss E. M. Wheeler, Miss E. Durfee, Mr. Learoyd, Dr. C. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rutland and two children, Mr. Branstad, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Loschnikof, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bin-Binoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lantzoff, Mr. J. Steink, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. J. Railton, Mr. and Mrs. K. Proske, Mr. N. Voloshin, Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. E. Le E. Davies, Mr. C. Champkin, Mr. E. Judd, Mr. R. Roxburgh, Mrs. L. Kaw, Miss E. M. Kaw, Miss E. Kaw, Miss S. Kaw, Mr. A. Kaw, Master J. Kaw, Mr. W. Carrington, Mr. M. Carrington, Mr. W. H. Kelly.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 24. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Delburg, Mr. Scherberg, Mr. Wood.

Per str. Hanyang, August 24. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Mr. and Mrs. Start.

Per str. Linan, August 24. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Hocking, Mr. Ozeriansky, Mrs. Pike, Miss Pike, Miss Lyall.

Per G.L.S. Gleniffer, August 24. From London. Mr. L. R. Williams.

Per str. Kungwo, August 24. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maze, Mrs. State, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. Evensen, Mr. W. Grant, Miss A. da Gralille, Miss S. E. Curtis, Miss Bendelad, Miss A. L. Davies, Miss Davenport, Mr. H. W. Fuller, Mr. Keller, Mr. W. L. Schluter, Mr. and Mrs. Deer, Mr. and Mrs. Lindar, Mrs. O. G. R. Buynon, Mrs. F. W. Gravis, Miss J. Gravis, Mr. Chapeaux, Mr. Fano, Miss Tiefirbacker, Mrs. Davenport, Dr. Sugg, Mr. Olsen.

Per str. Fengtien, August 24. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Valliez, Miss Whitfield, Mr. Greve. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. S. Trevor-Smith, Miss Madour, Miss Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Messrs. F. Spedding, C. A. Stiebel and F. W. Smith. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall and four children, Miss Stickland, Miss Murray, Misses Curry, Messrs. A. E. Fenton, H. M. Stanley, S. Levy and Tweedie Stoddart.

Per str. Kiangyung, August 25. From River Ports. Mr. E. Gerecke, Miss K. Gerecke, Mr. Gannon.

Per str. Soochow, August 25. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mrs. A. Jilko and child, Mrs. F. Barodin, Master Barodin, Miss F. Northcott, Mr. M. A. Joffre.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 26. From Ningpo. Mr. S. Naoyuid.

Per str. Kiangan, August 26. From River Ports. Mrs. W. B. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Poletti and child.

Per R.D.S. President Monroe, August 26. From United States. Miss N. V. Bebby, Mrs. G. J. Cleland, Mr. A. B. Cole, Mrs. Coole, Mr. H. S. Ficke, Mrs. A. Ficke, Miss E. Hirst, Miss O. C. Houston, Mr. C. G. Hower, Mrs. E. Hower, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kyne, Miss J. Norelius, Mr. R. B. Marsh, Mrs. M. Nantz, Miss R. Ohlson, Dr. and Mrs. J. Snelland and children, Miss H. Stocks, Mrs. J. W. Whitcomb, Miss M. Wilkinson, Miss M. Wyne.

Per str. Sinkiang, August 26. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Murray, Mr. D. Cengrien.

Per str. Tatung, August 27. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Howe, Mr. Cheshire.

Per str. Suiwo, August 27. From River Ports. Mr. Ross, Mr. G. Atcheson, Miss L. U. Farnam, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Ross, Mr. E. D. Alexander, Mr. W. H. Darvels, Mrs. Dixon and two children, Mr. W. Gerrard, Miss F. Cruz, Miss Atcheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Marlian, Mr. M. A. Martin, Mr. W. W. Martin, Master J. B. Martin, Miss L. Andrews.

Per B. F. S. Sarpedon, August 27. From Round Trip to Dairen and Return. Mr. P. Clare, Mrs. E. Miller, Mrs. L. M. Mitchell and child, Miss A. Edmonds, Mrs. M. Gardner Crane, Miss M. Morrell. **From Dairen.** Mr. E. N. S. Gordon. **From Tsingtao.** Miss L. Affounso, Mr. S. Au, Miss F. Allan, Miss E. S. Avison, Mr. L. R. Andrews, Mrs. C. G. Anderson and two children, Mrs. M. Anderson and child, Mr. W. M. Awad, Mr. P. M. Boutross, Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Berry and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chandler and two children, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. L. A. Babelstein, Miss L. P. Dahl, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davis and three children, Miss B. Dribensky, Miss H. O'Driscoll, Mrs. L. Doyle, Mr. L. H. Evans, Miss P. Edgar, Mr. H. R. Everleigh, Mr. J. A. Ely, Mrs. F. W. Foster, Mr. L. D. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Miss L. M. Fleming, Miss S. S. Grekoff, Miss Grekoff, Mrs. I. Gordon, Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hadley and child, Mrs. F. P. Hummel, Mrs. Hope Hardy, Mrs. H. B. Joseph, Miss L. Lee, Mr. J. B. Loucks, Miss J. G. Lacey, Mrs. A. Loder and child, Mrs. R. Melhuish and three children, Mrs. May, Miss L. Monkman, Mr. G. E. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Norton, Miss E. Parkhill, Miss E. Parkhill, Miss D. Parkhill, Mr. C. A. Pouncey, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. V. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Reimer and two children, Mr. R. A. Shilling, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and child, Miss A. Sales, Mr. M. Sternberg, Mrs. S. Stewart, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mrs. A. Sky, Proffessor Theseses, Mrs. Walters and two children, Miss E. J. Williams, Mr. T. K. E. Yapp, Mr. R. W. Wingrove.

Per str. Kiangta, August 28. From River Ports. Mrs. C. Foss.

Per str. Ngankin, August 28. From River Ports. Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. V. G. Smyth, Mrs. Golden and two children, Mr. J. T. Inch, Mr. Gordon, Mr. R. R. West, Mr. H. Seymat.

Per str. Liangchow, August 28. From Tsingtao. Mrs. Yard, Mrs. Standing, Mrs. Martin, Miss Yard, Miss Martin, Miss M. Yard, Miss E. L. Yard, Miss R. S. Yard, Miss Scribner, Miss Morrison, Miss Sawyer and child.

Per N.Y.R.S. Katori Maru, August 28. From Europe, etc. Mrs. H. W. Thoburn, Misses D., I. D. Remedios, C. V. Lee, J. V. Lee, M. Schlz, H. Thoburn, Major G. E. R. Millard, Messrs. H. C. Rowson, K. Ohtani, H. Okahe, I. Matsuo, Y. Menami, R. H. Clerk, G. Barbour, R. Matheson, S. Sani.

Per str. Shuntien, August 28. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Lunbrun and children, Mr. Banner. **From Chefoo.** Captain Souther, Mr. and Mrs. Rocbuck. Miss Toulmin, Miss Retner, Mr. Kinipple, Mr. Gusehaven, Mr. Rittse. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. H. Mackay, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Miss Christien, Mrs. and Miss Wheeler, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Murray, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bodde, Dr. Neild, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries.

Per str. Loongwo, August 28. From River Ports. Father J. P. O'Brien, Mr. H. Riley, Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Kunkle, Mr. E. W. Wallace, Mr. Vale, Mr. Gulston, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Vauderburgh, Miss Remedios, Miss Sallee, Miss Preest, Miss L. Kent, Mr. H. T. Manger, Miss H. C. Vaughn, Miss N. Sping, Miss R. J. Craft, Miss H. J. Macpherson, Misses M. and A. Parsour, Mrs. V. P. Green.

OUTWARD.

Per N.Y.K.S. Kitano Maru, August 22. —For Hongkong.—Mrs. J. C. McDonnell, Mr. F. W. Gibbons, Mr. T. N. G. Gibbons, Dr. H. R. Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ivanoff, Miss Ivanoff, Mrs. C. E. Burris, Mr. E. M. Hayes, Mr. W. O. Nicole, Mr. Mc C. Van Driel Endt.—**For Singapore.**—Miss L. C. Steineman, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Farrington, Mr. G. Pfluger.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Dumoulin. —**For London.**—Mr. J. McMahon, Mrs. S. B. Siffleet, Captain Ryther, Mr. J. Aas, Mr. O. Aas, Mr. S. Petterson, Mr. E. Jakobsen, Mr. A. Skar, Mr. A. Nzbo, Mr. A. Henriksen, Mr. R. Henriksen, Mr. I. Nordal, Mr. L. Axelsen.

Per str. Liangchow, August 23.—For Tsingtao.—Miss Knox, Miss Gray, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Misses Powell (2), Mr. H. W. Pflug, Mr. J. H. Wallace.

Per str. Kwangping, August 24.—For Tientsin.—Mr. Newton.

Per str. Sunning, August 24.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Brocksteedt, Mr. C. F. Schaarer.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. G. Repko.

Per str. Poyang, August 24.—For River Ports.—Mr. Knoff, Mr. West, Mr. Gordon, Mr. L. Containine, Dr. J. R. McCarthney, Dr. Noelting.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 25.—For Ningpo.—Mr. E. Sugg.

Per str. Szechuen, August 26.—For Hongkong.—Mr. M. D. Parr, Mr. Mason. —**For Canton.**—Rev. Brother Adon.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, August 26.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. P. G. Jones, Mr. L. Schipper, Mr. and Mrs. Wayte-Wood, Miss Wayte-Wood, Miss King.—**For Kobe.**—Dr. Y. C. Konig, Mr. R. Grimshaw.

Per str. Luenli, August 26.—For River Ports.—Mrs. P. W. A. Wilkie.

Per str. Kaiping, August 26.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. Humble, Mr. Bottom, Mr. Ryles, Mr. Davison, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Barham, Mr. T. D. Davy, Mr. E. A. Sykes, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. H. Figge.

Per str. Fengtien, August 26.—For Tientsin.—Mrs. McCleary, Miss Wanderwell, Mr. W. A. Sims, Captain Wanderwell, Mr. Baker.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. V. Gironi, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Wolfe, Master B. Miller, Master B. MacMillan, Mr. F. W. Smith, Lt.-Com. H. G. Gates —**For Weihaiwei.**—Miss Hones, Miss Fowler, Mr. C. J. Scott, Mr. T. J. Fisher, Miss Mackay, Miss Stewart, Five Naval Ratings.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 27.—For Ningpo.—Two Sisters of Charity, Mr. H. W. Daniel.

Per str. Linan, August 27.—For River Ports.—Mr. P. H. Nye, Mr. A. H. Gordon, Master Crutwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stewart, Miss O'Driscoll, Miss C. Allman, Mrs. F. A. Walker and child, Mr. F. A. Walker and child, Mr. E. Marx, Miss L. E. Gould.

Per str. Chinkiang, August 28.—For Antung.—Mr. T. G. Deane.

Per str. Soochow, August 28.—For Amoy.—Mr. Stenzel, Mr. H. Jurgens.

Per str. Tatung, August 28.—For River Ports.—Miss Shippen, Miss F. Shippen, Mrs. R. A. Cook, Miss A. Banney, Miss K. Shippen, Mrs. J. C. Thompson and child, Miss B. Simpson, Miss Simons, Mr. J. C. Thomson and two children, Mrs. W. G. Neville, Miss Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster and two children.

Per str. Nanning, August 29.—For Tientsin.—Mr. Martini, Mr. T. W. Forbes.

Per str. Chinkiang, August 29.—For Antung.—Mr. T. Y. Deane.

Per R.D.S. President Monroe, August 29.—For Southern Ports, Europe and America.—Mr. R. Fickweiler, Mr. P. E. Pieris, Mr. L. Weil, Mr. W. A. Schenck, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. B. Miller, Miss M. M. Hasslinger, Mr. B. B. Bates, Mr. A. Bonillo, Mr. A. B. Case, Mr. P. C. Crocker, Mr. J. G. Daisley, Mr. C. G. Fuson, Mr. R. Hgigins, Mr. Hasslinger, Mrs. P. Parker, Mr. J. Parker.

BIRTHS

BREUER.—On August 26, 1924, at Mrs. Watanabe's Private Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Breuer, a daughter.

CAFFIN.—On August 26, 1924, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Caffin, a son, Richard.

CRANK.—On August 25, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T Reginald Crank, a son.

RAPANAKIS.—On August 27, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rapanakis, a daughter.

RICKARD.—On August 28, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Rickard, a daughter.

RUBEL.—On August 29, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rubel, of Rue Massenet, a son.

MARRIAGE

ZIGALNITSKY — BITKER. — On August 28, 1924, at 4 p.m. at the Oheil Moishe Synagogue, 11 Seward Road, Shanghai, Leo Zigalnitsky, fourth son of Mr. E. Zigalnitsky, Verkhne-Oudinsk, to Miss Sabina Bitker, youngest daughter of Mrs. Samuel Bitker, of Warsaw, Poland.

DEATHS

BRAMMER.—Freunden und Bekanten hiermit die traurge Nachricht, dass Herr Albert Brammer (frueherer Beamter des chines, Seezolldienstes), geb. 1. Juli 1869 zu Celle, heute Abend 7 1/2 Uhr infolge eines Unfalles beim Baden ploetzlich und unerwartet verstorben ist. Changsha, 17. August 1924. KAI LEE GUNG TSE, Im Namen: der Angehoerigen in Deutschland, seines Chefs, sowie seiner Kollegen und Freunde in China.

HARRIS.—On August 23, 1924, at 64 Route des Sœurs, Shanghai, Cecil Frank Harris, beloved husband of Eva Harris and second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris, Shanghai, aged 33 years.

LAIDLAW.—On August 20, 1924, at Tientsin, Ian Andrew Hunter, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, aged 7 years.

STUNZI.—On August 26, 1924, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, Alla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stunzi, aged 11 years and six months.

TIRFOIN.—On August 28, 1924, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, Eugène Tirfoin, aged 26 years.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug. 22	29.93	84.9	S E	2	87.4	81.0	94.5	78.1	C
„ 23	29.96	84.2	S S W	1	80.8	79.0	92.5	77.4	C, D, R.
„ 24	29.95	83.3	S W	1	80.8	77.2	87.8	75.9	C.
„ 25	29.91	82.2	S S W	2	77.2	75.4	93.8	73.9	C,
„ 26	29.90	82.0	S	1	83.3	79.0	95.7	71.1	R. C.
„ 27	29.88	83.5	W N W	2	80.8	75.4	87.8	75.6	C,
„ 28	29.91	82.8	E	1	84.4	78.6	86.9	74.5	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Inches 1923
Aug. 22	80.0	77.9	92.0	90.2	0.23	Nil.
„ 23	80.0	80.0	90.7	86.0	0.04	0.10
„ 24	79.0	75.8	86.4	81.5	Trace	0.44
„ 25	82.2	74.2	92.2	88.7	0.17	Nil.
„ 26	76.0	78.0	94.4	93.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 27	82.0	78.0	86.4	92.0	0.06	Nil.
„ 28	78.0	79.0	85.0	90.8	0.14	Nil.

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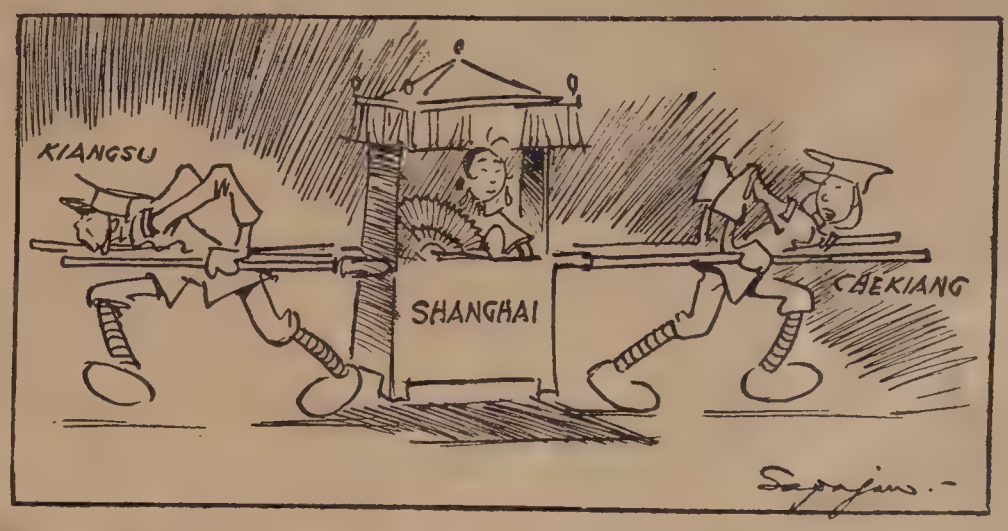

THE JEWEL OF ASIA: WHICH SHALL GET HER?

OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING BETWEEN CHEKIANG AND KIANGSU

Opposing Troops Facing Each Other from Yangtze through Quinsan to Taihu

SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS WITH LITTLE RESULT

Press Gang Kidnappers on Settlement Border

Fighting broke out on Wednesday on the Quinsan front at 10.15 a.m. and continued inconclusively till nightfall.

The skirmish was continued on Thursday, when the Kiangsu troops were said to have withdrawn slightly. It is stated that the best troops are in another sector and the fight on the railway is merely a feint.

Marshal Chi has left Nanking to direct operations nearer the front.

Marshal Lu's men have recently been given four months' pay in advance.

SATURDAY.

NANKING'S TROOPS AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN DISPOSED

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The question as to whether the war will be short and uneventful or long drawn out and involving eventually the whole of China is being raised in all quarters. Both sides create the impression that all that need be done is to play chess with the men and the battles will win themselves by politics. It is, however, becoming clear that there can be no solution of the war unless Kiangsu comes into possession of Shanghai or is defeated by Chêkiang. This involves perhaps more of a war than the generals anticipated. In Nanking, it is believed that the combined Nanking and Foochow navies will succeed in quieting the guns at Woosung and in destroying the Arsenal at Lunghua. Should the navies succeed in doing this, the war would be won without the troops moving from their present positions.

The number of troops involved is not as great as in the Chihli-Fengtien War when the full strength of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu met on the Chihli plain. Nanking generally claims an army of 60,000 while Hangchow claims that it can muster 40,000 men. Already Marshal Chi has moved 20,000 men out of Nanking to the front. This includes the famous Sixth Division, and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Mixed Brigades together with some miscellaneous regiments. Some 15,000 troops are stationed along the railway from Quinsan to Nanking, including the 2nd Division under General Chu Hsi at Soochow. The troops from Nantungchow, Tsingkiangpu, Hsuchowfu and Haichow are not being sent to the front at this time. This line-up of regiments in Kiangsu does not include the strength of the Chihli Party should it be necessary to call upon Marshals Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Chen-ping for assistance, nor does it include activity in Fukien and Anhui.

The mustering of numbers such as this naturally has a psychological effect upon Chinese generals. Very often when the odds in numbers is against a Chinese general, he gracefully retires and saves the costs. The exact figures and movements of Hangchow troops has not yet been reported. It is therefore difficult to draw conclusions from the array of forces indicated from Nanking. But should the difference in strength between Hangchow and Nanking be as great as would appear from the above, it is still possible that the war may end in negotiation.

HANGCHOW RUMOURS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Aug. 29.

Rumours are still running wild, but those who are deaf do not hear them. One is that near to where the line was cut the other day, implements of German make were found in the canal close by. A long and heated meeting was held on Wednesday night in the Educational Association Hall where the present crisis was discussed by representative Chinese and foreigners. Some thought that they had better fight it out, and thus settle the question; others again that the sick man should be carefully nursed and cured and the final conclusion was to send a strong deputation to Shanghai to meet with the leading gentry of Kiangsu there.

MONDAY.

CHEKIANG TROOPS AND THEIR POSITION

Waiting for Naval Demonstration

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Chêkiang troops are said to be moving toward the front in three general directions, from Sungkiang, Washing and Huchow. The objective is concentration on two main fronts, one with its centre at Quinsan; the other, in the general direction of the Taihu Lake from Huchow. On the Quinsan front, it is expected that the Kiangsu troops are to take the offensive. On the Taihu front, the Chêkiang troops will probably take the offensive.

The Quinsan front leads directly to Shanghai, giving the Kiangsu troops a position from which they can co-operate with the combined Foochow and Nanking navies in the attack on Woosung and Lunghua. The purpose of the Taihu front is to divert troops from the direct attack on Shanghai to a defence of Soochow and Wusih and to finesse General Chi into invading Chêkiang, which would involve a longer and more difficult struggle. The position to-day is that General Chi is waiting for the navies to begin the bombardment of Woosung and Lunghua before he starts his troops on their drive to Shanghai.

The Fukien Forces.

Facing the Kiangsu troops will be the divisions which came up from Fukien and which General Lu Yung-hsiang has incorporated into his army. Chêkiang claims that these divisions consist of 12,000 troops, while Kiangsu gives them credit for only 6,000. All figures with regard to troops on either side are unreliable, the commanding officers themselves probably not knowing accurately how full their divisions and mixed brigades really are. These troops are veterans of Fukien wars. Originating mostly in Shantung and Fengtien, they have fought hard and suffered terribly in the disorders in Fukien. They fought their way into Chêkiang from Fukien through Kiangsi, taking two months of almost inconceivable hardship to make a friendly haven. They are grateful to General Lu Yung-hsiang for his willingness to permit them to enter his province and finally for his acceptance of them in his own army. They are brave fighters, and are said to have only one object, namely to get back to their own province. If there is to be any real fighting in this war, it will be between these Fukien Divisions and the famous 6th Division, which Chi Hsieh-yuan personally commanded when Li Hsun was Tuchun of Kiangsi and later Kiangsu.

When Will It Start?

All sorts of rumours are being repeated in responsible quarters with regard to the commencement of hostilities. Chinese wars are somewhat different from the wars in Europe. A war starts when the troops begin to move. A war might be won without a shot being fired. It might be won by the dexterous movement and placing of troops. From that standpoint, the war has started, both sides playing chess on the chessboard which reaches from Woosung to Quinsan to Sungkiang to Kashing to Huchowfu to Wusih.

It is held by many Chinese who are acquainted with the intention of either side that hostilities might start any day during the next four, depending upon the ability of Chêkiang to finesse Kiangsu into action. Kiangsu is avoiding firing the first shot on land, although its navy is expected to begin activities as soon as it arrives here. There were reports on Saturday that the Foochow navy might make its base at Chapoo, the ancient port of Hangchow, drawing Chêkiang troops back into Kashing and to Hangchow to defend the capital. It is more than likely, however, that the combined fleets will attack Lunghua, the success of which would mean the destruction of the Arsenal and the elimination of General Ho Feng-lin.

Whippet Tanks.

A reader tells us that, when bicycling round Lunghua an evening or two ago, he met three whippet tanks, apparently on the way to be shipped off to some unknown destination. He says they were making very good speed along the road.

Washington, Aug. 29.

The Cabinet deliberated to-day on the growing gravity of the situation in China.—Reuter's American Service.

PEKING AND THE CONFLICT

Capital Now Agog With Bright Ideas of Mediators Who Shall Stop a Fight

Peking, Aug. 30.

A certain reaction against the recent pessimism regarding the Chêkiang situation is noticeable in official and civilian circles in Peking to-day, for which it is difficult to see any reason beyond reports that mediators interviewed Marshal Chi Hsueh-yuan on Wednesday, August 27, and General Lu Yung-hsiang on Thursday, August 28, and received assurances from both leaders that they were anxious to avoid warfare.

The British, American, French and Japanese Ministers visited the Waichiaopu at noon to-day and asked questions regarding the actual situation and the measures which the Chinese Government were taking. It is understood that the replies coincided in general with the official expressions to the effect that the Government do not want civil strife and are endeavouring to avert warfare.—Reuter's

THE FLIGHT OF MULTITUDES FROM HANGCHOW TO SHANGHAI

The Lakeside City Utterly Peaceful: Yet Its Inhabitants Swarming in Thousands to Foreign Settlements: Indescribable Scenes on Trains

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow-Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Peaceful and calm is Hangchow. No war clouds hover over the West Lake. The lotus blossoms are blooming, the hills and pagodas tone delightfully with the salubrious mood of the city of gardens and poetry. No clash of arms here. No hustling motor-cars carrying military officers from place to place. No marching of soldiers. Hangchow is as far from the war as Shanghai was from the Western front during a much more serious conflict.

But when one reaches the railway station, the war becomes evident, not so much because of troop trains, of which there were none, but because of the huge numbers of Chinese who were rushing to Shanghai. The station was so crowded that one could barely move on the platform. The trains were simply jammed. First, second, third class—it was all the same. Crowds of women, children and men, loads of baggage, everything and everybody all mixed together. There were not sufficient seats for half the passengers. The aisles were filled with baggage and servants and chattering amahs. Even the tea-boy could not go his profitable rounds beyond Kashing. He gave it up—after collecting his coppers.

Why the refugees refuse to remain in Hangchow is somewhat difficult to understand. There will be no fighting there; Shanghai is much closer to the front and is the final objective of the Chihli armies. Nevertheless, they come. One poor woman, a baby in arms, was standing on the rear platform, at any moment liable to fall off. Sons were pressing aged parents through the fighting, deafening throng. And each person carried loads of baggage, heirlooms or perhaps family treasures. Generals and their orderlies were there on their way to Lunghua and what was not at all surprising, the wives of many officials, well-dressed ladies, were making their way from the capital to the International Settlement and French Concession where they could be reached neither by one side or the other, should the soldiers decide upon a little private war on their own.

Going toward Hangchow on the Friday, one saw worse conditions on the Hangchow to Shanghai train than were evident on Saturday. The crowded conditions of the Shanghai trams were nothing compared with the trains. Reckless gentlemen were hanging on to the steps of the platforms, even as once was done in Shanghai. The news that there had been a derailment and that the Kiangsu agents had succeeded in cutting the railroad at Kashing convinced thousands that the time to rush to the Foreign Concessions was—now.

Very few soldiers were seen either in Hangchow or on the line to Shanghai. The divisions from Fukien, over which the war is apparently being fought, were encamped just outside of Hangchow. But it was understood that they were to leave Hangchow on Saturday night for Shanghai, whence they were to take up their position on the Quinsan front. At Kashing and Sungkiang, no soldiers were evident. It was explained by an apparently well-informed official of Chêkiang that the troops were "inside," and that they would be moving toward the Taihu front. On the train, it was even suggested that General Lu Yung-hsiang himself might make his headquarters at Huchowfu, from which point he would direct the armies. This information might be taken with a grain of salt, although it is not altogether impossible that General Lu will leave Hangchow for closer proximity to the two Kiangsu fronts.

Another Respite.

Hangchow, Aug. 30.

I have nothing very much to report to-day. The Chêkiang and Kiangsu gentry, I understand, have come to an agreement with Marshals Lu and Chi that the opposing troops on the borders of the provinces will keep at least 20 to 30 li from each other. This, I understand, Marshal Lu has agreed to.

A couple of days ago the pawnshops were closed, and a cetain amount of panic was feared. They have opened again, but no one is allowed to pawn more than up to $2. The factories are still working, and I am told that, if they are compelled to shut down, certain allowances will be made for food, at any rate while the people are unemployed.

The night train for Shanghai on Thursday was packed with about 1,000 people, we are told, and not a few foreigners from Mokanshan. When the time for starting had arrived, a telegram came from Shanghai saying the train was not to leave, and such a hubbub ensued when the people were ordered out of the train to shift for themselves till the next morning, when they were assured a train would leave. To get them and their belongings all out was not easy. Then another message came at 10 p.m., saying "Send the night express at once." The people by that time all had dispersed and gone home to friends and to hotels, or to any place where they could stay for the night and the train left without a passenger.

HANGCHOW TUPAN INTERVIEWED

Marshal Lu Not to Be Bribed by Peace Terms with Opposing Troops Concentrated Against Him: Unification by Force Never Durable

By George E. Sokolsky.

Hangchow, Aug. 29.

Unperturbed, a twinkle in his eye, smiling, joking, apparently enjoying the delightful atmosphere of the garden city of China, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang discussed the war, the possibility of peace, politics and principles.

"If war is to be avoided, Nanking must make war impossible," Marshal Lu said. "Everybody knows that I have been attacked by four provinces. No one will say that I have attacked any province. Those who have marched forward must return if we are to have peace. Naturally, I want peace, but Nanking has made war. It is up to Nanking to make peace.

"Article Three of the Peace Pact seems to be the cause of much misunderstanding. According to that article, if an army from another province came into the territory of either Marshal Chi or myself, the army was to be disarmed and disbanded. Now, the Fukien divisions, to which the Chihli Party objects so strenuously, came into Chêkiang by way of Kiangsi. As you know, Marshal Chi is not only Tuchun of Kiangsu but also Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui. These troops should have been disarmed by him when they were in Kiangsi. Instead, they were permitted to come to the boundaries of Chêkiang. I was faced with the problem of handling a large number of soldiers who were roaming the country at will. I could have fought them and driven them back on Anhui and Fukien to become bandits and to ravage that country, as hungry men are bound to do in certain circumstances. I could have tried to disarm them, but they probably would have taken to the hills and made trouble for Chêkiang as well as for the provinces over which Marshal Chi is Inspector-General. To do that would have been impracticable and harmful to the country. I took what I believe to be a wiser step. I reorganized these divisions and incorporated them in the Chêkiang army. They are part of the Chêkiang army to-day. Originally, I had no idea of incorporating these troops in the Chêkiang army, but to take over some of the more experienced generals who would be useful in my own armies. The troops were to be sent home, if possible. But Marshal Chi's attitude made that impossible and I had to keep them here."

The Chihli Peace Terms

"Marshal Lu," I asked, "the 'North China Daily News' has this morning published the Chihli Party peace terms. Is there not some basis for negotiation in them?"

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang laughed. The thought of negotiating on the basis of the terms outlined, which were that he should become Inspector-General of Chêkiang and Fukien, that General Ho Feng-lin become Tuchun of Chêkiang, that Shanghai and 11 *hsien* be returned to Kiangsu and that all independence be voided, amused him.

"Wu Pei-fu's terms as you state them are a bribe," Marshal Lu replied. "I am not to be bribed. Everybody has tried to do that since the days of Yuan Shih-kai. I have resisted bribery from others; I can resist it now. The whole question is one of principle, not of my own position. I am not holding out for a higher position for myself. I have certain ideals, of which the people of Chêkiang approve. Those ideals I adhere to. When Li Yuan-hung was President, there was a possibility of peace on the basis of those ideals. But now everything is changed. China is being ruled by a military dictatorship and it is difficult for a man like myself to compromise with that.

"These terms were made after armies had been moved against Chêkiang. They were made after mobilization had taken place. There is no room for negotiation when the armies are in the field. I am not a coward. I am not afraid to fight. If I discuss peace now, people will say that I am afraid of Wu Pei-fu and Chi Hsieh-yuan and that I am ready to accept any offers they might make. That is not true. Last summer I was willing to meet Chi Hsieh-yuan in Shanghai face to face to discuss our differences and to find a means of settlement. He would not come. Now, it is too late. I do not accept bribes and I do not run away from danger.

Chekiang Made the Tupan

"My position is different from that of other military officials. I am Tupan of Chêkiang by the will of the people of Chêkiang. Public opinion has selected me Tupan. Wu Pei-fu's offer would mean that I am to desert the province of Chêkiang, probably to live in Foochow. Public opinion in Chêkiang would be opposed to that. The people would say that I am not true to my ideals nor faithful to the trust they reposed in me.'

"No matter what happens," Marshal Lu laughingly emphasized, "I can always return to the West Lake and everybody will be pleased to see me. If I accepted Wu Pei-fu's offer it would be different. I have been in Chêkiang a long time. I know what the people think of me and want of me. I am not going to desert them for my own interests or my own peace.

"The principle which we have to assume is that a military dictatorship is against the best interests of the people of China. The Peking Government exists on a military dictatorship. Of course, anywhere a government can be unified by force, if you use enough force. But has it proved practicable, thus far? In my opinion, it has only proved a policy which ruins provinces and makes the people suffer. Take, for instance, the example of the province of Fukien. There has been fighting in that province for almost 11 years; yet there is no unification, there is no peace. Wu Pei-fu claims that he has unified Szechuan; but a careful investigation of that will prove that Szechuan is to-day not really unified nor at peace. Many different parties are prolonging the processes of disunion in China. It is not the function of the Chinese Government to encourage one party against the other, to foment strife and to antagonize different parts of the country.

Peking Government Illegal

"The Central Government is illegal. It pays no heed to the constitution or the will of the people. The officials are often like bandits, taking what they can get in any circumstances. They do their work in the most peculiar manner. A man will come to Peking from Kuangtung, Yunnan, Kueichow, or Kuangsi. He will say that he can unify the province. The government without investigation, without finding out whether the people of that province want that particular man, authorize and assist that general to ruin the province, to fill it with Chihli soldiers, to bring misery and desolation on the people That is not unification. That is supporting banditry. Therefore, I strongly oppose Wu Pei-fu's policy of unification by force.

"There is only one way to unify China and that is by recognizing the will of the people. Let each province speak for itself. Let each province select its own representative and then let the Central Government recognize that representative. That will be genuine unification. Instead of the people suffering, they will benefit. The will of each province will be expressed, freely expressed.

"Again I want to repeat. I want no war. I made no attack. I was attacked. But I cannot negotiate on the basis of deserting Chêkiang or opposing the will of the people."

CONSCRIPTION CAUSES RIOT AT YANGCHOW

House of President of Chamber of Commerce Sacked by Angry Mob

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yangchow, Ku., Aug. 28.

The following events are to be reported since my letter of two days ago:

As reported in the "North-China Daily News" under date of August 26, many civilians were conscripted before the soldiers left this city. Some had been given to understand that they were only needed to carry supplies to boats on the Canal. As the launches left Yangchow, the new recruits were terrified at the prospect of war and a number jumped into the canal and were drowned, the bodies of three men being recovered afterwards.

On the afternoon of the 26th, members of the Chamber of Commerce met at the Public Garden to discuss means of raising a large sum of money demanded by the military forces. A great crowd gathered, protesting against those who had ordered the police to aid in the drafting of recruits, and demanding that relatives who had been taken should be returned to them. A prominent official was surrounded and his clothes torn, but he escaped without serious bodily injury. The President of the Chamber of Commerce had endeavoured to quiet the people, assuring them that a method would be found whereby the drafted men would be returned to their homes.

Yesterday afternoon a crowd of several thousand people, including many women and country people, again assembled at the Public Garden, women crying out for husbands and sons and all awaiting the arrival of the officials. These gentlemen failing to appear, the mob started at four o'clock for the home of the President of the Chamber of Commerce near by. The iron door was broken down and enraged men and women entered, destroying everything of value they could lay their hands on. Nothing was carried away, but valuable scrolls, gowns and other garments were torn to shreds, redwood lantern shades pulled down and broken to pieces and costly vases shattered, the damage done amounting to some thousands of dollars. Some favoured setting fire to the house, but this was not done out of consideration for the neighbours. Members of the family and servants escaped through a break in a rear wall. Seven civil police, who were protecting the house, were beaten with bricks and boards and went to the hospital with minor injuries.

Soldiers passed through this district yesterday, going south toward the Yangtze River and using the auto road. This morning about 200 cavalry troops took the same route to Chinkiang, coming from somewhere north of this city.

All the stores were closed yesterday, but business was resumed to day and comparative peace and quiet prevailed on the streets.

CONSCRIPTION STOPPED AT CHINKIANG

Remarkable Evidence of Power of Local Merchants; Why Not Oftener Used?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Aug. 30.

The signs of war are eminent here. Each day several special troop trains pass through *en route* to Quinsan and other places.

The authorities for the last few days have been conscripting the coolies and the poorer classes of the people, in fact the measure was pressed to such an extent that business is at a standstill, transportation badly crippled, and the whole place seems almost deserted. On Thursday they succeeded in collecting a great company of men, most of whom were country farmers who had come into town on business. The situation became so serious that the local Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon and in a few moments stopped the conscription and released most of the farmers who had been taken. With such power in their hands one marvels why such strong bodies as the various influential commercial bodies allow the country to get into such a muddle as it is at present.

Again, where are the patriots whose ardour and eloquence are so manifest on other occasions? Why do they not come out now and enlist and save their country, and let the workers and the farmers go on with their work? Which in some instances is almost as important as making patriotic speeches. What fine opportunity to show their loyalty now to the land they love!

Prices are high, and money is tight, and profiteers are coming into their own.

TUESDAY.

WAR MOVEMENT BEGUN

Definite news was received on Monday night that the Nanking forces had begun to move from Quinsan in the direction of Shanghai at 9 o'clock.

According to the *"Sinwangpao"* correspondent the Nanking Left Wing is moving from Taitsang to Liu Ho (near the Yangtze at the end of the big road that runs northwards from Chapei).

The Centre has reached Huangtu, moving towards Nanziang, and the Right Wing is moving from Anting to Tsingpu.

The Right Wing Movement is, therefore, in the direction of the Hangchow Railway.

Ordered Out of Mokanshan.

Visitors to Mokanshan have received orders to quit the resort before next Saturday night, and trains arriving here from Mokanshan are bringing people down daily. They state that all the soldiers and police have been withdrawn, the boys and servants are reported to have fled and it is becoming difficult to procure food.

Last night's train brought down a number of missionaries from this district.

ARSENAL NEARLY BARE OF TROOPS

Speculations on Marshal Chi's Plan of Campaign: When Will Fighting Begin?

There was no sign of military activity at Kiangnan Arsenal on Monday, and it is estimated that the number of troops now stationed there do not number more than 100. On Thursday the troops doing guard duty were withdrawn and replaced by a small force from Lunghua, but these latter also left on Sunday night. It would appear from this that, should fighting begin, there will be no engagement at Kiangnan in the initial stages.

The opinion has been formed that Marshal Chi will endeavour to take possession of the railway into Shanghai and, if successful, would throw out troops round the Arsenal from the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway junction. Presumably, by that time a strong force of Chêkiang troops would have fallen back for defence of the Arsenal and a heavy engagement would ensue. For the moment there are no signs of the least anxiety at the Arsenal itself, so far as the authorities are concerned.

Chinese residents in the neighbourhood have, of course, scurried away as the result of war rumours, but otherwise the place is quite normal, and it is a case of "business as usual."

According to news received yesterday from official Chinese quarters in Shanghai, of sympathies on both sides, the hopes entertained at the end of last week of negotiating a piece are fruitless and hostilities might begin at any moment. When it was suggested that rain might damp the ardour of the troops, it was answered that this time-honoured obstacle to fighting would not avail in this case.

A report reaches us from Soochow that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking has established his headquarters in the Tien Ning Temple at Changchow and is now there.

The Lord of Manchuria.

Persistent reports from Peking, from apparently well informed quarters, are that a hostile move on Marshal Chang Tso-lin's part is much feared.

U. S. Destroyers Ordered Up

Washington, Sept. 1.

Three destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai and a gunboat to Amoy as a precaution —Reuter's American Service.

THE CHINESE NAVY

Movements of Men-of-War Awaited with Interest: Adml. Tu's Fleet

(*Through Reuter's Agency*).

Peking, Aug. 29.

Reports regarding the movements of the men-of-war in the disturbed regions are awaited with interest. The ships, under the command of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, include the gunboats Chu-yu, Chu-tai, Chiang-yuan and Chiang-yen, and five torpedo-boats. These are the boats that accompanied the troops down river from Nanking, and are part of the Yangtze Squadron, which includes the Admiral's flagship and 11 gunboats stationed at various points higher up the river.

There are also under the command of the Chihli party 11 men-of-war at Tsingtao, Chefoo and Lungkow. These vessels are badly in need of repairs and it is believed that only three cruisers and five torpedo-boats are seaworthy.

Admiral Lin Chien-chang, commanding the "neutral squadron" at Shanghai, has the cruiser Haichow (which was recently reported to be disaffected), the gunboat Yung-chi, the destroyer Chien-kang, transport Ching-an, and the torpedo-boats Su and Chen.

According to Chinese telegrams, the Consular Body has recently been in communication, with the rival Admirals with a view to gaining an assurance that there would be no fighting in Shanghai waters.

POOTUNG DYNAMITE MAGAZINE

A Danger to Shanghai At Any Time: How If Seized by Contending Troops?

Twice within recent months have correspondents called attention to the danger arising to Shanghai from the dynamite magazine on the Pootung shore of the Huangpu about half a mile up stream from the mouth of Kajao Creek. Both writers were men who may be allowed to know something of what they write about, and the official explanation which we obtained in answer to the first letter—that from Mr. Gundry written last March—did not satisfy either them nor, there is reason to think, a good many other people.

The dynamite magazine has a capacity, we understand, of 125 tons—not cargo space but dead weight. At the present time it is nearly three-quarters full. The house of the superintendent in charge of it is barely 100 ft. distant—though by the British Home Office Regulations we are told that it ought to be removed at least 600 yds. If an explosion occurred nothing could save him and his family. Even if no great damage were done to the centre of the Settlement, godowns and wharves are creeping farther and farther down the river, and could hardly escape damage. And an explosion might easily so affect the bed of the Huangpu as almost irreparably to injure Shanghai's trade.

Recently a launch has been put in constant attendance at the magazine and there are three Sikh watchmen on guard. But these precautions certainly do not mitigate the general danger.

Without exaggeration or desire to raise unnecessary scares, we think it must be said clearly that the dynamite magazine is a menace to the safety of Shanghai, which ought not to be tolerated. In bygone years it may or may not have been safely placed. But not now.

If Fighting Breaks Out.

A special reason for referring to the matter to-day is the impending prospect of war between Chêkiang and Kiangsu. If fighting begins, it is not in the least unlikely that one side or the other would make a dash for the magazines, especially any troops that might be landed on the Yangtze bank, near the Kiutoan Small Beacon, with a view to marching across land to attack the Arsenal from the Pootung side. The care of a dynamite magazine is distinctly an expert's job, and we might very easily see the magazine in the hands of men who have no idea of the delicate nature of explosives and the precautions that have to be taken with them.

Neutralize It.

It was said yesterday that foreigners should not interfere in the quarrel between Kiangsu and Chêkiang, except to exercise their right to keep troops out of the Settlement. But an exception may be made in respect of the dynamite magazine. No words are necessary, we feel sure, to convince both Marshal Chi and Marshal Lu that if the magazine blew up the whole district of Shanghai would suffer, not more one side than the other but everybody alike. Both the rulers of Kiangsu and Chêkiang have repeatedly voiced their desire that their quarrel should cause as little damage or inconvenience to civilians as possible, and they would surely make no difficulty in agreeing to neutralize the magazine and its surroundings.

Meanwhile an efficient guard should be put at the magazine. The question is a serious one in which the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai may reasonably and strongly be pressed to move. They may also be requested to make their own independent investigations in the matter.

HOW SHANGHAI HAS BECOME THE BIG PRIZE

Of Minor Importance Even in Manchu Days: Yuan Shih-kai's Defence Commissioners as Watchdogs on Both Nanking and Hangchow

By George E. Sokolsky

The position of Shanghai in the politics of China has become increasingly more important since the founding of the Republic, not only because it is the economic capital of the country, but also because the freedom from governmental control has made it possible for most of the anti-Peking movements to propagate from this centre.

Yuan Shih-kai understood this better than did the Manchus. He took advantage of the possibilities here and established a Defence Commissioner, a new officer, to watch both Nanking and Hangchow and at the same time to suppress any movements which might arise in this city in opposition to himself.

Shanghai in the Past

During the Manchu *régime*, Shanghai was not an important city. Previous to the coming of the foreigners, it did not compare in political importance with Nanking or Soochow, or in economic importance with Ningpo or Foochow. The Taiping rebellion brought to the small foreign settlements large numbers of Chinese refugees, even as the present war is bringing them. With the growth of trade came the growth in population. Politically, Shanghai was part of the territory of the Viceroy of Liang Kiang, which included Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi and the capital of which was at Nanking. Shanghai was in Kiangsu province, the capital of which was Soochow. It was in the Su-Sung-Tai circuit, which consisted of Soochow, Sungkiang and Taichow.

Hangchow, the capital of Chêkiang, was not concerned with Shanghai affairs. It was altogether under another Viceroy, that of Min-Che, which consisted of Fukien and Chêkiang, and the capital of which was at Foochow. There was a governor of Chêkiang Province, whose seat was at Hangchow.

The Nanking Viceroy

The Viceroy at Nanking was a very important personage in the Government. After the signing of the Treaty of Nanking, he was the Southern Superintendent of Trade and during the *régime* of Tseng Kuo-fan, he was the doyen of all Viceroys, politically the most powerful figure in the country. The death of Viceroy Tseng and the accession of Li Hung-chang shifted the power to Tientsin. The necessity for military and governmental reforms in Peking and the personality of Viceroy Li Hung-chang were factors in effecting this change. To this power Yuan Shih-kai succeeded.

Yuan Shih-kai realized that his own strength lay in the centralization of authority and in undermining the localization tendencies of the provinces. Some of the provincial Tutuhs and Governors were his equals in rank or authority previous to the revolution. Many of them differed with him on many questions at issue. To counteract oppositional movements, he placed Defence Commissioners in strategic places, whose duty it was to maintain order. Some of these Defence Commissioners appear redundant unless one realizes Yuan's motives. For instance, although Nanking is the capital of a province and the seat of a Tuchun with a large army, there is also a Defence Commissioner in that city. That is true of almost every provincial capital.

Yuan's Defence Commissioners

During the Manchu *régime* there were very few troops in Shanghai because there was little need for them here. Shanghai is not on the great highroads to anywhere. It is at the end of all things. There might be some use for a navy, were China's naval forces capable of withstanding an attack by a foreign Power, but there never has been and there is to-day no use for a large military force at Shanghai. Yuan placed such a force here under the Defence Commissioner, not to keep the foreigners within the settlements, but to watch the doings of the Military Governors at Nanking and Hangchow and to suppress Kuomintang plots. When Admiral Tseng Yu-cheng was appointed to the post in 1915 his title was raised to that of Military Governor of Shanghai a title which General Ho Feng-lin holds to-day. The position of the Defence Commissioner under Yuan Shih-kai was similar to that of the Tartar General under the Manchus. He was a military officer, commanding troops, directly responsible to Yuan and in no way under the authority of the Governor of the province in which he was stationed. It was under this system that Shanghai became politically independent of Kiangsu.

Lu Yung-hsiang, before he became Tuchun of Chêkiang, was Defence Commissioner of Shanghai. One of his subordinates was General Ho Feng-lin, who had been Defence Commissioner at Ningtai in Chêkiang. General Lu came to regard the Shanghai position as his own. When he was appointed to Chêkiang, he insisted upon his man being sent to Shanghai. He kept his own troops in this city. In a word, at the time when the Tuchuns were asserting their authority over the Defence Commissioners, when the latter no longer had Yuan Shih-kai to uphold them, Lu Yung-hsiang insisted upon the independence of the Shanghai military from the control of the Nanking Tuchun. Therein lies the whole explanation of the present struggle. For as Tuchun of Chêkiang, Lu Yung-hsiang would be a very small man in the military hierarchy of China. As controlling the military organization in Shanghai in addition to being Tuchun of Chêkiang, he became one of the principal figures of the country.

The Influence of Ningpo

For, it is the wealth of Shanghai that matters now—its wealth and political influence. No political movement can go very far which is not financially supported by some group in Shanghai. And that group will either be Ningpoese or Cantonese. For a time, the Cantonese merchants in Shanghai were a political factor, but they quarrelled among themselves, their guild has been split into parts and their interests have been diverse, since some support Sun Yat-sen while others have in the past favoured Chen Chiung-ming and now favour Wu Pei-fu. But the Ningpo men have worked more or less together through all their apparent quarrels. Their rows within the Ningpo Guild have been family affairs, but when questions arose affecting Ningpo or Chêkiang or the interests of the Ningpo community in Shanghai, the personal jealousies and animosities of leaders, the desire for power and fame disappeared. All hands laboured for Ningpo. Today, Shanghai is economically a colony of Ningpo. The largest number of Chinese in the city come from Ningpo. Most of the native banks are controlled by Ningpo money lenders. And Ningpo is a city of Chêkiang and its desires are that Shanghai shall be controlled by Chêkiang. The independence of Shanghai from Nanking therefore has that much support and authority.

Kiangsu Interests Outside

The Kiangsu people in Shanghai have on the whole lost their contacts with Nanking, although Chi Hsieh-yuan has, for two years, done what he could to bring them back into the fold. Kiangsu ends at Soochow, so far as politics are concerned and the great Soochow gentry man, Chang I-lin, is the leading factor in Kiangsu politics at this moment. The Kiangsu residents of Shanghai are so mixed up with the Ningpo men, they have had so many business relations with the Ningpo native banks and the Ningpo compradores that it is difficult for them to realize that the peace of Kiangsu is perhaps as important as the business of Shanghai. At any rate, the Nanking authorities have come to believe that the peace of last summer was made largely by Kiangsu gentry whose interests are in Shanghai. It is therefore interesting to note that the most important question between the two provinces, namely whether Shanghai shall remain independent or shall become again a part of Kiangsu, was never broached. Chi Hsieh-yuan was dissatisfied with such a peace. The Government in Peking was dissatisfied. It was like the Versailles Treaty: it made peace but there was no peace.

Shanghai's Great Wealth

The total foreign trade of China in 1923 was Hk Tls. 1,676, 320,303. The trade of Kiangsu and Chêkiang amounted to Hk. Tls. 871,725,271 or approximately 52 per cent. of the whole country. Shanghai alone contributed Hk. Tls. 712,101,318 or approximately 42 per cent. of the whole. This is foreign trade alone. These figures alone will indicate that there is something to fight for, since where there is money there is power in China, as elsewhere. But these figures in no way show the whole, the wealth of the local banks, the trade in native goods passing through likin stations in the interior of the provinces, the secret, illicit trade which a military man can countenance and which brings him wealth and power. The economic importance of Shanghai and its environs and the ability of a keen Chinese militarist or politician to make money out of it, is the explanation for the continued conflict between Nanking and Shanghai over the jurisdiction of this city. General Lu Yung-hsiang has been able to maintain his independence of the Peking Government because of this economic support. Until that independence ceases, no matter who controls Nanking, the party in power in Peking will fight for the control of Shanghai.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NEWS

Merchants Labouring for Peace: The Profiteering in Rice: When Does War Begin?

The Chinese newspapers on Monday printed various reports giving details of the strong efforts being made by local merchants and bankers to induce Peking to exert whatever authority it has and order the opposing forces to withdraw. A great point is made of the fact that the people of the two provinces have been peaceful neighbours while other provinces have been up in arms, and that the people themselves have no desire whatever that there shall be fighting.

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Strong efforts are being made to counteract the work of rice profiteers who have sent prices soaring during the past week quite out of proportion with the slight increase which might have been excusable owing to interference with rice transport boats. The Shanghai merchants who have taken the matter in hand are arranging to fix the price of rice at $12 per picul, and $15 for the best quality, with the promise of reduction immediately circumstances permit.

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It is impossible to estimate the number of refugees who have almost raced to Shanghai during the past few days, but the number must now have reached many thousands. Up to the present, food supplies have been quite adequate, but the market is bound to be affected should fighting develop on any big scale and interrupt supplies from towns and villages immediately around Shanghai. For the moment, however, the only serious effect has been in the matter of house rents, and this so far affects only the newcomers. Chinese hotel and lodging-house keepers are reaping a rich harvest and householders are sharing in the big prices refugees are called upon, and most of them willing, to pay for accommodation. That the housing position is likely to become even more acute is evident from the scores of vehicles one sees bringing in the goods and chattels of refugees from all points in the war zone.

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The "Shanghai Tribune" yesterday gave what purported to be a statement of the effective strength of the armies. Chêkiang is credited with 75,000 men, in four Divisions and two Mixed Brigades, 25,000 men comprising what is called the Boundary Defence Army, and 13,000 Garrison troops. The forces in Shanghai are estimated at 17,000, 12,000 garrison troops and two Mixed Brigades. The Kiangsu army is said to be composed of four Divisions, five Mixed Brigades and 42,000 Garrison troops, making a total of 81,000. Another report states that Wu Pei-fu has sent 31,000 men to assist Marshal Chi in taking Shanghai.

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On Sunday the Shanghai Military Governor sent a number of soldiers to Nanyang University, Siccawei, to seize 200 rifles which were presented to the University by the Government some 10 years ago, for drill purposes.

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The Fukien Fleet was to have bombarded Woosung forts early on Sunday morning, but the attack was postponed on instructions from Marshal Chi. The latter is said to have received a telegram from Wu Pei-fu stating that as his preparations against the north-east have not yet been completed he should postpone the opening of hostilities for one week.

WEDNESDAY.

OPPOSING TROOPS ONLY TWO MILES APART

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Cut and Telegraph Lines

In the early part of Tuesday there was but one definite piece of information, and this of importance, viz., that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway had been cut west of Nanziang. With rail and telegraphic communication thus severed, it is impossible to obtain any definite news as to the course of events. It was inferred from a message received by the Red Cross authorities in Shanghai late in the afternoon that hostilities had actually begun. There was a further report that the railway had been cut in another place, at Wangting, some 15 miles beyond Soochow, but this has not been confirmed.

It is a fact, however, that in the early morning the railway line was cut at Huangtu, a short distance beyond Nanziang, as a consequence of which the entire service was suspended.

Four long troop trains from Hangchow passed round Shanghai on Tuesday, to Nanziang.

An authentic report at 6.30 p.m. yesterday to the effect that no fighting had taken place up to that hour was received in political circles in Shanghai. It was, however, expected that fighting in the general direction of Woosung along the Taitsang-Liuho front would commence to-night.

The Chinese Red Cross under the direction of Dr. W. S. New has been ordered to Liuho to receive the wounded. A unit with supplies has been established at Liuho, five motor-cars having been put into service between the Red Cross in Shanghai and Liuho. Nurses and physicians have been sent to Liuho, where the unit will be stationed at the school opposite the foreign mission. The local mission hospital has been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross for surgical cases and for the care of the wounded.

According to information received from the unit, the forces were within five *li* of each other on this front early yesterday morning.

Protection of the Settlement

During the past few days the various authorities concerned have been in conference with the naval and military representatives and they have discussed all phases of the situation, in particular the measures which it may be necessary to take in the event of any disorganized bodies of troops falling back upon Shanghai. Generally speaking, these would take the form of a series of armed posts all round the border of the Settlement, in close touch with each other, as was done in the Revolution of 1913. Arrangements have already been made for the billeting out of officers along the boundaries, if so required.

In the event of their being needed it is probable that a strong international force of sailors and marines would be landed from the numerous naval units that have arrived in the harbour and these would form a cordon around the Settlement. In addition they would mount guard over various strategic points and public utilities within the city. The Race Club's new stables on Great Western Road have been placed at the disposal of the British force which would do duty on the outskirts, the owners of ponies stabled there having transferred their animals at short notice. It is further reported that H. M. S. Hawkins, with Admiral Leveson on board, is on her way to Shanghai and it is presumed therefore that, as senior officer, he would assume charge of the protection of the Settlement.

The following foreign men-of-war are at present in Harbour:—

British: Cruisers Despatch and Durban, ganboats Bee and Cricket.

American: Destroyers Borie, S. Thompson, Tracey, John D. Edwards, Barker and Whipple, and three others which arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

French: Cruisers Colmar and Jules Ferry. Both arrived on Tuesday.

Italian: Cruiser Libia.

Japanese: Cruiser Tone and gunboats Uji and Hira.

The Chinese Navy.

The Chinese Navy is known to have taken up three distinct positions. The cruiser Haichow and other vessels composing the so-called Independent Fleet, which is in sympathy with Chêkiang, is lying in the river at the Arsenal. The Fukien ships, which are on the side of Marshal Chi, and have so often been reported as coming to attack Woosung, are in the Chusan Archipelago, with a view to keeping off any supplies which may be sent down by Chang Tso-lin from Manchuria through Hangchow Bay for the benefit of Marshal Lu. The six river gunboats, also on the side of Marshal Chi, have moved down from Nanking to Kiangyin, at which point there is a very big land fort.

There was no sign of activity at Woosung yesterday, the position remaining quiet throughout the day. Several Chinese vessels leaving and entering port passed the forts without challenge.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announces that all landline communication between Shanghai and Soochow has been interrupted since yesterday morning.

Late yesterday afternoon the Shanghai-Nanking Railway issued a notice that all booking for Soochow and the north has been suspended until further notice. The Woosung service is continuing as usual.

CHINESE PRESS NEWS

"Members of the Provincial Assembly at Nanking have telegraphed to General Ho Feng-lin requesting him to evacuate Sungkiang and Shanghai and hand over Kiangnan Arsenal, to be sealed up, and also to dismantle the guns at Woosung."—To be really complete the message should have added that the Generals have been asked to disband their troops and go into retirement, but nothing is said as to this.

General Ho Feng-lin is said to have sent out an urgent message to the tax offices directing that all revenue be remitted before the end of the present month. Another financial story is that the factory for the unemployed at Kiangwan has been closed down and that the funds of the factory, amounting to $700,000, have been "appropriated" by General Lu for military expenses.

The Labourers' Organization in Shanghai have published a "warning" to rice dealers, house owners and lodging house keepers against profiteering. According to the chairman of the Stallkeepers' Association, prices of food are steady, but a shortage of supplies is to be feared immediately hostilities begin. The Canton Merchants Association is organizing a supply of cheap rice, and the Chambers of Commerce are also making plans to keep up the supply at a moderate charge. A consignment has been ordered from Saigon and supplies are expected to arrive in 10 days time.

PEKING'S PRECAUTIONS

Peking, Aug. 30.

A meeting took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. Cheng Koh, Minister of the Interior, which was attended by Gen. Wang Huai-ching (Commandant of the Peking Garrison), Gen. Nei Hsien-fan (Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie), Gen. Chen Ching-yun (Commandant of the Modern Gendamerie), Gen. Hsueh Chih-heng (Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police) and other officials. Mr. Cheng Koh presided. The main subject discussed was measures to be adopted to preserve peace and order in the Metropolitan Area in the event of civil war in the south-eastern provinces.

Unofficially it is reported that a resolution was passed that martial law should be proclaimed in Peking if war takes place in Chêkiang.—Reuter.

POWERS' PRECAUTIONS

Paris, Sept. 1.

The authorities, have instructed the Rear-Admiral commanding the French naval forces in the Far East to take all steps necessary to protect French interests in connexion with the threatened civil war in China, after consultation with the French diplomatic representative.

Sept. 2.

The Italian cruiser Libia has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai from Tientsin.

The Netherlands and Italian Ministers returned to Peking to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

London Liberal Idea of a Federated China

London, Sept. 1.

The "Westminster Gazette" thinks that it is time that some friendly Power conveyed a hint to Peking that almost half of China's provinces desire autonomy, that the vast and unwieldy Republic cannot for ever suppress the reasonable aspirations of the people and that a federation would be the logical development.

Certainly the Powers are placed in a difficulty, the journal goes on, not only on account of risks to their nationals and the threat to their trade but by being compelled to treat as a unity a collection of provinces which are willing to go to war about their claims.

The paper says that mere warnings, even supported by warships, are a barren way of dealing with the situation, which seems to be passing out of control.—Reuter.

THURSDAY.

FIGHTING BEGUN AT LAST

All Day Long in Quinsan Region But With Indecisive Result

At noon on Wednesday rumours appeared in many quarters to the effect that actual fighting had begun on the Quinsan Front between the Kiangsu and Chêkiang forces at about 10.15 a.m. This was subsequently substantiated in many reliable quarters. At the station, officials using the telephone could distinctly hear the sound of the guns.

A Chinese observer who had travelled on a troop train as far as

THE KIANGSU AND CHEKIANG TROOPS FACE EACH OTHER ROUGHLY FROM THE REGIONS OF LIUHO ON THE YANGTZE TO HUCHOW. IN SOME PLACES THEY ARE REPORTED WITHIN TWO MILES OF EACH OTHER.

possible along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway returned at 3 p.m. with the information that when he left the front, fighting was still going on, as he could hear. He saw numbers of dead and wounded being brought into the rear.

The Chinese Red Cross, however, had no information with regard to dead or wounded at 5.30 p.m., no returns having been made from their station at Liuho. No casualties have been sent to the hospital in Shanghai.

A detachment of the Chinese Red Cross under the supervision of Dr. W. S. New, consisting of doctors, nurses and supplies was ordered to Kiangwan yesterday. A similar detachment will leave to-day for Woosung.

An informant from the front reports that the Chekiang troops are occupying Lokapang, while the Kiangsu headquarters are presumed to be at Huangtu. No news has yet been received either from the Liuho or the Tsingpu fronts.

An interesting fact was learned yesterday, namely, that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's (Chêkiang) men have recently received four months' pay in advance. But it is a fact that many of them have no idea why they have this money and some of them did not, recently, even know there was war in prospect.

Nanking Leader at the Front.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan left Nanking for the front on Monday night and has been in personal command of his troops since. The report which comes from Nanking from a most authentic source does not state the city at which Marshal Chi has made his headquarters.

At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon the officials at Shanghai North station had no information through from Nanziang as to the course of events. About this time, a couple of troop trains, which came in from Lunghua, were rushed off to Nanziang, the two leaving within half an hour, and carrying about 1,000 men each. The first contingent seemed a fairly useful body of men, but the second was a very mixed crowd, poorly clad and equipped, and of all ages, some mere youngsters and others in the neighbourbood of 50. The men had oil-paper umbrellas strapped across their backs, and they wore flimsy sandals, while the officers, all smartly uniformed, paraded in the customary soft slippers. Nearly all the men were equipped with rifles of an old pattern, some of the Martini type, and fitted with the short bayonet, while a few carried the Mauser pistol. Both trains carried a nondescript collection of stores, and one had three vans loaded with small-arm ammunition.

Bringing in Wounded

At six p.m. the Chinese Red Cross was instructed that casualties were being brought from the front and that they would be transferred to Shanghai that evening.

A report was received by the Railway authorities that the Kiangsu men were believed to have withdrawn about a mile but that the Chêkiang men had not changed their position. The report is however, uncertain. Fighting across the paddy-fields must be extremely difficult.

At 8.30 p.m., the Chinese Red Cross detachment of eighteen doctors, nurses and internes left by railway for Nanziang under orders to establish a station at the front. Dr. New was instructed to be prepared to remain at the front or to remove the wounded to the Naval Hospital at Woosung, whichever might prove most advisable.

No information was available as to the number of wounded. At 11.20 p.m., a hospital train arrived from the front bringing six wounded, who were transferred to the Woosung Naval Hospital.

French Marines Landed.

No definite orders have yet been issued for the landing of any international force from the men-of-war in harbour. It is felt that the war situation has hitherto been too vague and inconclusive to warrant such extreme measures. Full preparations, however, have been made for drawing a cordon round the Settlement.

Four hundred French marines were landed in the French Concession on Wednesday from the French cruisers in port. The men will be stationed ashore until further notice and held in readiness in case of emergency.

The effects of the rice shortage were seen on Wednesday when crowds of poor Chinese gathered at the depôts which have been opened for the sale of rice. Each sales centre was given its quota of rice, and this was distributed in strictly regulated quantities, and at a reasonable price.

Refugees Pouring in

The influx of refugees from the northern country-side has been tremendous during the past two days, and most of them are country people of the poorer class. As an example of the crowds coming in, on Tuesday, in the Louza district alone, over 1,000 strangers were registered in lodging houses.

As regards admission of refugees, it may be pointed out that the Chapei and native city district authorities do not allow anybody to go out of the Settlement into their districts after 9 p.m. Why should not the Settlement authorities do the like? The principles of the strict neutrality which Shanghai is to observe demand at least that no soldiers shall be admitted, armed or unarmed.

Aeroplanes on Both Sides.

General Ho Feng-lin's aeroplanes flew over the French Concession and the Western District late on Wednesday afternoon, probably on their way to the front.

A competent observer reported that the Chêkiang forces have thirty aeroplanes, but only six or eight pilots, some of them being Russians. Chi Hsieh-yuan is said to have two Vickers-Vimy 6-passenger bombing planes and six training planes.

It is not believed that the aeroplane will be of much service in the field because of the condition of the ground on the battlefield. Most of the land is paddy field, soft and swampy. A bomb falling into the ground would probably sink according to this observer, and would do little damage.

Tokyo, Sept. 3.

The cruiser Tatsuta carrying 150 troops left to-day for Shanghai.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Fighting Reported Stiff: Cease Fire at Sundown: Chekiang's Ambitions on Quinsan

Thursday, 1 a.m.

According to reports from Nanziang, the Kiangsu forces opened fire and fought throughout the day. The fighting was stiff on both sides, ending at sun-down. When the Red Cross train reached Nanziang last night, the battle was over, no firing being heard. The Chêkiang forces at Nanziang are not very numerous, although it is claimed that they are being opposed by a large number of Kiangsu men. From all reports arriving through the Chêkiang lines, it would appear that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops outnumber those of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.

Two aeroplanes have arrived at Nanziang from Shanghai for service.

Although claims are being made of a slight victory favourable to Chêkiang, the general indications are that the fighting yesterday led to no results.

The Chêkiang troops are reported to declare they will be in Quinsan by 9 a.m. to-day.

WHY NANKING HELD OFF SO LONG

Marshal Chi Awaiting Orders from Pres. Tsao Kun

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's delay in attacking the Chêkiang forces after he had moved his troops from Nanking to Quinsan was inexplicable until an authentic report reached Shanghai on Wednesday to the effect that he was waiting for authorization for the war from President Tsao Kun. He insisted upon the President's sanction for his campaign against Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang on the ground that since he is opposing the independence of Chêkiang Province, he could not undertake a war without proper authority. It is understood that President Tsao Kun waited for assurances from Marshal Wu Pei-fu that he could take care of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, should the latter undertake to assist Chêkiang. When such assurances were forthcoming, the President telegraphed to Nanking instructing Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan to disband the rebellious Fukien troops who had been defeated and driven out of Fukien Province and were now units of the Chêkiang army. The meaning of such a message was of course easily understood in Nanking. As soon as Marshal Chi received Tsao Kun's instructions, he left for the front and ordered the attack..

FUKIEN'S LACK OF FUNDS FOR FURTHER WARFARE

Peking, Aug. 31.

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang does not seem to be moving hurriedly and he has now telegraphed to the Government asking for funds. It is now considered likely that the Fukien troops will do no more than make a demonstration on the Chêkiang border with the object of drawing off part of the Chêkiang troops.

Foreign Protection

The Chinese press reports that Dr. Wellington Koo will resign the Taili Premiership in the event of fighting between Kiangsu and Chêkiang, as Dr. Koo is strongly opposed to civil war. The Chinese papers add that Dr. Koo has drafted and will submit to the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday next, a plan for the protection of foreigners and foreign property in Kiangsu in the event of war.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WAR LOAN RUMOURS

Peking's Reported Efforts to Borrow £1,000,000 from Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in connexion with rumours that Peking is negotiating for a loan of £1,000,000 to carry on the war against Chêkiang:—

Sept. 3, 1924.

A. B. Lowson, Esq.,
Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that according to a report received from Peking, Wang Keh-min, Minister of Finance, is mortgaging the German Bonds to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the purpose of obtaining a loan of £1,000,000 to pay for military appropriations.

In view of the impending conflict and the belligerent measures taken in connexion therewith, resulting in the severe losses which the people have already sustained, the loan abovementioned, if it materialises, will have the direct effect of prolonging the strife between the two provinces, thereby increasing the sufferings of the panic-stricken people.

Bearing in mind the friendly relations existing between this Chamber and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, we are writing this letter to your good self to inquire if the report as above stated is correct. Should it prove to be not unfounded, we shall feel highly indebted to you for the termination of all negotiations connected with this loan. On the other hand, if the report is not based on fact, your assurance that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will on no account entertain any request for a loan of this kind will ease the mind of the public, the opposition on the part of the people of Kiangsu and Chêkiang to the reported loan under negotiation being firm and unanimous.

Kindly let us have your esteemed illuminative reply at your earliest convenience so that this Chamber being thus enlightened may have with the least possible delay an accurate knowledge of the situation.

Thanking you for giving this matter your early attention.

Yours faithfully,
CHAIRMAN.

DELIMITATION OF WAR ZONE

No Fighting within 15 Miles of Shanghai: Merchants' Suggestion to Belligerents

On Tuesday the following telegram was despatched by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to the Cabinet, Peking, Ministry of War, Ministry of Finance, Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tupan Lu Yung-hsiang, and Defence Commissioner Ho Feng-lin:—

Although belligerent measures have been taken in Kiangsu and Chêkiang for the short period of 10 days, the exodus caused by war rumours has inflicted horrible sufferings on the people. Reports to hand indicate that the contending armies are drawing near to striking distance, and if unfortunately the conflict becomes unavoidable, it is most important that a war zone should be defined so that within an area of 15 miles outside the boundaries of the commercial centre of Shanghai, no fighting of any kind will take place. You are requested to issue strict orders to the forces at the front to respect the limits of the war zone.

Attention is drawn to the fact that in the year 1913 the view was expressed by the Consular Body that fighting should be forbidden within 15 miles of Shanghai. The evident reason for this lies in the importance of Sungkiang and Shanghai as the premier commercial centres of the country with assets of Chinese and foreigners amounting to incalculable millions of dollars. The existing population of several millions is increased by the influx of refugees, and should the war clouds be allowed to gather here, not only will the refugees have sought in vain for refuge in our midst, but the losses caused by the war will be formidable. Such an eventuality will mean the ruthless jeopardising of the best cultural elements of China. Moreover, the question of diplomatic complications will also arise. We implore that the military movements be kept within bounds, for if our petition is deliberately ignored and our patience exhausted, the authorities will be held strictly accountable for the indemnification of the ruinous losses and unwarranted sacrifices, failing which the people will resort to special measures for indemnifying themselves by means of the proceeds of the Customs surplus.

CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SHANGHAI.

PRESS GANG KIDNAPPERS IN CHAPEI

Sikhs and Chinese Police Guarding Boundary

Press gangs are hard at work in Chapei, and hundreds of people have fled over the boundary lines into the Settlement for safety. A miniature reign of terror was set up by these gangs yesterday evening, and great excitement prevailed. The press gangs are made up of from twenty to thirty men, partly soldiers and partly police. They are pursuing their work without kid gloves, and when men are caught they are handled rather brutally according to local reports. The people are being impressed, not as soldiers but as labourers, and when a number are gathered up, they are lashed together with ropes, put into motor-cars and sent away to the scene of operations. Eye witnesses state that it was a pitiful sight on Wednesday afternoon and evening to see the women and children hanging on to their men and being broken away by the soldiery.

As soon as a press gang appears in a road, that road is immediately deserted, and it was a strange sight at times on Wednesday to see an ordinarily thickly populated road like Chapei Road almost deserted. Round about Dixwell Road was the chief scene of operations, whilst all along the boundaries Sikh and Chinese police (Settlement) were on duty in order to prevent the pressmen from coming into the Settlement. Hundreds of people who normally live in Chapei were sleeping in the roads on this side of the border last night for the soldiers do not confine their attentions to the people they meet on the roads, but also knock up houses and search for able bodied men.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NOTES

Where Is Fukien's Tupan? Ideas on How to Stop War: Destruction on Railway

A Peking telegram reports that General Sun Chuan-fang, Tupan of Fukien-Kuangtung Border Defences, left Foochow for Yenping on August 25. The journey usually occupies three days, and Sun could not have arrived at Yenping until the evening of August 28. Thence to Puchen, it usually takes five days to cover the distance, but at least eight days in the transportation of an army. Should Sun's troops choose to proceed to Chêkiang viâ Shanjao in Kiangsi, they would travel on comparatively good roads. Should they take the route of Fanlin to reach Mount Hsienhsia, they could only march onward in single file, their guns had to be carried, and it would be simply impossible for heavy artillery and all big supply carts to negotiate these hilly paths successfully.

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Public opinion being unable to prevent the war, the most popular suggestion to end the war as quickly as possible is to refuse payment of taxes and dues. It is further suggested that the province which fires the first shot should be starved out of the fighting by the people refusing to pay their taxes and render any willing help whatever. Rather a counsel of perfection.

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Report in the *"Sinwanpao"* state that at 10 p.m. on Monday 3,000 Kiangsu troops at Quinsan advanced to Lokapang along the railway, the vanguard reaching Anting. Several of the Scouts were captured by the Chêkiang troops. Kiangsu troops fearing a surprise attack withdrew to the west while the Chêkiang troops fearing that Kiangsu might make a surprise attack by train destroyed the railway near the No. 24 iron bridge at Huangdu. At 3 a.m. the same day Kiangsu soldiers destroyed the Tsing Yang Kong bridge and a slight skirmish occurred. Chêkiang soldiers have also destroyed the bridge between Lokapang and Anting.

FRIDAY.

FIGHT ON RAILWAY A FEINT?

Kiangsu Men Withdrawing on Railway: Not Best in this Region

According to a report issued by the Chêkiang authorities another battle opened on Thursday morning at daybreak between Anting and Huangtu, the Kiangsu forces attacking and being repulsed. The Kiangsu troops are then reported to have retired to Quinsan, the Chêkiang commanders claiming a victory.

The Kiangsu troops retreated about three-quarters of a mile. An observer states that the retreat was necessary because of the superior numbers of Chêkiang troops on this particular front.

Another report discussing the military plans of Kiangsu states: the war is now taking place on three fronts. The Nanziang-Quinsan front where most of the fighting has taken place includes the sector toward Liuho. The Ihing-Changhing front is west of the Taihu Lake. It is believed that any decisive victory in the present war will be fought out on this front. At present the Kiangsu troops are at Ihing. The Chêkiang troops are at Szean, a few miles west of Changhing. A third front is being made at Kwantehchow, in Anhui, near the Chêkiang border, Kiangsu troops being stationed there. The Chêkiang forces protecting the Taihu are at Huchowfu.

The Centre Not Serious.

At 10 p.m. on Thursday the Chinese Red Cross had brought back to Shanghai altogether 15 wounded soldiers and two wounded civilians. These were immediately treated surgically by the staff of the Red Cross Hospital. It was not expected that any more casualties would be brought into Shanghai last night.

It is now at last possible to obtain military passes to go to Nanziang; until Thursday no foreigner except the railway officials, had been allowed to go even as near the fighting as this. But there does not appear to be much advantage in going, as access to the front itself is still strictly barred and the only available news of the fighting is in the form of *communiqués*, which naturally give only the Chêkiang side of the encounter.

According to one foreign observer, whose judgment is exceptional, the fighting in the centre is not and cannot be of a very serious nature. The troops employed here on both sides are of the worst possible quality and they have not yet really come to grips.

It seems more than probable that, considering the nature of the ground along the railways, all swampy rice fields, over which fighting is practically impossible, both the rival Marshals have put their worst troops here. If we are to see serious fighting it will be on the wings, particularly in the West, over the Great Lake and towards Huchow and Kashing.

Fighting on Eastern Front

For the first time since hostilities opened there is definite news of fighting having begun at Liuho, on the Yangtze, which continued until after sun-down. Heavy firing took place on both sides. The attacking force came within two and one-half li of the Mission Station at Liuho, driving the people out of the place. The school opposite the Mission Station, which has been used as a Red Cross base was seriously damaged. The air was full of bullets, making it quite impossible for anyone to stay in the vicinity. Artillery, firing shrapnel, and rifles were used.

At 10.30 p.m. the Kiangsu troops had reached Anting, according to a refugee who ran away from that place by way of Liuho. He described the fighting as stiff, on both sides.

At 1 a.m. the *"Sinwanpao"* received news that Liuho had actually fallen to the Kiangsu troops.

We understand that the Chêkiang forces have six aeroplance at their disposal. Until quite recently, there appears to have been only one man in the whole army capable of operating an aeroplane, and the services of foreigners have been sought—one Russian aviator is actually with the army, we believe. Two machines which had been lying in packing cases at Lunghua for nearly 12 months have within the past two or three days been hastily built up, and both have left for the front, one on Wednesday evening and the other on Thursday morning. Of the six machines, two are of the "scout" pattern, and the other four may be used for bombing. None of them are equipped with machine guns. A Citroen armoured car, of the caterpillar design, has also been despatched to the front.

French Concession Defence

As reported earlier, sailors and Marines from the French Cruisers Colmar and Jules Ferry landed on Wednesday evening and took up positions on the Settlement boundary. The men from the Colmar have been stationed at the Sino-French shipbuilding works at Nantao and others are guarding the Waterworks, while the Jules Ferry contingent have been posted at various points between Pont Ste Catherine and Avenue Haig, where they will be in touch with the International Settlement troops. Arrangements have of course been made for co-operation. In addition to the naval men and marines, 250 Anamite police will be brought into the line if necessary, and the French Volunteers, numbering 150, are in readiness if called upon, while the whole force could be strengthened with a considerable number of ex-service men who are available. By the end of the present week, the Volunteers will have at their disposal two armoured cars, now being completed at the New Engineering Works, and constructed on the model of those operated by the S. V. C.

No orders have yet been issued for the landing of any men from the ships of other nations nor are the Volunteers ordered out yet.

How the Battle Began

An alleged account of how the battle began is published by the "Journal of Commerce." It is contained in a message which General Lu is reported to have addressed to the people of both provinces. Beginning with a disclaimer as to having opened hostilities, the message continues: "At 1.5 a.m. on Sept. 2, the Kiangsu army forcibly occupied Anting station on the Shanghai-Nanking railway. They were then 10 li from my forces, and I gave instructions that there was to be no move. At 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd., the Kiangsu force advanced from Anting in the direction of Huangdu and attacked my force. I then ordered resistance. On the same day the Kiangsu army destroyed railway bridges and molested passengers."

It is to be pointed out that no bridges have been destroyed. The cutting of the line was done by removing a rail.

The Money Market

Business in the Chinese banks eased up considerably on Thursday In the morning, native interest stood at 36 and rose to 55 in the afternoon. The price of Government bonds was better than on Wednesday, the quotations being:

	Wed.	Thur.
Currency reorganization	70.50	71.40
Consolidated 6 per cent.	57	59.90
$96.000,000 loan	17	18.80

There was an improvement in the money market, the banks having recalled their money for localization in Shanghai. The market remained quiet during the day. A report was current that foreign banks are recalling mortgage loans.

Latest.

The capture of Liuho by the Kiangsu forces was reported several times during the evening, both sides fighting backwards and forwards over the field. The Chêkiang forces were alleged to have retired to Lotien, which is approximately *li* from Shanghai.

From a news agency sympathetic to the Chêkiang side a statement emanates that this report is an invention of the local stock market.

CHINESE DESCRIPTION OF CAMPAIGN

The Three Lines of Attack: Importance of Taihu

According to a military authority, Kiangsu and Chêkiang have each their own plans of offensive and defensive actions. Kiangsu will attack Shanghai in three directions:—

1. Central, from Quinsan and Anting to Nanziang and Huangtu, along the Shanghai—Nanking Railway line.

2. Left, from Liuho and Taitsang to attack the rear of Woosung, while the Navy will attack it in front.

3. Right, from Anting to attack Chukoku and Tsingpu and thence to seize Sungkiang in order to cut communication between Chêkiang and Shanghai. To meet the attacks from these three directions, Chêkiang will always be on the defensive.

Chêkiang aims chiefly at occupying dominating points on the Taihu Lake Changhsin in Chêkiang and Nyihsin (Ihing) in Kiangsu adjoin each other. If the Chêkiang army were occupying Nyihsin, they could go, *viâ* Kingtan and Kuyung direct to Nanking. Therefore, Chêkiang is using its main forces, about 40,000 to attack Nyihsin. Thousands of small boats are being used in bridging over the Taihu, Gunboats will then bombard the city as a cover for the troops to land by way of these boats, First of all, 22 aeroplanes will be commissioned to drive off or disable all the Kiangsu aeroplanes which are not as efficient fighting machines as their Chêkiang prototypes. Bombs may also play a part. When Nyihsin is taken, all Kiangsu troops east of Changchow will surely became demoralized. But Kiangsu will make a stiff fight for Nyihsin.

ESTIMATES OF RIVAL ARMIES

Aeroplanes from Peking: Impressing of Coolies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Sept. 2.

Marshal Chi left on Monday night for Headquarters reported to be at Changchow. General Lu is appointed Nanking Defence Commissioner. Some foreign gunboats are in harbour. Trains are running to Soochow only. Thousands of coolies have been impressed and sent to the front.

At the yamên, the estimated number of Nanking's troops between Nanking and Shanghai is 50,000 Lu is given credit for 30,000 men. Nanking claims heavy reserves at Hsuchowfu and points north.

Last night an aviator passing through Nanking from Peking reported that Tsao Kun was sending down five aeroplanes which would reach Soochow to-day.

Outwardly, Nanking appears to be in a normal condition again. Conscription has ceased, business is fair and there is but little movement of soldiers. Wealthier families are moving away, however, and foreign institutions and homes are receiving numberless requests for protection in case of danger. The news of actual war would set the nerves of the city on edge again.

The civilian meetings to discuss protection of the city in case of looting have accomplished little yet but talking. Nanking University has advertised that it will open on time on September 4 and other mission schools are planning to open. Immediate provincial support is withdrawn from government middle schools and colleges and they are forced to delay their opening.

DEATH FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS IN HANGCHOW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 3, 1924.

A proclamation by the Governor has been issued to the effect that those in possession of or harbouring arms in their houses will suffer the extreme penality of the law.

A Nanking spy was caught last night in one of the hotels and handed over to the authorities to be dealt with.

Tea and provision shops are doing a big business but the silk shops are doing nothing and silk is the chief industry of the city.

FUKIEN GENERALS APPEAL TO MARSHAL CHI

The Men Who Fled from Fukien into Chekiang: Sooner Than Cause a War We will Surrender Ourselfs to You

The following is a free translation of a telegram received from Hangchow on Wednesday:—

The Press, for retransmission to all Peace Delegates, Shanghai.

Since the war declared by the four provinces upon Chêkiang is alleged to have been caused by the stationing of our troops in Chêkiang, we, Tsang Chin-ping and Yang Hua-chao, admiring your extreme love of peace, and being loth to allow any consideration of our unworthy lives, the relics of a hundred battles, to jeopardize the safety of the fathers and elders of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chêkiang, have addressed a telegram to Mr. Chi Hsieh-yuan which please note as follows:—

"Mr. Chi, Nanking,

"In view of the calamities visited by Heaven upon our Republic, we who have been entrusted by the nation with the command of a division and a brigade have always uncomplainingly done our duty in protecting our people and defending our territory. Unexpectedly, we were rejected and persecuted at every step; as we could not bear to see the people suffer, we elected not to prolong our fight.

"As we have always revered Tupan Lu of Chêkiang for his advocacy of upright principles, for his devotion to his duties towards the people, for his enlightened and peaceful rule of the province which has earned him the respect and love of all classes of people whether high or low, we brought our persecuted men to him offering our allegiance, with no higher hope than being accorded a haven of peace. This we can still swear by the bright sun in Heaven as the truth.

"Infamous Rumours."

"To our surprise, scarcely had we dismounted from our war steeds, than all sorts of infamous rumours against us were scattered broadcast, such allegations as that Chêkiang in harbouring us must need offend its neighbouring provinces, Tsang and Yang in agreeing to incorporation in the Chêkiang Army must hold ambitious designs, etc. As all our troops were originally units of the National Army, and as we had been so relentlessly insulted at will for years past, we could not have endured such base treatment silently any longer without casting a reflection on our honour as soldiers as well as causing disgrace to our nation. Therefore, we turned and fought desperately in Fukien, emigrated into Kiangsi and at last found a place of rest in Chêkiang.

"Because we love and wish to preserve our trained men for our nation and because we regard our duties as sacred, so we have brought our whole forces to Chêkiang intact. Even if it were not so, the provincial governors would still have no right to disband any part of our National Army.

We Surrender.

"Now, as your province is using Chêkiang's absorption of our forces as the reason for making war upon that province, and as you have enlisted the united help of Fukien, Anhui and Kiangsi to make a military demonstration to overawe us, and believing that our temporary stay in Chêkiang, which is a matter that concerns us and no one else, and that we cannot bear to see the fathers and elders of Kiangsu and Chêkiang suffer on our account, we, in view of the imminency of the war, are compelled to make an offer to you thus:—Should you think it regrettable that the three provinces, Fukien, Kiangsi and Chêkiang, have not been able or willing to disband our troops, then, we, Tsang Chih-ping and Yang Hua-chao, are ready to leave Chêkiang territory at once and come to your territory to wait for your pleasure; and you may assign us some vacant land in the country side for the temporary accommodation of our forces. Afterwards, you may select the best of your own troops to accompany you to hold an inspection of our men in person, when we shall unconditionally obey your decision either to disband us or accept our service. Do not prosecute a tyrannical war on the merest pretext, to the infinite suffering of our people, we beseech you.

"Awaiting your orders instantly.

Signed: TSANG CHIH-PING, (Seal)
YANG HUA-CHAO, (Seal.)
Sept. 3, 1924.

The First Shot.

On September 3, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, Tupan of Chêkiang, and General Ho Feng-lin, Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai, each issued a circular, denouncing the Kiangsu Army for having first attacked their forces and expressing regret that their love of peace has borne no fruit. Both say that it is their duty to defend themselves, in order to protect the people and preserve their territory from marauders. It was Chi Hsieh-yuan who, declares Marshal Lu, gave Tsao Kun the greatest help in bribing the M.P.'s to elect illegally the latter President of the Republic. "If such an arch traitor is not made away, our national turmoil can never be suppressed. The crimes of Tsao Kun will be published in a separate manifesto," concludes Lu's telegram.

AN ULTIMATUM FROM CHANG TSO-LIN?

Grave Rumours of Military Threat by Manchuria

A report was widely circulated on Thursday to the effect that Marshal Chang Tso-lin had issued an ultimatum to the Government in Peking, addressed to President Tsao Kun, demanding that the war against Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang should end at once. Otherwise, Marshal Chang will mediate the differences between Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang by armed force.

It has been known for some days that Lu Hsiao, son of the Tupan of Chêkiang, had left for Mukden to arrange co-operation between Mukden and Hangchow. The report therefore is believed in many circles although confirmation from Peking of the receipt of such an ultimatum has not been received from the usual sources.

Mukden, Sept. 4.

The Eastern News Agency learns from an authentic source that at to-day's emergency military conference, Marshal Chang Tso-lin decided to mobilize the Fengtien troops to invade Chihli and to issue a circular telegram, enumerating crimes as alleged to have been committed by President Tsao Kun.

*The above reports are given under all reserve. It is impossible to verify them, and indeed a foreign report from Manchuria contradicts rumours of military preparation.

FOREIGNER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Woosung Sentry Who All But Fired

Foreigners are advised not to loiter in the vicinity of Woosung Forts. On Thursday eveing the news was brought to Shanghai that a member of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board had a lucky escape from being fired on by a Chinese sentry.

The foreigner was proceeding down stream in one of the Board's surveying junks. The junk had just come to near the bunding between the Forts and Belle Vue Hotels to enable the foreigner to land, when the sentry challenged the laodah. On learning that he could not land, or proceed further down river, the foreigner decided to put off in a small boat belonging to the port authorities. On seeing this, the sentry charged the magazine of his rifle, but was mercifully prevented from firing by the volubility of one of the junk's crew It was soon realized that to land would be to court disaster. Though the tide was running, out, a favourable wind enabled the vessel to return safely up river out of harm's way.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NOTES

Tsiang Cheng-kwe, ex-Tutuh of Chêkiang who is now in Canton, on Wednesday sent a telegram to General Lu informing the Chêkiang commander that he had been instructed by Sun Yat-sen to organize a Chêkiang Relief Expeditionary Force, comprising one Division and one Mixed Brigade.

General Ho Feng-lin has formally notified the Consular Body that hostilities were begun by the Kiangsu army.

The authorities of both provinces have received a letter from the Consular Body informing them that soldiers of either army entering the International Settlement and French Concession will be dealt with in accordance with International law. A map of the Settlement accompanied the letter.

THE PRESS GANG AT WORK

Excitment on the Settlement Border: Mobs of Coolies Fleeing into Shanghai

During the past few days the Press Gang has been busy collecting coolie labour in Shanghai, and on Thursday their efforts caused something like consternation in the Chapei district. On Wednesday afternoon, the Harbin Road district was combed out, and hundreds of coolies thronged into the Settlement to escape capture, remaining inside the border until nightfall and then returning to their homes in Chapei. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a throng of coolie refugees assembled in North Thibet Road near Kaifeng Road, to escape the unwelcome attention of soldiers gathering forced labour. Three parties worked round the district in motor-cars, promising the coolies $24 a month wages and leaving no choice to any unfortunate individual they happened to lay hands on. The raid caused great excitement and hundreds scrambled inside the Settlement for protection. The presence of a few Municipal police at the point mentioned sufficed to keep order, and the crowd dispersed after the soldiers had gone and the "all clear" was passed round.

The process of, literally, "roping in" coolies was continued yesterday with great thoroughness. Parties of soldiers, some carrying coils of rope, and one or two displaying persuasive pairs of handcuffs, went all about the Chapei district in the vicinity of the railway station collecting men and tying them up in batches. As fast as a dozen or so had been hauled in they were sent off to the S. N. R. godown at the west end of the station and there kept under guard until arrangements for their despatch to various points on the line were made. Some of the coolies managed to escape, but the others sat about in disconsolate groups awaiting the orders of their new masters. Throughout the afternoon crowds of working people crossed the border into the Settlement, and Boundary Road was thronged with refugees

Trains coming in from Woosung also brought loads of people, most of them with all their worldly wealth in a single bundle, and everywhere there were signs that the Settlement is indeed going to be a very crowded place during the next few days.

Digging Trenches at Arsenal

Members of the press gang have also been active on the borders of the French Settlement, according to information received by a representative of the "North China Daily News" in an interview with the Chief of the French Police. In the direction of Siccawei soldiers from the Arsenal have forced the villagers to assist in the digging of trenches for the defence of the Arsenal. Men and boys of all ages have been conscripted and have been paid at the rate of 20 cts. a day for boys and 30 cts. for men. At present there is no report as to what extent entrenchment has been carried out.

Early on Thursday morning an aeroplane flew over the Woosung Forts and later at about 7.30 proceeded to Lunghua where it is believed to have dropped a package containing pamphlets.

The aeroplane is also thought by the French authorities to have come from Soochow where the Nanking troops have an aerodrome.

Affairs across the canal at Lokawei are apparently normal and life proceeds much as usual in spite of the activities of the press gang, save for numbers of Chinese who are to be seen making their way into the Settlement carrying personal belongings and even furniture with them. The press gang have not attempted to conscript labourers from the Chinese City.

Amah's Dug-out

Several Chinese servants employed by a foreigner on the border of the French Settlement fearing further war developments, have started to construct a dug-out at the foot of the garden out of an already existing refuse pit. The pit has been made more habitable and several bamboo poles have been placed across evidently for the purpose of protection from shell fire! Their employer has raised no objection to this far-sighted precaution, thinking that in case of panic it would be better to have the men close on the premises than elsewhere.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION IN PEKING

Premises Still in Custody of Netherlands Minister; Checking of Inventories

Peking, Aug. 28.

The Note from M. Karakhan in which he complied with the request to nominate somebody to take over the former Russian Legation has been circulated amongst the representatives of the Protocol Powers, who will probably meet during the week to discuss it. In the meantime the Legation premises are remaining in the custody of the Netherlands Legation.

The Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires was nominated to represent the protocol Powers in the matter and M. Karakhan has appointed M. Klishko, Councillor of the Soviet Embassy, to represent him. The former has completed the task of preparing and checking inventories, in order to satisfy himself that everything is still there, but none of the keys, it was stated at the Netherlands Legation to-day, will be handed over until the inventories have been checked over with the Soviet representative. This has not yet been arranged.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

M. KARAKHAN AND THE U.S. NOTE

Soviet Ambassador Still Demanding Its Withdrawal

Peking, Sept. 2.

The communication embodying the American reservation in connexion with the handing over of the Russian Legation to the Soviet plenipotentiary has now changed hands four times. It was orignally sent to M. Karakhan by Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister on August 18. The document was returned by M. Karakhan to Mr. Yoshizawa the following day, and on August 29 Mr. Yoshizawa sent it back to M. Karakhan with a covering note, in which he pointed out he was merely carrying out his duty as senior representative of the Protocol Powers.

It transpires that on August 30 M. Karakhan again returned the communication to Mr. Yoshizawa, accompanied by a note stating that he, M. Karakhan, had never any doubt as to Mr. Yoshizawa's position in matter, but he was unable to accept the explanation of the Japanese Minister that the document could not be construed as containing any insinuation against the Soviet.

M. Karakhan declares he still holds the view that the American statement is neither proper nor courteous, and expresses the hope that the American Government will not make another attempt to present a communication which he cannot accept, and which is not supported by International Law and International practice. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

Handing over Delayed Pending Consent of Protocol Powers

Peking, Sept. 3.

The text of the note sent to Sir Ronald Macleay by M. Karakhan on August 25 regarding the Russian Legation, which the British Minister agreed with the Soviet Plenipotentiary to withhold from publication for the time being, is now given out.

M. Karakhan states that he considers that the handing over of the Legation is being effected in view of the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the owner of the buildings. Although he is unable fully to endorse all the considerations laid down in Mr. Yoshizawa's note of August 18, M. Karakhan expresses his firm belief that the existing differences will not prevent the establishment of a *modus vivendi* between the Soviet Embassy and the other Legations in the Diplomatic Quarter.

It is announced from Russian sources that after the receipt of M. Karakhan's note, Sir Ronald Macleay explained that the Legation could not be handed over until formal consent had been given by all the other Protocol Powers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHANG TSO-LIN AND THE SOVIET

Conference on Control of C. E. Railway Abortive

Harbin, Aug. 29.

The preliminary conference between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Russian delegates on the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway has closed without any result having been reached.

Marshal Chang has declined to reopen the negotiations until the disorders in the South cease.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Claim to a Seat on the Council

Peking, Aug. 29.

The motion demanding the withdrawal of China from the League of Nations unless she is again given a seat on the Council of the League at the forthcoming meeting of the League, notice of which had been given by a group of members last week, was carried at this afternoon's meeting of the Lower House —Reuter's Pacific Service.

One of the Vice-Presidentships Given Her as a Sop to Parliament

Geneva, Sept. 2.

There is good ground for believing that China will be given one of the Vice-Presidentships of the present Assembly of the League of Nations, and it is also thought likely that her request for the reduction of her contribution to the expenses of the League from 65 to 35 units will be granted probably with the object of neutralizing the clamour of that section of Chinese Parliamentary opposition in favour of China's withdrawal from the League and strengthening the position of Dr. Wellington Koo.

Later.

The Assembly to-day elected the six Vice-Presidents as follow:—

M. Bourgeois (France)
Lord Parmoor (Great Britain)
Signor Salandra (Italy)
Senor Urrutia (Colomia)
M. Skrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Tang Tsai-jon (China).—Reuter.

SOVIET CONSULATES IN NORTH CHINA

Harbin, Aug. 31.

The Soviet Government has decided to establish Soviet consulates in the following places within the domain of China:—

Consulates-General in Harbin, Mukden, and Shanghai; Consulates in Canton, Manchuli, Chefoo, Hankow, Heiho, and Pogranitchnaya; Consulate branches in Tientsin, Kalgan, Tsingtao, Kuanchegtzu, Hailar, and Tsitsihar.—Eastern News Agency.

A CHIHLI PROVINCIAL LOAN

Peking, Aug. 26.

The flotation by the Chihli administration of a short-term provincial loan has been proposed by Marshal Wang Chen-ping, Tuli of the province. The money is required to re-adjust provincial loans and repay short-term foreign debts. It is suggested that the rate of interest should be 10 per cent. and that repayment of the loan should be spread over a period of six years. No announcement has been made as to security.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LEADING ARTICLES

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OUR YOUNG LADIES

Aug. 30.

ONLY once, one recalls, have the youth of Shanghai been under really heavy critical fire, and this only directed upon a particular genus of the species, viz., that curious social product known as the "lap dog." For some two or three weeks this unfortunate young man suffered metaphorical violence of all the wits and satirists in Shanghai, himself scarcely raising one angry bark before retiring into a profound obscurity. Our young ladies, on the other hand, seem quite unable to escape the eye of the critic. Periodically, one and another arises in wrath and smites the feminine youth and beauty of Shanghai, their dress, their amusements, their social deportment, their alleged passion for cocktails and cigarettes, being condemned with bell, book and candle, and their whole existence scarified when a particularly ruthless scribe comes along. In the past few days, an incipient renewal of the attack has been observed, but probably diminishing trade and the immanence of war (Chinese) has checked what might have developed into a stream of lively letters to the editor.

This is no new thing, nor is it peculiar to Shanghai. The phenomenon, probably of Edenic origin, is common to all times and all places. Was there ever a time when contemporary young ladies escaped the charge of falling short of the splendid and immaculate youth of their aunts and grandmothers? There is always that reminiscent feminine ideal which they just miss. Readers of Mrs. Markham's "History of France" (a volume probably not widely read in Shanghai), will perhaps remember the case of the 15th century Professor of Etiquette who laid down as inviolable the rule that ladies might wipe their lips on the table cloth, but not their noses. That was simply a new fashion of which the professor disapproved, and no doubt he was equally dogmatic on the subject of powdered noses. The point is, that all these criticisms are relative. Things are condemned because they are new. There was a time when ladies who rode bicycles offended against all conservative canons of good taste and modesty; it was positively an outrage for any of them to be seen cycling along a country road in the company of young men, while to take tea at the village inn, in the same bold company, really extinguished all claims to social decency. Critics change with the times, new fashions form the theme of new offences against propriety. What, one wonders, will the critic turn to when his present list of lapses falls into the same easy category of accepted things as those very daring Victorian bicycle rides?

Meanwhile to those fair ladies, who, not unnaturally perhaps, resent thus being held up to the searchlight of "Bachelors of 17" and "Fathers of Seventy," might we recall Smee's sage observation to Captain Hook, who complained that the crocodile, having devoured one of his hands, was always pursuing him to devour some more: "After all," said Smee, "It's a kind of a compliment." Why do men indeed so mightly occupy themselves in all ages with the proclivities of the fair sex? Is it not that there is nothing so divinely worth being occupied about?

MARSHAL LU'S REJOINDER

Sept. 1.

FOLLOWING our interview with Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking, we took steps to ascertain the views of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang of Hangchow, and the results of our special correspondent's visit to his yamên appear to-day. As in the case of Marshal Chi's explanation of his policy and position, the detached observer is bound to see a great deal of reason in what Marshal Lu says. The question of the Fukien troops admitted into Chêkiang has, of course, never been more than a pretext. If there were not greater issues at stake, we may doubt whether anything would ever have been heard of them. But as a matter of dialectics, Marshal Lu's retort is certainly rather neat. As regards the Chihli party's peace terms, for Marshal Lu to accept them now, before the opposing forces are even in touch, would obviously be to accept defeat. And from his general bearing and manner of speaking it is clear that he does not think he need do that just yet. In this connexion Reuter's correspondent in Peking sends down by mail a supposed calculation of the opposing forces, which gives Marshal Lu 95,000 men and Marshal Chi only 42,000. This is an obvious invention of that unblushing institution, the Peking Press Bureau, designed indirectly to represent Marshal Lu as the aggressor and strengthen the Chihli party's argument that Marshal Chi acts only in self-defence. Putting all estimates together, one hazards a guess that the two armies are numerically much of a muchness and we doubt if either exceeds 40,000 men. Of their relative equipment and efficiency, we have no trustworthy information. Those who are convinced that Marshal Chi must have a "walk-over" are probably not more numerous or positive than those who are sure Marshal Lu has nothing to fear.

As for unification by force *versus* unification by conference, the arguments on paper appear about equal; and if political partisans have been talking for ten years past, as Marshal Chi says, they have equally been fighting, as Marshal Lu reminds us. In China's long history, no dynasty has ever established itself except by force, first in some corner, them gradually expanding its power by dint of arms. But perhaps no true analogy can be drawn from imperial days for these of sainted republican ideals. The most interesting part of what Marshal Lu says is that the will of the people must prevail and that the provinces should elect their representatives and Peking accept them. Assurely if there is to be a republic in China, the voice of the people must prevail, as it does to a modified extent in Western democracies. If we ask why, in China, that voice has not yet had the slightest influence on the course of affairs since the Manchus were driven out, why, indeed, it has scarcely even been raised—at least not above a whisper—the answer can only be that in the West it has taken the people hundreds of years to assert themselves. In England, which is really the forerunner in democracy of all the Western world, it was the Wars of the Roses four and a half centuries ago which first gave the people an opportunity to measure their strength with the feudal barons; and the road leading to the present uncertain blessing of electoral equality for professors, bricklayers and schoolgirls has been marked with many a set-back and sanguinary struggles uncounted. After all the form of government is largely a superficiality. It is the principles of life on which people insist and for which they will shed their blood that make the strength and unity of a nation; and it would be easy to show that both Marshal Chi and Marshal Lu equally represent the people of China.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR CLOUD

Sept. 1.

THE Chinese, we are often assured, are anxious above all things to get rid of extraterritoriality. This anxiety is less in evidence at moments of crises like the present. During the past few days the population of Shanghai must have been increased literally by tens of thousands. The refugees, there is excellent reason to believe, include, among ordinary folk, the wives and families of many leaders on both sides in the dispute. And always, as Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan said in the interview we published on Friday, and as we may well believe to be the case, Shanghai is regarded as a heaven-sent asylum by every political conspirator in the country and all the great plots are engineered from within its sheltering walls. This influx of refugees is extremely hard on the normal peaceable Chinese population of Shanghai, sending up rents and prices to unendurable heights; and if there were any conceivable means of damming the flood, we should certainly advocate using it. Meanwhile we would ask, if Chinese themselves, politicians, military men, students, merchants, shopkeepers, have so little confidence in their own authorities to protect them, that at every breath of danger they flee to the nearest extraterritorial area, why should foreigners be more eager to place themselves under the uncontrolled rule of Chinese republican dignitaries?

Last Thursday afternoon representatives of Chinese business organizations invited the foreign chambers of commerce to meet them in the North Honan Road assembly hall. The object of the meeting was to consider the war situation and to suggest co-operation—that blessed word—between Chinese and foreigner—if possible to stop the war; if not, to get it removed somewhere where it would cause the least possible inconvenience to Shanghai. The meeting consumed the usual quantities of tea and cake, debated for about an hour and a half and dispersed unfruitfully. Nothing else, we think, was to be expected. We do not wish to be rude to the Chinese business community, but we feel bound to point out that their foreign *confrères* are beginning to be a little suspicious of their ideas of co-operation. Much has been heard of it in recent years; it is a nice, easy word to pronounce; it has a most imposing sound; but in practice it means nothing but a Chinese device to get the foreigner, what is vulgarly called, "to carry the baby." At Thursday's meeting, one foreign speaker roundly said that he did not hold with any schemes to stop the war: in view of the futile history of the past ten years, he thought that the only way and the best way was that the quarrel should be fought out to a finish. Another foreign speaker said that before he and his colleagues even considered taking steps to meet the Chinese proposals, they must have a guarantee that representative Chinese business men were wholeheartedly in the movement, would act with the foreigners in full accord and full publicity, not only secretly but on the house-tops, not in council chambers alone, but in the market place. This, to use another phrase which will not be denied, "put the lid on things." The Chinese whispered together and then said they would refer the matter to their principals, of whom, by the way, it was thought by some present that there was a singular absence.

We do not pretend to feel the slightest regret that the meeting ended thus. Since we wrote last Friday that the foreigner's duty in the present crisis is to remain absolutely neutral, we have had abundant evidence that this represents the best and soberest foreign opinion in Shanghai. We may even regret that the Diplomatic Body have thought fit to warn the Waichiaopu that they will hold the Chinese Government responsible for any damage to foreigners or their property. To do so or not do so would not affect their right to claim for any damage; and in view of the miserable record of futile protests and sterile admonitions of the past year or two, such a warning is, to put it mildly, grotesque, merely calculated to exasperate Chinese feeling. Shanghai has every right to protect its boundaries from being invaded by warring or defeated soldiers but then—*halte là*. If fighting really breaks out between Chêkiang and Kiangsu, the issues involved are so very big, together with the close interests of Marshal Wu Pei-fu on one side and Marshal Chang Tso-lin on the other, that nothing less may be at stake than the question of who is to rule all China; and it is certainly not the foreigner's business to interfere in that. If the conflict, once again, dies out in compromise, we cannot see that foreigners would improve the position by taking a hand in it; and we certainly do not suppose that they have any wish to do so. What would be the result of committing ourselves to any scheme of Chinese and foreign businessmen's co-operation to stop or localize the war? Nothing whatever, but that foreigners would earn the hostility of one contestant or the other, probably both, and sow the seeds of more anti-foreign feeling. They cannot interfere in any way without appearing to take sides; and that, whether between Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang, or Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, they have not the slightest excuse for doing.

May we, in conclusion, suggest to the Chinese business organizations, that if they want wars stopped, they are the people to stop them. They may not be able to stay the present fight, having begun to think about it rather late in the day, although our Chinkiang correspondent's report of how the local chamber of commerce put a stop to conscription shows that the merchants still have a good deal of power if they choose to use it. But until the people of China say how their country shall be governed, no one outside can help them. Shanghai must apparently accept the situation of being an asylum for those afraid to live under their own rulers. But it has no intention of being their catspaw.

TOKYO, Sept. 3.—Lieut. N. M. Toft, a British Army language officer, died to-day at Ikao after a brief illness.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE OVERCROWDED TRAMS

Sept. 2.

IN yesterday's issue of the "North-China Daily News" an anonymous correspondent took up the cudgels on behalf of the Tramway Company with no small amount of confidence. Twice he makes practically a demand for an answer to his arguments, thereby conveying the impression that he regards his contentions as unanswerable, or else that we are frightened to join issue with the Tramway Company, an attitude rather difficult to understand. Our correspondent's arguments are, in point of fact, very easily answerable.

A few general observations regarding the recent criticisms of the company may be advisable. Anyone who cares to study the "North-China Herald" of some few years ago, or any old resident with a good memory, will see or will remember that, since the earliest days of the Tramway Company's existence, there have been protests innumerable with regard to overcrowding on the trams and the dangers attaching thereto, yet the practice has continued in spite of the existence of both police and company rules against it. Prior to, say, the last two years, is there any evidence that the Company has made any serious effort to prevent overcrowding? For instance, let us take three years at random and ask what prosecutions for breach of its rules were instituted by the Tramway Company in 1910, 1913 and 1919. If we could get an answer to this it would be interesting to publish it side by side with a list of prosecutions and convictions of mafoos and chauffeurs (especially mafoos) for allowing more than the authorized number of passengers in carriages, or permitting people to ride on the steps of motor-cars, or of truck drivers for allowing dangerous riding on their vehicles. Yet is there any difference?

Criticism became more pointed and eventually—we think it was well over a year ago—the Municipal Council insisted that all tram cars should be fitted with safety gates. Even yet many of them are without gates. Further, it was ordered that numbers signifying the carrying capacity of the cars should be painted in a prominent place, obviously with the idea that none in excess of such numbers should be carried. Thereafter we saw in the cars "20 seats," "22 seats," or whatever the number happened to be, but can any person give evidence of any attempt whatever to limit the number of passengers accordingly? Indeed, as has been remarked before, it seemed to be imagined that the only purpose of the gates was to prevent people falling off the cars, for passengers were packed on as tight as ever and not infrequently it was all a conductor could do to force the gate home. The agitation continued, with the result that quite recently the police insisted that the carrying capacity definitely should be stated and that no excess passengers should be carried. Such a rule is not unique: indeed, it is doubtful whether there is one city in a hundred possessing tram cars that does not enforce it. Now we come to one of the points regarding which our correspondent thinks we have been unfair to the Tramway Company. We have said that the Company appears to have made scarcely any effort to enforce this rule, the contention being that the police will not enforce it and that the company's officials cannot enforce it because one of the inspectors once was held

guilty of an offence when the Magistrate said that he used too much force in putting a person off a car. The answer is another question—How is an identical rule enforced without any bother in other places? Obviously the police cannot do anything except when a car pulls up where a policeman is stationed and an appeal is made to him. Must we have policemen stationed shoulder to shoulder along the entire tramway route, or the alternative of a policeman on duty on every car? Recently a member of our staff was travelling in an open tram car. A coolie jumped in on the wrong side and in the wrong compartment, cannoned against the foreigner and broke his spectacles. It happened that a foreign tramway inspector was standing in the roadway some little distance off and when a complaint was made to him he replied, "Yes, it is unfortunate, but you see we cannot help it. The police ought to stop men getting on like that." We repeat the statement to which our correspondent takes exception, "Could anything be more absurd?"

An instance was quoted of a conductor arguing with a Chinese and allowing him to ride on the step outside the locked gate whilst the argument continued, and of a Sikh policeman ignoring the incident. That is no proof that the police refuse assistance, and we have reason to believe that the Sikh concerned has been brought to book for his indifference. The question our correspondent is so anxious to have answered is, "What should the conductor have done to prevent the ex-passenger from riding on the foot-board outside of the locked gate, when the police refused help?" The answer is—The conductor should have locked the gate and the driver should have refused to move the car until the passenger had got off of his own accord or had been removed by the police. That is what happens in London. The police very quickly will take steps to prevent a block of the traffic.

The suggestion that the writers of criticisms of the Tramway Company would be less keen if they purchased a few shares in the company scarcely is generous. Do we say the management of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is a scandal because we hold no shares in it: or the Asiatic Petroleum Company a disgrace to the community? Do we belittle Shanghai's shipbuilding yards because we do not share in their comforting dividends? Our correspondent provides the opening for saying that the fact that the Tramway Company makes such huge profits every year, most of which go out of Shanghai, causes us to regret the more that so little effort is made to do something for the comfort and safety of those who provide the dividends.

SHANGHAI AND THE COMBATANTS

Sept. 4.

WITH the opposing troops of Chêkiang and Kiangsu now but a mile or two away from each other in some places, on a semi-circular front extending from the neighbourhood of the Yangtze towards the Hangchow line and about fifteen miles from Shanghai, it appears impossible that fighting should not take place. Up till a very recent date, probably as late as Sunday, negotiations were certainly in progress; but the best opinion is that they have failed. The mediators who averted a war last year have not been "in the picture" for several days past. There appears some reason to think that neither Marshal Chi nor Marshal Lu is particularly anxious to fight, and the rumour that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is the controlling factor is too persistent to be altogether ignored. But the inner history of the past three or four weeks has yet to be written.

With the array of men-of-war now in harbour, we need no further evidence that the Powers take a properly serious view of the situation, and while exact details cannot be given at the moment, readers may rest assured that the precautions taken to protect the integrity of the Settlement will not be less effective than in the revolution of 1913. On this point, however, one precaution may be emphasized. Shanghai has not yet, perhaps, arrived at the degree of having exactly a refugee problem. It has easily enough absorbed those who have come. But we submit that the time has come to shut the doors. Especially do we need to take measures to keep out soldiers from either side, armed or unarmed. The fact that a party of fugitive soldiers have been deprived of their weapons should not be regarded as sufficient passport to entry. Arms are too easily obtained in Shanghai. Marshal Chi and Marshal Lu have repeatedly announced their firm intention of respecting all property and we may well be sure they will keep their word. But if a fight begins they have no control over stragglers. We owe it to the Chinese residents of Shanghai as to the foreign community to do everything possible to keep the doors of the Settlements. The time to shut them is now, not when the fighting has begun.

SHANTUNG ROAD HOSPITAL

(Contributed)

Sept. 3.

IN the interests of the ratepayers the Municipal Council of Shanghai must closely scrutinize every item of public expenditure and resolutely refuse grants in aid to hospitals and other charitable institutions, unless it can be shown that in return for services rendered the Settlement is under some kind of obligation to render help. In justice to the Council and to the ratepayers it must be acknowledged that when the obligation is perceived the response usually has been generous. It is hoped, therefore, that renewed consideration will be given to the correspondence between the Council and Mr. Teesdale, the Chairman of the Shantung Road Hospital Committee, who has just made an appeal on behalf of the hospital to the Municipal Council for financial help. In the main the appeal has been refused.

In financially supporting the Health Department, isolation hospitals, police hospital, vaccination stations, clinics, and other forms of medical work, and in giving financial assistance to various Shanghai hospitals, the Municipality tacitly recognizes that it is under an obligation to provide medical treatment, to some extent at least, for sick and injured foreigners and Chinese within the Settlement, particularly if the patients, because of their poverty, are proper objects of charity. To lay almost the whole burden of caring for the sick poor of Shanghai upon a few struggling hospitals obliged to collect the funds they need by private and public appeals, and which carry on no small part of the work done for the community at a dead loss, is hardly in accord with the wisdom and liberality which the Municipal Council shows in other matters affecting the welfare of all within the Settlement. The Shantung Road Hospital during 1923 received nearly 3,000 in-patients and gave medical or surgical help to 104,662 dispensary and other patients. Many of the patients (4,595) had been injured by tram-car and motor-car accidents, and no less than 1,883 of these cases were brought by the police to the hospital as part of their public duty; cases of attempted suicide numbered 1,043. In addition there were the numerous indigent patients barely able to pay the modest charge of 25 cents a day for their food, the hospital having to bear all other costs and charges. All this kind of work may be fairly described as service to the Municipality.

Turning to the financial situations, the actual cost of each patient in the hospital is $1.50 per day. In not a few hospitals in China the average daily expenditure is much higher. In one mission hospital in the north it is about $2.30; probably in the Rockefeller hospital in Peking it is more than double this amount. So there can be no charge of extravagance in the running expenses. As other charitable institutions in Shanghai are doing similar work to the utmost of their ability—for the suffering and poverty among the Chinese is almost illimitable—if the Shantung Road Hospital did not attend to so many patients the Municipality would certainly have to maintain an institution of its own for their reception and this would involve a large outlay. In addition to the money required for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building, there would probably be an annual budget of Tls. 100,000. The total expenditure of the Shantung Road Hospital during 1923 amounted to Tls. 81,278.17. Towards this the Municipally made its annual grant of Tls. 5,000, and at the present time it pays $1 a day towards the cost of treating its employees; in January, 1925, it will begin to pay the full amount, $1.50. This grant of Tls. 5,000 was first given in 1915. Since then the general cost of living has risen very greatly and the cost of medicines and surgical supplies has risen in even greater proportion. The hospital now asks for an annual grant of Tls. 15,000. Surely this is not an unreasonable appeal when all the circumstances are carefully considered.

But the question has a much larger aspect. Foolish and provoking as it is, many of the Chinese in Shanghai think that in municipal affairs they are not treated kindly and justly; consequently they harbour ill will and resentment. Ratepayers may be indifferent to this smouldering hostility, but would it not be a wise policy to show in every possible way our goodwill to the Chinese and thus win their goodwill, by doing more than is perhaps customary in caring for the sick and injured among their poor? It may be said there are numerous wealthy Chinese merchants and ex-officials in Shanghai who can very well afford to provide for the medical and other needs of their own people, but they will not do it, and it may be said further that it is doubtful if they or the Chinese generally appreciate in the least all that is being done for them. Supposing this is true, it is beneath the dignity of the Council to argue and act on the same level and not show a practical and sympathetic interest in the sufferings of the Chinese sick and injured in the Settlement. Considering the amount of good it will do, an additional Tls. 10,000 per annum is comparatively a small sum to add to the annual budget. The Shantung Road Hospital is accomplishing a vast work, quietly and very efficiently, and much of it is community work; its appeal for financial assistance should meet with a generous response, and if it is given we believe the majority of ratepayers will heartily approve.

THE LATE STRIKE IN SHAMEEN

Sept. 4.

WE have received a very interesting letter from Canton dealing with comments passed in this and other papers on the settlement of the Shameen strike. The writer throws a good deal of light on points hitherto, for some reason, curiously obscure. He shows that the statement of our leading article of August 20 that the foreigners only won on the question of the reinstatement of the police was not correct; furthermore, there was a good deal of feeling, well justified, in Shameen at the assumption (not taken in these columns but in some other quarters) that the strike was weakly handled by the foreign authorities. On this latter subject he writes:—

"If we had adopted the gunboat policy, we were certainly entitled to refuse to meet the strikers' delegates until they had definitely come into the open with their complaint. The only sign of weakness (?) was in obtaining the intervention of the Canton Government, but I for one and 99 per cent. of people would consider that we were behaving against the majority's interests if we had not tried every channel possible for a settlement instead of fighting the strike to a finish by refusing to deal with anybody else except the strikers and their delegates."

In respect of the police our correspondent thinks that they are just as much entitled to strike as anybody else if unjustly treated; but, he says, "What they should not do is to allow themselves to be intimidated in order to assist another body of strikers with whom they had nothing in common, their duty lying entirely in the opposite direction." This is perfectly sound reasoning and in view of the strength of the Bolshevik agitation in Canton the Shameen authorities are much to be congratulated on having upheld their point that the police were in no circumstances to be reinstated. The matter of the passports never presented any difficulty: the foreigners were perfectly willing to carry these themselves in order that there might be no idea of discrimination against the Chinese. As regards Chinese being free to use the Shameen as a thoroughfare, against which there is a very ancient regulation, our correspondent points out that the observance of this rule had long been getting slack and that the determination of the foreigners to reinforce it dated from long before the bomb outrage, and was the cause of much agitation in the Chinese press. On this point the strike agreement entirely gives the victory to the foreigners. In the matter of servants' pay during the weeks of strife, we understand that this was to be left to the clemency of individual masters and mistresses. There has been no difficulty in the matter at all. Whether the money was paid or not, the servants were so glad to get back to work, and set to at once with such energy, scrubbing, brushing, and cleaning, that for a day or two, as our correspondent humorously says, many residents found their houses almost uninhabitable and came very near to wishing that the strike had never been settled!

From the above statement it is clear that the Shameen community won a conspicuous success. The agreement was wrapped up in flowery language for the very natural reason that no one wished to exacerbate feeling unduly. It is important, however, that the rights of the issue should be clearly understood, because it was never really a fight between the Shameen servants and their masters, but between the Bolshevist element in the Kuomintang and the foreign community. As such the latter recognized it from the outset, and with the example of the regrettable climb-down at Hongkong in the big shipping strike, where exactly the same issue was really involved, they were resolved that they would not give in. For five full weeks they "stuck it out," in the height of a Canton summer, doing all their own work, not only in discomfort but it may even have been in danger. In the long run they were victorious, the agitators were completely discomfited and the residents of Shameen won a success on which they are not only to be congratulated but on which, in the circumstances prevailing in South China to-day, they are entitled to the thanks of their fellows in other parts of China.

WHAT IS THE FIGHTING ABOUT?

Sept. 5

WHILE we wait from hour to hour for news of the fighting between the troops of Chêkiang and Kiangsu, with as yet very little on which we can place reliance, the consensus of opinion is that the war is likely to prove either a very small affair or something very big indeed. If it means no more than a quarrel for the possession of Shanghai, there are at least good chances that it will end, as so many other similar quarrels have ended, in a compromise. But there are many circumstances pointing to the belief that the real issue is nothing less than whether Marshal Wu Pei-fu or Marshal Chang Tso-lin shall control all China. It has been pointed out to us that many readers are completely in the dark as to what this issue means and how it has arisen. The story is one of great complication which probably no foreigner could attempt to relate in detail. But in the broadest outline, the following facts may be useful.

To begin with, we must go back to the year 1918 when Hsu Shih-ch'ang was elected President in succession to General Li Yuan-hung. Tuan Chi-jui was then Prime Minister and the famous Anfu Club, (which, with the Chihli party, divides all political power in North China) was at the height of its power. In the spring of 1918 the then General Wu Pei-fu, who already had a distinguished military career, was sent to recapture Yochow, on the Yangtze, and Changsha, capital of Hunan, from the South. Wu Pei-fu is a Chihli party man and an adherent of President Tsao Kun, who was at that time Military Governor of Chihli. Wu Pei-fu's success in retaking Yochow and Changsha made the Anfu Club nervous of his strength. He was told to stop on the Yangtze instead of returning to Peking, but this he refused to do and in the summer of 1920 he returned to the north, met the Anfu troops outside Peking and defeated them. Tsao Kun and, it is curious to recall now, Chang Tso-lin, who had been made Inspector-General of Manchuria in 1918, combined with Wu Pei-fu, and the Anfu Club

was overthrown. The Premier Tuan Chi-jui fled to Tientsin; Tsao Kun became Inspector General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, Wu Pei-fu retired to Honan and was made Vice-Inspecting General of the three provinces just mentioned; and Chang Tso-lin remained the dominating figure in Peking.

In June, 1922, a war broke out between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, the latter declaring that Chang was establishing a military dictatorship in Peking which he, Wu Pei-fu, would not endure. Chang Tso-lin's troops were defeated outside Peking and withdrew into Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin was "dismissed" from his lordship of Manchuria, but refused to accept dismissal and remains well established there to-day in supreme power and possessed of a very powerful army. After Chang Tso-lin's defeat outside Peking in 1922, President Hsu Shih-chang was forced to resign, and was succeeded as temporary President by his predecessor Li Yuan-hung.

We now come to the realm of speculation. Since 1922, it has been the universal opinion that the quarrel between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, which had indeed been left at a very inclusive stage, must ultimately be fought out to a finish. It is for this purpose, according to general belief, that Chang Tso-lin has built up the powerful army mentioned above; also to this end, that he is an ally of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang, and has come to an understanding, if not an actual alliance, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in South China.

It is, again, this belief in another great clash between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, which gives us the clue to Wu Pei-fu's rapid extension of his power nearly all over China during the past two years. He has put in his own lieutenants as Tuchuns of Hupeh and Hunan; the success of another lieutenant, General Yang Sen, has made him overlord of all Szechuan; Shensi he has recently brought under his control; he is himself Inspector-General of Chihli, Honan, and Shantung, having succeeded to that post when Tsao Kun became President a year ago; Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuli of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhui, is a Chihli party man; and Fukien is in the hands of the Chihli party. Omitting Shansi (which pursues entirely its own life) and Kansu (which does not count for anything, as being too remote) the whole of China except the four southern provinces (Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Kueichow and Yunnan) and the eastern province of Chêkiang, is either under the direct control of Wu Pei-fu, or of Generals belonging to the Chihli party, which Wu Pei-fu controls.

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang, is the last big Anfu chieftain. He was Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang from 1917 to 1919 when he became Tuchun of Chêkiang. At that time the Anfu party were still in control in Peking and Marshal Lu retained control of the Shanghai district with the right to put in his own man as Defence Commissioner. He only barely acquiesced in the temporary Presidency of Li Yuan-hung as an expedient necessitated by the times, and has entirely refused to recognize President Tsao Kun, declaring his province independent. There is thus a double cause of friction between him and Marshal Chi of Nanking. Shanghai is in Kiangsu province, the ruler of which, Marshal Chi, not altogether unnaturally feels that he should have control of it; and while the Nanking Marshal belongs to the Chihli party, the Chêkiang Marshal belongs to the Anfu.

THE WATCHDOGS: A STUDY OF THE HUANGPU

In addition to these facts it must be recalled that Chêkiang and Shanghai are the only parts of Central and North China which Wu Pei-fu does not control. On two occasions the Shanghai question has very nearly caused an open breach between Chi and Lu, once last summer and again last December. It is to be conjectured that at that time Wu Pei-fu, whose hands were very full with the campaign in Szechuan, was not in a position to support Marshal Chi of Nanking. With Szechuan now under his control the position is different. According to the news we received yesterday, Marshal Chi has received full approval from President Tsao Kun, which really means the approval of Wu Pei-fu, in order to attack Chêkiang. Meanwhile, there appears no reasonable doubt that Chang Tso-lin is supporting Marshal Lu with large sums of money. Thus, if Marshal Chi wins, Chêkiang and Shanghai pass under the domination of Wu Pei-fu, who would then be able to turn his attention upon Dr. Sun in Canton. If he could drive him out, practically the whole of China would be under his sway. It would then be a question whether he would advance to attack Chang Tso-lin, or whether Chang Tso-lin would sit quiet and allow his enemy to obtain so tremendous an ascendency.

There have been many wars in China during the past ten years, all of a more or less inconclusive nature. It is perfectly possible that the present war may equally be without definite result. But we trust we have made it plain to those who have not time to follow political manœuvrings from day to day, that the contest for Shanghai may prove in reality the contest for the whole of China.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS

Sept. 5.

MR. Van der Eyden's letter in yesterday's paper stating that he was unable to join the Machine Gun Co. because it was British has evoked several replies. We have, therefore, made independent inquiries and learn that Mr. Eyden was not refused admittance to the Machine Gun Co., which is not a British Co., although the great majority of its members are British, but was told that his application would come before a committee meeting of that unit. (Most units subject candidates to scrutiny in this manner.) Without waiting for a reply to his application Mr. Eyden sent us the letter which we published yesterday, and which has evoked letters of which we print two to-day.

There is, we understand, a proposal to form a new battery of light field guns, which we trust will be composed of all nationals. There would be no harm done if this were started at an early date and the initial stages of training, including musketry, taught the men before they were transformed into a field battery. The nomenclature could easily be settled by giving the unit a letter, such as "C" Company, until it is armed with guns. The advantage of having the men trained and disciplined before the actual transformation would be well worth the trial.

No sound argument, however, has been brought forward against the existence of national units, and it must be remembered that many of the units of the Corps were originally formed by a number of nationals getting together and offering their services to the Council as a unit. There, therefore, appears to be no more reason why the Scottish Co., say, should admit candidates who are not Scottish than the American, Chinese or Portuguese Co. Certain units, viz., the Light Horse, Maritime Co., and Engineers, accept, we believe, all nationals, so that Mr. Van der Eyden has an opportunity of rubbing shoulders with quite a various selection of volunteers. An International Infantry Co., however, does not exist at present, but would, we feel sure, be welcomed by the Council if sufficient candidates offered their services to it in a body. May we suggest, especially at the present juncture, when several able-bodied men desire to bear arms should necessity arise, that European, American and Australian volunteers who feel that they would like to belong to such a unit should send in their names, addresses, etc., to the Commandant.

THE MILITARY KIDNAPPERS

Sept. 6.

THE way of him who tries to be neutral in war time usually has only one result, that of earning the enmity of both sides, each thinking that the neutral is favouring his opponent. We hear that the partisans of Chêkiang aver that this paper is pro-Kiangsu; and we have not the slightest doubt that, when we get in touch with the Kiangsu people, they will equally accuse us of being pro-Chêkiang. This is the ordinary course of events and we must do the best we can, conscious, as Lydia Languish puts it, of the integrity of our own hearts. But in one respect, there can certainly be no suspicion of our favouring either side, when we make an equal and very earnest appeal to both parties to put a stop to the brutal and inexcusable oppression of the military kidnappers.

The rounding up of Chinese of all kinds in the districts all round the Settlement, the captives then being bundled off, roped together, to the military lines, has been fully described in our columns. But in reality it is quite beyond power of description. At one time on Thursday afternoon North Thibet Road was so full of fugitives from the Press gangs in Chapei, that it was almost impossible to get along the road. What has been done around Shanghai by the one side has been fully equalled in Nanking, Wusih and elsewhere by the other. Furthermore, it is to be feared that soldiers do not stop short at kidnapping men for transport and manual work, but also help themselves freely to their property. Every report we have received from the interior in China of every war that has taken place for the last ten years, has been disfigured by the same sort of disgraceful tyranny. But it is startling to find that the very some conduct can occur in the two best-known provinces of China, in regions most susceptible to humanizing influences, must open to the shafts of western criticism.

We are quite sure that such acts have only to be brought to the attention of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to incur their severe displeasure. They are both humane men and it cannot be to their liking that the reputation of themselves and their armies should thus be besmirched. Yesterday, according to the Chinese press, General Ho Feng-lin issued an order that soldiers committing robbery shall be shot. This is an excellent move, but it does not cover the whole ground. We can be quite sure of the attitude of the men at the top; it is about their subordinates, acting in little isolated parties, that one cannot be so sure. When, for example, we also read in the Chinese press that kidnapped men were given a day's wages and allowed to go if they were unwilling to work for the army, we cannot but wonder how far they were allowed to express their willingness or unwillingness freely. We trust the Chinese press will not fail to protest and to keep on protesting against the kidnapping of peaceable citizens. Let it not be said of Chinese journalists that when a foreigner boxes the ears of a coolie, they are ready to advocate a general anti-foreign boycott; but that when their own military leaders carry off hundreds of inoffensive citizens by force, to do work which every other army in the world does for itself, they have no word to say.

PRESIDENT Tsao Kun, in compliance with the request of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, is reported to have decided to send Wang Cheng-ping to Tientsin to become commander of the Eastern Sector and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to Siyuan as commander of the Western Sector to defend Chihli against the invasion of Fengtien.

THE DYNAMITE MAGAZINE

Sept. 6.

IT becomes necessary again to call attention to the question of the Ma Lu Chiao dynamite magazines. So far as we can ascertain nothing whatever has been done either by the Customs officials or the authorities of the Settlement to give proper protection to the magazines. The silence of officials on this subject is significant. They will, no doubt, tell us that it is not their business and that they have not the time to contradict everything that appears in newspapers. This excuse would carry more weight, if permanent departments never did issue contradictions of journalistic statements, and if the question were less grave than it actually is in respect of the dynamite magazines.

Let us, for the sake of argument, admit that the position of the magazines so near to Shanghai is no danger in normal times. (We do not, in point of fact, admit it: because there never has been an accident there, is certainly no guarantee that there never will be, as the terrible explosion at Plumstead, about twenty years ago, and others like it, sufficiently prove). The point is that these are not normal times, and that if the magazine gets into the untender and inexpert hands of Chinese soldiers, disaster is bound to ensue. During the present week a party of soldiers has been seen in the neighbourhood of Ma Lu Chiao and it is known that they have been making inquiries about the magazine in which, as stated last Tuesday, there is a large quantity of dynamite. Now if the military decide to lay hands on the stuff, of what earthly use are a couple of foreigners and two or three Sikh watchmen? To protest against interference is, at best to be disregarded, not improbably to get a blow from a rifle-stock in the stomach or to be bayonetted: and if, then, Chinese soldiers begin removing the explosives, there is no practical doubt of what would happen. A great deal would be removed besides the dynamite.

Nobody, we believe, will accuse the "North-China Daily News" of scaremongering. But in this matter the responsible officials must be roused to take early and effective action. It is utterly unfair on the few men who are at present guarding the magazine to leave them in a position of so much responsibility and danger; for, if Chinese soldiers descended on them, no help could possibly reach them in time to be of any avail. And if an explosion occurred, though Shanghai might escape, the river might be irreparably damaged and the lives of the foreigners at the magazine would have been wantonly and wickedly sacrificed. An earnest appeal should be made to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to guarantee the neutralization of the magazines, and in the meantime to put them in the charge of an international guard of sailors and marines. They are certainly as much in need of a guard as any public supply works and they need it sooner.

IT is reported that several Shameen residents are being boycotted after having dismissed servants or declining to pay them for the strike period. This boycott is against the spirit of the agreement, which provided that there should be no reprisals on either side. The employees have been treated most fairly by their employers and in almost every case the servants have been given half-pay for the period they were out—an arrangement which appears just to both sides.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Three-Mile Limit

It is probable that if the average person suddenly came across the term "the three-mile limit" that person's thoughts would immediately fly to either strong drink or prohibition, as it is in connexion with the enforcement of prohibition in the United States that the "three-mile limit" has been most in the public eye in recent times. The "three-mile limit" has generally been understood to be the distance from its shores to which the sea is owned by a nation. In the 17th century three miles was considered the limit of range of gunfire, and therefore the limit to which a force ashore could exercise its domination over the sea by means of cannon. The term has always been more or less loosely interpreted, however, and with many nations it has been a law, or rule, or custom, rather than a matter decided by international agreement. The recent controversy between Great Britain and the United States of America served to show what already had become apparent in other directions—that the whole question of territorial waters was loosely embodied and capable of much misinterpretation, and it is therefore good news to learn that at the meeting of the International Law Association which is to be held at Stockholm in September a comprehensive scheme for the regulation of maritime jurisdiction will be submitted. The scheme would, if adopted, and carried into effect, standardize the three-mile limit of territorial waters, but would enable powers for certain definite purposes (the prevention of "bootlegging" for instance) to be exercised over a wider belt of sea, and would provide for the establishment of an international commission on a representative basis to deal with questions of maritime jurisdiction. The whole scheme is based on the admirable idea that the high seas should be kept for the common use and benefit.

Prohibition Again

An interesting situation, which not only raises the question of the interpretation of the U. S. coastal laws, but which also involves the prohibition issue, has arisen in connexion with a British passenger liner (the str. Voltaire) and that great American society the Elks on the one hand, and the U.S. maritime and prohibition authorities on the other. It appears that the Voltaire was chartered by a party of some 550 Philadelphia members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for a voyage to Newfoundland. *En route* to Britain's oldest colony the Voltaire stopped at Boston for five days, during which period the annual convention of Elks was being held at that port. As a result of that call the U.S. Government officials have imposed a fine of G.$110,000 on the Voltaire, equivalent to G.$200 per passenger, for alleged violation of the U.S coastal laws, under which it is illegal for a foreign vessel to ply in the American coastwise trade. The prohibition authorities have also taken up the issue, making a strong point of the fact that the vessel carried approximately 10,000 bottles of assorted liquor! While the prohibition authorities would appear to have nothing tangible to work on, as the liquor was placed under seal (in accordance with the recent treaty) before the Voltaire touched port, the question of whether the Voltaire has or has not violated the coastal laws would appear to be much more of an open question. The main question is the legality or otherwise of allowing passengers to land from a foreign vessel during a stop of several days in port. The American shipping companies were the first to take up the matter, and the authorities are supporting their contention that while no objection could be entertained in allowing passengers to leave a ship making a temporary call, to allow them to have exercise on the docks or near by, a five days' stop was violation of the coastal laws and that it appeared probable that the ship with its stock of liquor was really chartered to allow the passengers to attend the convention, with the voyage to Newfoundland as merely an incidental. The huge fine imposed is to be appealed by the owners, and though it was imposed for an alleged breach of the coastal laws, it seems certain that the prohibition people are also going to make a big issue out of it, on the grounds that, if the Voltaire were permitted to go unpunished, the 18th Amendment would be largely annulled. The prohibition laws seem always to be providing a pitfall for someone and to give strength to the old dictum that any law that is difficult to enforce were perhaps better unenacted.

Ricsha Limitation

In connexion with the Municipal Council's decision to reduce the number of public ricsha licences to 10,000 it was explained last week that it had become evident that permission for an almost unlimited number of ricshas to use the streets was neither of benefit to the ricsha people themselves nor to the public. A large number of ricshas in poor, dilapidated condition were brought into use, and there was difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of pullers, 45,000 men being required, working on eight-hour shifts, three men per day for each ricsha, the result being that a number of old men and quite young boys came to be employed. Now, of course there are two sides to every question and though the above may be considered a fair explanation of the reasons for the change of policy it does not mean that it has been accepted with satisfaction by all. As a matter of fact, a number of ricsha owners consider that they have been very hardly dealt with and they assert that the Council has not behaved very honourably. It was the original idea that, if an unlimited number of ricshas were allowed to ply for hire, the law of supply and demand eventually would afford the automatic adjustment. The ricsha owners perfectly well understood that for a time many of them would suffer, but each hoped that it would not be his trouble, and all were prepared to take the risk, as was shown by the fact that many hundreds of new ricshas were ordered and put into service. Of a sudden came the objection to the vastly increased fleets of ricshas, a hasty conference and the decision again to reduce the number. The result is that many men now are left with a large number of useless ricshas on their hands and it is a question whether they are not even worse off than they were when engaged in the struggle to outlast the others. No one really wants to see unlimited ricshas on the streets, but it does seem a little unfair for the Municipal Council to change its mind so very suddenly.

The Trams

The most important part of "The Devil's Advocate's" letter in today's issue—we refrain from saying the signature—is his admission that it would be possible, by better regulation of the service, for the Tramway Company to put more cars on the rails and thereby considerably relieve the congestion. That is the very thing we have been driving at all the time, but hitherto the company's only idea has been to cram the cars to an uncomfortable and dangerous degree. When requested or ordered by the Municipal Council to do something or other it has been the company's invariable practice to argue and quibble and, on the ground that the matter still is under debate, to postpone compliance. It is for that reason we recently made a determined attempt to get matters set right. We have so criticized the methods of the company that finally they did more than make a showing with their very excellent foreign inspectors, who are a capable and conscientious set of men only too willing to put things right. Now the Chinese drivers and conductors, obviously acting under very definite orders, are enforcing the police and company's rules and the condition of the trams in the past few days has shown that they can do it with very little trouble when they know that they have got to. All this could have been done years ago and with the gradual growth of Shanghai we should not have noticed the inconvenience so much as we do when suddenly it is thrust upon us. The question as to whether mafoos taking up an extra passenger are prosecuted for cruelty to animals or for allowing their vehicles to be dangerously overcrowded is not one for us to answer, but as such prosecutions appear now to have been dropped, one might assume that the allegation is not that the practice constitutes cruelty to animals. Again, the assertion that certain big cities allow unlimited passengers on the trams cannot be contested because the writer has no knowledge of those particular places, but it is remarkable if overcrowding is allowed in Glasgow when the tramways of that city always are held up as the world's model. There is a strict passenger limit on the London trams. The tubes of course cannot be compared with the trams in a single particular. We would point out to "The Devil's Advocate" that for every letter such as his, excusing overcrowding, we have had scores calling for a reform.

War or What?

The interesting question has been put to us by one of our readers whether the present upheaval between Chêkiang and Kiangsu is to be called a war, a rebellion, a civil disorder or what? In point of fact, at the moment of writing, we are by no means sure that it should be called either, as any of the terms used appears to imply bloodshed, and there is no absolutely trustwortly evidence that any has yet occurred. (Since writing this such evidence has come, so we must find a term for what is happening). But the point is that insurance companies are perplexed. If it is a war, they are not liable for damage; if a civil commotion, they would be. (So we gather; insurance business is very technical and we may have slipped.) A question of this kind is for lawyers to decide, not newspapers. But politically speaking here is an interesting consideration. The Government in Peking has been recognized by the Powers as the legal government of China; therefore, technically, from the foreigners' standpoint it is and the insurance companies are presumably bound by the attitude of their Governments. Now Marshal Lu of Chêkiang has declared his independence of Peking. Therefore the latter regards Chêkiang as being in a state of rebellion and it would seem that any disturbance resulting from action taken by Peking or its agents to suppress Marshal Chi would appear to come under the heading of civil commotion. On the other hand Marshal Lu might argue that not only he but also Manchuria and vast portions of South China have never recognized the present Government in Peking, have always declared it illegal and continue to do so. We would no more presume to say which party is right than we would to adjudicate between insurance companies and their clients.

This Amazing China

Since China first became known to the outside world the latter has not ceased to marvel at it. Though the China of to-day may not resemble the China of a century ago in any outstanding particular except possibly the general worship of "squeeze" and "face," we all still marvel at it, and if there is any China and any outside world a hundred years hence it is more than likely our descendants still will marvel at the Chinese and China. Some years ago an observant and literary gifted Commissioner of Customs wrote that, even against all the trials and troubles that beset China, the tenacity, the business spirit and the amazing optimism of the Chinese invariably conquered, and in a surprisingly short while. Since then the same thing has been written by scores of Commissioner and it is repeated every year in their trade reports. It is so obvious a fact and so true an explanation—if not, indeed, the only explanation—that one does not tire of the reiteration nor express contempt at the lack of new phrases to describe the situation, for there is nothing else to say. It has come up a score of times again in the reports for 1923. Much the same story occurs in Mr. W. R. D. Parr's very interesting account of the trade of Canton. He gives a graphic description of the troubles of that hotbed of strife and intrigue and tells of the constantly recurring piracies, one of which yielded $100,000 in loot and one surmises that later on a woeful decline in trade will be recorded. Yet Canton's trade increased by 11 per cent. "and this increased value of trade is not to be accounted for merely by changes in price levels, for in certain important articles of trade the trend appears to have been downward." So again we have it that in a year of continued civil war, taxation that has amounted to barefaced robbery, unchecked piracy and a score of other evils, the unconquerable determination of the Chinese to do business predominated and there was a big increase in trade. Surely China would be almost the world's creditor if ever there came the time when there was space and unity from Manchuria to Kuangtung, Sinkiang to Chêkiang.

Commercial Arbitration

One of the most far-reaching faults to which the human race is prone is a widespread penchant to controversy. This controversy takes on various forms and manners, ranging from wars between nations or groups of nations to backyard quarrels between neighbours. Correlatively, means of settlement of disputes, whether between nations, or provinces, or business houses, or individuals, constitute an equally wide range, though it may be divided into two main classes—fighting it out, and arbitration. Leaving aside all classes but the one of commercial disputes, we still have the same two main means of settlement, though in this case "fighting it out" generally constitutes recourse to the courts. Recourse to courts and the law is still, as it has been for years, by far the more favoured and expensive method of the two (hence the fact that lawyers hold a considerable proportion of the world's cash), but there is every indication that arbitration is coming more and more to acquire that importance in the conduct of the world's affairs which it rightly should have held for many years. It may be remembered that at the 1923 congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held at Rome about 18 months ago, the question of the wider extension of international commercial arbitration was given considerable prominence. Resolutions then adopted were to the effect that for the benefit of the commerce of the world the practice of international commercial arbitration should be facilitated and extended and that, to this end, the validity of arbitration clauses in contracts should more generally be respected. As a matter of fact, of 25 countries which have an arbitration law, in only three is a general arbitration clause not legally valid. These three are France, Brazil, and the majority of the United States, only New York and New Jersey having laws under which the clause is valid. The international Chamber of Commerce has now issued a report which shows that substantial progress is being made towards the common end of general commercial arbitration. The Chamber has established arbitral machinery in Paris, and up to July last about 70 disputes had been submitted for settlement by bankers, traders and manufacturers of various nationalities, and on the whole, great services have been rendered to those concerned without the necessity of long-drawn out legal actions and the contribution of big sums to the coffers of the lawyers. The International Chamber is now taking active steps to urge ratification by nations of the protocol on arbitration clauses drafted by the League of Nations. Many nations have done so already, and a bill, introduced by Lord Parmoor, is now before the British Parliament to authorize the minor alterations necessary to bring the British law on the subject into line with the international protocol. The International Chamber is to be congratulated on the results of its efforts, and it is to be hoped that before very long arbitration in the settlement of commercial disputes, whether international or otherwise, will be comparatively as general as it is now exceptional.

A Lawyers' Patron Saint

Patron saints are an institition as old as the hills, and whether they have been adopted by nations or cities or sects or churches, or in any other manner, there is no doubt that they invariably have constituted noble ideals and have had—and have still—a moral influence as intangible as far-reaching. Accustomed as we are, however, to saints' patronage of all manner of peoples and bodies, we must confess (without any desire to be cynical) to a slight start of surprise on learning that there is now a patron saint of lawyers; not that lawyers have not as much right as any other section of humanity to such a spiritual head of their profession, but at the unexpectedness of the thing; for (again, we have no desire to be cynical) the average man in the street cannot be expected immediately to associate saintlhood with those gentlemen whose profession is the law and whose hobby is generally understood to be the accumulation of wealth. The Council of the Association—or Order—of Lawyers in Paris has just adopted a patron saint; none other than Pope Clement IV. His Holiness the Pope has given his gracious benediction to the choice and has sent to the Paris lawyers an extremely valuable gift in the form of a likeness of Clement IV. Pope Clement IV is rightly considered one of the most remarkable of the long line of Popes. History tells us that he was born in the year 1200, and before he donned the gown of priesthood which was eventually to number him among the immortals, had achieved fame in other directions—first as a man of the sword and afterwards as a lawyer. He was a man of "much science, prudence and humanity; his judgments were always well accepted by the people, by the nobility and even by the King himself. Any defence he assumed was certainly won and any he declined was as certainly lost." In 1241, at the request of the King, he married a daughter of one of the nobles of the Court. His wife died in 1248 and Guy Folqueis, as he was then known, was so burdened with sorrow that he became a priest. In his new sphere he was as distinguished as in his old ones, for in eleven years he was made an archbishop, two years after was a cardinal, and in 1265 became His Holiness Pope Clement IV. A cultured and a brilliant citizen of the world, a popular and a humane Pope, Clement IV is eminently suited to become patron saint of members of a profession in which brilliance and a knowledge of human nature are among the chief essentials to success.

Dear Master

Leaden skies and sodden lawns inspired the watchman of one of our clubs to write the following letter to his "dear master":—

"I am obliged to infrom you that now it rain always and it dew greatly also; than they have made my shoes and stockings all so damp when I took a walk and watch into the lawn.

Now I beg you and please you to buy one rain coat and one pair of boots for me (new or old), so that may be ready to use for bad weather.

Much thanks to you,
Yours servent obedient,
(watchman) Wong Zang-pah."

The Trams!

The war for the protection of travellers' rights on the trams has been long and disheartening, but a victory has been won and the position now should be consolidated against the several minor counter-attacks that have developed. Privileges so hardly gained are not lightly to be surrendered. As stated before, it was a shock to be told that in Glasgow, whose tramway system always has been styled the world's model, overcrowding was allowed and although so many of the Tramway Company's men received their training on that system the company did not repudiate the distorted evidence given in its defence. So the public will be the more thankful to Dr. Couper Patrick for stating that he has recently returned from Glasgow and that overcrowding is not allowed there. It is for the Company now to put on more trams and to expedite its services. Many people have complained that since the new rule was enforced the interval between trams seems much longer than formerly. That might perhaps happen in the centre of busy routes; there is no reason why it should occur at the ends, yet it does. A lady standing at the Seymour Road stop, at 9.30 yesterday morning, looked at her watch and said, "I just missed a tram when I came here. Several have gone out to Bubbling Well, but this one just arriving is the first that has come back for 29 minutes! Do put it in your paper." That is supposed to be a 9-minute service, but lengthy delays have been noted very frequently of late and trams going out—not to the depot, but to Bubbling Well, to return—take a preposterous time to return.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

WU PEI-FU AND THE WAR CLOUD

In Full Accord with Marshal Chi and Wholeheartedly Supporting Him

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Aug. 30.

An interview this afternoon with a leading official, closely in touch with Marshal Chi and with the direction of events, threw light upon several factors in the present situation.

According to this official, Marshal Chi did not act until he was assured of the full support of Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun. Although the report some months ago that Wu was jealous of Chi contained considerable measure of truth, a whole-hearted understanding has now been reached. General Lu is thought to be banking upon the strength of his triple alliance with Mukden and Canton. The "ins" in China are now determined to force the "outs" into line and to unify the country by force. It is probable that a presidential mandate will be issued to Lu to submit to the present central government. He will likely refuse, in spite of the compensations offered, and his refusal will be a clear pretext for a punitive expedition by Nanking, although the anomalous position of Shanghai is already ground enough for attack.

Governor Chi has given orders that foreign and mission property in the fighting zone shall be respected and protected, if possible.

(Authoritative) Chi has not yet left Nanking.

Nanking is much quieter than it was during the panic early in the week. Conscription has practically ceased in the city, but is still going on in outlying towns.

Many families are leaving Nanking, driven by the traditional fear of the uncertain future. Mission schools and the Southeastern Government University are planning to open punctually.

Trains are running through to-day on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, with much delay. At Changchow this morning, your correspondent found an immense camp out of the city, chiefly Hsuchowfu soldiers. At the stations between Quinsan and Nanziang, there were many soldiers but no evidence of fighting as yet.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR AT TSINGTAO

An Entente-Cordiale at the Governor's Dinner Party: Mr. Kao's Welcome

Tsingtao, Aug. 25.

A dinner party unique in the annals of Tsingtao took place here on Friday when officers of the British, Japanese, French and Italian men-of-war, now lying at anchor in Kiaochou Bay, were the guests of Governor Kao En-hung. It was a brilliant and cosmopolitan gathering. Nearly all the visiting naval officers were present, and also Admiral Wen Shou-teh, Deputy Governor Hsiao; Mr. Chang, Chief of Police; Mr. Tien, representative of Marshal Wu Pei-fu; and the British and Japanese Consuls. At the conclusion of the dinner, the Governor made a speech of welcome.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson spoke on behalf of the visiting naval officers. He warmly thanked the Tupan and congratulated him upon the progressive character of his administration and the competent men with whom he had surrounded himself.

There are 13 vessels in Admiral Sir Leveson's squadron. Two French men-of-war are here, and there are also the Japanese battleship Tone and an Italian cruiser. In addition several divisions of the American Asiatic Fleet are expected within a few days. These vessels are now at their summer base at Chefoo.

Not for years has Tsingtao seen so many visiting men-of-war as this summer.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHEKIANG-KIANGSU GUNBOATS

Passing Through the Lines on Motor-boat from Soochow to Huchow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, Aug. 31.

At 3.30 p.m. on Friday I left by motor-boat for Huchow, to meet a party coming by houseboat from Mokanshan. We reached Huchow at midnight, after a very easy run. We stopped alongside the gunboats of both Kiangsu and Chêkiang, reporting our business, etc., and received the greatest courtesy in passing through the two lines. The houseboat reached Huchow at noon, and we returned yesterday afternoon, arriving at Soochow at 8.30 p.m. On our return we did not stop, but merely slowed down in passing through the lines, the officers bowing to us very courteously.

From here to the Chêkiang lines, not a boat was to be seen on the Grand Canal except troop boats. Practically no farmers were in the fields, and it was said that practically two-thirds of the population of the various towns had fled. But over in Chêkiang business seemed to be going along fairly well, and almost as many boats were moving on the canals as usual. During the morning yesterday I saw hundreds and hundreds of people, leaving Huchow by boat.

There is not very much to report from Soochow, except that the people are still very nervous. The majority of the stores are open, but little or no business is going on. During the past three days many more coolies have been taken by the soldiers, and carried to the several fronts as forced labourers. Some seen to be treated very roughly. On Friday three coolies in fleeing from the soldiers jumped from a high bridge. One was drowned, and another crushed his ribs in the fall, so that he died soon after. No coolie, or servant, is free from the danger of being made captive, who has not a badge from the police, giving his name, address, and his employment. Even many "North River" sewing women have been forced into sewing for the troops.

There seemed to be very few soldiers in Chêkiang, and no warlike preparations, as far as I could see; but it is quite a different story in Kiangsu. At Pingmong yesterday afternoon I met two large boats loaded with quite heavy field guns, being moved up to the front.

Food prices in Soochow are daily rising.

Just now (at 11.50 a.m.) there was great excitement when a large bi-plane (twin motors) passed over the city, from the direction of Nanking, and flying toward Kashing.

FEARS OF ANOTHER WAR IN CHINA

A Fengtien Offensive Would Start Biggest Conflict Since Revolution

Peking, Aug. 31.

Recent rumours of disaffection on the part of General Wang Cheng-pin, Deputy Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tupan of Defence on the North-Western Frontier, towards Marshal Wu Pei-fu have been dissipated as a result of General Wang Cheng-pin's recent visit to Peking, during which he had a long conference with General Feng Yu-hsiang. It is now reported that General Wang and General Feng are taking joint precautionary measures against hositile action on the part of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, whose intentions are a subject of profound interest in Peking, where it is pointed out that a Fengtien offensive would precipitate the biggest conflict in China since the revolution.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's vast military preparations seem all to have been timed for completion next year and the flooded country would make a present offensive in North China very difficult. On the other hand, the danger of the elimination of General Lu Yung-hsiang may influence Marshal Chang Tso-lin in favour of warfare this autumn. The chances one way or the other seem about even.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HELPING THE FLOOD VICTIMS

Campaign for Subscription in Peking and throughout China: Shanghai to Raise $400,000

Peking, Aug. 28.

The National Flood Relief "Drive" with an objective of two million dollars for the flood sufferers of China is to be opened officially on Monday, September 1. This "drive" is the joint enterprise of the China International Famine Relief Commission to which four-fifths of the proceeds are to go, and of the Chinese National Red Cross.

President Tsao Kun has consented to act as Honorary Chairman. The treasurers are to be the treasurers of the China International Famine Relief Commission, Mr. J. E. Baker, and Admiral Tsai Ting Kan.

The opening here in Peking will be marked by a large public meeting at the headquarters of the Red Cross, 22 Kan Mien Hutung, to which the members of the Cabinet, all the foreign ministers and many of the capital's most prominent men have been invited. President Tsao Kun is unable to attend himself but will send a special representative.

Peking's quota to be raised during the "Drive" has been fixed at $500,000, which will be raised by ten teams, five foreign and five Chinese. Other cities have been given quotas as follows:—Shanghai $400,000; Hankow $200,000; Kaifeng $100,000; Changsha $50,000; Tientsin $300,000; Tsinanfu $100,000; Taiyuanfu $100,000; and Sianful $100,000.

That the situation to be met is even more serious than that of the great famine year is becoming more and more apparent. In most districts the excessive rains were preceded by severe drought which ruined the early summer crops. The water still lying over the country will prevent the planting of any autumn crops so that for a year and a half great sections of the richest agricultural regions of China will be without crops of any kind.

The two organizations participating in the "drive" have divided the relief work between them so that there will be no wasteful duplication of effort. The Red Cross will handle the more immediate emergency relief and will distribute grain and money to supplement the measures taken by the local officials in the flooded areas. The China International Famine Relief Commission on the other hand will devote itself entirely to relief measures of a more permanent character, such as the building of dykes and deepening of river channels and other flood and famine prevention measures.

So far as possible the money expended on these enterprises will be loaned, repayable to the Commission when local conditions permit. In this way, the Commission hopes to add to its permanent revolving fund.

It will be possible to ear mark funds contributed to the Drive for either organization.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN PEKING

Endeavour to Improve China's Commerce and Industry: Over 100 Delegates

Peking, Sept. 1.

Upwards of a hundred delegates were present at the opening of the Industrial Conference at the Ministry of Commerce this morning, at which Dr. W. W. Yen presided. Dr. Wellington Koo represented the President.

Dr. Koo, in a speech, said that he hoped that the Conference would be the means of improving both commerce and industry.

Dr. Yen welcomed the delegates, and in a speech covering a wide range of subjects, dealt with various aspects of trade which could be improved.

The Shanghai delegates Mr. Li Shih-mai and Mr. Muao Chu, replying, expressed appreciation of the action of the Government in arranging the Conference.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FLOOD CONDITIONS IN KALGAN

Peking, Aug. 26.

Last week Marshal Chang Tso-lin sent Gen. Hsu Lan-chow down to Kalgan to investigate flood conditions there. He has now telegraphed to Gen. Hsu announcing his intenion to donate 300,000 piculs of kaoliang for relief of the flood victims in Chihli, Kalgan and Suiyuan, and Gen. Hsu has requested the Peking Government to furnish the rolling stock necessary for transportation of the grain to the stricken areas.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHEKIANG PREPARED FOR FIGHT

Merchants Organizing Their Own Volunteer Corps: Gentry Working for Peace

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 2.

The Japanese Consul had an interview yesterday with Marshal Lu and was assured that everything that could be done would be done for the protection of his nationals.

Red Cross preparations are being made.

The Provincial Commissioner of Finance is issuing $500,000 temporary local treasury notes to relieve the Bank tension.

The silk manufacturers are asking for half a million dollars from the Government in case they have to close down and throw idle 5,000 workers.

The merchants are recruiting their own Volunteer Corps for self protection in case the police force is insufficient. The rumours of war today are, if anything, not so wild as they have been and we still hope for peace. There are many here who hold the cause of peace dearer than party allegiance and the gentry are determined there shall be no war. Marshal Lu is a lover of peace but he will defend himself and do it well if attacked. His troops are well trained, well fed, and well paid, and are expected to give a good account of themselves. They are not the "Scarlet Runners" of the Tsing dynasty.

There was another big fire on Saturday night in the Tartar City, and thousands of dollars went up in smoke. Dr. Tang, one of the doctors of the C.M.S. Hospital, living in a self-contained foreign house, was burnt out and lost his furniture.

KASHING A HIGH ROAD FOR TROOPS

On Grand Canal from Soochow to Hangchow: Fear of Looting: Protection for Foreigners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Sept. 1.

Rumours have had exciting effects. People of means have been leaving the city for many days. Some of them have returned. So far nothing has actually happened.

As maps indicate, Kashing is on the Grand Canal between Soochow and Hangchow, about 10 miles from the Kiangsu border. What is feared is, that if a battle is fought at Quinsan or any point near Shanghai, defeated troops in retiring may loot as they pass and victors, following, will finish up leisurely what the others have begun.

Movements of troops from Hangchow over the railway, and then by canal, indicate that Chêkiang is on the defensive, with the purpose of fighting—if they do fight—on Kiangsu territory (*i.e.* what was formerly Kiangsu). Reports current for some time say that approaches to Hangchow are well guarded in the vicinity of Huchow and Kashing, formerly prefectural cities.

The attitude of the civil and military authorities is correct in reference to foreigners. Proclamations out to protect with all diligence. One new feature appears in the wording "those who take refuge in hospitals, schools or churches must not take valuables with them." The idea seems to be that mission premises in the interior are for the care of sick and wounded and helpless people, but not storehouses for Chinese possessions in times of disorder. It is surprising to see so many who wish to come into mission compounds as danger threatens.

The schools opened in some cases, but pupils fell off so much that regular classes have been postponed for two weeks (after middle of eighth moon). Money is very tight, silver is offered for currency notes of the foreign banks as being safe and easy to carry.

Conflicting reports come in of engagements near the border line, but none have been verified. Opposing troops face each other, but so far there is no evidence of actual fighting. Dates to begin battles have been changed, postponing from day to day, with a variety of explanation.

Food prices are increasing on a depressed market. Trains on the railway run as usual. The tracks are watched for train wreckers, and two suspects are reported shot. Telephone, telegraph and post-offices open as usual. People are anxious, not panicky.

SEPT. 28 ANTI-OPIUM SUNDAY

Every Place of Christian Worship Asked to Observe the Day Suitably

The International Anti-Opium Association reports that September 28 is to be observed throughout China as Anti-Opium Sunday. It is expected that every place of Christian worship will bring the subject before the congregation on that day, and that the reports of the service may subsequently be tabulated and thus become an expression of the attitude of the churches towards this great menace. The tabulated report will be sent to the League of Nations Conference.

A group of over 30 societies in Shanghai has combined to form the "National Anti-Opium Association." The Association includes the Society for Advancement of Education, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, China Medical Missionary Association, National Committee of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., National Christian Council, the Council on Health Education, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. During the recent conference in Shanghai of 48 Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in China, some strong resolutions were passed making clear the position of the Roman Church in regard to opium and the traffic in narcotic drugs.

A thousand prominent Chinese Educators at the recent conference in Nanking of the Association for the Advancement of Education, after listening to speeches on the importance of the forthcoming League of Nations Conference, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

1.—That the association express its firm attitude against narcotics.

2.—That the association ask all other educational organizations in the country to co-operate with other organizations to start an anti-narcotic campaign before November of this year.

3.—That the association show its hearty support of any rules that may be made by the International Narcotic Conference regarding the reducing of the cultivation of narcotic plants, and ask all other organizations to express the same attitude.

4.—That the association request the Government to express its firm and sincere decision against narcotics at the Geneva Conference, and make this decision known to the people throughout China.

5.—That the Association join with all other organizations and use the simplest and quickest way to choose several delegates to represent the people of China at the Geneva Conference to express the real opinion of our people, and also to back up their Government.

6.—That the Association appoint representatives to co-operate with other organizations in this movement.

7.—That the association state the harm of narcotics in the school text books and refer this matter to the Committee on Health Education for action.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WHAT the "North China Star" characterizes as a somewhat peremptory order has been issued by the Peking Octroi Administration calling for a vigilant watch to be kept for new motor-cars bought in outports and brought to Peking without paying the proper duties on them. It is pointed out that cars are often purchased in Tientsin, and brought to Peking as used cars. The trick is usually done by bringing down the Peking number plates to Tientsin, to be used on the newly purchased cars, which, coming to the tllgates, are represented to be cars of Peking owners and merely returning to Peking from a trip to Tientsin.

2,000 MILES OF NEW ROADS

The Achievement of the China International Famine Relief Commission

Peking, Aug. 25.

The engineering department of the China International Famine Relief Commission has recently issued a report on the engineering accomplishments on behalf of famine relief during the past three years.

Analysing some of the figures, it appears that the new roads constructed by the American Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Commission since 1920, if put end to end would provide two trunk highways reaching from Shanghai to Chungking in the heart of Szechuan, and from Peking to Canton. In addition to this 2,000 miles of new road over 750 miles of repairs were also effected, the total cost being over $4,000,000, this sum providing food and shelter for both flood and drought sufferers.

In providing water for regions subject to drought some 25 miles of irrigation ditches were constructed at a cost of $51,000 and $6,672 wells were sunk at a cost of $405,000. Over 270 miles of drainage ditches were dug or cleaned at a cost of $220,000, while 500 miles of river dykes were built or repaired at a cost of more than one and a half million dollars.

The most notable expenditure on conservancy work was probably that in Shantung on the Yellow River, where the China International Famine Relief Commission contributed $360,000 towards the reversion of that river at Lichin where it had broken its dykes and flooded the surrounding country. All in all, the Engineering Report thus presented is an interesting testimonial to the past achievements of the China International Famine Relief Commission and gives hope of a wide extension of its usefulness in the future.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

MR. SCHERER STILL IN GAOL

Intolerable Conditions of Dirt and Disease, Bad Water and Vermin

We are informed from Mukden that the date has not yet been set for the appeal case of Mr. E. Scherer, the German citizen who was sentenced to seven years' hard labour for allegedly killing a Chinese child. He is confined in the Chinese prison where conditions are indescribably unsanitary and is suffering keenly. Those familiar with the actual conditions prevailing in the prison are very eager to have the trial in the Higher Court held as speedily as possible.

The prison is built upon filled in ground where the drainage pond of the Chinese city once existed. Indeed the remainder of the pond is just outside the compound, stagnant and foul-smelling. There are said to be 2,000 prisoners, of whom 10 per cent. are constantly in the sick ward in the charge of an unskilled attendant. Each inmate of the prison is entitled to about 15 cents' worth of medicine per month. Extremely ill cases are cared for in the Japanese S. M. Ry. Co. Hospital. Prisoners may bathe every five weeks or so, and 15 men or more, sick and well together, use the same water.

The well has been dug through this refuse-filled ground and is unlined. The water is said to be salty and bitter. Mr. Scherer, however, is allowed to have water brought in from the southeast suburb for the director of the prison. The heat of the summer, with the heavy rains which have turned the streets into quagmires, has added to the intolerable conditions, and it seems hardly probable that Mr. Scherer's health can stand out much longer.

When the wind blows from the southwest smoke and soot blow in from the chimney of the bean-sauce factory which is worked by the prisoners. The prisoners are allowed no exercise, their windows are allowed open during the day but are closed at night, and the premises are, of course, vermin-infested. Prisoners are also brought here to be tortured and their groans, shrieks and curses add to the horrors of the situation.

The only reason given for the delay in the hearing is the difficulty in obtaining the certificate from the Red Cross Hospital with regard to the child's injuries, although Mr. Scherer claims that the certificate was handed to his lawyer six weeks ago and the translation five weeks ago. It is reported that a foreigner was asked by the Higher Court to visit the prison, which was given a "window-dressing" for his benefit, hastily scrubbed, and sprinkled with Chinese perfume to cover the usual stench. It is also said that the foreigner was not shown the sick ward, the sanitary outfits, the crowded conditions prevailing when the labourers return after their day's work, nor did he see the prisoner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mukden, Aug. 29.

We are now able to state that the appeal of Mr. E. Scherer, the German engineer under sentence of death in the First Prison of Fungtien, will take place at noon Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Kao Teng Shen P'an Ting.

We also understand that the President will admit people into the Court to follow the proceedings.

PECULIAR EPIDEMIC IN JAPAN

Like Meningitis But With Symptoms Doctors Cannot Grasp: A High Mortality

Tokyo, Aug. 29.

Considerable apprehension has been aroused here over the steady spread of an epidemic, which is a peculiar form of spinal meningitis. A few cases occur annually but this year it has been particularly virulent, and accompanied by an unusually high mortality.

A peculiarity of this disease, which up to the present physicians are unable to understand, is that the victims in the early stages show symptoms of meningitis, after which they fall into a comatose condition, remaining in such till death.

The most prominent doctors of Tokyo have been despatched to the affected districts, which include many of the provinces in West Hondo, and the Tokushima and Kagawa provinces of Shikoku.

The mortality everywhere ranges from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. mostly among the aged. Latest reports from Kanawa, which is very seriously affected, record 750 deaths out of 1,400 cases.

Ten cases of meningitis, one of which was fatal, have been recorded in Yokohama and also 69 cases, of which 23 were fatal, in Kobe, according to latest reports.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Public School Statistics for 1923: Decrease in Expenditure

Manila, Aug. 20.

The total expenditure for the public schools of the Philippine Islands during the year 1923 amounted to $7,220,000 or $221,000 less than for the year 1922, according to figures just made public by the Bureau of Education.

A total enrolment of 1,128,997 school children was recorded in the public schools for 1923 out of a school population of 3,077,467. The percentage of attendance throughout the year was 85 per cent.

A total of 25,780 teachers was employed, of whom 329 were Americans, the great majority being native teachers. In the public schools only the English language is taught. Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Aug. 29.—The Lower House met this afternoon, but did not deal with the question of Dr. W. W. Yen's nomination for the Premiership.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

QUARANTINE IN THE FAR EAST

Plans for Uniform Regulations

The following paper on "Quarantine Problems in the Far East," read by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the famous investigator of bubonic plague, at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference in Honolulu this month, has been sent us for publication:—

The need of a uniform quarantine procedure throughout the Far East, nay the Pacific, grows in importance as "communications" become more frequent between the several countries concerned. This holds as good for food conservation as for human traffic. For a long time interested health officers, working in the Pacific regions have watched with dismay the multitudinous laws affecting international health. Such laws, while unduly severe in some advanced countries, are altogether absent in others, Hence shipping companies, trade organisations and individual travellers have at one time or another suffered on the one hand from laxity of health regulations leading to unnecessary infection and sometimes even death, and on the other from an over-rigid, at times purely theoretical, system resulting in panic and often entire stoppage of human and commercial intercourse over vast areas. The International Sanitary Convention of Paris (1911-12), even with its revised suggestions (1923), deals with only one side of the problem, namely, the protection of Europe from the East. Again, such a disease as plague is treated as a human instead of a rodent infection.

The establishment of the Health Section of the League of Nations with head-quarters at Geneva, has been justly acclaimed as a move in the right direction and the visit of a Health Commission to the Far East under Dr. Norman White in the early months of 1923 is a welcome sign that international health has indeed received the attention that it deserves. For it is obvious that in order to obtain the maximum of benefit for all countries the problem of international hygiene must be treated in the same way as communal hygiene, in other words each unit (in this case a country) should render its best so that the whole may succeed.

For the promotion of this high indeal no country will co-operate with greater zeal than China. Handicapped by the thoughts and practices of a 4,000 year-old civilization, her modern public health officials have often had to fight a hard battle, but the task will be easier if she receives encouragement and co-operation from neighbouring countries possessing more complete organisation. Of the five dangerous communicable diseases, to wit, typhus, bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox and yellow fever, the first is principally found in the northernmost provinces, but only in a mild form; bubonic plague is confined to the two coastal provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung; cholera is often non-existent; smallpox is almost universally endemic; while yellow fever has never been known to exist. The eradication of small-pox has been making considerable headway during the last few years by extensive propoganda and free vaccination among the masses. The control of bubonic plague still awaits proper co-operation between the Chinese and neighbouring governments. The terrors of cholera have largely disappeared since Roger's treatment with hypertonic saline solution, which in our hands has saved 85 per cent. of the most severe cases. There is not much need to fear yellow fever, since it is a rapidly disappearing disease, thanks to the immortal researches of Walter Reed, Carroll, Agramonte, Gorgas, and Noguchi. Lastly the origin of pneumonic plague, that most feared of all known diseases, has now been definitely traced to the Siberian marmot, and we express a hope that the temporary understanding between the Soviet medical organisation and our Service may soon culminate in a permanent agreement for the mutual protection of the two great republics, and therefore of the world.

To summarise them, if all emigrants from China are properly vaccinated against small-pox at their point of departure, the only disease which may be considered of international importance is bubonic plague, and the principal port from which this is conveyed is Hongkong. No standard yet exists for the treaty ports of China, by which one locality may exchange quick reports with the other for mutual protection. In order to clarify matters, a brief summary of the present quarantine problem in this country may be given.

The Chinese Maritime Customs have, since the introduction of quarantine laws in China, been the sole authority in the appointment of port health officers. The latter are usually busy foreign local medical practitioners, who as a rule do not examine any vessel until epidemic disease threatens or invades the locality.

With the exception of Woosung, Tsingtao, Dairen, Newchwang, Harbin and Autung, no quarantine hospitals yet exist, though port health officers are appointed.

Although the Commissioner of Customs of each port, as representative of the Inspector-General of Customs, is nominally responsible for its safety and as such issues instructions to the Port Health Officer, yet before any quarantine regulations may be enforced against any vessel flying a foreign flag, the permission of the local consular body must be obtained according to Treaty. Should any adverse vote be given by any consul, these laws cannot be enforced. Sometimes considerable delay is caused by reference to the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary in Peking or to the Diplomatic Body as a whole. In times of urgent stress, as in cholera or plague epidemics, such a procedure is suicidal from a health point of view. Besides, the quarantine laws of different countries are not the same and often lead to serious misunderstanding when applied.

JAPAN EARTHQUAKE ANNIVERSARY

A "Day of Remembrance": Memorial Services in Many Towns: Business Suspended

Tokio, Sept. 1.

The ringing of bells and temple gongs and the blowing of whistles and a general suspension of business and traffic throughout the city for one minute this morning marked the hour of 11.58, at which last year Japan was visited by the most stupendous calamity in her history.

This first anniversary is being duly observed all through the day. Memorial services for the dead are being held, the chief of which was that held in the presence of 100,000 persons, including representatives of the Imperial Family, members of the Cabinet and other notable personages, on the site of the former Army Clothing Depot in Honjo Ward, where thousands lost their lives last year. This service was held under the auspices of the Mayor and the Municipality.

This was followed by other services according to Buddhist, Shinto and Christian rites respectively. Services were also held elsewhere in memory of those who perished in the river Sumida and otherwise.

In Yokohama this morning Bishop Heaslett conducted a representatively attended service in memory of the stricken members of the foreign communities, while in Kobe former residents of Yokohama passed a resolution of gratitude to the residents of Kobe for their generous succour and refuge in time of distress.

The day in general is being observed as a holiday, but without music and without the opening of pleasure and amusement resorts.

The press devotes much space to reminiscences of September 1 last year.

Addressing those assembled this morning at a service, Mayor Nagata laid special stress on Japan's gratitude for the assistance rendered from abroad last year. He called on all to remember that assistance in the observance of the anniversary.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN CHEFOO RESIDENT

Chefoo, Aug. 26.

Mrs. James McMullan, who passed away on August 16, was one of the oldest residents of Chefoo, having arrived here in company with the late Mr. James McMullan in connexion with the China Inland Mission in 1890 after a period of missionary service in Western China. They together founded the Chefoo Industrial Mission, which in a short time has blossomed out into what is now known throughout the world as the Chefoo Lace Industry.—Reuter's Pacfic Service.

AN ARMS SMUGGLING ALLEGATION

False Scent and a Mare's Nest: Preposterous Charge Contradicted

Peking, Aug. 26.

Several weeks ago reports reached Peking of an alleged consignment of arms and ammunition of American make having reached Tientsin for the Chihli Party. The reports appeared in the Chinese press, and the Japanese Legation had a report giving minute details in some respects and containing glaring omissions in others.

It was stated that a contract had been signed on the premises of the American Legation between representatives of Marshal Wu-Pei-fu and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang on the one hand, and the representative of an American arms manufacturing company on the other for the supply of 12,000 rifles to cost $600,000, 10,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, to cost $850,000, 1,500 pistols at $97,000, 200,000 rounds of pistol ammunition at $12,000, 250 machine guns $1,675,000, to be delivered within two and a half months at Sanchiatien. This information and the copy of an alleged *huchao* sealed by the Ministry of War, the Minister of War and the Chinese Government were forwarded to the American Legation by the Japanese Legation. Both the contract and the *huchao* were dated April 20, 1924. No information could be given as to the name of the boat on which the arms and ammunition had arrived at Tientsin, or the date of arrival.

The American Legation knows nothing of the matter, but immediately instituted inquiries, and on the 25th instant sent a Note to the Japanese Legation saying that it had made inquiries relating to the authenticity of the *huchao* and it had now been informed by the Vice-Minister of War that no such *huchao* was ever issued, and that he was of opinion that no such incident had occurred. The Vice-Minister of War had since confirmed his statement in writing, saying that the report that had appeared in the press that *huchao* (lu No. 1949) had been issued by the Ministry of War was entirely without foundation of fact.

Furthermore, the Customs authorities at Tientsin had notified the Ministry of War that no such incident had occurred. The note concluded by saying that it seemed hardly necessary to inform the Japanese Legation that neither the American Government nor the American Legation in Peking was in any way implicated in such a transaction.

During the interval between the circulation of the original report and the American reply to the Japanese Legation exhaustive inquiries were made by several correspondents both in Peking and Tientsin, and no corroboration of the report could be obtained.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SOVIET'S BID FOR FAR EASTERN TRADE

Conference of Financiers and Merchants to be Held in Chita

Harbin, Aug. 31.

According to the Russian press to-day, a Soviet economic conference of the Chairman of Finance Commissars and representatives of those Russian merchants, who are engaged in foreign trade in various places in the Far East, will be held in Chita in the course of next month. At the conference, reports will be made on conditions of trade and money-markets in various places in the Far East, and deliberation will be made on the exportation of cereals and other subjects. In this connexion, the Soviet authorities here state that the Moscow Government, by holding the above conference, wants to understand the economic conditions in the Far East with a view to pushing its economic policy.

Chefoo has been startled by the appearance of several stars in the heavens at 10 o'clock in the morning.

"SOUTHWARD HO!"

"East, West, Home's Best"

By W. Bruce Lockhart

Hongkong, Aug. 1924.

There's a humorous Scot down here, a pawky lad of the name of Robert MacWhirter, who writes his reflexions in the "South China Morning Post" every Saturday morning. It is the one bright feature of Hongkong journalism, a little piece of *terra firma* amid the ocean of printers ink, so to speak, to which one can turn of a Saturday morning in the sure and certain hope of finding a piece of writing on local topics that is worth while.

Robert reads the papers. Robert's cunning Scottish eye scans the columns of our very own "North-China," and so, Robert surely happed upon my remarks about the cotton stockings, the mythical Mrs. Brown of Kowloon, and the material Yarmouth bloaters that the Canadian Pacific give you for breakfast when you travel by their splendid ships.

Robert would have none of it for he is a loyal Hongkong mountaineer and woe betide any Shanghailander who dares to scribble base innuendoes and carping cynicism about this blessed Beauty Spot. So Robert put a nice new, bright, shiny *and* sharp nib in his pen and put it across us properly. Hear him on Shanghai, our Model Settlement!

"Me for Shanghai everytime. And all the time. Ay, yon's the spot right enough. You don't get the dear sweet ladies dancing there in white cotton stockings. Not on your life. Silk every time; maskee who pays for them. None of this deepyawned desire for bed at midnight either. The Shanghai husband is too well trained to permit of that sort of thing. True, he feels like a bit of blotting paper in the morning, but who really wants to work anyway? It's not natural. On wi' the dance; let joy be unrefined! What does it matter what a man does wi' himself after midnight so long as somebody else's wife feels like having another? And look how easily you can get divorce in Shanghai! That's progress for ye. The only way you can get rid of a wife in Hongkong is by the costly process of making some doctor think she's got the sprue, plus three ticket wardrobe trunks and a steamer ticket that makes you feel the best part of an Empress boat is your's for life. They do things better in Shanghai.

And the folk are so companionable up there. None of your stand-offishness in the Model Settlement. Why, I've known perfect strangers—and ladies at that—come up to me on the street and talk lots of conversation. Same in the gardens. They'll sidle right up and sit on the seat alongside ye as if they'd known ye the best part of a life-time. Ay, they're a very engaging lot up there, and no' a bit particular either. A free and frank people altogether.

Quite a cosmopolitan place into the bargain. There you meet all kinds; in fact Shanghai gets more and more like Budapest every day. Take their fine roads for instance. Where in the world can you go and see a street like their Broadway, wi' it's glittering cafes and cabarets? Here in this joyland, the satiated traveller finds fresh impressions and drinks in the mystic atmosphere of the Orient as he flits across the bridges spanning the fairy-like creeks which intersect this beautiful boulevard.

And what about the Rubicon? Who would not cross such and have no regret? And the Russians, the poor dear Russians; wonderful old General Gabblekoff and his delightful cadets—also soon to leave for Serbia. And the pedicabs, the soft-headed riesha coolies, the fleet-footed gharries, the Bubbling Well Road, the bubbly at the Del Monte and the Carlton. Yea, the very life, of a surety."

Yea, fellow citizens, and all ye who leave the Bund, bravely and blithely, business bound to this beauty spot in the South. The brightest spot of all, to my way of thinking, is pawky Robert's corner in the "South China" of a Saturday morning—look for it, it will make you forget the early morning cup of tea served in a coffeecup, that doesn't taste like either, and the look of the banana, the two lumps of sugar, and the piece of rock-like buttered toast all lying down together, like the lion and the lamb, on the plate which the boy brings in to give one sustenance for bearing up through another day—but, thanks be—one day's march nearer home!

Good Fellows All.

There are bright spots here, however. *Nearly* all the men I have met are first class good fellows. They say there is a great gulf fixed twixt the "milingtary" and civilians, but I haven't noticed it so far. There is one old Colonel, retired from coloneling and ruling his men with the velvet gauntlet in order to administer the manifold affairs of an important institution. I had occasion to go to him in a situation of some awkwardness and he was kindness and courtesy itself to the stranger within his gates. He has my gratitude and profound respect for the delightful and charming manner of his method, and the kind words with which he sent me forth.

The there is a naval chaplain—a man with the intellectual brow of a great Harley Street consultant—with a personality so charming and so friendly that one really thought he was a doctor of medicine rather than one concerned with the cure of souls. No wonder they don't need missionaries to the heathen in Hongkong! So long as they have padres of this type there can be no heathen to convert—a backslider must have slid far indeed if he didn't want to scramble up the slope again at the winning beckoning of this fine fellow. A man's man, and a friend of all.

And the business men, the merchants, the men who run the various shows—all of them,nearlyall—damgood fellows. I have in mind a couple of the lads of the village who told me they live on an island whither they voyage to and fro six days a week, and to which they kindly invited me. They've a cupboard and an ice-box and some glasses hidden away behind the counter of their business house and the noon-tide call finds everything merry and bright.

Sinclair is here, the soul and brains of the Hongkong A.D.C., whom we knew so well over a decade ago when he was in Shanghai. He has pursued the study of his hobby and models of his beautiful "sets" are on exhibition at Wembley, and the Queen herself spent half an hour examining and studying them recently when she paid a visit to the Hongkong Pavilion. They've got a man down here who can produce Dunsany masterpieces of phantasy as they have not been produced in the West End itself, who has Norman Graig beaten to a frazzle—and he came from Shanghai! (I wonder what Robert of the Glittering Broadway will have to say to this testimonial?)

Jury Trial Anomalies.

Turning from the pleasant topic of charming personality to serious matters, one had rather a shock at a recent visit to the Courts of Justice here. A man was on trial for his life, a sordid enough case, and the poor wretch was found guilty and sentenced—an unpleasant enough thing for judge and jury alike, apart from the horror of it for the condemned man.

The system in vogue in Hongkong is in curious contrast to that which, I believe, British Law compels to be followed in the case of a man on trial for his life in the United Kingdom, or even in Shanghai.

They empanel a jury of seven—not of 12 men.

They do not lock the jury up during the continuance of the case but allow them to go about their affairs at the adjournments, and the jury go off to tiffin as they will, and go home in the evening as they please, and assemble again the next morning for the grim business of the trial.

Frankly, one is rather astonished at this licence, which seems so flagrantly opposed to the well established custom of British jurisprudence for murder trials in which the jury is locked up and kept apart entirely from the possibility of any extraneous influence or interference.

Granted the inconvenience of men, performing their duty of citizenship, being segregated for several days from their fellows and their daily affairs, granted the apparent absurdity of a platoon of prominent or simple citizens being shepherded till bedtime, and at their up-rising, by the Marshall of the Court, until their dread or happy duty has been done, it comes upon one with rather a shock to see several of the jurymen from the Courts of Justice near by taking tiffin together at a public restaurant or elsewhere—no more set apart, for the time being, from their fellow men, than they need be supposing they were merely trying the facts of some burglary case or other.

It seems to me that the provision which sets men apart and aloof from their fellows during such time as they hold the scales of life and death in their hands is a wise provision, a seemly and a proper thing under such grim and grave circumstances as being the final arbiters of another human being's existence?

I am surprised, and not a little shocked, to find that in this Crown Colony of Hongkong those responsible for the mechanism of judicial procedure have thought it proper to depart from the dignified, albeit stern discipline, the custom of our great country which decrees that, during the progress of a trial where the issue may be life or death, the jury shall be locked up, shall be set apart and aloof, *without the possibility, however innocent* of communication with outside influences,—until their verdict has been recorded, and their duty accomplished!

CHINA'S ANCIENT NAVAL BASE

Interesting Archaeological Discoveries at Peitaiho of Han Dynasty

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Aug. 28.

If the surmises of geologists and archælogists in Peking are correct, Peitaiho is something more than a very delightful seaside resort. It is said to be the site of the third Han naval base which apparently has been lost to history and which archæologists have been trying to find for many years.

At the time of the birth of Christ, China suffered from the inroads of very daring Korean pirates, who preyed upon the peaceful Chinese until they and the Chinese themselves were routed by the Mongols. To protect themselves from these incursions, the Chinese established three naval bases, one near Weihaiwei, a second near Port Arthur, and the third is now stated to have been most probably on the site of Peitaiho. According to historical records it was situated in the Gulf of Chihli, a small island. Now Lighthouse Point, which is one of the residential sections of Peitaiho, mostly occupied by the summer residences of the Peking Union Medical College, is a neck of land jutting out to sea, and was at one time a small island. Since it was first 'settled,' numerous discoveries of iron piece have been reported, and Mr. Carl W. Bishop, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has been conducting excavations in various parts of China for several years, has lately brought to light other iron pieces, among other things, which have led him to suppose that Peitaiho was the mystery base. He has also located remnants of what he believes was the old city wall.

So interested was Mr. Bishop that he came back to Peking for his surveying instruments, and it is understood that he is now cooperating with Mr. F. R. Tegengren, of the Geological Survey, Mr. George B. Barbour, of the Yenching University, in an attempt to test the truth of the deduction.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON GEN. FUKUDA

Socialist's Act of Revenge: Assailant and Seven Others Concerned Arrested

Tokyo, Sept. 1.

General Fukuda was unsuccessfully attacked this evening by a Socialist, who was arrested on the spot. General Fukuda was the commander of the Tokyo Garrison at the time of the arrest and murder of the Socialist, Osugi Sakaye, in September last and his assailant is declared to be a follower of Osugi.

Sept. 2.

Gen. Fukuda's assailant, Kyutaro Wada, declared that he intended to kill the General in revenge for the death of Osugi Sakaye, for which, he said, Gen. Fukuda was to blame.

Kyutaro Wada's revolver contained one blank and five ball cartridges. Only the blank cartridge was fired, the wadding striking Gen. Fukuda in the left shoulder blade, causing a severe burn. The assailant was seized before he could fire again. Gen. Fukuda required medical treatment.

Seven other Socialists have been arrested.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR AGROUND

Sasebo, Sept. 2.

The coast defence ship Adzuma stranded in the harbour this morning. The first effort to refloat her at high tide was unsuccessful. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

YANG SEN'S SWAY UNDISPUTED

Era of Peace and Prosperity Continues Despite Plotters

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiating, Sze., Aug. 17.

Old dame rumour keeps a lot of the world's unemployed busy. This week we were favoured with a telegram to the effect that the Military Governor had entered into a coalition with the 1st Army. That is to say Yang Sen has joined forces with his old and bitter enemy, Hsiung Keh-wu, who would have his head, against Marshal Wu Pei-fu, his friend and benefactor, who made it possible for Yang to gain ascendancy in Szechuan.

A couple of weeks ago "General?" Cheo Hsi-cheng made overtures to Gen. Iang Chuen-fang requesting the latter to give the former and his "troops" some rice as they were starving. The rice was forthcoming from Iang Chuen-fang, and Cheo took his leave. But where did he go? to Yuin Nin, if you please, and this is one of the outposts of Yang's army, facing the Kueichow border. This strategic centre he surrounded with the aid of Tang Tsi-muh and that part of Yang's troops were cut off. These two generals are said to be receiving aid from Hsiung Keh-wu, who it is publically said, is now recruiting men and means to re-open the attack upon Szechuan and its progressive government.

There are those, of the class mentioned above, who say that Yang Sen sits on his throne with fear and trembling and that he keeps the back door open for escape at any moment. Be this as it may, we must acknowledge that no one of recent years, indeed in the past decade, has done as much for the province; we are sure that he has many backers among the gentry who will be glad to see him continue his progressive schemes. The back door may be open, but Yang for the present sits securely on his throne. As long as Chang Tso-lin leaves Wu Pei-fu alone Yang has a splendid chance of prosperity and peace.

There is some rumour of unrest in the north of the province. One or two Generals there are trying to re-arrange their boundaries but one is not sure that this is any move against Yang Sen. As long as Liu I-chiu, Cheng Hong-fan Liu Tzi-chien and Iang Cheng-fang remain neutral or pro-Yang little will happen in the province.

Cargo Market Brisk.

The steady wet season makes it possible for steamers to come to port. We have had a visit from the U.S.S. Palos, but her stay was short owing to fear of falling water. The French motor gun-boat is in port and the m.v. Chwan Lan and Chwan Tong make their regular trips from Chungking. They can find all the cargo they can carry.

The market is pretty well supplied now with kerosene. Indeed there seems to be a little indifference on the part of the agents of the companies as to whether they carry any quantity in stock or not. This is partly because the merchants of the city find it a profitable business to slip to Suifu and buy a cargo of kerosene on credit for two months and bring it up to Kiating where they sell it at the Suifu price losing the transportation charges. This they make up, however, as they can sell the oil for cash and then have money on hand to purchase other goods and take them to Suifu, and making a profit on these goods purchase more oil and bring it back to Kiating where they undersell the regular merchants of the companies. Thus there is little inducement for the agents of the companies to carry a heavy stock here which they fear they will not be able to get rid of when the street merchants undersell them from ten to 20 cents per case. Some scheme like the raising of the price in Suifu will have to be resorted to if the agents here are to be expected to sell any oil. One of the agents here has said that he is with the company only for the kudos it brings him. Perhaps six months will see another agent in his place. Possibly not that long.

Bumper Crops.

Crops this year are abundant. The rice crop is already being harvested despite the heavy rains, and it bids fair to be a bumper crop. Other crops are in proportion. This year's lumber business has been very good, but the silk industry has been hampered by the excessive rains.

There have been several bad ferry accidents despite stringent rules and regulations as to the number of passengers per ferry. Crowding is the worst trouble especially on some of the ferries which run from markets, near at hand. The result is that the boats with their human freight, loaded to more than capacity strike a small rapid and soon fill with water. Last week 11 were drowned from two boats just as they were turning in at one of the busiest gates of the city. The week before, two boats became unmanagable in a rapid just above the city, and they struck and went down with all hands on board.

The Officer's Training School is going ahead. The men are neat, clean and have a soldierly bearing and seem to be taking their training seriously. They show the results of it on the drill grounds and in the streets. The course includes lectures on army sanition and hygiene. There are 320 in the school which is divided into three classes.

Numerous visitors who have passed through the city include the Rev. J. P. Davies, from Ningyuenfu, an old Kiatingite who is now on his way to Shanghai, where he will take up work, and Mr. J. R. Muir, on his way to Chengtu on a business trip.

Russian Peddlars Busy.

There are ten Russians here who are selling serge and other drygoods. Business with them seems brisk, if one is to judge by the number of cases of goods which come up for them on the steamers. The price for their goods is not excessive.

Mr. M. O. Berubé, the new Assistant District Inspector of Salt Revenues, has taken up his duties at Shutongchird.

CHEFOO RACE CLUB

Training in Full Progress for Autumn Meeting

Chefoo, Aug. 26.

The Autumn Meeting of the Chefoo Race Club is to take place on September 5 and 6 and has aroused much enthusiasm on the part of local jockeys. Training has been in full swing for two weeks.—

Plans are in progress for the laying out of a golf course in Chefoo in conjunction with the re-organized Race Club and land for this purpose has already been purchased.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MANILA SCOUT MUTINY

Sentences of from Five to 20 Years for Ringleaders

Manila, Aug. 30.

Private Tomas Riveral, the principal ringleader of the mutinous scouts, has been sentenced to 20 years' hard labour. Eleven other ringleaders have been sentenced to terms from 15 to 5 years at the Fort McKinley court martial.

Riveral addressed the court stating that he had had no intention to mutiny and claiming that Porto Rican and negro troops of the United States Army had done the same thing without penalty.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Pope's action regarding faminine dress has produced alarm and no little resentment, says a Rome message. The "Observatore Romano" says the Pope insists that a standard of modesty must be conformed to by women attending religious services and ceremonies and in visiting the Vatican. In both instances the dresses must have long sleeves and high necks, and must extend to the ankles, which should be just covered. The material must not be transparent. The "Corrispondenza," the official Vatican organ, confirms the report that the Pope has decided to offer special gold and silver medals for the best designs of a woman's dress suitable for wear in cathedrals and churches, and the task of adjudicating on the designs sent in will be entrusted to selected members of the Diocesan Councils.

THE ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

Full Official Text

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Aug. 7.

The following is a draft of the proposed General Treaty between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This is the document which Mr. Ponsonby dropped on Parliament just before it rose for the holidays, and you will doubtless have seen by the cable what has since happened to it.

London, Aug. 7.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the one hand, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the other hand.

Being animated with the desire to extend and develop the commercial relations established after the signature of the Trade Agreement of the 16th March, 1921, and to remove all causes of friction and disagreement between the two countries and to place their relations on a firm, just and durable basis.

Have decided to conclude a treaty with this object, and for the conclusion of which they are represented as follows:—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by

These plenipotentiaries, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1.

The present Treaty constitutes the formal general treaty adumbrated in the preamble to the Trade Agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic signed in London on the 16th March, 1921, and as between Great Britain, including Northern Ireland, and the Union replaces that agreement.

Commercial relations between the two countries will in future be regulated by the Commercial Treaty signed this day by the representatives of the two parties.

CHAPTER I. TREATIES.

Article 2.

The following treaties are recognized by the two parties as having lost their force:—

(I) Treaty: Marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; St. Petersburg, January 22, 1874.

(II) Protocol: Afgan frontier; London, September 10, 1885.

(III) Protocol: North-west frontier of Afganistan; St. Petersburg, July 10/22, 1887.

(IV) Notes: Afgan boundary: St. Petersburg, May 31/June 12 and June 8/20, 1888.

(V) Protocol: Water-rights in Kuskh Valley; August 22/September 3, 1893.

(VI) Note: Surrender of Russian extra-Territorial jurisdiction, Zanzibar; St. Petersburg, July 5, 1907.

(VII) Notes: Scientific missions to Tibet; St. Petersburg, September 23, 1910/January 9, 1911.

(VIII) Agreement: Waiver of consular fees, certificates of origin; Petrograd, July 16, 1915.

(IX) Agreement: Military service, European war; Petrograd, July 16, 1917.

(X) Agreement: Spheres of influence in the region of the Pamirs: London March 11, 1895.

(XI) Agreement: Commercial relations between Russia and Zanzibar: London August 12/24, 1896.

(XII) Notes: Railway interests in China; St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

(XIII) Exchange of notes: Trade-marks in China; Peking, October 29/30, 1906.

(XIV) Convention: Affairs of Persia, Afganistan and Tibet: St. Petersburg, August 31, 1907.

(XV) Agreement: Meshed-Seistan, Meshed-Tehran telegraph lines: St. Petersburg, August 31, 1907.

(XVI) Exchange of notes: Protection of patents and trade-marks, Morocco; Tangier, October 9/11, 1908.

(XVII) Notes: Shatt-el-Arab Riverain Commission; St. Petersburg, April 23/29, 1914.

Article 3.

The following treaties are regarded by the two parties as in force between them. It is agreed, however, that in the existing circumstances these treaties require modification. Negotiations for the purpose of effecting the necessary modifications in these treaties shall be undertaken on the coming into force of the present treaty. Pending the completion of these negotiations the provisions of the treaties shall be applied as between the two parties so far as existing circumstances permit:—

(i) Declaration: Estates of deceased seamen; London, August 9, 1880.

(ii) Declaration: Tonnage measurement; London June 9, 1882.

(iii) Treaty: Surrender of fugitive criminals; London, November 24, 1886.

(iv) Agreement: Money Orders; London/St. Petersburg, October 17/29, 1904.

Article 4.

The following multilateral treaties shall in future be applied as between the two parties, there being no obstacle to the observance of the stipulations of these treaties as between the two contracting parties. In the case of such of these treaties as are not in fact being applied at present as between the two parties, the application of their stipulations shall commence at latest on the coming into force of the present Treaty:—

(i) Treaty, etc; Redemption of Sound dues: Copenhagen March 14, 1857.

(ii) Convention: Telegraphs; St. Petersburg, 1875.

(iii) Convention: Submarine cables; Paris, March 14, 1884.

(iv) Declaration: Submarine Cables: Paris, December 1, 1886.

(v) Protocol: Submarine cables; Paris July 7, 1887.

(vi) Final Act; Marine conference; Washington, December 31, 1889.

(vii) Agreement: Unification of formulae for patent drugs; Brussels, November 29, 1906.

(viii) Regulations: Telegraphic; Lisbon, June 11, 1903.

(ix) Convention: Circulation of motor vehicles: Paris, October 11, 1909.

(x) Convention: Rules respecting: (1) collisions, (2) salvage; Brussels, September 23, 1910.

(xi) Convention: Protection of fur seals, North Pacific Ocean; Washington, July 7, 1911.

Additions to the above list of multilateral treaties may be made by mutual accord between the two contracting parties and shall be effected by exchange of notes.

CHAPTER II. FISHERIES.

Article 5.

The provisions contained in the annex to this article shall regulate as between the contracting parties, the fishery in waters contiguous to the northern coasts of the territory of the Union of Soviet Republics.

This article shall not be deemed to prejudice the views held by either party as to the limits in international law of territorial waters.

Annex.

1. The provisions of the present annex, the object of which is to regulate the police of the fisheries in the waters adjacent to the northern coasts of the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics outside the limits hereinafter defined within which citizens of the Union shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishing, shall apply to nationals of the contracting parties.

II. Citizens of the Union shall enjoy the exclusive right of fishery within a distance of three miles from low water mark along the coast of the territory of the Union as well as of islands dependent thereon, and in addition, in such waters in the White Sea and the entrance thereto as lie to the southward of the parallel of 67 degrees 40 north latitude.

As regards bays, the distance of three miles shall be measured from a straight line drawn across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed 10 miles.

The present clause shall not prejudice the right of British fishing vessels to navigate and anchor within the above limits.

III. The miles mentioned in the preceding clause are geographical miles, whereof 60 make a degree of latitude.

IV. The geographical limits for the application of the provisions of the present annex shall be fixed as follows:

On the south by the limits referred to in Clause II of this annex.

On the West by the meridan of 32 degrees east longitude.

On the north by the parallel of 71 degrees north latitude.

On the east by the meridan of 48 degrees east longitude.

V. Boats arriving on the fishing grounds shall not either place themselves or shoot their nets in such a way as to injure each other, or as to interfere with fishermen who have already commenced their operations.

VI. No fisherman shall make fast or hold on his boat to the nets, buoys, floats, or any other parts of the fishing tackle of another fisherman.

VII. When trawl fishermen are in sight of net or of long-line fishermen, they shall not come within a distance of one mile from them, and shall take all necessary steps in order to avoid doing injury to them. Where damage is caused the responsibility shall be on the trawlers, unless they can prove that they were under stress of compulsory circumstances, or that the loss sustained did not result from their fault.

Provided that no vessel shall be responsible for injury to lines or other fixed gear, the position of which is not clearly indicated by lights or buoys or by a vessel standing by them.

VIII. Except in cases of salvage no fisherman shall, under any pretext whatever, cut, hook, or lift up nets, lines or other gear not belonging to him.

When a fisherman fouls, or otherwise interferes with the fishing gear of another fisherman, he shall take all necessary measures for reducing to a minimum the injuries which may result to the gear or to the boat of the other fisherman.

IX. The use of any instrument or engine which serves only to cut or destroy nets is forbidden.

The presence of any such engine on board a boat is also forbidden.

The contracting parties engage to take the necessary measure for preventing the embarkation of such engines on board fishing-boats.

X. Fishing-boats shall conform to the general rules respecting lights and sound signals, as well as those concerning steering and navigation, which have been, or may be, adopted in respect of these boats by mutual arrangement between the contracting parties with the view of preventing collisions at sea.

XI. All fishing-boats, all their small boats, all rigging, gear, or other appurtenances of fishing-boats, all nets, lines, buoys, floats, or other fishing implements whatsoever found or picked up at sea, whether marked or unmarked, shall, as soon as possible, be delivered to the competent authority of the first port to which the salving boat returns or puts in.

Such authority shall inform the consul or consular agent of the country to which the boat of the salvor belongs, and of the nation of the owners of the articles found. They (the same authority) shall restore the articles to the owners thereof or to their representatives, as soon as such articles are claimed, and the interests of the salvors have been properly guaranteed.

The administrative or judicial authorities, according as the laws of the respective countries may provide, shall fix the amount which the owner shall pay to the salvors. It is, however, agreed that the contracting parties reserve the right of regulating, by special arrangements between themselves, the amount of salvage at a fixed rate per article salved.

Fishing implements of any kind found unmarked shall be treated as wreck.

XII. The fishing-boats of the contracting parties shall be registered in accordance with the administrative regulations in force in their respective countries.

For each port there shall be a consecutive series of numbers, preceded by one or two initial letters, which shall be specified by the superior competent authority.

Each Government shall draw up a list showing these initial letters.

This list, together with all modifications which may subsequently be made in it, shall be notified to the other Government.

XIII. Fishing-boats shall bear the initial letter or letters of the port to which they belong, and the registry number in the series of numbers for that port.

XIV. The name of each fishing-boat and that of the port to which she belongs shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground on the stern of the boat, in letters which shall be at least eight centimetres in height and 12 millimetres in breadth.

XV. The letter or letters and numbers which shall have been assigned to a vessel on its registration shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground, and so as to be clearly visible, on each bow of the vessel, eight or ten centimetres below the gunwale, provided the space admits it. The letters and numbers of vessels of 15 tons burden (gross tonnage) and upwards shall be 45 centimetres in height and six centimetres in breadth.

For boats of less than 15 tons burden (gross tonnage), the dimensions shall, if possible, be 25 centimetres in height and four centimetres in breadth.

The same letters and numbers shall also be painted in oil colour on each side of the mainsail of the boat, immediately above the cross reef, and in such a manner as to be plainly visible; they shall be painted on white sails in black, on black sails in white, and on sails of an intermediate shade in black or in white, as may be decided by the authority superintending the marking, in accordance with Clause XII of the present annex.

Steam fishing-vessels shall, in addition, bear the above marks on the funnel in a plainly visible manner. These marks should be of the same dimensions as those on the bow.

The letter or letters and numbers on the sails shall be one-third larger in every way than those placed on the bows of the boat.

XVI. Fishing-boats may not have, either on their outside, on their sails, or on their funnels, any names, letters or numbers other than those prescribed by Clauses XIII, XIV, and XV of the present annex.

XVI. The names, letters and numbers placed on the boats and on their sails and funnels shall not be effaced, altered, made illegible, covered or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

XVIII. All the small boats, buoys and trawl boards shall be marked with the letter or letters and numbers of the boats to which they belong.

These letters and numbers shall be large enough to be easily distinguished. The owners of the nets or other fishing implements may further distinguish them by any private marks they think proper.

XIX. The master of each boat must have with him an official document, issued by the proper authority in his own country, for the purpose of enabling him to establish the nationality of the boat.

This document must always give the letter or letters and number of the boat, as well as her description and the name or names of the owner or the name of the firm or association to which she belongs.

XX. The nationality of a boat must not be concealed in any manner whatsoever.

XXI. The superintendence of the fisheries shall be exercised in such a manner as may hereafter be agreed by the contracting parties by vessels hereinafter referred to as the superintending vessels.

XXII. The superintending vessels shall be competent to authenticate all infractions of the regulations prescribed by the present annex and all offences relating to fishing operations may be the nation to which the fishermen guilty of such infractions may belong.

Provided, however, that if it is agreed under clause XXI of the present annex that separate vessels shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, the execution of the regulations respecting the documents establishing the nationality, the marking and numbering of boats, &c., and of fishing implements, as well as the presence on board of instruments which are forbidden (clauses IX (second paragraph), XIII, XVI, XVII, XIX, and XXI shall be placed under the exclusive superintendence of the superintending vessels of the nation of each fishing boat. Nevertheless, the commanders of the superintending vessels shall acquaint each other with any infractions of the above-mentioned regulations committed by the fishermen of the other nation.

XXIII. When the commanders of superintending vessels have reason to believe that an infraction of the provisions of the present annex has been committed, they may require the master of the boat inculpated to exhibit the official document establishing her nationality. The fact of such document having been exhibited shall then be endorsed upon it immediately. The commanders of superintending vessels shall not pursue further their visit or search on board a fishing-boat which is not of their own nationality unless it should be necessary for the purpose of obtaining proof of an offence, or of a contravention of regulations respecting the police of the fisheries.

XXIV. The commanders of the superintending vessels shall exercise their judgment as to the gravity of facts brought to their knowledge, and of which they are empowered to take cognizance, and shall verify the damage, from whatever cause arising, which may be sustained by fishing boats of the nationalities of the contracting parties.

They shall draw up, if there is occasion for it, a formal statement of the verification of the facts, as elicited both from the declaration of the parties interested and from the testimony of those present.

XXV. The formal statement referred to in the preceding clause shall be drawn up in the language of the commander of the superintending vessel, and according to the forms in use in his country. The accused and the witnessed shall be entitled to add, or to have added, to such statement, in their own language, any observations or evidence which they may think desirable. Such declaration must be duly signed by the commander of the superintending vessel, and shall be *prima facie* evidence in the courts of law of both countries of the facts which it contains.

XXVI. Resistance to the direction of commanders of superintending vessels charged with the police of the fisheries, or of those who act under their orders, shall, without taking into account the nationality of the superintending vessel, be considered as resistance to the authority of the nation of the fishing-boat.

XXVII. When the act alleged is not of a serious character, but has nevertheless caused damage to any fisherman, the commanders of superintending vessels shall be at liberty, should the parties concerned agree to it, to arbitrate at sea between them, and to fix the compensation to be paid. Where one of the parties is not in a position to settle the matter at once, the commander shall cause the parties concerned to sign in duplicate a formal document specifying the compensation to be paid.

One copy of this document shall remain on board the superintending vessel, and the other shall be handed to the master of the boat to which the compensation is due, in order that he may, if necessary, be able to make use of it before the courts of the country to which the debtor belongs.

Where, on the contrary, the parties do not consent to arbitration, the commanders shall act in accordance with the provisions of Clause XXV.

XXVIII. The prosecution for offences against, or contraventions of, the provisions of the present annex and proceedings for the recovery of compensation for injury due thereto, shall be instituted by or in the name of the State.

XXIX. The contracting parties engage to propose to their respective Legislatures any measures which may be necessary for ensuring the execution of the provisions of the present annex, and particularly for the punishment, by either fine or imprison-

ment, or by both, of persons who may contravene the provisions of clauses V to IX and XIII to XX, and for the recovery of compensation by persons injured by such contravention, and for the enforcement of any award made under clauses XXVII of the present annex.

XXX. In all cases of assault committed, or of wilful damage or loss inflicted by fishermen of one of the contracting parties upon fishermen of the other nationality, the courts of the country to which the boats of the offenders belong shall be empowered to try them.

XXXI. The proceedings and trial in cases of infraction of the provisions of the present annex shall take place as summarilt as the laws and regulations in force will permit.

XXXII. The contracting parties agree to proceed, as soon as is practicable after the entry into force of the provisions of the present annex, to a joint scientific investigation of the biology of the plaice and other fish in the region defined by clause IV of the present annex. They further agree to cooperate in framing and putting into effect as soon as possible such regulations for the conservation of the stocks of fish in that region as may prove to be necessary and practicable.

XXXIII. The provisions of the present annex shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed upon by the two contracting parties, and shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from notice by either party of their termination.

The contracting parties, however, reserve to themselves the power to make by mutual consent any modification in the present annex which experience shall have shown to be desirable, provided it is not inconsistent with the principles upon which the annex is based.

CHAPTER III. CLAIMS AND LOAN

Article 6.

In pursuance of the Declaration annexed to the Trade Agreement of the 16th March, 1921, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that by way of exception to the decree of the 28th January, 1918 (concerning the annulment of debts of the former Imperial and Provisional Governments) it will satisfy, in the conditions prescribed in the present Treaty, the claims of British holders of loans issued or taken over or guaranteed by the former Imperial Russian Government, or by the municipalities of towns in the territory now included in the Union, payable in foreign (non-Russian) currency.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty recognises that the financial and economic position of the Union renders impracticable the full satisfaction of the claims referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article.

The Government of the Union agrees to meet the claims referred to in the first paragraph of this Article in respect of holdings by British subjects or companies other than holdings which were acquired by purchase since the 16th March, 1921, and were in other than British ownership on that date.

After negotiation between the parties concerned, the terms on which the claims referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be satisfied will form the subject of an agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government, which will be included in the treaty referred to in Article 11, provided that His Britannic Majesty's Government is satisfied that such terms have been accepted by the holders of not less than one-half of the capital values of British holdings in the loans referred to in this article.

Article 7.

All questions connected with the claims of the Government of the Union of Societ Socialist Republics against the Government of His Britannic Majesty, or with the claims of the Government of His Britannic Majesty against the Government of the Union, arising out of events which took place between the 4th August, 1914, and the 1st February, 1924, are reserved for discussion at a later date. This provision includes claims in respect of.

(a) War loans advanced by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to the former Russian Imperial or Provisional Governments;

(b) Gold belonging to the former Russian Imperial or Provisional Governments, and handed over to the Government of His Britannic Majesty by either of those Governments;

(c) Russian gold handed over to Germany under the Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk;

(d) Sums owed by the former Russian Imperial or Provisional Governments to British Government Departments, or *vice versa;*

(e) The claims advanced by the Government of the Union on the ground of intervention between the 7th November, 1917, and the 16th March, 1921;

and also any adjustments made or to be made in the accounts relating to such claims on either side.

There shall similarly be reserved all questions connected with claims by the Nationals of either party against the other party, in respect of loss or damage suffered in the territory of the party whose national the claimant is, and resulting from warlike operations or hostile measures during the above-mentioned period.

Article 8.

Claims by Nationals (including juridical persons) of the one party against the other party in respect of loss or injury due to events which took place between the 1st August, 1914, and the coming into force of the present Treaty, other than (1) claims covered by other articles of the present Treaty, and (2) claims arising out of normal trading relations between the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic or Governments allied to or federated with it, or its agents, and British Nationals, or between the Government of His Britannic Majesty and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, shall, in view of the admitted preponderance of the claims of British Nationals, be finally settled as between the contracting parties by the payment of a lump sum by the Government of the Union to the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

The distribution of this sum shall be effected by the Government of His Britannic Majesty in such manner as they shall consider just. The Government of the Union undertakes to furnish the Government of His Britannic Majesty with any relevant papers or information in their possession which may facilitate the just distribution of such sum.

Article 9.

Each of the contracting parties shall appoint three properly qualified persons to examine the claims of which the settlement is to be effected by the payment of the lump sum provided for in article 8. These six persons shall make a joint examination of the claims, and shall report to the two contracting parties the amount at which they consider the lump sum should be fixed. If they are unable to agree as to the amount of the lump sum, they shall present separate reports. They will arrange their own procedure, and shall, in particular, be entitled by agreement between themselves to refer the examination of any particular category of claims to two of their number.

Each of the contracting parties shall defray the remuneration and expenses of the persons appointed by it, together with one-half of the expenses incurred jointly.

Article 10.

Being desirous of re-establishing the economic co-operation between their two countries, the Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree as follows:

The Government of the Union will, by way of exception to the decrees nationalising industrial businesses and land, negotiate with British Nationals (including juridical persons) in respect of industrial businesses or concessions which have been nationalised or cancelled by it, in order to arrange for the grant of just compensation for such claims.

Furthermore a Commission shall be appointed to examine the validity and ascertain the amount of the claims.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to assist the Commission so far as possible with regard to supplying or collecting papers or information required for the proper accomplishment of its task.

If the members of the Commission are unable to agree on a joint report in respect of any particular property, they may present separate reports.

In cases where the Government of the Union concludes an agreement with an individual claimant, the Commission shall be informed of such agreement in order that the claim in question may be withdrawn from the competence of the Commission.

The Commission shall consist of six persons possessing the necessary qualifications for their task, three being appointed by the Government of His Britannic Majesty and three by the Government of the Union.

The Commission shall settle its own procedure, which shall be approved by the two Governments. Each of the contracting parties shall defray the remuneration and pay the expenses of the persons appointed by it, together with one half of the expenses incurred jointly.

Article 11.

A second treaty will be entered into which will contain:—

(1) The conditions accepted in accordance with article 6.

(2) The amount and method of payment of compensation for claims under article 8.

(3) An agreed settlement of property claims other than those directly settled by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article 12.

Upon the signature of the Treaty referred to in Article 11 His Britannic Majesty's Government will recommend Parliament to enable them to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan to be issued by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The amount, terms and conditions of the said loan and the purposes to which it shall be applied shall be defined in the Treaty provided for in article 11, which will not come into force until the necessary Parliamentary authority for the guarantee of the said loan has been given.

Article 13.

The provisions of this Chapter constitute a single and indivisible unit.

CHAPTER IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Article 14.

On the coming into force of the Treaty referred to in Article 11, Article 10 of the Trade Agreement of the 16th March, 1921, will be abrogated, until which time it will be maintained in force, article 1 of the present Treaty notwithstanding.

Article 15.

Documents and papers of every kind, which on November 1st, 1917, belonged to individual subjects or citizens of either party, and are now withheld from the owners and are in the possession or under the control of the Government or a public institution of the other party, shall be returned to the owners, or to such representative as they may appoint, within two months from the date of a request to that effect.

Article 16.

The contracting parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and to restrain all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbours or any other countries.

Article 17.

The present Treaty is drawn up and signed in the English language. A translation shall be made into the Russian language as soon as possible and agreed between the parties. Both texts shall then be considered authentic for all purposes.

Article 18.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in two copies, the seventh day of August, 1924.

SOLDIERS TIRED OF PEACE

Deserters Off to Look for Armies Where There May Be Some Fun

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Junghsien, Sze., Aug. 16.

The feeling of security so long felt by these residing in the sphere controlled by General Ch'eng Hongfan of Kiating was somewhat rudely disturbed ten days ago by the report of the mutiny of two companies of his soldiers stationed in the neighbouring hsien city of Weiyuan. These two companies mutinied, "borrowed" what they could from the pawnshop and the Postoffice and deserted. Others sent after them had a little skirmish but they got away toward Tzicheo and the north. It is variously reported that they were going to join either Lai Shi-huei or Tien. Junghsien was scared that they might come this way and the magistrate showed his anxiety by sending several sections to patrol the north road and to protect the foreigners summering at Douglas Heights. Spies were sent out and when they reported that the deserters had gone off in another direction the precautions were discontinued. One is at a loss to know why these men deserted for General Ch'eng's soldiers received their pay regularly and in the full amount, and have an easy time, generally. The man on the street surmises that the men hoped that, if there was something doing, they would stand a chance of promotion, for where all is peace and quiet such fellows find life rather tame. The fact of companies deserting with their arms and ammunition and going off to be received by another command when there is no fighting and all are presumably on the same side, seems to mark a new stage in the military game. Such procedure can only lead to more discoveries and one can never be sure of what may happen even in regions where actual war does not often penetrate.

The Curse of Conscription

Movements of troops toward Luchow and the East take place every week or so which would indicate that we may look for trouble in the eastern part of the province or about Chungking before long.

"La fu" is the order at such times and we have had many instances of its hardships. The demand for soldiers is such that any likely-looking chap is pressed into service. A few weeks ago some stone-masons were made to carry for the soldiers passing through and at the end of the day they were told that a stone-mason's job was a hard life while that of the soldier was all play and a cap was put on their heads and a rifle into their hands and they were told that they were enlisted and dare not desert for they would be shot if they attempted to do so. The poor fellows are thus forced off and their families are left to shift for themselves. The "la fu'd" men are beaten, maimed or shot as suits the pleasure of the soldier forcing them and no one raises a protest.

Rice and Dollars High

The lack of rain in the rice planting time and the export of rice has forced the price of that staple up to over 6,000 cash per deo. The harvest which is now in full blast has shown a good crop in lands which were planted but the price has only come down a few hundred cash so that many look with apprehension to the winter.

The dollar continues its upward climb 3,400 cash being now obtainable However, a dollar may be purchased for 2,900 in 50 cash pieces or those of smaller denominations. These are exported to the mints in Chentu or even away down river as far as Wuchang. Even 100-cash pieces are few, the prevailing type being the 200. When the unit of coinage is quickly raised from a small cash to two hundred it must raise a serious economic problem among people whose wages continue to be reckoned in small cash.

Douglas Heights Booming

Douglas Heights, the local summering place, now boasts of 17 bungalows all of which, except one, have been occupied this year. A Bible school for Chinese with a registration of about 50 was carried on for a month, and those of the staff who went up and down the "high stone steps" twice a day to the school building found it a good weight reducing exercise. The foreigners have come from six cities and they conducted a two day conference on mission work, ideals and policy. A successful concert and a stunt night have demonstrated what a variety of talent we can muster while tennis and the swimming pool have given opportunity for physical refreshment.

The Canadian Methodist Mission is building a new dispensary so as to be better able to attend to the out-patient clinic which runs about the 200 mark. They also propose erecting a modern residence for the Chinese physician, Dr. Liu, who does such a large share of the medical work. The extension together with street widening and repairs will cost about $6,500. The city fathers have shown an appreciation of the work by taking a voluntary share in the street improvements.

A HONAN HOLIDAY RESORT

Tennis and Concerts at Chikungshan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kueiteh, Ho., Aug. 25.

The first part of the season at Chikungshan was just one day after another of mist and rain, so tennis and picnics were not possible. Towards the end of July, however, the weather cleared up and it has been gloriously fine every day since with just a few showers of rain to keep things fresh. The bathing pool was in very good shape this year and the kiddies especially had the time of their young lives splashing around in the shallow part reserved for them and any other non-swimmers.

The annual tennis tournament was started before the fine weather set in and dragged out to a very weary length, but apart from this many good games were played and the three public courts were seldom without players at any time of the day. The dozen or so residents in the new concession have built a court up there also, and are approaching the General Committee to take it over and look after its upkeep.

The Wednesday evening concerts have been a great success again this year, especially one might mention the last two, the first being the Oratorio "The Crucifixion" given by the Community Choir and conducted by the Rev. F. Cotter, of Wuchang, and the latter the Annual Sacred Concert given by the Lutheran Choir, an event much looked forward to and appreciated. With the continual additions being made to the foreign community who make Chikungshan their summer quarters, the Chinese trademen are also increasing each year in numbers and in ascending and descending one has to run the guntlet of a fair sized Chinese village now, situated on each side of the road near the top of the hill. This makes it very convenient for those who live in upcountry, stations where foreign boots, clothes and various stores are not to be purchased.

One of the favourite outdoor sports is trying to get coolies to carry goods and chairs for the official prices settled upon between the General Purposes Committee and the Chinese officials. It is not so difficult to play this game when going up the hill on arrival, but it is probable that no foreigner has learnt to do it when wishing to get away from the hills at the end of the season. The coolies now refuse to carry by weight, as the old-timers, some of whom have been known to carry as much as 200 catties, have apparently killed themselves off or retired from the business. The present day coolies consider 50 catties a good load and it seems to have been a very general experience that they would not carry unless a fairly generous amount of labour was agreed upon, for instance paying 15 men's wages for what 12 men eventually carried. Still it is hard to blame them perhaps for their harvest season is short and their labour after all is very cheap.

CANTON MERCHANTS' STRIKE ENDED

Martial Law Rescinded and Amnesty Granted: Arms, etc., to be Released

Shameen, Aug. 29.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's gunboat, the Wingfung, yesterday steamed up the river and cleared for action. This was probably in the nature of a demonstration. She then anchored off Shameen. The rumoured threat to bombard Saikwan did not eventuate and the Wingfung returned to the Generalissimo's Headquarters the same afternoon.

No merchant volunteers have been seen in Saikwan. The department stores have not opened to business and the streets are barricaded. The strike situation is unchanged.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Shameen, Aug. 30.

Reuter's correspondent learns from an authoritative source that the strike of the merchants as a protest against the seizure by Dr. Sun Yat-sen of the arms ordered by the Merchant Volunteer Corps has been settled.

All the shops reopened to-day.

The terms of the settlement are stated to be (1) that the strike shall be cancelled; (2) that martial law shall be rescinded; (3) that Mr. Chan Lim-pak shall issue a public repudiation of his alleged treasonable intentions and resign the command of the Merchant Volunteers shall be reorganized and be be granted; (5) that the Volunteers; (4) that the amnesty shall subject to the Civil Governor; (6) that Dr. Sun shall release all arms and ammunition seized by him on the steamer Hav; (7) that the Volunteers shall pay the Government $500,000; and (8) that all the troops recently recalled to Canton by Dr. Sun shall leave the city.

Defiance of Dr. Sun.

Canton, Aug. 25.

Mr. Chan Kung-shau, second-in-command of the Kuangtung Provincial Merchants Corps, is now directing the people's movement in Fatshan, a city some 15 miles west of Canton. The 138 volunteer units in Canton and vicinity outside the police jurisdiction of the city proper of Canton are under his command.

The merchants of the leading cities of Kuangtung met at Fatshan on August 21 and passed a resolution which, in brief, states:—

"The uprising of bandits and pirates in Kuangtung has made the life of the people intolerable and rendered it necessary for a union for common defence and general welfare. The Government, as self-constituted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his party, has failed to afford the people the desired protection and, upon the coming of the people together to devise measures for self-protection, has seen fit to prevent their union through an amalgamation of the volunteer units of the province and confiscate the arms and ammunition they have legally imported for common defence. Under the present tyranny and misrule of the Government, it will be impossible safely to carry on trade in the province and the merchants are advised to suspend their business in order effectively to arouse the Government to its proper sense. At the same time it is asked that the volunteers of the province of Kuangtung shall be permitted to amalgamate without further interruption by the Government, that all arms and ammunition illegally seized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen shall be unconditionally and immediately returned to their proper owners and that the liberty of the officers of the volunteer movement in Canton shall not be restrained by the Government."

Aug. 26.

The Canton Merchants Volunteers Corps have removed their active headquarters to somewhere outside Canton. It is understood that they will have nothing but unconditional return of their newly-imported arms. Dr. Sun, seeing that the people as a whole are for their volunteers, has offered through Dr. C. C. Wu, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to return the arms and ammunition under certain conditions, these including repudiation by the volunteers of the general strike and their future submission to new regulations to be drafted for their control.

KUOMINTANG PARTY'S "RED ARMY"

Canton Labour Corps Formally Organized: Triple Murder Due to Paper Money

Canton, Aug. 29.

The first battalion of the Canton Labour Corps, known in Canton as the Red Army, was formally organized on the afternoon of August 26 under the auspices of the Kuomintang Politically Party. Mr. Sze Bok, a labour union leader, has been elected commanding officer, with Mr. Lau Kung-soo and Mr. Soo Fei-chen as his lieutenants. The quarters of these men—who now number nearly 300—will soon be located at the residence of Mr. Chan Kung-shau, the second in command of the Kuangtung Province Merchants Volunteers Corps, whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen charges with treason, as a result of his protest against the arms seizure by the authorities. The residence of Mr. Chan has been confiscated by Dr. Sun.

In addition to the Labour Corps, the Red Army of the Kuomintang Party is also organizing a farmer corps. There will be 20 battalions of farmers trained to fight for the Kuomintang cause. The 16th Battalion was inspected by the Civil Governor, Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, who is also chief of the labour division of the Kuomintang, on August 27. The commander of the 16th Battalion is Mr. Choy Shing-chung, a former army officer.

Later.

Three lives were lost on the afternoon of August 28 in Canton consequent upon the attempt of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to force his Central Bank paper money on the market.

Two members of the newly organized "Red Army," also known as the Canton Labour Corps, bought a carry of pork and demanded change in subsidiary coins from a butcher at Yau-lane-mun for a five dollar note. The butcher offered to give the pork to the "Reds" instead of changing the note, but the "Reds" declared that they had been instructed by Dr. Sun not to take anything from the people by force. In the dispute, one of the "Reds" attempted to shoot the butcher, who killed his would-be assassin first by chopping him on the head with his butcher's knife, whereupon the other "Red" shot the butcher, but before he could escape, he was seized and shot on the spot with his own revolver.

Arms Seizure Compromise

Later.

Whether Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be able to carry out his part of the compromise on the arms question is doubtful. It is known that the arms have been divided though they may not have all been actually delivered to the various commanders.

The Merchant Volunteers now fear that after circulating the telegram as arranged, announcing their support of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, they may be told that "the arms and ammunitions were to have been delivered as agreed upon but, owing to pressing demands for their use for the relief of Chêkiang and prevention of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's return to Canton, it is earnestly requested that they be left with the Government as a loan until peace is restored in China."

Besides this difficulty, it is very unlikely that the Volunteer Corps throughout the province will willingly submit themselves to the control of Dr. Sun's Government.

To the leaders of the Volunteer movement the question of supporting Dr. Sun does not trouble them, it is said, as they have never denied his claim to be head of the Canton Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MINDANAO EARTHQUAKE

Considerable Damage Done

Manila, Sept. 3.

The damage done by an earthquake at Mindanao on August 31 is reported to be considerable. In Agusan and Misamis buildings were overthrown. There were no dead.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

It is unlikely that the terms offered by Dr. Sun will be accepted and, in the meantime, the people will suspend their trade as a protest and cease paying taxes to the authorities.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SUN YAT-SEN AND HIS GENERALS

Sharp Differences of Opinion on Strike Question in Military Council

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

In connexion with the following it is to be recalled that last week Dr. Sun's gunboat the Wing Tung, steamed up river to Saikuan, cleared for action, but withdrew without firing.

Canton, Aug. 29.

Realizing that his mercenary commanders are by no means all for him, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has called for no more conferences of his military council since August 26, according to one who is in much with him.

At the council of August 26, Dr. Sun Yat-sen intimated that he would take drastic measures against the merchants on strike in Canton, evidently expecting his supporters to agree. Much was his disappointment, however, and he withdrew from the meeting in anger when his several suggestions were overruled.

Dr. Sun called for the bombardment of Saikuan, the western suburb, one of the most prosperous and best residential and business sections of Canton. General Hsu Chung-Chi, of the Cantonese Army, was the first to oppose this mad proposal, saying that the merchants had contributed all the military finance, while the labourers had done nothing. He also doubted the value of Dr. Sun's proposed Labour Corps the members of which have no means of living without getting work from the merchants, whose volunteers may be equipped and fed by the business firms.

General Tan Yen-kai of the Hunanese Army advised Dr. Sun that no self-respecting commander would order his men to raid the shops of the people whom he was supposed to protect.

General Yang Hsi-min of the Yunnanese Army told Dr. Sun that he and his men were supposed to fight for the defence of the Constitution only and not on a local issue. General Fan Shek-shang, also of the Yunnanese Army, expressed the fear that, should they begin to loot and fail, he as well as his fellow Yunnanese, and perhaps Dr. Sun himself, might have to quit Canton in a hurry which would not be easy.

General Liu Chen-huan's Kuangsi troop representatives and General Fen Chung-hsao of the Honanese Army, who were in favour of Dr. Sun's measures, did not express any opinion, finding the majority against them.

The overseas Chinese, on whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen once depended wholly for his financial support in his revolutionary schemes, are now with the people in the arms dispute. Among the messages received by Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the issue during the last few days was one from the Chinese in North Borneo, asking him to release the arms and ammunitions, for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps had taken out all necessary legal permits. The overseas Chinese considered that by first issuing a permit and then seizing the consignment, the Government, had lost whatever confidence it otherwise deserved.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW

Rival Book Shops: A "Breeze" in a Hongkong Court

Summonses for infringement of copyrights were brought by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh against Messrs. Brewer & Company and the Chinese Commercial Press before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy in Hongkong on August 27.

Mr. J. A. G. Leask prosecuted, whilst Mr. N. T. Brewer appeared for Messrs. Brewer and Company.

Mr. Brewer said he protested against the case being brought within the jurisaiction of the Court, on the ground that the summons was bad, because it was directed against Brewer and Company. It accused Brewer and Company of knowingly selling books, and, Brewer and Company being a non-existent personage, could not do anything knowingly. A summons, to be effective, must be either against the manager or partner.

Mr. Leask.—In that case I shall ask your Worship to amend the summons to one against D. Pasco, trading as Brewer and Company.

Mr. Brewer:—If your Worship grants this amendment, I shall ask for a remand of the case, as I know nothing about it.

His Worship:—In a summons of this character, defendant can be represented either by counsel or solicitor.

Mr. Brewer:—I am appearing in a personal character, and I appeal on the grund that the summons has never been served.

Mr. Leask:—I am sorry to trouble your Worship so much, but I shall now ask your Worship to amend the summons again to one against N. I. Brewer and D. Pasco.

Mr. Brewer:—I am not accused of knowingly selling books, as it is fairly common knowledge that I don't sell books, knowingly or unknowingly.

Mr. Leask:—My trouble is that I don't know who represents Brewer and Company.

His Worship:—I don't think it can do any harm to name N. I. Brewer in the summons.

Mr. Brewer:—It can do considerable harm, your Worship. It is a gross travesty of the criminal procedure of the Colony. This summons is an act of malice on the part of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. It is simply a case of a rival firm trying to throw us out.

Mr. Leask:—I must protest against that, your Worship.

His Worship:—I adjourn the summons until this day week, the 3rd. September at 10 a.m., to fix a date for the hearing.

Mr. Brewer again raised the point of wrong service. Brewer and Company, he said did not exist as a party that could be summoned. The firm might be sued, but it could not be party to a criminal charge and it was a quasi-criminal charge that had been brought against them.

His Worship said the summons would be served on the Manager of the firm. He would put it simply this way: "The Manager, Messrs. Brewer and Company." This would meet the case.

The summons against the Commercial Press was similary adjourned.

SHOPMEN FORCED TO OPEN

But Shutting As Soon As Guard Has Gone On: Comic Sides of the Canton Strike

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

(Since the above was written news has come that the strike has been compromised.)

Canton, Aug. 28.

The situation in Canton has passed from a somewhat serious to an amusing point. The military authorities, with guards going from one shop to another with machine-guns, but, also with placards to be posted outside each shop expressing loyalty to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, are forcing firms in the city to re-open. But as soon as the guards go off to other shops, the merchants again close. The Sincere Company on the Bund, Canton, had to keep open for about 20 minutes on the afternoon of August 25, when a guard of nearly 60 men of the Provincial Gendarmerie with two machine guns were sent by the Canton City Police to "protect" its opening for business. But the company soon advised the Police that it had to close earlier that day because of a change in the hours for business. It appears that the whole Canton business community has changed its hours of business.

Freedom of the Press.

The whole newspaper fraternity in Canton has been aroused by the arrest of Mr. Lee Chok Dor, of the Canton *"Yan Kun Pao,"* a popular local daily, August 24, for having prepared matter for his paper which the police censors did not approve of for insertion. The Canton newspaper men, including those belonging to papers supporting Dr. Sun, believe that the suppression of news and comments by prohibiting their publication should have served the purpose of censorship by the Government and that the punishment of authors whose manuscripts do not meet with the views of the Government is a step which even those close to Dr. Sun should condemn. The printing shops in Canton have practically been forced to close without the order of the general strike committee, as every piece of job work has to be approved of by police agents before it may go to press.

On August 24, the Police shot a circular distributor for delivering hand-bills of which he himself did not know the contents.

TIBETAN MARCHES PEACEFUL

Ex-Border Commissioner Flirting with North and South: Fresh Strife in Szechuan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Sze., Aug 5.

Chen Hsia-lin, it is reported, the late Border Commissioner, is on his way back to Tachienlu. After resigning the Commissionership, Gen. Chen proceeded as far as Mili, the headquarters of a stretch of country ruled by the Yellow Lama. From there, it is reported, Chen sent messengers to Gen. Tang Chi-yao asking permission to pass through Yunnan to Kueichow. This Tang Chi-yao was forced to refuse. Why? One reason may be his compact with the Szechuan generals Hsiung and Liu. Tang is still very friendly with Szechuan and is not prepared at the present moment to make enemies of Hsiung and Liu. Gen. Chen was travelling, apparently on official business, his objective being Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Loyang. Chen gave out himself that he was coming back in four months. Neither Hsiung or Liu are favourably inclined towards Loyang and its policy—nor it is believed is Tang Chi-yao—therefore to allow Gen. Chen to proceed there at the present juncture was inadvisable. Tang evidently explained his reasons for not permitting Chen to pass through Yunnan and Chen accepted them. Another reason why Tang refused permission may have been because Chen was travelling with a small military retinue. If Chen Hsia-lin had travelled as a civilian with his destination Hunan, there is no reason whatever why Tang should not permit him to pass through Yunnan to Kueichow. Unfortunately Chen had to give out that he was returning in order to appease the Hunan soldiers on the frontier. Again, Gen. Chen might have gone north, being in sympathy with the northern party, the officials of Kansu would have allowed him to pass through their borders.

Chen now finds himself in an awkward and peculiar position. He has resigned the Border Commissionship; Sen Chao-luan has officially taken over the seal of office: Chen comes back to what? Will he again assume the position of Frontier Commissioner or will he proceed north and try to reach Loyang by Kansu, or simply wait here in Tachienlu and watch the turn of events?

Szechuan is already getting unsettled again. Large armies are being gathered together and the military leaders are getting ready for another clash. "North and south, Szechuan for the Szechuanese," is now the slogan. Chen Hsia-lin has some friends in the province and among them is Hsiung Keh-wu. Should Hsiung and his party, in the coming affray, be successful against Yang Sen, then Chen, with a friend in camp, may find his position somewhat easier.

In spite of the unsettled, undecided, unknown condition of affairs existing on the Tibetan frontier the border remains quiet. Should China desire to change her policy with regard to Tibet, now would be an opportune time to do so. The Tibetans are not aggressive nor are they taking advantage of the absence of the Chinese army of occupation to strengthen their own position in eastern Tibet. Now would be an opportune time to readjust, and if possible, restate the whole frontier question. But war looms large in Szechuan and we are afraid the border question will simply have to wait—perhaps for ever.

THE preparations for the Olympic Sports at Harbin are going on apace and already a number of the competitors have arrived in Harbin, From such places as Hailar, Tsitsikar and Pogranichnava leading athletes have been selected to take part. Changchun is sending quite a number.

AMERICAN LAWYERS IN ENGLAND

A Series of Delightful Entertainments: Garden Party at Buckingham Palace

The following extract from a letter from a Judge of Virginia, U. S. A., to his niece in Shanghai gives an interesting and chatty account of the visit of the American lawyers to England:—

We sailed on the Berengaria from New York on July 12 and landed at Southampton on the 19th and were in London by noon that day. Our trip was a delightful one and the sea like a pond. There were 39 Virginians on board and many friends. Our reception in London was simply wonderful. We were "wined and dined and received" and by Saturday night worn out. On Monday the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice, etc., etc., in all their gorgeous robes, received us in historic Westminster Hall and fine addresses were made; that afternoon we went to a Garden Party given by Lady Fillimore in her beautiful place adjoining Holland House. Tuesday p.m. we went to a tea given by the Lord Chancellor and his daughter, Miss Haldane, in the House of Parliament, and met the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Parmoor and other "big bugs"—one of whom took Maymee into the House of Commons and House of Lords whilst another took me into the House of Lords. That night I went to a big dinner at the Inner Temple. On Wednesday afternoon we had a beautiful reception and garden party at Lincoln and Gray's Inns and at night went to a reception and concert at Caxton Hall given by the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster.

Thursday afternoon we went to a garden party at Buckingham Palace and were formally—or rather informally—presented to the King and Queen. They were both peculiarly gracious; the King and I had quite a chat about freemasonry. His sons have just been made provincial Grand Masters of two English Counties and he said he was quite proud of it. He is a small man—like his pictures—and quite chatty, as simple as if he were an ordinary personage.

The Queen was quite gracious; shook hands with both of us and asked Maymee where she was from? On being told Virginia, she replied, "Oh! we know Virginia very well." It was a wonderful occasion and the "eats" were very fine. We had the only decent cup of coffee I have had since we left New York.

Friday, with Judge and Mr. Christian, we got a machine and motored to Stoke Poges, Eton and Windsor. Then to Lord Astor's magnificent place "Clevedar," once the residence of the Duke of Sutherland whose wife was one of the most beautiful women in England and Queen Victoria's Mistress of the Robes. Nanny Astor gave a large garden party, but it simply "poured," so we did not see as much of the exquisite grounds as we wished; but the house was thrown open and there was a great roaring fire in the immense fireplace in the beautiful and big hall. Nanny introduced me to various Lords and Ladies as "Judge Tom Duke whom every nigger and white man in the County of Allum knows." Despite the rain it was a great affair. I forget to say we went to a reception (not given to the lawyers, however, but a sort of private affair) at her town house, No. 4 St. James's Square, and she was very cordial and pleasant to us. Told us to talk to anybody we wanted to, as that was expected, and so we did.

Friday night there was an immense reception in the House of Parliament (the first time they have been thrown open to a mere social function). It was a wonderful affair. Beautifully gowned women, sparkling with jewels and some of the women superbly handsome. Men in uniform; men in kneebreeches and braided coats decorated with all sorts of orders and ribbons. Refreshments were served in Westminster Hall and a fine band furnished splendid music. It was an affair worth crossing the ocean to see. Never were men treated like we lawyers were and no more beautiful and genuine hospitality could have been shown. This week we have been "doing the sights" of London Town. Sunday we go to Cambridge, and thence by slow degrees to Scotland and then down through Wales and back here, and then to Paris, returning from Cherbourg on the George Washington on September 19.

BRITISH NAVAL FUNERAL IN TOKIO

Tokyo, Sept. 4.

The funeral of Lieut. N. M. Toft, who died here yesterday, took place this morning in the presence of Sir Charles Eliot and the full Staff of the Embassy as well as of representatives of the Minister of War and of the Chief of Staff, who sent wreaths.

British bluejackets from H. M. S. Hawkins acted as pall-bearers. A military escort was supplied from the First Division.

H. M. S. Hawkins arrived in Yokohama yesterday afternoon with Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson on board.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BOBBED HAIR AND MORALS

Japanese Hair Dressers' Strictures

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

Bobbed heads are synonymous with easy morals and lack of self-respect!

So declare 500 hair dressers of Tokyo who have put on record that bobbed hair indicates degeneracy and are praying to all the gods and goddesses in the below, on the land and in the waters above to preserve Japanese women from this new "foreign defilement."

The aid of unseen forces was sought because of the increasing number of Japanese girls who are forsaking the coiffure of Old Japan and are going in with all earnestness for bobbed tresses, shingled heads, Mary Pickford curls and that method of doing up the hair whereby ears, both big and small, are coyly concealed.

A regular religious ceremony was gone through during which supplications were made to the deities to rescue this land of the gods from such contamination. Next followed harangues in which imprecations were called upon the "traitorous" young women who have forsaken the coiffure customs of old and, with hardened hearts, persist in dressing their looks in foreign fashion. Then came a rite during which six repentant damsels were led to the "seat of forgiveness" and prayers chanted to exercise them of the evil spirits that caused them to dress their tresses in any other way but the accepted customs of old.

Anathemas and Exorcisms

The supplications, anathemas and exorcisms took place on the monthly holiday of the Hair Dressers' Guild and was directly prompted by the injury sustained by the profession owing to the invasion of foreign modes of doing up the hair.

The speeches generally dwelt on the grace and beauty of the Japanese mode of making up a woman's looks and on the hideousness of the foreign methods! Bobbed hair was characterized as proof of loose morals and loss of self-respect!

One hair architect called the women who dress their hair otherwise than in the customary and conservative Japanese manner "strumpets who will accept any new-fangled foreign thing," while all exhorted their erring sisters to return to the good old methods of old and urged young men not to keep company with lassies who refuse to have their hair done in the *shimada* and *marumage* styles of Old Japan.

Japanese beauty parlours—faithful imitations of their foreign counterparts—which do a good trade in doing up women's tresses in the foreign fashion are contemplating as "come back" at the champions of native hair dressing, whose chief anxiety is that the number of their patrons is rapidly dwindling, especially with Japanese women more and more taking to foreign clothes.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN WUCHANG

The Result of Shanghai Bank Failures: Another Loan Story

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Aug. 30.

The native banks in this centre have been seriously affected by the financial panic which has spread from Shanghai, caused by the rumours of threatened war between the Tuchuns of Chêkiang and Kiangsu.

The native press reports that, in order to allay the panic, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has offered a substantial loan.

At a meeting of Chinese bankers which was called to consider the situation, the big banks all promised to stand behind the smaller ones, and to give them what assistance they need in order to avoid disaster.

Even these measures are not expected to be sufficient to enable the banks to tide over the usual run of the Mid-Autumn Festival. They have therefore approached the Tuchun, with the request that he will permit them to make use of the large supplies of copper at present in the Wuchang Mint. The ready cash thus gained, if granted, will be offered as security for a loan of $1,600,000 from one of the foreign banks.

Visit from Senate Vice-President.

Mr. Chang Peh-lieh the Vice-President of the Senate, is a Hupeh man. He has been spending the summer at his own residence in Kuling. A few days ago, on his journey back to the north, he called upon the Tuchun in Wuchang. A special launch brought him across the river from Hankow, and the Tuchun's own carriage was waiting at the river bank to convey him to the Governor's Yamên. Mr. Chang spent several hours in conversation with the Governor, after which he was conveyed back to Hankow. On the following morning he left by train for Peking.

A City of Dreadful Night.

Two evenings ago, a little after darkness had set in, the electric light failed and the whole city of Wuchang was plunged into black night. From the Governor in his Yamên down to the smallest porkbutcher who can afford to rent an electric bulb, all alike had to submit to the inconvenience. The barracks and police-stations were also in darkness, special guards were sent out with lanterns to patrol the streets as well as they could. But the evil-minded portion of the populace, who are always ready to seize these occasions for their own ends, were not altogether to be controlled, and a good many petty thefts were committed. By half past nine, the Electric Light Co. had managed to put things right, and the lights shone out again much to everybody's relief.

The cause of the trouble is said to have been worn-out boilers. Owing to the use of impure water, the old boilers have become corroded. But they have been used to the bitter end. New boilers have already been obtained for use when needed, and when the old ones had given their last gasp, it was the work of a few hours to replace them by the new. So, the interests of the city have to be subordinated to the instinct for economy.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE TREATY

Article VIII to be Repealed

London, Sept. 3.

Correspondence between the United Kingdom and Japan issued in the form of a White Paper shows that article 8 of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce of 1911 and the schedule annexed thereto will be abrogated from March 11, 1925, at the desire of Japan.—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 2.—The reported general mobilization of the Red Army directed against Poland and Rumania is denied.—Reuter.

A meeting was held at Peitaiho on August 19 to consider the project of establishing a boarding school for foreign children at that resort. For some time past boarding school education has only been available for foreign children at the Chefoo School, Weihaiwei School and Tientsin Grammar School. At Tungchow an excellent boarding school has recently been established, but the accommodation is limited and the school is practically restricted to older children, while the Weihaiwei school has been given up save for very small children. The Chefoo School is not only overcrowded, but has the disadvantage of having to be reached four times a year by a voyage across the Gulf of Pechili. Peitaiho certainly offers unrivalled possibilities for a school owing to its accessibility by rail from all parts of North China. There is a definite prospect that the committee of the Stewart Evangelistic Fund would place their conference premises at the disposal of such a school during term time, but before proceeding further with the project the promoters are anxious to ascertain what measure of support they will meet with in the Treaty Ports. Parents who may be interested in the scheme are invited to communicate with Mr. G. P. Littlewood, Kai Yuan, *viâ* Mukden.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN CANTON STRIKE

H. M. Consul's Alleged Threat of Naval Intervention if Saikuan Bombarded

Shameen, Sept. 3.

While the strike of the merchants is practically over, a new and serious situation has developed from a note which the British Consul-General is stated to have sent to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, threatening to use British gunboats against the Canton authorities should the latter carry out their threat to bombard Saikuan, the stronghold of the Merchant Volunteers.

Dr. Sun has issued a strongly-worded manifesto, repudiating any intention to bombard Saikuan and characterizing the alleged British note as an ultimatum encouraging rebellion against his government.

Dr. Sun is also said to have cabled a protest to the British Prime Minister which, in part, declares: "The Canton compradore of the Hongkong and Shangahi Bank is organizing a so-called Chinese Fascisti, the aim of which has been revealed to be the overthrow of my Government by using arms from the steamer Hav. . . Since the seizure of the Hav, there has been a state of rebellion in Canton in the guise of a strike. While deciding on measures to cope with the rebellion, I received a letter from the British Consul containing the following: 'The Commodore at Hongkong has been ordered, in the event of the Chinese authorities firing upon the city, to take immediate action against them with all the British naval forces available.'"

Dr. Sun's cable continues: "I am forced to conclude that the real object of this ultimatum is the destruction of my Government. I have to protest in the strongest terms against this latest act of imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of China."

Dr. Ma Soo, Dr. Sun's former representative in the United States, Mr. Chow Sou-shou, a Commissioner of the Hongkong Exhibit at Wembley, and Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the former Chinese Prime Minister, returned to China by the Empress of Canada. They are stated to have been in constant conference during the trip.

Dr. Ma Soo arrived in Canton on Tuesday on a four-weeks visit to confer with Dr. Sun.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Pte. Frank Cota, an American of the Thirty-First Infantry, is held by the military charged with attempting to sell a map of Corregidor. The authorities state that the map has slight military value.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS

Shanghai Defeat Hongkong: Aitkenhead's Fine Performance

The first of the Interport Lawn Bowls games took place on Wednesday, when Shanghai annexed the first flag by beating the Hongkong team by 6 shots.

The heavy rain of the previous days had no ill effect on the turf, in fact, the opinion of the contestants was that it had benefited, the onlookers' point of view the woods took their natural bias on both hands and some perfect bowling was the result. Despite the threatening weather the rinks, both inside and outside the barriers, were thickly lined with spectators who showed their approval of the clever play in no half-hearted manner. The respective teams were:—Shanghai.—R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), G. L. Campbell, G. B. Stormes, A. Macgregor; Hongkong.—G. Wotherspoon, S. Mill, J. Clark, A. A. Omar.

Shanghai won the toss and at a medium end scored one shot, a toucher by Stormes remaining undisturbed. The second end Wotherspoon rested on Shanghai's wood saving two points. The next end saw some very good play. Omar leading with a toucher which was removed by Stormes' second wood. Mill came up with a beauty, gently kissing the shot away leaving Hongkong lying one shot. These were augmented by two "peaches" from Wotherspoon.

With one wood to go "Bob" Aitkenhead sent up one of his best and just trailing the Jack to his own woods scored three shots (score 4—1).

The next few ends were evenly contested the teams peeling at the 9th with the score six all. Up to this point Stormes and Aitkenhead had played splendidly, whilst Macgregor and Campbell seemed to be out of touch with the length of the Jacks thrown.

Wotherspoon was playing like a trojan and his saves were very little below the merit of his opponent. A neat two put the visitors into the lead, but three shots at the next end put Shanghai ahead again and they stayed there to the finish.

For several ends Hongkong were out played the score at the 15th end being 15-9 against them. A three and one at the next two end made the score 13-16 and at the 18th end the most exciting play of the match was witnessed. Omar led with one just behind the Jack and Macgregor laid a short one in the line of fire. His opponent sent down another practically blocking the fore hand and with his second Macgregor just failed to find the green and lay short on the back hand. Stormes electing to draw, just missed the shot with two yards on and his next lay short.

Meanwhile the opponents were lying three. Gavin Campbell, who had found his form, tried two drives, but went slightly narrow whilst Mill laid his two on their short shots laying his team five shots Aitkenhead tried to save on the back hand without success whilst Wotherspoon had put down still another shot which left the game 19-16 for Hongkong if they remained undisturbed. With one wood to go Aitkenhead played a perfectly delivered wood, which narrowly missing the block, quietly mingled with the counters and laid second work.

The remaining ends were evenly contested mainly owing to brilliant play by Gavin Campbell, and the game ended 20 to 14 in favour of the homesters.

FIVE WORLD'S RUNNING RECORDS

Finnish Athlete's Wonderful Performance

Helsingfors, Aug. 31.

Paavo Nurmi was credited with five world's running records to-day.

In a 10,000-metre run, which he covered in a new world's record time of 30 min. 6⅗ sec., he made the four miles in 19 min. 18-7/10 sec., the five miles in 24 min. 12⅘ sec., the six miles in 29 min. 7⅘ sec. and in a half-hour's running he covered 9.957 metres.—Reuter.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Two Drawn First League Matches

Saturday's League cricket was remarkable for the general ascendancy of bat over ball. In the two matches—S. C. C. "B" *v.* S. R. C. and "A" *v.* Machine Gun Company—no less than 741 runs were scored for the loss of 27 wickets; only two batsmen of those who went to bat failed to score and the average per batsman was the respectable figure of 25.44 runs. The batting was generally consistent, in all four innings the bat was easily the master of the ball, and naturally the averages of some of our local bowlers suffered considerably.

S.C.C. "B" *v.* Shanghai Recreation Club.

Scores and analyses:—

S. C. C. "B"

J. E. Jupp, b. P. Madar	34
E. G. Norman, b. P. Madar	38
W. C. G. Clifford, c. and b. P. Madar	12
W. E. O'Hara. c. and b. P. Madar	12
G. F. Gardner, not out	57
T. A. T. Begg, c. P. Madar, b. Shroff	10
J. S. Scott, l.b.w., b. Clark	10
J. R. Harder, not out,	0
D. R. MacIntosh, J. M. Andrew, P. S. Widdup, did not bat.	—
Extras	11
Total (for 6)	191

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Shroff	17	3	70	1
Bhoora	21	10	28	0
Clark	7	1	35	1
Madar	13	2	47	4

S. R. C.

A. J. Willis, b. Widdup	48
S. F. Shroff, c. Norman, b. O'Hara	15
A. J. Clark, not out	67
P. Madar, run out	16
H. B. Ollerdèssen, l.b.w., b. O'Hara	21
C. H. Bhoora, st. Gardner, b. O'Hara	12
V. Evans, b. O'Hara	0
G. Madar, J. V. Jensen, W. T. Manley, J. Johanssen, did not bat	—
Total (for 6)	179

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	18	4	54	4
Clifford	5	0	29	0
Andrew	2	0	11	0
Widdup	13	0	74	1
Scott	2	0	11	0

S.C.C. "A" *v.* Machine Gun Co.

Scores and analyses:—

Machine Gun Co.

E. R. Duckitt, b. Crossman	42
H. Rogerson, c. Bell, b. Carr	17
E. C. Baker, c. Burn, b. Crossman	41
D. W. Leach, b. Crossman	5
L. Goldman, b. Crossman	47
L. F. Stokes, c. Carr, b. Crossman	5
A. E. Green, c. Lanning, b. Crossman	0
G. E. Goolden, b. Lingard	8
B. W. Duthorit, b. Carr	8
C. Knight, c. Beaumont, b. Lingard	4
Extras	13
Total	195

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Beaumont	4	0	20	0
Lingard	17	0	81	2
Carr	14	3	53	2
Crossman	9	0	28	6

S. C. C. "A"

A. Lingard, c. Rogerson, b. Stokes	8
D. C. Burn, c. Goldman, b. Duthoit	79
A. E. Lanning, b. Leach	17
P. Carr, c. Barnes, b. Leach	5
A. H. Leslie, b. Goolden	21
R. D. Crossman, not out	7
E. W. Stagg, G. C. Beaumont, E. Jones, W. J. Monk, did not bat	—
Extras	21
Total (for 5)	176

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Leach	18	3	75	2
Stokes	12	0	46	1
Duthoit	4	0	12	1
Goolden	3	2	22	1

INTERNATIONAL HORSE RACING

Epinard Narrowly Defeated in First Race of the Rubber in America

Belmont Park, L.I., Sept. 1.

In the presence of the Prince of Wales and of 50,000 spectators, the first international race resulted in a win for Wise Councillor in 1 min. 11-4/5 sec. Epinard was second and Ladkin third.

The lightning-fast Epinard was challenging the winner as it passed the winning-post only half a length ahead.—Reuter's American Service.

CRICKET AT HOME

Somerset and Worcestershire Defeated by South Africans

Taunton, Aug. 28.

The match between the South Africans and Somerest was resumed to-day and resulted in a win for the South Africans by nine wickets. The weather was dull and the wicket easy.

The Africans brought their score from 140 for four to 268. Taylor made 45. Catterall contributed 90 in 105 minutes. He gave three chances. His score included two sixes and 14 fours. Bridges took 6 for 61.

Somerset scored 138, Carter taking 6 for 50. The South Africans made 79 for 1 in their second innings.

Scores:—Somerset, 208 and 138; South Africans, 268 and 79 for 1.—Reuter.

Worcester, Aug. 30.

The match between Worcesterchire and the South Africans opened here to-day in sunny weather.

Worcestershire opened on a soft wicket and scored 87, Blanckenberg taking 6 for 40 and Pegler the other 4 for 41.

The Africans had scored 234 for 7 (Nourse 90) when stumps were drawn.—Reuter

Worcester, Sept. 1.

The match between Worcestershire and the South Africans was resumed to-day and resulted in a win for the South Africans by an innings and 28 runs.

The weather was dull and the wicket easy. There was a fair number of spectators.

From 234 for 7, the South Africans brought their score to 276. Root took 5 wickets for 83.

Worcestershire scored 161 in their second innings, Meintjes taking 3 for 38, Carter 3 for 44 and Pegler 3 for 21.

Scores:—Worcestershire, 87 and 161; South Africans, 276.—Reuter.

Gentlemen Again Defeated by Players: The County Championship

London, Aug. 28.

The match between Scotland and Gloucestershire at Bristol (two days) resulted in a draw. Gloucestershire scored 222 for 9 and declared, and again declared at 111 for 8 in their second innings. Scotland made 167 and had made 147 for 9 when stumps were drawn.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 155 runs. Leicestershire scored 133 (Fenley taking, for 57) and 130 (Fenley taking 5 for 40). Surrey declared at 418 for 8 (Sandham contributing 115 and Shepherd 192, while Geary took 7 for 130).

At Portsmouth, Yorkshire beat Hampshire by 10 wickets. Hampshire made 74 (Kilner taking 5 for 33 and Macaulay the other 5 for 31) and 97 (Kilner taking 6 for 15). Yorkshire scored 136 (Kennedy taking 7 for 41) and 38 for 0 wicket.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 29.

Glamorgan drew with Mr. H. D G. Levenson-Gower's Eleven.

Glamorgan scored 178 and Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI had scored 60 per 1 when stumps were drawn.

At Brighton, Sussex defeated Lancashire on the first innings.

Lancashire scored 76 (Tate taking 7 for 41) and declared at 208 for 7. Sussex made 123 (Parkin taking 7 for 67) and had registered 109 for 8 when stumps were drawn. Parkin took 6 for 48 in Sussex's second innings.

At Dover, Kent beat Warwickshire on the first innings.

Kent made 350 (Seymour 103, Quaife took 5 for 26). Warwickshire scored 110 and, following on, had made 228 for 4 when stumps were drawn. Parsons scored 121 in Warwickshire's second innings.

At Worcester, Notts beat Worcestershire on the first innings.

Worcestershire scored 189 and 281. Notts made 324 and had registered 139 for 3 when stumps were drawn.

Yorkshire Champion County

London, Sept. 1.

Yorkshire has won the County Cricket Championship for the third year in succession, beating Sussex at Brighton to-day by an innings and 110 runs.

Later.

At Brighton, Yorkshire played their last game of the season. A defeat by Sussex, and a victory for Middlesex over Surrey, would have cost them the Championship. Yorkshire beat Sussex by an innings and 110 runs and thus won the Championship for the third year in succession. Sussex made 60 in their first innings, Kilner taking 5 for 18, and 83 in their second, Kilner taking 7 for 37. Yorkshire declared at 253 for 9 in their first. Holmes contributed 88. —Reuter.

London, Sept. 2.

At Lord's, Surrey beat Middlesex on the first innings. Middlesex made 149 and Surrey had made 221 for 2 (Hobbs 70; Sandham 102 not out) when stumps were drawn.

At Northampton, Warwickshire defeated Northamptonshire on the first innings. Warwickshire scored 265 and 61 for 2. Northamptonshire made 219.

At Dover, Kent beat Lancashire by 31 runs. Kent made 199 (Parkin taking 6 for 50) and 115 (Parkin again taking 6, for 21; and completing his 200 wickets this season). Lancashire made 136 and 147.

At Cardiff. Glamorgan defeated Notts on the first innings. Glamorgan scored 271 and declared at 21 for 6. Notts made 172 and had scored 59 for 1 when stumps were drawn.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Essex by 94 runs. Leicestershire made 125 and 175. Essex scored 68 (Astill taking 5 for 4) and 138.

The Gentlemen *v.* Players match resulted in a victory for the Players by 9 wickets. The Gentlemen scored 152 and 52 (Brown taking 4 for 5). The Players made 200 (Meyer taking 8 for 38) and 5 for 1.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

U. S. National Championships: Tilden Retains Title in Hard-fought Game

Forest Hills, Sept. 1.

In the semi-finals of the American Lawn Tennis Singles Championship W. M. Johnston beat G. L. Patterson, 6/2, 6/0, 6/0.

Later.

In the other semi-final of the American Lawn Tennis Singles Championship, W. T. Tilden beat Vincent Richards, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Tilden and Johnston will thus meet in the final.—Reuter's American Service.

Forest Hills, Sept. 2.

W. T. Tilden to-day retained the National Singles Championship by defeating W. M. Johnston in the final, 6-1, 9-7, 6-2.

The game was very spectacular and the pace terrific in spite of the intense humidity. Tilden did not give his opponent a chance, although Johnston put up a great fight in the second set.—Reuter's American Service.

A winged incendiary rocket which the inventor, Ernest Weich, declares will spread a rain of molten metal over a wide area with devastating effects, has been given preliminary tests with satisfactory results, according to persons who were present. Full Government tests are to be made shortly. The British, French and American governments have displayed interest in the invention, it is declared, and a definite offer is reported to have been received from America. Mr. Weich asserts that the explosion of the rocket will destroy everything in its range, penetrating even steel and asbestos.

THERE is a rumour floating around that bobbed or shingled hair will soon be out of fashion, and that women who wish to remain in the world's gaze must grow (or otherwise acquire) the liberal tresses that were aforetime their bright, particular glory. It is even said that many of those who wish to be right on the night, so to speak, are going to quiet seaside or country places for their holidays, instead of to crowded fashionable resorts, in order that the natural process of renewal may be carried on with as little publicity as possible. The rumour was indirectly confirmed by a West End hairdresser, who, while refusing a definite "Yes," incidentally mentioned that there had been a sudden and surprisingly large demand for tonics intended to foster the hair's growth.

Municipal Gazette News

Commissioner of Customs.

A letter from Mr. L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, informs the Council that he resumed charge of the local Custom House on September 1.

Avenue Foch Metalling.

The views of the French Municipal Council re the metalling of the Avenue Foch riding track have been asked for in terms of the following letter:—

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, August 27, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the correspondence which has passed between the Council and the French Municipal Council on the subject of metalling the existing riding track in Avenue Foch.

In respect thereto, I have the honour to inform you that a letter has been received from Mr. A. W. Burkill, Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club, protesting against such action being taken. As from Mr. Burkill's letter, it is understood that a similar communication has been addressed to the Chairman of the French Municipal Council, and with a view to unity of action in the matter, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to favour me with an expression of the views of the French Municipal Council on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Monsieur P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary,
French Municipal Council.

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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.

Bank's Demand Selling Rates for £1 at 3/3 5/16=Tls. 6.07 at 72=$8.43	
Bank's Demand Selling Rates for G.$100 at 73½=Tls. 135.59 at 72=$188.32	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	73.45
Native Interest	26
Copper Cash	259,000
Bar Silver	34⅜
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 84.30
New York on London	G.$4.46

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3⅛
Demand	3/3 5/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	73½
Demand	73⅜
PARIS—	
Demand	1388
INDIA—	
Demand	226½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	72
JAPAN—	
Demand	55⅜
BATAVIA—	
Demand	195½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	71½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
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4 m/s. Docs.	3/4⅞
6 m/s. Credits	3/5⅛
6 m/s. Docs.	3/5¼
NEW YORK—	
Demand	75¼
4 m/s. credits	76
4 m/s. Docs.	76½
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1455
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London T.T.	3/4 7/16
New York T.T.	74 1/16

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„ 1.22 at 73⅜	Gold $1
„ 1 at 56⅜	Yen 1.97
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„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
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Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

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Sept. 5.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $184 89
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.29
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 9.84
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 76.62

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $180.57
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.05
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 9.44
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 74.22

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for September 5:—

It. Lire 16.80	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.92	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.34	Yen. 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates Sept. 5:—Nominal:

Tl. I.: Norw. Kr.:	5,22
Tl. I.: Swed Kr.:	2,69
Tl. I.: Dan. Kr.:	4,32

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Sept. 6.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,982,000 and $45,030,000. These figures include Tls. 4,750,000 and $25,680,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

There were no movements of bar silver during the week.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:
Tls. 600,000 from Hankow.
Shipments were:
Tls. 820,000 to Tientsin.

Dollars.

Arrivals were:

$900,000	from Tientsin.
300,000	„ Hongkong.
150,000	„ Hankow.
100,000	„ Tsingtao.
100,000	„ Chefoo.
50,000	„ Foochow.
$1,600,000	

Shipments were:

$170,000	to Hangchow.
50,000	„ Ningpo.
50,000	„ Changchow.
50,000	„ Soochow.
$320,000	

Silver.

After having been as high as 34½d. ready and forward, the price came yesterday at 34⅜d. ready and forward, the same as a week ago. The Continent continues to buy and China is reported to have sold. Reuter reports the market in London on Thursday as steady.

Bars in stock 2,902, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 400 lakhs and $450½ lakhs, against Tls. 402 lakhs and $437½ lakhs last week, and Tls. 251½ lakhs and $329 lakhs on September 4, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3½d., where it still remains. The market opened steady yesterday morning at T.T. 3/4d., Gold $74½ for any delivery to December, and gradually firmed up till at the tiffin interval 3/4⅛d. and 74⅝ were easily obtainable, and T.T. 3/4 7/16d. inter-bank business has been done.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on July 30, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The tone of the silver market has been good, governed mostly by a scarcity of supplies and a measure of support afforded by the United States of America which, just now, does not seem to have much silver available. A few China sales have been made during the week. Bear covering and some Continental demand have readily absorbed the offerings. Owing to patchiness showing in the development of the monsoon, a certain amount of uneasiness has been shown in Bombay, but this did not appear to have much effect upon bazaar silver operations, save perhaps somewhat to retard buying. The latest news as to the monsoon is more satisfactory.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each ⅛d. above those fixed a week ago.

A Firmer Tone.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldmid, reporting from London on July 31, state:—

The silver market has had rather a firmer tone during the past week and the price advanced from 34 7/16d. to 34⅜d., which was reached on the 29th inst. and is the highest quotation this month. There has since been a slight reaction, but the undertone of the market remains good and about the present level seems likely to be maintained. America has been more of a buyer than a seller in this market and the Continent has bought quietly throughout the week. On the other hand, China has sold on most days, which, with a little profit-taking by London speculators, has supplied the requirements of the market. Until to-day, when it has widened to ⅛d., the difference between spot and forward had remained at ⅛d., most of the buying being for forward delivery.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on July 30, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 23rd inst. amounted to £126,449,540, as compared with £126,448,150 on the previous Wednesday.

India has taken a moderate proportion of the substantial amount of gold available this week. Gold to the value of $885,000 has arrived in New York from London during the week. United States gold import, for the last fiscal year amounted to $417,025,638 in value and compare with $284,089,550 for the year preceding. The exports were $10,206,941 as against $49,-021,975 in the preceding year. Since 1870, there have been no exports in a fiscal year less than $13,-500,000. The net imports in the last fiscal year were $406,818,697. During June last imports totalled $25,-181,117 and exports $268,015. The imports were the smallest in any one month since June, 1923, whilst the exports were the smallest of any month for a number of years.

The following extract is from the "Times of India" of the 12th inst:—

"Whilst America issteadily adding to proportionately, India under the preher gold and expanding her currency sent 2-shilling gold standard is being starved of the currency which it is now expansion of her trade and industries. generally admitted is necessary for the Professor Cassel, who is one of Europe's leading monetary experts, has estimated the currency requirements of the United States at $200 millions a year at present and $300 millions a year in the next decade, and it is for Inbe the additions to Indian currency to dian economists to decide what should meet her growing requirements."

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Another Idle Week as the Result of Provincial War: Produce Merchants Seeking Business

Sept. 6.

Until the war of the provinces, if really there is a war, comes to an end business in Shanghai in any line will be impossible. The markets all were closed last week and they have remained closed this week. In the ordinary course there would not have been anything doing next week, which is a holiday period, so there will not be any lost time to be written off there, and, unless this present war is going to beat all local records, it should be about finished by then.

As stated last week, the Chinese produce dealers, the disturbances notwithstanding, do not appear at all disinclined to discuss business and would be willing to consider transactions were there not other adverse factors. However, inquiries from the home markets have been inconsiderable and very few actual transactions have been reported.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

The local cotton and yarn markets remain in the same disorganized state, with absolutely nothing doing, but for the first time for several weeks there were spot quotations yesterday for Chinese cotton, these being given as follows:—Ningpo, 44.50 to 45; Tungchow, 42. Tungchow prices on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—September, 41.85; October, 39.90; November, 39.05; December, 38.20; January, 38.05; February, 38.30.

Yarn quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—September, 163.06; October, 162.10; November, 159.60; December, 158.70; January, 158.30; February, 158.40.

JAPANESE COTTON MILL

The local Japanese cotton millowners have formed an association under the title of the Japanese Cotton Millowners' Association of Shanghai. This body henceforth will act as their official organ and all communications bearing upon any matter connected with the local Japanese cotton mills should be addressed to the Association's office, 69 Boone Road.

LONDON TEA MARKET

London, Sept. 3.

The whole budget reduction of tea taxation was swallowed up by an increased price several weeks ago. A large firm of retailers announce another reduction of 4d. a pound. Keen buying in the wholesale market yesterday resulted in an average rise of 8d. a pound for high-grade Ceylons and 3 farthings a pound for the lower grade.—Reuter.

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 23 amounted to 91,107 tons and the sales during the same period to 86,210 tons.

JULY RUBBER OUTPUT

The output of rubber from the Taiping Estates for the month of July was 6,336 lb.

PHILIPPINES SUGAR CROP

Large Increase Estimated

Manila, Aug. 18.

The centrifugal sugar crop of the Philippine Islands for the coming season—1924-1925—is estimated at 418,000 metric tons by the Philippine Sugar Association. This is an increase of 107,911 tons or 34.7 per cent. over the previous year. In a statement the Sugar Association says:—

"This is expected to be the largest increase in tons shown since the development of modern sugar culture in the islands, although not the largest percentage of increase shown in any year. The big increase in production here will mean much more money for the planters and better times for the islands generally, especially if the upward tendency of price continues. Practically every sugar central in the Philippines will have a big increase in output this year as compared with last year."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ld. the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ld., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:—

Output of dry rubber for August 1924	80,000 lb.
Shipped	76.745 lb.
Cocoanuts	950,000 nuts.
Rainfall	2.25 in.

AUGUST RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	*Nil.
Anglo-Java Estates,	*Nil.
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ld.	*Nil.
Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Ld.	*Nil
Langkat.	90,000
Shanghai-Sumatra	67,047
Shanghai Kelantan	15,900
Ziangbe Rubber Company, Ld.	34,500
	piculs.
Kali Glidik Coffee Estate, Ld.	1,108
Kapayang	4,724

*Resting.

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.
Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.
Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

The Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 26, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 22 to 26, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Ltd. The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 22, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of Tls. 3.50 per share (3½%) payable on September 22, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 15 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share payable on September 16, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 11 to 16, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending September 5, 1924.

No. 24/35

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
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Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange;
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

Owing to the hostilities now progressing (in close proximity to Shanghai) between the Chekiang and Kiangsu military authorities business in the local share market is practically closed down and featureless.
London market quotations for Chinese Government securities have weakened, no doubt owing to reports of civil war in China, and the following are the latest advices:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—B.L.	£ 69. 0. 0 (Middle Price)
.. .. 5% Shanghai & Nanking Rly.	67. 0. 0 „ „
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 9. 9 „ „
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld.	1. 11. 0 „ „

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3½.

Shanghai, Sept. 5, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

AUGUST	30th Cash	30th Sept.	Sept. 1st Cash	Sept. 1st Sept.	2nd Cash	2nd Sept.	3rd Cash	3rd Sept	4th Cash	4th Sept.	5th Cash	5th Sept.
RUBBERS												
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. .. .. Tls.	5½	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Langkats (combined) .. .. Tls.	17	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
Country Club 6% Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 5½% 1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 6% 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	96	..
S. M. C. 8% 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1924.

		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	London £	132½			61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim $3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
							(c H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..	London £	19 3/16			600,000	£5	(a £222,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
							(c £3,900,000			
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	227	230		55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648		Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%, ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
							(b $59,500	Dec.		
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	e £15	(c $3,888,195			
							(	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works, a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	30			21) 250,000	$10	(ae $2,213,327			
							(au $2,375,638	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
							(c $3,539,700			
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(ae T109,845			
							(au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675	720		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c. ..	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $	600	590		8,000	g H $250	(c H $7,149,847			
							(au H $515,163	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	175		20,000	h H $100	(c H $4,307,811			
							(au H $1,366,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	350		14,000	F500	(c H $6,047,540			
							(a F101,388	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
							(c F3,784,330			
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. .. (6% cum. pref.	H $	38	38		2) 120,000	£5	(a			
def. ord. ..	H $	140	110		2) 120,000	£5	(c $1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
							(e $1,882,956			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. (ord.	'B' £				56) 30,000,000	£1				
(5% cum. 1st pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* $230,084	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T	
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	(c $5,000,000		Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T	85			20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.		
(7% pref.	T	49½			10,000	T50	(e T410,000		Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3 ..	19-8-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	92½		93½	47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
							(c T3,000,000			
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H $	167	167		‡ 60,000	H $60	(a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							(c H $4,031,698			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld. .. .. .. (ord.	T	6½	6½		42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.35, 1923	10-2-24
(8% pref.	T	5½		5½	65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
							(e T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	195			‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480			
							(b T200,000			
							(e T1,035,261	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H $	219		218	80,000	H $50	(a H $290,819			
							(b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
							(e H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£	12/-	11/3	14/6	24) 500,000	G $10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½			††64) 2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£		£3:7:3	£3:10:9			(c £252,000		No 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $	5		5	200,000	£1	(a £23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
							(c £4,873			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	116			1) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
							(c T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. .. (New Reg.)	H $	121		120	‡8) 400,000	H $25	(a T2,289,317			
							(a H $167,887	Dec.		
							(b H $250,000		Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
							(c H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $	22½	23½				(a H $158,229			
					150,000	H $10	(b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
							(c H $421,488			
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,674	T20	(a T2,946	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							(c T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	116½			‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
							(b T20,000			
							(c T375,000			
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $	16.90old 17 new	24	24½	33)‖ 1,000,000	H $10	(a H $85,238	Dec.	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid, H $0.15 new shares ($5.00 paid)	13-8-24
							(c H $4,953,767			
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	(e (Loss)T43 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1924	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			118) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-23
Eaves Trust Co., Inc. .. .. (ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10				
(pref	G $	10				G $10	(		Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 12%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	4.85			70,000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10								
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T	2½	2	3	‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.	....	....
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5½			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
					4) 500,000	10s.	(G T12,442			
							(c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923..	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	22			27) 30,000	T10	(a T10,223			
							(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	28-12-23
							(c T68,960			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.65								
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.87½	0.90		400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.60	0.55		69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.90	0.85		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
					400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		
Chempedak Rub. & G'tter Est., Ld. ..	T	4½					(c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)..	3-4-24
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss)T3,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld. ..	T	2.05			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
					25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	(c T80,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)..	9-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	8½	8½		‡43) 750,000	(21;450,000	(a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
						(5s;200,000	(c			
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	8½	8				(a T17,215		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5½		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	(c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)..	13-4-24
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	2.40			70,000	T5		....	Incorporated 1923	
					35) 15,000	T10	(a T6,977		(T0.50, 1922	19-4-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	4	3½		25,000	T10	(b T4,000	Dec.	Interim 1923, T0.50	17-7-24
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921) Ltd.	T	2.60					(c T7,785			

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, September 4, 1924.

Spot	47	cents
Sept.	48	,,
Oct./Dec.	49	,,
Jan./Mar.	47¾	,,

Market quiet.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	*d* 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-5-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	1909 do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	May-Nov.
	1910 do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	Jan-July
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	June-Dec.
	1912 do.	3-1-24	T99	340,000	6	April-Oct.
	1913 do.	3-5-23	T100	756,300	6	May-Nov.
	10 to 50	19-5-24	T99	500,000	5½	April-Oct.
	1914 10 to 30	3-9-24	T99	900,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1915 do.	19-5-24	T99	800,000	5½	do.
	1916 do.	25-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1918 10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	May-Nov.
	1919 10	19-8-24	T102	1,793,300	7	June-Dec.
	1920 10	5-9-24	T102	2,240,000	7	do.
	10 to 30	19-8-24	£104½	£750,000	6	May-Nov.
	1921 do.	4-9-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	Mar.-Sept.
	1921 do.	2-8-24	T104½	T5,096,400	8	June-Dec.
	1922 do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923 do.	5-9-24	T96	T1,920,000	6	do.
	1924. do.	2-8-24	T97½	T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911 do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916 do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921 do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	May-Nov.
	1923 do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	do.
	1924 do.			T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921 10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922 do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922 do.	19-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
	1909 5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	*e* 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909 5 to 15	27-2-23	T95½	*h* T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923 25	6-8-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914 5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	*k* T230,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922 5 to 20	—	..	*l* T500,000	7	Jan.-July
Laou Kung Mow O. S. & W. Co., Ld.	1905 5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909 do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911 do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	.. do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	.. do.			250,000	6	Jan-July
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ld.	1912 do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913 do.	3-1-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	.. do.	11-1-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	.. do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914 do.	22-3-23	T98	250 000	6	June-Dec.
	1916 5 to 25	3-4-23	T98	250,000	5½	do.
	1922 do.	12-2-23	T95	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922 do.	10-1-24	T98	500 000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907 20	1-4-24	T94	455,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club	1901 Perpetual	2-9-24	T90	139,000	6	do.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914 5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915 do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1911 do.	19-8-24	T95	300,000	6	June-Dec.
	1921 do.			*m* 800,000	6	do.

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls 51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90—Tls. 500,000; *k*—Tls. 18,900; *l*—Tls. 468,000; *m*—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Total output this fin yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	23,700	..	213,700
Amberst (New)	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.89d.	50,371	14,670	15,538	..	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	,, £200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	170,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	51,000	..	404,500
Anglo-Java	,, £250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,459	..	6.70d.	525,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	140,000	..	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	389,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	14,100	..	100,900
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	22,500	..	106,300
Bukit Tob Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	13,800	13,458	..	84,958
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,047	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	23,200	..	145,600
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	14,600	..	106,100
Chempedak	,, £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	..	..	..	..	10 800	..	10 800
Chong	Tls. 675,000	June	145,358	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated (1914)	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	615 773	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	52,498	..	343,971
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	27,289	..	175,312
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,215,000	1/0.7d.	292,000	83,000	82,000	90,000	79,000	..	566,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	61,100	64,300	..	466,200
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	26,513	5,908	5,541	5,727	5,811	4,724	54,254
Karan	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8¼d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,210	6,597	..	27,957
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 390,000	June	339,970	306,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,955	..	25,955
Kroewoek	,, £70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.21d.	173,000	56,000	53,000	58,000	56,000	..	396,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gls.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	80,000	90,000	792,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	..	6,405	12,000	13,000	14,500	..	39,500
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,038	†40.19	..	..	6,264	8,370	..	..	20,979
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8¼d.	37,735	..	9,956	7,523	8,391	..	59,405
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,581	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	16,000	..	99,700
Samagaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.57d.	..	..	..	..	8,600	..	8,600
Semamuu	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,700	158,264	0/9.37d.	31,400	15,600	14,300	18,000	17,800	..	100,100
Senawang (1921)	,, 370,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	30,000	17,200	20,000	25,600	24,500	..	118,200
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	25,535	26,494	..	222,886
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,500	11,400	11,500	..	45,900
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	66,510	7,983	20,351	24,716	23,276	23 919	160,725
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	188,016	187,326	..	9½d.	..	..	..	..	13,500	..	13,500
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	10,000	..	71,400
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,339	672,731	650,000	Gls.0.38	267,158	39,079	48,117	61,192	63,707	67,047	546,300
Sua-Manggis	,, 200,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	..	8,922	8,828	8,202	9,185	..	35,147
Sungei Duri	,, £40,000	June	296,568	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	17,306	..	17,306
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 250,000	Dec.	107,011	104,689	99,000	*430	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,813	6,336	..	48,381
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	395,900	304,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	30,100	..	109,100
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	48,000	..	241,000
Tiangbe	,, £150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	53,500	55,100	53,400	..	409,000

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense

† Straits $ cents;

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SUPDT. MELLOWS' RETIREMENT

Dinner and Presentation by His Old Colleagues on Police Hulk

Superintendent T. Mellows, of the Shanghai Water Police, retired from the service on Monday, his time expiring at midnight. Superintendent Mellows has been in the force for a great number of years, and has become as popular with its members, both foreign and Chinese, as with his fellow townsmen in Shanghai. Accordingly, on Monday his old comrades, the Water Police, both Chinese and foreign, entertained him to a farewell dinner on the Water Police Hulk, when a very enjoyable evening was spent, and presentations were made.

As Superintendent Mellows appeared on the wharf, ready to step into the launch which was to take him on board the hulk, he was met with crackers and cheers, and proudly conducted aboard. Superintendent Woodfield (his successor) met him on board the hulk and escorted him to the mess room, where the dinner was held.

In the course of the evening Superintendent Woodfield, making the presentation, spoke of Mr Mellows' record with the force, and of the intimate way in which he had been bound up in its history in Shanghai. With regard to the presentation, Superintendent Woodfield said they had some difficulty in knowing what to give him at first. Silver, which was the usual thing in such cases, was somewhat at a discount in the case of Mr. Mellows, for as the result of his prowess as a yachtsman, a marksman, jockey and at most other sports, he already had enough silver to set him down as a mark for all the burglars in town. But they then bethought them that he had intimated his intention of going Home some time in the future. Therefore they were pleased to present him with a handsome leather travelling trunk, handbag and suitcase and they sincerely hoped he would live to get a considerable amount of wear out of all three.

Superintendent Mellows made a suitable reply, and was obviously touched at the tribute (albeit so thoroughly deserved) to his popularity. He entertained his listeners with a graphic account of his experiences with the force, its history and the adventures and vicissitudes he had passed through with it.

Chinese Colleagues' Gift

The sailors (Chinese) attached to the force followed up with the presentation to their retiring superintendent of a handsome silver shield, inscribed with a tribute to Mr. Mellows' character. The presentation was made by the bo'sun, who reminded Mr. Mellows that of the 29 years he had spent with the service, 22 had been as Mr. Mellows' bo'sun, with sail and steam.

Mr. Mellows thanked the Chinese staff for their compliment, and testified to the assistance he had always received from them.

The bo'sun and his mates, and the Chinese police constables, at this point flatly refused to leave the mess room until they had been photographed with Superintendent Mellows, a proposal to which he willingly acquiesced.

When Superintendent Mellows left the hulk late last night he did so to the accompaniment of crackers, cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

MR. J. Gray-Buchanan, J.P., who has just been appointed a member of the Department of Overseas Trade, is the senior partner in Messrs. William Jacks & Co., the Shanghai firm with branches in London and throughout the East. Mr. Gray-Buchanan is also deputy chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Imperial Institute advisory committee on mineral resources, a member of the executive council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and a director of half a dozen engineering firms.

YACHT SHANGHAI LOST AT SEA

Wrecked off Canadian Coast When Completing Trans-Atlantic Voyage

Halifax, Aug. 28.

A former Shanghai yacht, in which Judge Wells and others were voyaging from Bergen to New York, was wrecked to-day in a hurricane off Canso. All were rescued owing to the heroism of a Norwegian seaman, who swam through the breakers and climbed the bluff with a line. The vessel was smashed to pieces.—Reuter's American Service.

•••The yacht above referred to is the yawl Shanghai, which recently made the voyage from Shanghai to Denmark, manned by a Danish Corinthian crew. Under date of July 12, a special correspondent at Copenhagen of the "Christian Science Monitor," said:—

"The small yacht, the Shanghai, famous through its adventurous trip from Shanghai right to Copenhagen, is again on the point of setting out on a long cruise. The boat has been purchased by a former New York judge, F. de Witt Wells, who had seen the exploits of the little craft and its gallant crew mentioned in the papers. He was so impressed that he at once set out for Denmark and purchased the Shanghai, which is now being thoroughly overhauled. When this has been completed Mr. de Witt Wells will proceed to Bergen on board his new yacht and will there be joined by his son and the painter-author, Mr. Rockwell. From Bergen the party will start on the homeward voyage by way of the Shetland Islands, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and perhaps Greenland. This is the route chosen by the Norse Vikings in the distant past."

The yacht must have met with the same hurricane which caused so much damage to the White Star liner Arabic, as Canso is an inlet on the coast of Nova Scotia.—Ed.

THE EXORBITANT PRICE OF RICE

Profiteers Making Evil Harvest Out of War Scare: Relief Measures

The increase in the price of rice during the past two days from $11 per picul to $20 per picul led to the Cantonese Merchants Association, 129 Range Road, holding a conference to decide what steps shall be taken to see that the poor classes of Cantonese in Shanghai shall not suffer. It was ultimately decided to make preparations for obtaining rice from Wuhu, the funds to be raised by public subscription. It is estimated that about $50,000 will be needed, and this will be used for the chartering of ships to bring the rice down here. It will then be distributed to poor Cantonese. If more money is needed a further subscription will be called for.

BURGLARY IN KINNEAR ROAD

The police are searching for a burglar who entered the house of Mr. S. H. Lewis, 44 Kinnear Road, shortly after midnight on Sunday.

The thief's entrance was the signal for a dog's barking which awoke Mrs. Lewis. On looking towards her dressing table she saw the burglar coolly regarding her. When she cried for help, her husband immediately rushed downstairs after the intruder, who escaped by way of the bathroom adjoining Mrs. Lewis's apartment. The room was considerably disarranged, but it was found that nothing had been stolen.

It appears certain that the culprit is a man whom the police have been looking for for some time. His usual methods are to get into a house at the back, lock the kitchen door and escape from the front of the premises. Electrical appliances and gramophone records seem to be the chief objects of his housebreaking exploits.

MISS Mabel Winnifred Gould, a former pupil of Hankow British School now at Helena High School, Burgess Hill, Sussex, has just won the Senior Scholarship of the school, value £60, the senior scripture prize and a prize for French.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. G. Stephen

It was with very deep regret that many friends in Shanghai learnt last Friday of the death of Mr. A. G. Stephen, chief manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Mr. Stephen was taken to hospital some days ago suffering from bronchial-pneumonia; complications rapidly set in and he passed away at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, August 27. Mr. Stephen was unquestionably the finest financier of his day in all the Far East; it is even said that his superior was never known in this part of the world. He was also a man of great personality, a commanding character, of wide interests, and withal a most genial host, an excellent companion and a good friend.

Mr. Stephen was born, we think, at Huntly in Aberdeenshire in Scotland, a town whose pass word, the same as that of the famous Scottish regiment, the Gay Gordons, he took for a pony that brought him success, namely, Bydand. He began his career in a Scottish bank, but, in the year 1882, he went to London and joined the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. In 1885 he came out to the head office in Hongkong, and there is a legend that in those early days he cashed a cheque for Admiral Sir Alexander Duff—then a very junior lieutenant—on the strength of his excellent Scottish name. At any rate the two were life-long friends. Mr. Stephen remained for four years in Hongkong, then he was for seven years in Java, four in India, four in the Philippines, where he became a great friend of General Leonard Wood, and three in the Straits, where we believe he showed his interest in journalism (among many other things) by contributing ocasional leaders to the "Penang Gazette."

Manager in Shanghai.

In the spring of 1911 he came to Shanghai and assisted the late Mr. H. E. R. Hunter in the management. A year later he succeeded on Mr. Hunter's retiring and remained manager in Shanghai until April, 1920. During this time he had many most anxious crises with which to deal, including the terribly anxious week of Revolution in 1913, (the only occasion on which the present writer can remember seeing Mr. Stephen's normal imperturbability at all shaken), and the financial crisis of May 1916, when the Chinese Government declared a moratorium which very nearly threw the Chinese bankers into hysterics. On all these occasions Mr. Stephen's calm and dominating personality was of incalculable value in keeping the local market steady. Chinese bankers were deep in admiration for him and, on his going Home in 1920, they presented him with several valuable testimonials. It may also be recalled that at the end of the war, the Diplomatic Body in Peking unanimously invited him to liquidate the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, which was done with a thoroughness that earned him the peculiar hatred of the Germans.

Among other recollections, it was Mr. Stephen who proposed that if the Chinese Government would establish in Shanghai a properly managed and controlled mint, which should coin dollars of stable value, other provincial mints being abolished, foreign banks would be prepared to accept these dollars as the coinage of the country and keep their accounts in them. We all know the fiasco in which the project ended, but that was not Mr. Stephen's fault. He also took no little trouble for the formation of a Bankers Association in Shanghai, which would have included both Chinese and foreign banks, but in this he could not bring all concerned into line. It may also be mentioned that he was very strongly in favour of the Municipal Council issuing its own coinage in order to counteract the evil of depreciated copper; this idea was scoffed at when he advanced it, but one has since heard it advocated in two or three different quarters.

Chief Manager.

In April, 1920, Mr. Stephen went Home for eight months' leave in the same ship with Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Dean Walker. He returned a year later to Hongkong as chief manager, and under his charge the prosperity of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has certainly "moulted no feather." In illustration of Mr. Stephen's breadth of view, it may be mentioned that the great Wayfoong building in Shanghai was almost entirely due to his advocacy: left to themselves, the Court of Directors would probably have built something much more modest. Mr. Stephen had great ideas of embellishing the old Bank House in Hongkong. It was due to his influence that the Court of Directors purchased the wonderful collection of Chinnery's drawings and paintings, when they came into the market a few years ago, which now hang in that house. He also bought, out of his own means, not a few pictures and handsome pieces of furniture, to present to the chief manager's house. He was for several years a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Hongkong.

Rowing and Racing.

As a young man Mr. Stephen was a keen oarsman, as a number of silver cups in his house bore witness; and of course, as his nationality became him, he was at all times an assiduous golfer.

He always took a lively interest in racing and as an owner met with considerable success. From 1918 to 1920 he was in partnership with Mr. A. W. Burkill as a racing owner. Their pony Bydand was third in the Maidens in 1918, won the Champions in the spring of 1920, and was second in the autumn of the same year after winning the Shanghai Stakes. In later years Mr. Stephen was in partnership with Mr. Stitt in racing both here and at Hongkong. Their best pony was undoubtedly Cock o' the North, which won the Eclipse Stakes and was third in the Champions at the Shanghai spring meeting last year. Other good and well known ponies in the same ownership, specially over short distances, were Benz and Silver Idol.

An Authority on Shakespeare.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Stephen was an authority on Shakespeare, such as is rarely met with. He could, from memory, place practically any quotation, not only from the well-known plays but also from those less familiar and from the sonnets and other verse. His knowledge generally of English literature both prose and poetry was extraordinarily wide and accurate. He was also a great lover of music though he did not perform himself. He was a good speaker, with no pretentions to oratory, but a fine instinct for the appropriate word and always a dry keen sense of humour.

His eldest son, who was in the Flying Corps, was killed during the war. Mr. Stephen leaves two daughters, the twins, well-known to many friends, who have just finished their education in Switzerland and were in London with their father at the time of his death. To them as also to Mrs. Stephen we offer the heartfelt sympathy of many friends all through the Far East.

Mr. Charles Stuart Barff.

Very many residents in Shanghai will learn with regret that Mr. Charles Barff passed away last Friday afternoon at 4.20 at the Victoria Nursing Home, after a brief illness.

Mr. Barff was born at Patras, in Greece, on August 14, 1863, his father being British Vice-Consul in that city. He came out to Hongkong when quite a child, returning to England for his education, at Shoreham school. He began his business career in the office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire at Hongkong, afterwards being with Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. in Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai. He then became a sharebroker, and was one of the oldest members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

In his youth, Mr. Barff was very prominent in sport, particularly cricket. He was a member of Hongkong interport teams against Singapore and Shanghai, and he also played for Shanghai against Hongkong upon coming to reside here, and in all these matches proved his value as an excellent fast bowler. Every racing man knows Mr. Barff's keen interest in the sport. In partnership with Mr. Toeg, he won several important races, and in his own ownership won the Champions two or three times with Moriak, in some famous duels with the renowned Brockton.

The deceased leaves a widow, son and daughter, all at present in Shanghai, and very sincere sympathy will be extended to them.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery last Sunday in the presence of a large number of sympathizing friends, including members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Shanghai Race Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club.

The service was read by the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons, M.A., and the coffin was borne to the graveside by Messrs. Ellis Hunter, A. W. Olsen, F. W. Schwyzer, R. I. Fearon, F. A. Sampson and W. R. Parkin, the chief mourners being Mrs. Marion Barff, the widow, and Mr. Lionel S. Barff (son) and Miss Patricia Barff (daughter).

Amongst those present were:—Messrs. P. Crighton, K. Martin, W. E. Schroeder, S. W. Pratt, L. Midwood, C. E. Sparke, A. E. Stewart, S. R. Owen, W. M. Wood, A. B. Thompson, A. E. Lanning, H. B. Ollerdessen, H. Veitch, W. A. Dalgarno, A. J. Rea, T. Addis Martin, V. J. S. Rumble, L. Andersen, P. O. Moore, R. O'Brien, A. E. Roggers and R. B. Wallace.

X-RAY WONDERS

Shanghai Equipped with a New and Complete Laboratory

To the layman, the "fairy tales of science" always make fascinating reading, and when these wonders of the modern world are made concrete in the form of experimental and practical apparatus one's appreciation deepens. This was the experience of a representative of the "North-China Daily News" who recently spent an interesting hour at the offices of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., where there has lately been installed a complete set of X-ray apparatus, embodying the latest practical developments in Professor's Rontgen's great discovery. The exhibition, which is in charge of Mr. Carl Foss, of the Victor X-Ray Corporation of Chicago, an expert long experienced in this work both on the Continent and in the United States, comprises the most recently developed equipment now in use, and is a revelation of the marvellous ingenuity which has been brought to bear in applying the rays to uses of the most practical and valuable kind.

Mr. Foss, who is an enthusiast as well as an expert, has been demonstrating to numbers of interested visitors the manner in which X-Rays, the mysterious Violet Rays, and High Frequency and Physiotherapy apparatus are used in assisting medical and surgical science, and also dentistry, to which the apparatus has become an extremely valuable aid. Among other novel sensations in store for the visitor may be that of standing between the X-Ray tube and the fluorescent screen and seeing his own heart beat, while another feature of special interest is the Violet Ray, a beautiful light which actually is artificial sunshine and gives off ozone.

In addition to the larger stationary apparatus there are smaller portable outfits for use at the bedside and in the dentist's surgery. These include the apparatus used in what has become popularly known as "bloodless surgery"—technically, Diathermy, or treatment with High Frequency apparatus—the use of a current somewhat similar to the welding arc process in cutting steel, by which means the tissues are closed to infection and a hard surface is produced which prevents infected blood from coming in contact with adjoining tissues. Finally, there is a well designed dark room from which the visitor, having been X-rayed, may carry away as an interesting souvenir the evidence of things not seen with his own eyes.

This laboratory of the science of X-rays constitutes a real acquisition to the many modern facilities which are being added to the Model Settlement, and it should prove of great assistance to radiography in China. Already, Mr. Foss has rendered welcome assistance to the medical profession, particularly to doctors engaged in the mission field, in regard to installation and correct use of various pieces of apparatus, and he has given many lectures upon the science generally at Shanghai and in various parts of the country, these having been received with great interest in professional circles and at the schools and colleges visited by him.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit the laboratory which has so many features of interest for the non-professional as well as the professional men.

MR. TONG SHAO-YI ON THE CRISIS

A Geographical Problem: British Liberal Solution the Only Effective Way

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

Tong Shao-yi, former Premier of China, on Wednesday at his residence when told that fighting had actually begun, could only say: "It is too bad that it could not be avoided. The sufferings and hardships of the people will be terrible.

"The Westminster Gazette seems to have a remarkably clear conception of the situation in China and the way to peace in my poor country. Liberal British opinion seems to have a keen insight into the possibilities for peace and the article which was published in the 'North-China Daily News' this morning shows that British opinion is not ignorant of the causes for the strife which is continuous and of which the present war is but a battle.

The Central Government.

"I have always said that regardless as to which party is in power, the present Parliamentary system of government is unsuited to China. China is too vast and widespread for any central authority in any city, whether Peking or elsewhere, to control the situation by parliamentary enactment. It requires much more than that. It requires government by consent of the governed and consent is not to be found in either Parliament or the various military dictatorships which establish themselves. At the present time, a large part of the country does not recognize any central government and if these provinces are put down, others will rise up to combat the central government. It is not that I object to the present central government in particular. It is but a product of the system. I object to the whole method of government in China which to my mind is fundamentally wrong.

"General Lu Yung-hsiang seemed to grasp this idea in his interview with you. But as soon as he said that the central government should heed the voice of the provinces, he missed the whole point. That only means that the central government in power at a given moment should listen to the voice of those provinces which it favours and ignore the voice of those provinces which it opposes. The representatives of the provinces should be the government. It should not be possible for any group of them to constitute themselves a government of China and to say whether they would or would not listen to the voice of a given province. Such an idea is not in keeping either with the history or the traditions of the Chinese people.

Wars Settle Nothing.

"This present war is largely over a geographical question, the political position of Shanghai in the government of China. No matter who wins the present war, this question will have to be settled along geographical lines. Shanghai is part of Kiangsu. It can never be anything else. But the general question as to the future of China cannot be settled by this war or by any war. For wars somehow localize themselves and never seem to settle anything. It will have to be settled by a peaceful revision of the system of government of China based upon the experience of the last 12 years which must prove that we are on the wrong track.

"My own plan is very simple. Each province selects a representative or several representatives, which are responsible to their own provinces for their conduct. These meet and form the administrative branch of the government. The President or whatever one wants to call him, is selected by lot. He is not a Chihli man or an Anhui man. The office cannot be monopolized by any great province near the capital. The representatives or any province, even Yunnan, might become President by the device of lot. The drawing of lots was considered an honourable method of distributing positions in olden times among the literati, because the Emperor would not show favouritism in making his appointments so far as provincial preferment was concerned. The cabinet would consist of capable men, whose business would be administration, work, and not talk and politics. The Administrators would lay down general rules for the guidance of these permanent officials. This would eliminate all the private wars, which under the present system seem necessary.

Wasteful and Useless.

If there is a boundary dispute between Kiangsu and Chêkiang, today, it is necessary for the military men of these provinces to fight it out, to see whether the boundary can be readjusted. If Marshal Chi wins, Marshal Lu will begin to plan to get back at him. If Marshal Lu wins, the question is as open as it was before the war. What a wasteful, useless system. Sir Robert Hotung's Round Table Conference would have settled such a boundary dispute. My suggestion I hope would create a permanent method for such settlements, a method based upon history, tradition, the psychology of the Chinese people, and common sense."

CHECK TO AVENUE FOCH METALLERS

Race Club's Formal Protest to Both Councils against Useless Waste of Money

The agitation commenced in the "North-China Daily News" against the utterly useless waste of money on the metalling of Avenue Foch over its entire width, and subsequently supported by many correspondents in our columns, has borne fruit and now is further emphasized by the following letter which appears in this week's Municipal Gazette:—

The views of the French Municipal Council re the metalling of the Avenue Foch riding track have been asked for in terms of the following letter:—

Council Chamber.
Shanghai, August 27, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the correspondence which has passed between the Council and the French Municipal Council on the subject of metalling the existing riding track in Avenue Foch.

In respect thereto, I have the honour to inform you that a letter has been received from Mr. A. W. Burkill, Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club, protesting against such action being taken. As from Mr. Burkill's letter, it is understood that a similar communication has been addressed to the Chairman of the French Municipal Council, and with a view to unity of action in the matter, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to favour me with an expression of the views of the French Municipal Council on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE.
Acting Secretary.

The French Municipal Gazette recently published an unsolicited testimonial from one foreigner who professed to see in the proposed metalling a great public benefit designed for the general good, and two or three of our correspondents declared that all their acquaintances were in favour of the waste, but it was obvious in the beginning that the scheme had not been favourably received by the majority. Thanks are due to the Stewards of the Race Club for the action they have taken. They never act against the wishes of the members and it must not be forgotten that the Race Club probably has a bigger membership than any club in Shanghai, a very large percentage of whom also are owners of motor cars.

For the benefit of the French Municipal Council before it sends an answer to the letter, and for the complete conversion of the Shanghai Municipal Council if it is not yet convinced of the folly of the original proposal, the reasons for objecting to the metalling of Avenue Foch may be repeated. They are:—(1) The existing riding track, which is but a very narrow strip, fulfils a useful and humane purpose: (2) the trifling additional benefit to a few motorists to be gained by metalling the whole of the road does not justify the expenditure of the money that would be required for the purpose; seeing that they are served by five other good roads westwards; (3) expenditure of money on Avenue Foch urgently needed elsewhere is therefore wanton waste.

SIXTY days' imprisonment, the maximum sentence for using vile and obscene language, was passed by Mr. Lurton at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Tuesday on Samuel B. Fair. The sentence follows a previous conviction on July 26 for a similar offence, when accused was fined G. $25.

SHANGHAI COLLEGE REOPENED

Large Number of Applicants in Spite of War Rumours

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The rumours of impending war do not seem to have affected the numbers that apply for admission to Shanghai College. Entrance examinations held on Tuesday and Wednesday from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. were taken by 90 per cent. of those previously registered while many new applicants came straggling in on both of these days.

So that students already arrived in Shanghai who have left their homes earlier than usual in anticipation of a complete suspension of communication, may remain at the college until classes begin, the Administration has provided accommodation in the dormitories. Any student may secure accommodation by applying at the Business Office immediately after arrival.

Several new buildings have been completed during the summer vacation. A new dining hall for the Middle School, Georgia Hall for the kindergarten normal training department, and three additional residences are ready for occupancy.

President and Mrs. F. J. White are expected to arrive from America on September 9 after a year's furlough spent in travelling through the United States.

Among the other teachers who have returned to strengthen the College faculty are, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Johnson of the English Department, Dr. and Mrs. Elam J. Anderson, of the Educational Department, Dr. and Mrs. Westbrook and Miss Paterson who returned from a year's study at the Peking Language School, Mr. and Mrs. Helfrich in the Department of Business Administration, Dr. Zellweger in the Chemistry Department and Dr. Cressey, Professor of Geography and Geology.

Dr. Cressey has recently spent three months on an expedition in Kansu where he investigated the geological conditions attending the recent earthquake in that region.

Dr. Anderson in addition to his work in the Educational Department will resume charge of the Shanghai College Glee Club which has become famous under his direction.

A number of new teachers have been secured for the College and Middle School this year. Miss Miriam Horrel, formerly a teacher in the High School at Dayton, Ohio, and last year on the faculty of Yale-in China at Changsha, Miss E. E. Mitchell, Mr. Pan En-ling, Mr. Djang Tsi Gung, Mr. Chen Seng Gen and Mr. Ting Shui Sen begin work this term.

Miss Kethley, Dean of Women, comes to take charge of a growing number of College "co-eds."

Miss Bryan, daughter of Dr. R. T. Bryan, a veteran missionary of Shanghai, will have charge of the Kindergarten Normal Training School. It is hoped to make this a model school for this district.

Pre-medical students who intend to enter the Peking Union Medical School will do their preparatory work in the well equipped College Science Hall where there are laboratory facilities rendered possible by the munificent gift of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Business Administration Department can now offer several new courses since Mr. Helfrich has joined the faculty. This department certainly promises to do well.

Mr. Victor Hanson, who was Acting President during the absence of Dr. White, will now be released from administrative duties, and will take up full time work in the Department of History and Political Science.

Enrollment of old students and successful candidates in the recent examinations will take place from September 8 to 10. Classes commence at 10 a.m. on September 11.

Students must return on time as no places can be kept open for late comers owing to the large number of new students who have applied for admission.

THE FRENCH BOXER INDEMNITY

Protest by Chinese Chamber of Commerce Against Payment in Gold Francs

We are informed by Mr. Francis Zia, Foreign Secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, that on Wednesday the following telegram was despatched by the Chamber to the Cabinet, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, Peking, opposing the payment of the French Boxer Indemnity in gold francs in consideration of the postponement of payment for a period of two years:—

"Referring to the case of the French Government's request for the payment of the Boxer Indemnity in gold francs, and the non-compliance on the part of the Chinese Government with this request in consequence of the outburst of popular opposition, we find that although a year has gone by without the controversy being settled, the authorities in Peking are now reported to have abandoned their former vacillating attitude and to have suddenly decided to accede to the request in question on the understanding that the payment of the French Boxer Indemnity will be postponed for a period of two years. While this will afford some relief to the financial tension in Peking, the burden of the people will thereby be exceedingly increased. The present critical moment is most inopportune for taking further steps in this matter, and if the reported decision is correct, it will be repudiated by the people. Having telegraphically registered a protest with the French Legation Minister, we hereby urge you to proceed cautiously.

LIEUTENANT William Manning, the last survivor of Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan, is dead.

CHINESE SERVANTS AT CENTRAL BUILDINGS

With reference to the recent disturbance between the Chinese servants at the Central Buildings and a resident, the following correspondence has passed between the latter and Mr. Frank, manager of the establishment.—

Shanghai, Sept. 2. 1924.

The Manager,
Central Building.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the report appearing in the "North-China Daily News" relative to the incident in your building, this is to inform you that the report contained therein is inaccurate and that I, personally, gave no information whatever to the paper is question.

The publication has caused me a great deal of annoyance and I would be glad if you would accept this assurance that I have made no complaint whatever against the management of the Central Building.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) L. W. HARTMANS.

Shanghai, Sept. 2. 1924.

L. W. Hartmans, Esq.,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your letter of to-day's date which clears up the whole matter so far as we are concerned. We are glad that you took no part in the attempt to discredit the management of the Central Buildings, and we wish to extend our thanks to you for the assistance you have thus given us in getting at the truth of the matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) P. FRANK.

TOKYO, Sept. 2.—The coast defence ship Adzuma which stranded in Sasebo Harbour yesterday morning has been refloated.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Trade With Australia

MR. E. T. Sheaf, The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the East, will be pleased *to furnish upon request information* and advice regarding.

ALL AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

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P. O. Box 25, SINGAPORE
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Telephone 551.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury. S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

"A SURGERY IN A TWO-INCH BOX"

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Whether it be a cut or other injury that threatens to fester; eczema, itch, prickly heat, insect bites, foot troubles, ringworm, piles, ulcers, abscesses or sores, this grand herbal healer can always be relied upon to soothe and cure. Its purity and absolute freedom from animal fat, ensure Zam-Buk maintaining the highest standard of medicinal efficiency in any climate.

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Agents:—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., 8. Y. Sheng Building, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE WICKED WASTE OF WAR IN CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It may not be generally known that Shanghai played a great part in forcing the abdication of the Young Emperor after this market had had the general upset to trade which we have again experienced during the past few days. It appears to me that the trade organizations should now approach the Ministers in Peking and urge one of two schemes. Either the removal or demolition of the Arsenal or the appointment of a Boundary Commission to adjust the borders of the two provinces. So long as the Arsenal remains in its present position it is bound to cause friction between the man sitting at Nanking and its opposite number at Hangchow, and it is a thousand pities the question of its abolition was allowed to drop in 1913. The easiest solution would be to adjust the boundary of Chekiang Province to embrace the district including Woosung and even as far as Kiàngyin.

We are back to mediæval days in this country when two Tuchuns are in a position, by showing fight to one another, to upset the whole equilibrium of hundreds of thousands, and the Central Government doing nothing to avert it. China is suffering from enormous flood damage, taxes are being paid to help sufferers, yet the resources of two wealthy provinces are squandered on arms and ammunition. Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies should now move and perhaps something might be done.

I am, etc.,
L. E. C.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—To-day the clash between the Kiangsu and Chekiang forces is expected at any moment, and doubtless the authorities of the Settlements are engaged in planning how to safeguard the lives and properties within the Settlement limits. But in doing this, must not they give due regard to the interests of those outside the Settlements? The Chinese part of the city is so closely connected with the Settlements that any disturbance occurring in the former will expose the latter to serious danger. Besides, there are many foreign lives and properties in Nantao and Chapei, especially in the latter, so that whatever violence is created there will inflict damages upon foreigners no less than upon the Chinese, because fire and shots have no eyes and cannot discriminate foreigners from non-foreigners.

It has often been recommended by well-wishers of Shanghai that if this city is going to reach its real greatness, there must be a joint government for the Greater Shanghai consisting of delegates from various municipalities of the foreign Settlements as well as the Chinese city. It impresses me very deeply during this occasion that if Shanghai is going to maintain its greatness during this turbulent state of China, there must be a joint police force consisting of detachments from various constabularies of the settlements as well as the Chinese city and reinforced by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. This joint police force is to guard the outskirts not of the Settlements but of the Greater Shanghai by keeping away any armed soldiers from this neutral zone, in order that all the lives and properties within the zone will be safe. It will be called together only in time of internal warfare and dispersed as soon as normal order is resumed. As to the peace and order within the outskirts thus safeguarded, it will be left at the hands of the police of respective jurisdictions as usual. Being thus limited in time and space, this system is by no means a menace to the sovereignty of China.

May the authorities of the foreign Settlements give immediate consideration to this proposal.

I am, etc.,
A FOREIGN RESIDENT.
Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1924.

CHINESE PROFITEERING.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As you may be aware, the prices of a great many necessaries have, on account of the rumours of impending war, been greatly increased during the past few days, and in the vast majority of instances without real justification but merely for profiteering purposes. Take rice, for example, the price was only $11.60 per picul for the best quality about five days ago, but I understand it is being sold to-day by the profiteering rice shops at as high as $17 per picul, and further advances are in view. Of course, inferior grades of rice have gone up in price proportionately.

I dread to contemplate the pitable plight in which Chinese hand-to-mouth workers, such as ricsha coolies, cargo coolies, and street hawkers, etc., (particularly those with families to feed) find themselves at present, and no doubt very many of them are wishing they had not been born.

Purveyors of foreign supplies will, I am afraid, soon raise their prices too and foreigners will accordingly suffer financially as well.

As far as I know, there is no law yet in China under which the rice and other profiteers could be forced to adhere to fixed prices and so mitigate the sufferings of the poor.

Some will probably suggest the intervention of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, but I am rather inclined to think that the members of this august body already have their hearts jumping feverishly in their mouths and cannot be prevailed upon to do anything. They are mostly men of affluence, so what care they for their poor brothers and sisters? Even in normal times they have been known to be apathetic in such matters.

I hardly think the Municipal Councils have the requisite power to maintain prices at levels that might be considered reasonable to sellers, so that apparently there is no remedy for a state of affairs entailing tremendous hardships on the Chinese poor.

Personally, I do not think that, rumours and material preparations notwithstanding, there will be any actual fighting, because the issues between the contending parties could without much difficulty be settled by parleying or other unobtrusive methods so familiar to Chinese officials, especially in view of the fact that one party is overwhelmingly stronger than the other in both actual power and political influence.

However, the main question with which I am concerned is, cannot something be done quickly to prevent prices soaring further and so lessen the very real sufferings of our poor Chinese fellow creatures?

I am, etc.,
ANTI-PROFITEERING.
Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day appears a letter signed "Anti-Profiteering" charging the rice dealers with profiteering.

Why not include our banks and stores in the charge? It is usual for stores to accept small money for purchases up to cents 50 and to demand "big" money for purchases in excess of cents 50. If, for example, the purchase comes to cents 70 and a big dollar is tendered in payment the store calmly hands back cents 30 in small money. The change ought also to be in big money and therefore they ought to return cents 30 in silver plus a few coppers.

Not many days ago I cashed a small cheque over the counter of our biggest bank and the Chinese handed to me the dollars in big money but the odd cents 90 he handed to me in small money. Whem I suggested that instead of his handing to me cents 90 in small money I should give him cents 10 and take a big dollar from him he grinned and walked away.

I am, etc.,
CUIQUE SUUM.
Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In this morning's issue of your paper "Cuique Sum" makes reference to my letter with the above heading which appeared in your publication of August 30, and thinks that my charges of profiteering might well include banks and stores.

It is quite true stores accept small money for fractions of a dollar up to 50 cents, but when the amount is, say, 60 cents, a big dollar is required and 40 cents small money handed over to balance the account, which at the present "best" exchange rates means a loss to the customer of about 27 per cent., and in these extremely hard times the difference albeit small in amount is not to be despised. I agree with "C. S." that all small change handed back against a big dollar ought to be on the big dollar basis in the case of stores, because many of them include in their prices not only a reasonable profit but provision for bad and doubtful debts against their credit customers, which addition the unfortunate cash buyer has to pay.

A few days ago I entered the oldest confectionery shop here to buy a tea-cake of the market value of 70 cents. As the proprietor was present I said that I supposed "big" money would have to be paid, to which he replied that small money would be quite acceptable to him. This no doubt is only an isolated instance.

With regard to the other instance concerning the banks there is, from the point of view of "olo custom" or established usage, as much difference betwen the two instances as there is between a snub nose and an aquiline nasal protuberance. In both cases, of course, rectification is necessary, but there is a difference. In the case of banks the paying out of small money for big dollar value is entirely in the hands of the compradore—the same applies to firms' compradores—and the differences retained are his perquisites, which are an insignificant contribution towards his annual "nett profits" usually totalled up in the first few days of February. Therefore, partly with these exchange differences the compradore doles out the New Year cumshas or bonuses to the numerous members of his staff, not forgetting himself of course.

I do not know whether "C. S." is the taipan or other employee of a local firm with a compradore: if so, he must have had exchange transactions with his compradore and found that if his tael pay cheque worked out into so many hundred dollars and say 96 cents he received the correct number of big dollars but only 90 cents in silver and 6 coppers.

These practices on the part of banks' and firms' compradores are very deep-rooted and, I think, countenanced by the banks and firms, and after all there is something to be said for them. If you complained to the responsible party you would most probably get the reply "I am sorry, but it is really the compradore's business."

But for the stores to mulct their customers of the differences in exchange seems to me to be a matter calling for correction.

I am, etc.,
ANTI-PROFITEERING.
Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1924.

THE DYNAMITE MAGAZINES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your article in this morning's issue is both timely, and, in my opinion, hits the nail on the head. The magazines *are* a silent menace to the safety of our port, more especially at this critical time. It is high time the Powers-that-be opened their eyes to the danger they are keeping right outside our doors.

Your article states, that recently a launch has been put in constant attendance at the magazine, and that three Sikh watchmen are on guard. On paper this sounds fine, but what would three Sikhs be able to do in case the magazines should be attacked by one side or the other of the contending forces? And what hopes would the Superintendent have of getting his family away to safety? From your article, I gather the Superintendent's family are still living at the magazine. Do the Powers-that-be consider it is fair to compel a woman and children to remain in such a dangerous place (with no means of communication other than a launch), or have they made provisions whereby at the first signs of danger, they would be looked out for? In a previous letter, I pointed out the danger if the magazines happened to be struck by lightning; now the danger is far greater, as, if the magazine fell into the hands of the Chinese, the Superintendent would not be able to exercise his usual authority and forbid anyone entering before they were searched, and it is almost a certainty that through careless handling, a serious explosion would be bound to occur, as it only requires one stick to detonate the lot.

Dynamite, as anyone who has had any dealings with it knows, must be treated with the utmost respect, and should it fall into the hands of ignorant persons, it will, without doubt, do more damage to Shanghai than all the fighting which might take place.

Your suggestion that the magazine should be declared a neutral zone, and that an efficient guard be put over the place, is very sound and wise, and shows that you at least realize the danger (even if the authorities do not), but there is still another suggestion which should appeal to the Powers-that-be, and that is, (if not already done) remove the family of the Superintendent to some place of safety. Think of the strain it must be on the nerves of a mother with her children around her, to be constantly exposed to a danger which is both ruthless and sudden, more especially at this critical junction. It must be bad enough in ordinary times but what must it be for them to-day, not being able to tell from hour to hour what is likely to happen. If a raid took place, would the raiders show any respect for the foreigners living at the magazine? I am certain they would not.

I am a married man, and would not care to have my wife exposed to the danger of a raid from Chinese soldiers, however well behaved or disciplined they might be, especially if I was living at such a place as the magazines, and I am certain those in authority would not like to have their wives and families placed in a like position; they should therefore have some consideration for their subordinates. No apology is needed for asking you to give space to this letter as it is a subject that is of vital importance to the welfare of our port, far more to-day than it was when I wrote you before.

I am, etc.,
INTERESTED.
Shanghai, Sept. 2, 1924.

GREATER SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There is no time like the present to begin agitation for a Greater Shanghai. Whether there should be peace without bloodshed or whether peace will only come after a series of sanguinary battles, this must be the last time that Shanghai should find itself exposed to the dangers and the consequences of a quarrel which is not her own.

The nucleus of Shanghai is, of course, composed of what are known as the Foreign Settlements. Through the energy, courage and perseverance of the foreigner Shanghai has, in 80 years, become the premier city of Asia.

The Settlements have always been first in the arts of peace—whether industrial, commercial or educational, also first in times of war as a haven of refuge for the countless thousands of Chinese seeking protection from the acts of their own countrymen. Foreign pretige has, and will be the sure pledge of the safety of Chinese who come here. That is why those who have resided here know that the Settlements are a good place to live in and good to invest in. The Chinese have bought up the best residential and business properties in the Settlements and they continue to buy. They are not unwelcome to do this if they come willing to co-operate with the foreigner for their mutual benefit. The foreigner, for whose residence the Settlements were originally intended, now finds himself compelled to go and live in the outlying districts.

The time has now come for the Chinese to give a *quid pro quo* and the proper authorities should ask for and obtain it. For every good reason, Shanghai should become Greater Shanghai, with the Settlements as their nucleus.

Three things seem necessary to be done, i.e.

(a) The Settlements should be made to include the outside districts in which foreigners now reside (such as the "Rubicon District" and the Hongkew Park District)

(b) The formation of a Special Administrative District around the extended Shanghai Settlements to include Woosung, Paoshan, Chapei, Zikawei, Lunghua and the Native City, to be under a Chinese Municipal Council (composed of commercial and educational elements only) with a foreign Advisory body attached.

The presence of foreigners at the deliberations of the Chinese Municipal Council will ensure smooth co-operation between the Foreign Municipal Councils and the Chinese Municipal Council on matters which concern their common interests.

(c) The formation of a demilitarized zone around Greater Shanghai in which no forces, whether military or naval, of the Chinese nation or of the provincial governments may be stationed. This would put Shanghai on about the same footing as Tientsin.

The police of the Shanghai Municipal Councils will continue as at present, with or without an Advisory Chinese Committee, the compliment to be returned in the case of the Special Administrative District in order to ensure uniformity of administrative measures. The demilitarized zone will mean that Shanghai will be spared the anxieties and horrors of any future "war" which may happen between jealous provincial governors; that Shanghai will be left in peace to continue her development, which can only be for the good of the Chinese themselves.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, which please publish if you think fit,

I am, etc.,
LUCEAT.
Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1924.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND SOME OTHERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Gargi Devi in a letter under this caption has been good enough to bring in my name, censuring me for my antagonism to democracy.

I had the honour to be in the Honourable Artillery Company and to be reviewed by the late Queen Victoria at a special Birthday Parade at Windsor when detachments from "all my loyal Trained Bands of my City of London" were requested to send contingents. This was I think Jubilee year, 1887.

Since then I have had personal talks with the late King Edward (he was at one time Colonel-in-Chief of the H. A. C.) I have shaken hands and been personally spoken to (on account of my decorations) by King George before proceeding to France. Have shaken hands with and had converse with the Prince of Wales who recognized my "Boxer Rising" ribbon. Trivial perhaps but to me an honour! Now all this is merely to illustrate that I am more inclined to the old order than to Modern Democracy. Also I am a descendant through my mother of the Lairds of the Isle of Syke and as such have the instinct for Royalty as opposed to Demos.

Mr. Gargi Devi, I question your right to censure me or anybody else on expressing a matter of opinion re the Government of Great Britain or any other country. That Government or its representative might have such right but an anonymous Gargi Devi—never.

Now let me be generous and explain that according to the best English Dictionaries one meaning given for the word "coolie" is—"A European's name for a hired native *labourer* (used principally in India and China but also in other parts of the world). (Derivation *Tamil Kuli*—to *hire*).

Seeing that our legislators in office and in Parliament are now "paid" that is *"hired"* for a consideration to run the Government of the country, the Government of Great Britain is now *"Kuli"* *"paid"* or *"hired."* *"Coolie"* the modern translation of the Tamil word *"Kuli."*

In the days of Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury, etc., the term could not be applied for though Ministers have always been paid for offices held and managed by them, their Parliamentary duties have, until Labour Government became prominent, not only been free to the Country but expensive to themselves. They therefore were not giving *"Kuli"* or paid service to their Country. To-day I understand all M. P.'s are paid and therefore they are not free individuals but *paid* servants—of the King, No!—of the People? of Political

Parties? perhaps;—of the British Empire,—No!

Once again, Mr. Gargi Devi, you state that "a labourer is not a coolie."

Again I turn up my dictionary and I find that *Labourer* "is one who labours: one who does work requiring little skill." This seems to me about the same qualification as that of the coolie (or *Kuli*).

The Labour Government appeals to the workers unskilled as well as skilled and many members who have at one time or another represented Labour in Parliament have belonged to the unskilled workers class. John Burns was a rough man but he was an engineer or at least an artificer. Will Crookes was rough, but I never heard of his having any skilled training. Landsbury, I do not know, professional agitator is my impression, as also was Tom Mann.

This does not matter, but, Mr. Gargi Devi, I do not see on what grounds you can accuse me of insolence in classifying such men as these or even numbers of men of similar origin in the present Parliament who are working for *"hire"* as being *coolie* or *Kuli* (paid) legislators on the national pay roll.

The Parliamentarian is just as much a paid labourer or *Kuli* as the Chinese who sweeps out your office. His grade alone is different. And is it a term of contempt to be called a worker for pay?

I am, etc.,

A. L. HALL.

Shanghi, Aug. 29, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Hall has not cleared himself from censure by his long letter of to-day. His arguments do not show that he was right in using the word "coolie" in connexion with so vital a question as government. I maintain he is wrong and though he may be an out-and-out "royalist" and a "lover of the old order" there is no reason for him to call the Party he opposes by such a term. I am not a believer in Democracy yet would not on any condition run-down a democratic government. The majority of mankind is not ready for Democracy. The ordinary man of the street does not know what to vote for, nor really cares what Party is in power so long as that Party leaves him alone and makes life happier.

It is all very well to give dictionary meanings, but, Mr. Hall to speak frankly, I don't believe you used that word in its proper meaning, you used it and intended it to be taken as a term of depreciation and would never have applied it to any other Party, paid or not. In the East this word applied to any but the most menial worker is regarded as an insult—even though it should not be so if Mr. Hall's dictionary interpretation is correct. I wonder what the gentleman would say if he found himself classed as a "coolie" in the "Hong List," that is if he is a paid or hired worker. His language would be far from pleasant and perhaps he would sue for libel. Call any Chinese workman a "coolie" and he may not say anything but sullen looks and bad work would be the result.

Mr. Hall tries to defend himself by quibbling with words and seeks shelter under dictionaries and other books of reference, but his efforts are far from being successful. Many words have good wholesome meanings but used in certain ways they become insults. Mr. Hall would not dare to use this expression in England, and in spite of all his decorations would be thoroughly "ragged" if he dared to speak of the Government in these terms to any self-respecting British subject.

I am, etc.,

GARGI DEVI.

Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1924.

KUANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It will ever be a source of gratification to the public that about $200,000 have been raised by the charitable co-operation of the various public organizations and $50,000 granted by the Hongkong Government in aid of the relief of the wide-spreading flood in Kuangtung, but in my humble opinion much remains to be done.

As the flood is of one month's duration and worse than that of 1905, many dykes have been swept away and the distressed from it are too numerous to count. What is worse still, it is said according to a traveller from Shiuhing that, owing to the heavy continuous downpours of rain within the past few days, there has been a relapse into flood and the water is five or six feet deeper than on the 1st or 2nd instant; that if the destroyed dykes should not be repaired in time, there would be no hope of reaping a harvest in autumn; and that although some of the dykes have not been broken down, the sea-water has gained so much on land and the rain-water has become so stagnant, that the sluices cannot give vent to the pent-up water and seeds cannot consequently be sown. From this, it is evident that, if the dykes should not be re-constructed and the courses of the rivers not cleared, the people in the devastated area would certainly have nothing for their subsistence; and, if ever they should, when pressed by hunger and cold, become lawless bandits, the consequences are too terrible to imagine.

In the interests of the welfare of Kuangtung as well as the future of the commerce carried on by the friendly nations, I, the undersigned take the liberty to ask you, Sir, to make an appeal to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking for the appropriation of that portion of Customs surplus due to Kuangtung to the relief of the flood by having the ruined dykes reconstructed and the courses of the rivers in flood cleared. Should apprehension be felt for the would-be seizure made by the militarists in our country of the said sum of money when delivered, or for any other embezzlement, I beg leave to propose that control should be exercised over its expenditure by a committee consisting of representatives appointed by the Diplomatic Corps and of those elected by the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce and by the various district associations.

The reason why I make this appeal to you is that there is no better way in which the said surplus could be used than to devote it to the welfare of Kuangtung, for, since it is the share of the province, it should be used in the right way in its (the province's) own matters of public interest. For the present what should be the right use but in the reconstruction of the broken dykes and in the clearance of the courses of the rivers in flood?

Thinking that you will sympathize with this suggestion and hoping that publicity will be given to these statements in your columns,

I am, etc.,

WONG KAM CHI.

Chairman, Wui-ning Association.

Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1924.

HIGH SPEED EXPOSURES

To The Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "An Ambitious Beginner" would appear to imply that he fears under-exposure in the case of his plates exposed at 1/250th of a second, though he does not give sufficient data as regards light, stop used, kind of plates used, nature of subject, etc., etc., to enable an opinion to be formed as to whether or not his plates are under-exposed.

In any case. If I may be permitted to say so, your correspondent is labouring under the delusion that development can materially help in correcting wrong exposure. This fallacy has been exposed in recent years and it has been shown fairly conclusively that, given a certain developer of certain strength at a certain temperature, the same time of development will be best for all exposures—correct, under and over. Varying the time of development will only have the effect of changing the character of the negative, i.e., making it harder or softer.

As regards fog this can be ignored as far as development is concerned. Modern plates are so perfect that development will cause fog only when forced in a hopeless attempt to develop out a latent image which is non-existent or when the developer contains an enormously disproportionate amount of alkali (accelerator) without an adequate amount of restrainer (bromide). With the time and temperature method mentioned below the only fog your correspondent has to fear is that caused by light getting to the plate before or during development.

As regards the developer to use all are good but I would strongly recommend your correspondent to give Rodinal a trial. It is one of the easiest to use, gives beautiful clean negatives of excellent printing quality and is very handy, merely requiring to be mixed with water. Let him keep solutions at a uniform temperature of 65° F. and work with a solution of one part Rodinal to 50 parts of water. Time of development will vary with the different brands of plates, the faster the plate (as a general rule) the longer the development necessary. He might begin with 20 minutes at the temperature named. If his negatives are found to be too thin for his purpose he has only to increase time of immersion or use a stronger solution, decreasing time of immersion or using a weaker solution if too hard. To avoid all possibility of light fog I would strongly recommend him to carry out development in complete darkness and not bring them out to the light until they have been at least 10 minutes in an acid fixing bath.

If "An Ambitious Beginner" cares to communicate with me through you I shall be delighted to give him all the assistance in my power.

I am, etc.,

PHOTOFIEND.

Shanghai Aug. 26, 1924.

GRAMMAR TRAPS

To The Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your issue of the 27th instant states under "Lawn Tennis" telegrams . . . . . "a feature of the first round was Kelleher's defeat to-day *of* Norman Brookes 0-6, 9-7, 6-2, 6-2." The "Peking & Tientsin Times" of the same date states "Norman Brookes Again" . . . . . "a feature of the first round was Kelleher's defeat *by* Norman Brookes 0-6, 9-7, 6-2, 6-2."

Which is literally and grammatically correct? The only difference is a preposition. Those of us who have followed Norman Brookes' career for years would like to know.

I am, etc.,

C. N. HOLWILL.

Chinkiang, Aug. 30, 1924.

* We took the telegram as sent to us.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There are many here who would do well to remember the little story of the drowning Welshman. To a crowd of potential rescuers on the river bank he called pitifully, "I *will* drown! nobody *shall* save me!" To a racial inability to use two small words aright this unfortunate man owed his untimely demise. The probabilities are that many of your correspondents in similar circumstances would come to the same sad end for "will" and "shall," "should" and "would" are often used indiscriminately, and without any sense of shades of meaning, by many local scribes, Neither is the confusion peculiar to the careless speech of the man in the street; indeed the daily paper journalist is one of the worst and most persistent offenders. "If the present trouble lasts much longer," wrote a leader-writer in one of the dailies a little while ago, "we will have an unprecedented amount of unemployment" He was determined to have that unemployment at all costs.

We are appallingly loose and haphazard in our use of words and phrases, and colloquial English certainly embraces some curiosities of phraseology, but have we any other to match the utter lunacy of the admonitory "Now then!"? Past, present and future foolishly tossed in a blanket, eternity compressed into tabloid form and shot at the head of an unfortunate interlocutor as a warning, could anything be more utterly insane? Yet who among us has not done it?

I am, etc.

P. O. Q.

Shanghai Sept. 1, 1924.

THE TOO RAPID PACE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to "Bachelor Girl of 20's" letter. All men, or at least all normal men, probably quite unknowingly, look at the rapid life question from a very natural point of view. My assertion that C. T. drinking and smoking to excess by young women leads to loss of looks and physique, and occasionally virtue, "B. G. of 20" does not deny. And whilst I agree with her that some men may, in a passing spasm, pander to and humour this type, I maintain that the genuine, normal man, looks for something far superior—for decency, looks and physique and above all womanliness in his future bride. The life many of our young women lead stifles all these wonderful gifts of nature—hence my prediction of the "shelf" and all its attendant miseries for those who defy her.

I am, etc.,

A BRITISH BACHELOR OF 32.

Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Inability to mind one's own business—vide "Bachelor Girl's" letter in yesterday's "North-China"—is a failing peculiar to all mankind and mine was accentuated by my fruitless attempts to find a spouse among my Bachelor girl friends. For to be quite candid Sir, I was, several weeks ago, strongly on the matrimonial market. Being one quarter Scotch I took the precaution to sum up in a cool, calm and calculating manner the qualities a man would under the circumstances expect them to possess. And then came the shock.

The majority sadly lacked all that makes a woman womanly and sympathetic and lovable. They drank C. T.'s and smoked and were to a lesser, though certainly noticeable extent, vamps. Wherefore, I decided to take no risks and am still a

BRITISH BACHELOR (NOT GAY) OF 32

Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Reading the correspondence under the above heading, I should like to make known to the British Bachelor (not gay) of 32, that there are still some decent and respectable girls in the heart of gay Shanghai, a class to which I am proud to say that I belong. They are:—

Girls never seen out alone with a man till the small hours of the morning, but girls that are always chaperoned no matter who the man may be, in spite of the low whispers of "Oh, how prehistoric?" When such a remark is passed the girl knows whom she is dealing with for any decent and respectable man never objects to a chaperone, whether it be the girl's father, mother, married sister, brother, or family friends. Neither does any decent and respectable girl go out unchaperoned, a thing unfortunately done by most girls in Shanghai.

Then the decent and respectable girl does not pour down one cocktail after the other, neither does she puff away at a cigarette, which is so dangerous to the health, and of course her pretty fingers are soiled by the nicotine. Her breath is only that of a smoker, when a woman's mouth should smell of roses. She in all sense is a man's pal or a good sport for she can keep him company in all his doings and therefore her dignity is lost.

Women now-a-days try to imitate men, and therefore much disegard is shown women, and unfortunately the good, sympathetic and lovable girls are included in the lot until a man finds out that she is the decent and respectable girl spoken about; then if he is of her nature and disposition he admires and loves her, or else he turns on his heel to find his girl pal or his good sport till he intends seriously to marry. Then good-bye to the girl pal and good sport, and hurrah for the decent and respectable good girl, for that's the only Woman in the world that he thinks a lot of, for he then chooses her for his wife to settle down in Life with.

Thanking you, dear Sir, for your very valuable space.

I am, etc.,

ONE OF THE BACHELOR GIRLS THE BRITISH BACHELOR (NOT GAY) OF 32, HAS NOT YET FOUND IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I congratulate you on the far-reaching, undreamed of importance of your correspondence column? To-day's panegyric of "One of the Bachelors, etc., is a very appropriate suggestion, hint and counsel to the "British Bachelor (not gay) of 32", and, if followed and acted upon, it is you, dear Mr. Editor, and your valuable paper that will have had the merit to have made known to each other two bachelor souls, and,—who knows? to have largely contributed to make them happy hereafter. Think for a moment of the cruel distress of two good specimens of solid and unbiassed morals, in the quest of surrender to each other's respectable charms, and not able, in the darkness of this town of evil-doers, to locate, or simply to signal to one another. He, the British, Bachelor, (or mainly Scotch?) of 32, rightly indignant at the light ways of the girls of this century; and she, the bachelor maid who "never goes out unchaperoned" and is the embodiment of all the requisites that go toward the making of the wife befitting only the said British Bachelor of 32.

And then came the "North-China Daily News" to rend the darkness, and to make the light.

Will you not, dear Mr. Editor. let your faithful readers have a glimpse of the blissful encountering of the two reunited souls, as without doubt, you will be graciously invited to take part in the rejoicing.

The epistolary effusions of your two bachelor correspondents would make one laugh to tears; if there were not such a pathetic sincerity beneath them.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

NAVIGARE NECESSE EST.

Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1924.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

To The Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Archdeacon W. S. Moule published in your to-day's issue annent Sunday observance calls for a reply. The following statement made by him cannot pass unchallenged:—

"It is, in short, the will and appointment of God that we should observe one day in seven, before Christ the seventh day, since Christ the first day of the week. That is our assertion and belief."

The attempt to make black white *and white black has gone far* enough. Prof. Fisher of Yale, in his history of Christianity, says, "I have searched the entire New Testament and fail to find any reference to the first day of the week as a holy day, save in Revelations, where it is referred to as the Lord's Day—a day of thanksgiving commemorating the resurrection of Christ. It was first observed by the early Jew Christians. It has only been adopted as a concession to sun-worshippers."

Archdeacon Moule should ponder well over this and realize that he has a weak case to defend. The change of the seventh day Sabbath is positively a violation of one of the Ten Commandments and is regarded as such by the Seventh-Day Baptists who observe the traditional Sabbath in accordance with the the Word of God: "Six days shalt thou labour and on the seventh (not on the first) thou shalt rest." Jesus kept the seventh day and made it clear that He did not come to violate or change the Law but to fulfil it.

I am, etc.,

JEROME ALEXANDER.

Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1924.

***We publish this letter as requested, but we see no use in any controversy on these lines and would deprecate it. It does not in any way touch the real point of Sunday observance ED.

A WAR FOR THE TRAMS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I really think you are a bit too hard on the Tramway Company and I felt impelled to rush into print on reading the tit-bits under "And yet again, the Trams" in Thursday's paper.

Take the case you mention where a passenger glaringly contravenes the Police Regulations, and also holds up a tramcar at two stopping places.

The Police are appealed to and "smiled broadly" and allowed "the ex-passenger to travel on the footboard on the outside of the locked gate."

What do you suggest that the conductor should have done?

Instead of slating the Tramway Company so much, I think, Sir, it would be better if you thought out a way of remedying matters. The

Tramway officials lay themselves open to prosecution if they use force, and a good deal of force is sometimes necessary.

You admit that an inspector was held guilty when he ejected a man from a car for disobeying rules, yet you appear to think that it is perfectly simple for conductors or inspectors to prevent breaches of rules.

What do you think of making the Tramway officials Special Constables whilst on duty in the interest of the Company? This would of course not be necessary if the police had instructions to help the Company in enforcing the Regulations, which would be the case in any other city in the world.

In conclusion I ask you to answer my question, What should the conductor have done to prevent the expassenger from riding on the footboard outside of the locked gate, when the police refused help?

I am, etc.,

A. SHAREH OLDER.

Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1924.

P.S. On reading your article over again it is palpable to me that the writer was feeling very peeved. Allow me to suggest that the purchase of a few Tram shares might cure this. I also note that you say "Could anything be more absurd" when the Company, after one of its inspectors has been found guilty for ejecting a passenger, doubts its ability to enforce the rules. Now please Sir answer my question, which is twice repeated so that you may not miss it.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In one of your periodical attacks on our trams, in yesterday's editorial, you use several two-edged arguments. Your first is that it would be interesting to publish a list of tramway prosecutions side by side with a list of prosecutions of mafoos, chauffeurs, etc.—implying, I suppose, that the Tramway Co. is let off lightly. If this be the case why not attack the Municipal Council or the Police? Why always the Tramway Co.? It looks like a case of "My Council right or wrong."

And there is a difference between the prosecution of a mafoo—not for overcrowding but for cruelty to animals, and the Tramway Co. for overcrowding only.

Your idea that not one city in a hundred allows its Tramway Co. to carry passengers in excess of the stated number is a peculiarly imaginative one. In Glasgow, Hull and Portsmouth I can say that no regard whatever is paid to the stated number. People are simply packed in. And what of the London tubes? It is no uncommon sight to see an uncontrolled mass of people literally fighting for a place on a car, and the conductor keeping the gates open until the car is jammed full. In Montreal likewise, both the aisles and the rear platform are packed with people during the busy hours.

You say, "How is an identical rule enforced without any bother in other places?" Where it is enforced it is no doubt because the conductors are foreigners, not Chinese. No rules or regulations can endow a Chinese with authority of this nature; it is a fact only too well known to those who have to employ Chinese that they would often rather lose their job than accept responsibility. And you further remark, "Must we have policemen stationed shoulder to shoulder along the entire route, or a policeman on duty on every car?" It would seem by your article that either you must or the Tramway Co. must, for you suggest no other alternative.

I have no interest, financially, in the trams, but occasionally ride in them, and would rather put up with rush-hour overcrowding than wait for the next. With their present slow speed and frequent stops it hardly seems possible to cram more trams on the rails. The solution would appear to lie in the abolition of about half the stops (in no Western country are they so frequent) for more cars.

I am, etc.,

THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE.

Shanghai, Sept. 2, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In to-day's issue, writing about the trams and the overcrowding in them in Shanghai, a correspondent signing as "The Devil's Advocate" says—"In Glasgow, Hull and Portsmouth I can say that no regard whatever is paid to the stated number, people are simply packed in." This is not correct for Glasgow. Last winter I lived for several months in Glasgow. I used the trams almost daily going on several different routes. Overcrowding is not permitted. Often at a stopping-place I have been one of a disappointed crowd told—No room! And the crowd does not question that, it waits its turn for the next tram. Any attempt to rush it simply means that the tram does not start till the extras get out. Many a time I have seen men get on while the tram was in motion, just starting perhaps and made to get off at the nearest stop. I have seen a gentleman giving up his seat to a lady who got on while the conductor was on top, made to get off because to the conductor's eye he was the extra, and not the lady who had got on when the car was full. I remember once a man got on a tram last of a crowd. He was told to get off and was just about to step down. I was leaving at the next stop about a hundred yards on. It was a quiet street and the conductor allowed him to stay on. But if I had not mentioned my leaving soon the newcomer would have had to go.

There was seldom need to get police help to control the crowd, even at the business rush hours. They are a patient folk in Glasgow and they know that trams may be full but may not be over-crowded, and the next tram will be along soon.

I am, etc.,

H. COUPER PATRICK.

Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1924.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Being a resident of only short standing, I am diffident in writing upon the above subject.

I offered myself to the Machine Gun Company, but was told, I must say with great courtesy, that only Britishers were wanted, I being a Hollander.

Next I saw the Headquarters Staff and they suggested the Maritime Company. This suggestion appears to be rather absurd after my explanation that I have served in our Artillery Section and have discharge papers.

In any case, why is it that the Maritime Company can take non-British? Is it that this Company is beneath the grade of the others, or is it that my nationality is not fit for rubbing shoulders with Britishers???

I am still keen, (though the keenness is chafed) on giving my voluntary services, but certainly I do not want charity.

Do the Council want a Volunteer Corps or are they trying to make it *all* British?

In any event I have done my best and can still hold my head up amongst my fellows and subscribe myself,

Respectfully yours,

VAN DER EYDEN.

Shanghai, August 31, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Van der Eyden asks "Do the Council want a Volunteer Corps or are they trying to make it *all* British?" Mr. Eyden provides the answer to this in his remark that he is a resident of only short standing; if he were of longer standing he would know that the Council has very little to say on the subject, and that it takes what offers in the way of volunteer units.

A reference to the Hong List shows that there are 15 active units in the Corps, made up, I believe, as follows:—

Mixed		5
British		3
National Units:—		
American	2	
Italian	1	
Portuguese	1	
Japanese	1	
Chinese	1	
Scottish	1	7
		15

The 3 British units, it must be remembered, include British Islanders, Canadians, Australians, South Africans, etc., and in proportion to other national units are probably neither stronger nor weaker.

The war, which passed Holland over, is mainly responsible for the national colour of S.V.C. units. If fifty or a hundred Welshmen, Dutchmen or Norsemen get together and offer themselves to the Council as a unit they will, it is nearly certain, be accepted; and it would ill become a Scotchman to write to the paper because he was courteously told that he was unacceptable to a Dutch unit. It may also be remarked that certain units have a strength which they must not exceed and are possibly full up.

I am, etc.,

SILURIAN.

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1924.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter published to-day by Mr. Van Der Eyden opens up a controversy, or perhaps a discussion rather, which has been going on for years, namely in which corps should Dutch, Swiss, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians serve as Volunteers.

Any volunteer has naturally the feeling that when he offers his services they should be readily accepted and not subject to half hearted admissions or rejections.

I have been sufficiently long in the Far East to have learned that our British friends out here are most congenial fellows and splendid sports, and there is nothing but appreciation of a good man whatever is his nationality.

Unfortunately there is "olo custom" also in the Volunteer Corps and this "olo custom" is the cause, not our British friends of to-day, of making us Scandinavians, Dutch and Swiss rather sore, because we are debarred from joining the units where our British friends are serving.

We have from time to time discussed the possibility of forming a Scandinavian Unit. The Dutch and the Swiss have perhaps done the same, but nothing has so far come thereof.

If it shou'd not be desirable for the Council to change the present ruling of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps it may perhaps be possible to establish a joint Scandinavian, Dutch and Swiss Volunteer Unit, but I must admit that personally I should much rather see the different Nationals stand shoulder to shoulder in an International Unit than to have these same Nationals split up into different units. After all is said we are living as world citizens in an International Settlement and we could do more to create goodwill and good fellowship among the different Nationals by coming more closely in contact, than by fostering nationalistic ideas in a community so splendidly cosmopolitan.

I am, etc.,

"B."

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1924.

THE CHIEN SOCIETY OF CHINA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The "Chien" Society of China, as the name indicates, has the sole purpose of creating a New China on the "constructive" side not the destructive. This new society was organized mainly by a group of Chinese students in Seattle, Washington, U. S. A. on October 10, 1923, whose duty it is, as we vehemently believe it ought to be, to cultivate, stabilize, and maintain that union of spirit which has so long and so happily subsisted between China and the United States of America, and which we hope to be the seed of the world peace.

It is in response to this important inspiration that we, a group of Chinese students in Shanghai, have founded the Shanghai Branch for carrying out our ideas into effect. A meeting was held on August 29 in the Far Eastern Commercial College and the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Shanghai Branch for 1924-1925:

President, Mr. Tuan-moh Kei of the Soochow Law School

Chinese Secretary, Mr. Wen Tsoong Sing of the Far Eastern Com. Col.

English Secretary, Mr. Sung Hyau Kwaung of the St. John's University

Treasurer, Mr. Chang Tin Haw of the Fuh Tan University

Manager, Mr. Zung Zung Ying of the Fuh Tan University

I beg to inform the public that, hereafter, any matter concerning the Chien Society of China, especially that which deals with the future of the "Chinese Art and Industrial Exhibition," which will take place next January, 1925, in the New Olympic Hotel of Seattle, may be communicated with the Shanghai Branch which has its office at present in the Far Eastern Commercial College, Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai.

I sincerely request you to publish this account in your correspondence column with the hope that the public may be thus acquainted with our Society and that all constructive and good advice may be henceforth received.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable space,

I am, etc.

SUNG HYAU KWAUNG.

(English Secretary of Shanghai Branch)

Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1924.

THE Tsingtao Native Bank under the management of Governor Kao En-hung is shortly to issue currency notes of the value of $5,000,000, permission for which issue has already been granted by Peking.

PERFECTION

PERFECTION LIES IN THE REALM OF THE UNATTAINABLE.

BUT STRIVING FOR PERFECTION MEANS PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT.

COLUMBIA, SEEKING PERFECTION, HAS CARRIED ITS PRODUCTS FARTHER ON THE ROAD OF PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT THAN ANY HAVE YET REACHED.

THE **NEW COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA** IS YEARS AHEAD OF ANY OTHER GRAMOPHONE. THE "NEW PROCESS" RECORDS OF COLUMBIA HAVE ALONE ELIMINATED SCRATCH.

THE CONTENTS OF EVERY NEW LIST OF COLUMBIA RECORDS INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE MASTERPIECE THAT ESTABLISHES A NEW LEADERSHIP FOR COLUMBIA.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

LAW REPORTS

RETURNING FROM DEPORTATION

Indian Who Was Suspected of Sedition During the War

Mit Singh, the Indian against whom the British Magistrate recently made an order for deportation, appeared before his Honour Judge Grain in the Supreme Court on Wednesday and, on the application of Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting Crown Advocate, the Magistrate's order was confirmed. The Indian was deported in 1916, having been caught in a gambling raid and then found to be interested in sedition, and he now said that he returned because others who were deported had come back to Shanghai.

Mr. Mossop said that two men had returned, but they had been sent away under martial law and had the authorities' permission to come back. The present man's case was different, he having been deported under the new Order in Council, article 83, sub-article 11, and could not return without permission from the British Government. It was possible that other cases under this article would come before the court.

Mit Singh told the court that he did not want to go back to his native village in the Punjaub; he preferred to stay in Shanghai, but his Honour ruled otherwise and ordered that he be sent home on the first available ship.

CHINESE PRESS AND SUB-INSP. DUNNE

Publication of Untruthful Statements: Journalists' Responsibilities

Six Chinese newspaper men appeared before Mr. Whitamore (British Assessor) and Magistrate Loh, at the Mixed Court on Saturday, charged with having published libellous statements against Sub-Inspector T. Dunne in connexion with the Louza coolie case. The statement alleged that the Inspector had behaved in a cruel and barbarous manner, and had beaten the coolie to death, whereas investigation showed the death of the coolie was due to disease and not to a blow. The defendants were:—

Zung Pao-lai and Lee Tsung-woo, "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," Hsu Chien-ping (*alias* Jabin Hsu), and Sun Tsoong-woo "Shanghai Tribune," and Dih Tsoo-tshing and Chen Lang-hyosh, "Eastern Times."

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and defendants were represented by Mr. A. M. Preston, Mr. H. D. Rodger, Mr. A. Covey and M. Premet. Mr. Reader Harris watched the case on behalf of Police-Sgt. Dunne.

Mr. Arthur Covey, appearing for the relatives of the deceased coolie, informed the court that on the previous day he made application to the Magistrate of the British Court for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Sgt. Dunne upon a charge of doing grievous bodily harm, the relatives being the complainants. That application was *sub-judice*, and points were raised which might call for the higher Court's decision. In the circumstances, he asked that all cases then before the Court be adjourned until the British Court had given its decision as to whether further charges against Dunne could be proceeded with or not.

Mr. Maitland—You have no right to be here, the family having nothing to do with this prosecution, which is one by the Police.

The Assessor said the Court would proceed with the case, reserving its decision if they thought it likely to affect a judgment elsewhere.

Mr. Rodger then argued that the defendants were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The "Eastern Times" was a French company with French money in it, and the "Journal of Commerce" was registered with the French Mixed Court, as also was the "Shanghai Tribune." The French Consular Court, in the case of the "Eastern Times," and the French Mixed Court, in the other cases, were therefore the proper tribunals to hear any charges against the defendants. The point was material to them in view of the difference between French and English law affecting the powers of the press.

Mr. Preston supported this argument, emphasizing that defendants were charged not as individuals, but as members of a newspaper staff.

Action Against Individuals.

Chief-Inspector Wheeler, acting Registrar, informed the Court that since the last hearing of this case civil suit had been filed by Inspector Dunne against all the defendants, individually. An officer sent to the French Consulate to get the summonses counter-signed was informed that only one of the newspapers, the "Eastern Times," was registered at that Consulate. The summonses against these two defendants, therefore, were held for consideration, and on the following day were returned with counter-signature. The other defendants were served, the French Consulate not claiming jurisdiction in their cases. "Later," continued Inspector Wheeler, "I received a letter from the French Consul informing me that the "Eastern Times" was a French commercial enterprise, and I replied that the action was not against the company, but against individuals."

Asked what he meant by saying the other papers were "registered" at the French Mixed Court, Mr. Rodger said they had the "chop" of the French Mixed Court put on.

The Assessor—What is the effect of that?

Mr. Rodger—They accept jurisdiction over these companies.

Mr. Maitland pointed out that defendants were, individually, being summoned as newspaper managers and editors responsible for what they published, and they were all Chinese and not registered at any other Consulate.

The Court decided to take jurisdiction, and the hearing was proceeded with.

Case for the Prosecution.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Maitland gave an account of the circumstances which led to the prosecution of Sub-Inspector Dunne on a charge of manslaughter, subsequently dismissed, and quoted the offending newspaper articles published while the matter was *sub judice*. Under the heading "Foreign Police assaults Chinese servant to death," the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," in its issue of August 15, said that the officer's action was "barbarous, outrageous and inhuman," that the nature of the case was more serious than that of Loh Tse-wha, and that after reading the account of it, all persons would become so angry "that their hairs will stand on end." The writer proceeded: "If the foreign policeman lost his temper he could have inflicted some slight punishment, but there was no reason for him to kick the coolie to death. After kicking the coolie in the buttocks, he assaulted and stamped his feet upon the back and chest of the coolie as the latter was crawling away. This shows that the foreign policeman treated Yieh Chien-tsang as if he had been an ox, a horse, a chicken or a dog. It might be alleged that the foreign policeman looks upon Chinese as an inferior class of people whom he could treat with contempt without fear. Alas! if the people can bear up with this, what else will they not be able to tolerate?" Mr. Maitland suggested that the object of this criticism was not only to libel the Inspector, but to create anti-foreign feeling in the Settlement. He went on to say that the "Shanghai Tribune" had an article written on very similar lines, but the "Eastern Times" was not quite so violent and had not the same anti-foreign strain. In conclusion, Mr. Maitland characterized the articles as the most gross and scurrilous libels ever produced.

Translations of the three articles, a verbatim report of the proceedings in H. M. Police Court (when the charge against Inspector Dunne was withdrawn), and a copy of the Mixed Court inquest proceedings were then sworn to by Inspector Sullivan, Mr. H. L. Pearce, and Chief-Inspector Wheeler, acting Registrar.

This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Rodger at once asked that the defendants be dismissed, saying that there was no evidence that they wrote the articles or circulated them.

The Assessor—We have evidence that defendants are editors or publishers of the newspapers containing the matter complained of, and an editor is responsible for what appears in his paper.

Mr. Rodger—Is a managing director responsible?

The Assessor—Yes.

Mr. Rodger—Supposing a libellous article appeared in the "North-China Daily News," could the managing director be brought up for criminal libel?

The Assessor—Most emphatically.

Mr. Preston asked that the charge against the "Eastern Times" representatives be dismissed, pointing out that while the statements contained in the article were now found to be untrue, they appeared to be true at the time the report was written, and it was upon them that a charge of manslaughter was made.

The Assessor—The statement says that the Inspector beat the coolie to death. That he did not do.

Mr. Preston—We know that now. But at the time he was charged everybody thought he had done so.

The Assessor—Surely it is the duty of a newspaper editor to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of statements before they are published.

Mr. Preston—Newspapers would be greatly reduced in size if they did that.

Evidence for the Defence.

For the defence, a reporter of the South Eastern News Agency was called and stated that in order to find out the exact truth of the case he went to the Ningpo Guild, of which he was a member, and saw the brother of the deceased coolie who was reporting the matter to the Executive Committee of the Guild. It was upon this man's statement that the report issued was based.

Mr. Maitland—Did you say in your report that the Inspector stamped on the coolie's back, or that the coolie crawled away groaning?

Witness—No. The report added that he did not take the trouble to attend the inquest or the British Court proceedings.

The Assessor—Is all the information published by your agency as malicious and full of lies as this?

Witness—We always state the source from which all news issued is obtained.

A brother of the deceased coolie gave evidence that the story he told to the Ningpo Guild Committee was the story told to him by the deceased, and was without addition or falsehoods.

Dih Tsoo-tshing, managing director of the "Eastern Times" said he had nothing to do with writing the article, which was the work of the editor in charge of local news. No steps had been taken to rectify the libel, or to express regret, said witness in cross-examination, but it was reported that the doctors had made an examination and that the charge had been withdrawn.

Cheng Lang-hyoeh, editor in chief of the "Eastern Times," said that he only wrote editorials and had no supervision over news. He never saw the article in question before it appeared.

Hsu Chien-ping, late manager of the "Shanghai Tribune," said their article was written by the local news editor. He himself had nothing to do with it and did not see it before publication.

Asked if the article headed "Obstacles to Sino-Foreign Friendship" was inflammatory, witness said it might be or might not. Had it been his own work, he would not have written in the same strain. The writer had written too strongly.

The other defendants all gave evidence disclaiming personal responsibility, and their evidence having been concluded, the hearing was adjourned.

BOARDING HOUSE SCENE

Foreign Guest's Alleged Assault Upon Proprietor: Trouble over "Lady Friend"

P. A. Russell was summoned at H.M. Police Court last Friday, before Mr. G. W. King, for an assault upon Kao Yung-mow at 1434 North Szechuen Road.

Complainant, who said he kept a boarding house, told the court that on Monday evening defendant asked him to inform a Chinese lady friend that he was earning $450, but witness refused. Defendant thereupon made an uncomplimentary remark and hit him in the eye. First of all he threatened to kill witness, and when he heard that two Chinese were coming to court on witness's behalf he said he would kill them also. They were scared, and would not attend.

Defendant, who said he had resided at complainant's house and was still living there, informed the court that the trouble arose through a lady who called to see him. Kao made a nasty remark about her and, upon this being resented, he pushed his fist in witness's face. "I pushed him away," defendant continued, "and immediately a Japanese woman and six Chinese jumped on me. I let go in self-defence and I believe Kao was the first one to get it. The woman then got her arm round my neck, and one of the men caught hold of my legs, the seven of them pummelling me on the ground." Defendant added that he had lived in Shanghai since 1906 without having any trouble at all. He gave complainant's house an extremely bad character, but said that, being broke, he had been compelled to live there.

The Magistrate dismissed the case, saying it was one man's word as against another's and complainant had not fully proved his case.

SHANGHAI TRAM CO. PROSECUTED

Charge of Overcrowding Dismissed: Difficulty in Counting Passengers

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ld., were summoned at H. M. Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. G. W. King, for carrying a greater number of passengers than the number authorized, on car B48 at 11.5 a.m. on the 21st. ultimo.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the prosecution and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for the company.

Sub.-Inspr. Milne gave evidence that when the tramcar arrived at the Nanking Road-Szechuen Road stopping place he saw it was overcrowded. There were two foreigners on the front platform, and in the first-class compartment there were 47 passengers, foreign and Chinese, while in the 3rd class section there were 21 passengers, and seven Chinese standing on the rear platform, making a total of 77. There was a printed notice exhibited in the car giving the authorized number of passengers as 57. The trailer was not crowded.

In answer to Mr. Ward, witness said that he counted the passengers from the outside of the car just before it stopped, counting from one side and going round to the other side to check.

How did you know you did not count the same people twice?—Because I knew what I was doing.

Your instructions are to render every asistance to the Tramway Company?—I generally do.

Did you point out to the conductor that the car was over-crowded?—Those were not my instructions on that day.

Did'nt you think it was your duty, having received instructions to render assistance, to tell the conductor there were too many people on the car?—The offence had already been committed.

In answer to further questions, witness maintained that he had accurately counted the number of passengers. The entry in his note book was written with different pencils, the explanation being that he afterwards made an addition—the number of the car and the time. The figures '68' which had been scratched out referred to another case, a motor-car.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Inspr. Milne's Figures.

Questions were put by the Magistrate as to the number of passengers authorized, and by whom, his Worship observing that this ought formally to be proved, but Mr. Ward said he would not take that technical point, but would put the numbers in himself and confine the defence to a question of fact.

The Magistrate—I still want to know what the authorized number is.

Mr. Ward—We admit the figures, and I will give my friend a letter from the acting Commissioner of Police containing them.

This was done, Chief Inspr. Lynch formally proving the letter.

Mr. Ward, for the defence, said the question was whether the Police Inspector had counted accurately, and pointed out that the counting must have been done while people were standing up in the car in readiness to alight, and that the 77 must have been counted while the car travelled but two feet. On the evidence which had been called, the Magistrate ought not to convict, and after hearing the evidence for the company he thought the court would agree that an obvious mistake had been made with regard to this particular car.

Car Not Full!

Angus Mackinnon, a Traffic Inspector in the employ of the Tramway Company, gave evidence that he was on the car in question, and from Shanse Road travelled on the front platform with the conductor. At that time there were not 57 people in the car. The regulation allowed 20 people seated and 10 standing, and there were not more than 30 on the car, nor had the number increased by the time they arrived at Szechuen Road. Witness did not see a police inspector there. Had he done so he would have reported to the company.

In answer to Mr. Maitland, witness said that he did not count the number of passengers and could not say exactly how many there were.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said the car was not overcrowded at Shanse Road, and many people got off, so that there could not have been overcrowding at Szechuen Road. It was possible that the Inspector had taken the wrong car number.

In giving his decision, the Magistrate commented upon there being a direct conflict of evidence. The Inspector had probably counted the passengers under great difficulty, but even if the number he stated was not quite exact it could be taken that there was an excess and a conviction could be entered upon that. But then there was the evidence of the Tramway Inspector who said quite clearly that the car was not overcrowded. The only possible explanation seemed to be that Inspector Milne had got the wrong number of the car. The evidence being absolutely contradictory the case must be dismissed.

UNPAID MOTOR-CAR CHITS

Charge of Obtaining Credit by Fraud from Two Garages to Go Joy Riding

A story of unpaid motor car chits was told at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday, when a young man named Trevor C. Watson appeared before Mr. G. W. King charged with having obtained $24 credit from the Taylor Garage by fraud other than false pretences. A similar charge was made by the Star Garage in respect of $27.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuting, said that defendant ordered a car from the Taylor Garage in a name which appeared to be "Phillips" and, after using it from 12.10 a.m. until about 6 a.m., signed a name like "H. Possin." This was done because the Taylor Garage had informed him he would get no more credit there. The Star Garage chit was signed "T. Wanston," 136 Szechuen Road, but defendant was not to be found there.

A chauffeur from the Taylor Garage gave evidence that he picked defendant up at the Parisien and drove him to the Del Monte and afterwards round the Rubicon, the car being occupied for six hours. There was a lady, Mrs. Watson, who left the car at Ward Road, and defendant went on to the Chapoo-Seward Road corner, where he sign-

ed the chit and went off in a ricsha.

Defendant said that his real name was Phillips.

Mr. Leach, of the Taylor Garage, said that, as the defendant had an outstanding account, he was told he would not be given credit again, and that if he tried to get it the matter would be put in the hands of the police. As soon as this charge was made, Watson offered to settle the account.

Defendant said he would be pleased to pay now if Mr. Leach would accept payment.

A chauffeur employed by the Star Garage gave evidence as to calling for defendant at a house in Route Vallon on the afternoon of August 10, driving to Range Road, where two more passengers were picked up, and then proceeding to Woosung, returning at 8 o'clock in the evening, defendant signing the chit.

Not at Home.

Mr. W. C. Henderson, secretary of China Motors, said the address given on the chit was 136 Szechuen Road, but the shroff found the place empty.

Defendant explained that his mother had lived at that address and had only just moved, and if the shroff had inquired he would have been able to get the new address.

Mr. Henderson added that the shroff was unable to find defendant either at Route Vallon or Range Road. At the first address it was said the defendant was not known, and at the second the shroff was advised to try the Great Northern Garage, and this was done, with the same result.

Mr. A. de Sheimo spoke as to his wife and himself accepting defendant's invitation to go for a ride to Woosung. Watson told them that he had two cars of his own and witness thought they were going in one of them, but he saw at once that the car was from a garage.

Defendant—I think Mr. de Sheimo is mixed up slightly. All I told him was that I formerly worked at St. George's Garage and used to drive two cars.

Witness—No. I understood very well, you said you had two cars.

Det. Sgt. Forkin gave evidence that defendant was not living at 136 Szechuen Road at the time he put that address on the chit, but his mother and sister had lived there.

Magistrate's Strong Comment.

The Magistrate—Have you any explanation? I must tell you candidly I am against you at present. You ran up this heavy chit with the Taylor Garage after you had been told you would get no more credit, and you must show me you did it honestly.

Defendant—I had no intention of getting a car from the Taylor Garage, but the man at the Parisien told me that was the only place I could get one, so I told him to get it.

The Magistrate—Do you call that honest, getting someone else to get the car for you?

Defendant said he was prepared to settle the debts in half an hour.

The Magistrate—Unless you can give me a clear explanation of these transactions I shall have to find you guilty. I will adjourn the case until 2.30 to give you a chance of considering your position.

Defendant's Further Chance.

In the afternoon, defendant repeated that he could have been found through the address he gave and that if the chits had been presented the money would have been paid, and he expressed his readiness to pay now.

The Magistrate, warning defendant about his behaviour, told him that he had been qualified for prison, but would be given another chance. He would be bound over to be of good behaviour for two years, and must be careful not to get in debt or in trouble of this sort again.

BREACH OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

An Incident in Chaoufoong Rd.

C. T. Parsons was summoned on Thursday before Mr. G. W. King for a breach of traffic regulations in Chaoufoong Road.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuting for the police, described the case as rather a bad one. Chaoufoong Road being under repair, only one-way traffic was allowed, and defendant was informed of this by a Chinese constable on point duty, but he deliberately pushed the chauffeur from his seat and himself drove along the road which was closed.

The Chinese constable gave evidence that, when informed that he could not proceed along Chaoufoong Road from Yuhang Road, defendant stamped his feet and insisted on going on. He then took the driver's seat and drove the car on.

Defendant admitted that he drove past the constable, but said he was aggravated because the chauffeur had three times asked the policeman the way and got no satisfactory answer.

An Eastern Garage chauffeur told the court that, finding Chaoufoong Road was "up" he tried Tsingkiepang Road and found that also was "up." He then turned into East Yuhang Road, but workmen were making up the creek there, so he had to return to the Chaoufoong Road—Yuchang Road corner. Here he asked the policeman which way he could go, to get to Broadway, and the constable said he did'nt know. Defendant then jumped from the back of the car into the driver's seat and drove on along Chaoufoong Road.

Defendant explained that he was in a hurry and did not wish to make the wide *détour* necessary in reaching Broadway.

The Magistrate—Is that any excuse for breaking traffic regulations? If everybody did the same, there would be chaos. There must be a fine of $10.

Mr. R. P. Melhuish was fined $2 for failing to obey a traffic signal at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads.

$2,500 DAMAGES FOR MR. HUSAR

Shipping Companies Responsible for Accident in President Lincoln.

At the U. S. Court last Friday Judge M. D. Purdy awarded Mr. L G. Husar, the District Attorney, G.$2,555 damages in his suit against the U.S. Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for injuries arising from an accident sustained on a voyage in the President Lincoln from San Francisco to Shanghai.

Mr. Husar originally claimed G.$50,000. The accident occurred on February 3, 1923. Late on the afternoon of that day while engaged with the ship's surgeon and another passenger in a game of medicine-ball on the upper deck, plaintiff threw the ball upwards against a beam or awning-spreader, causing it to be dislodged from its fastening at the ridge-pole end, whereby it fell on plaintiff's head inflicting the injuries complained of.

These were a laceration one inch above the right eye and about one and a quarter inches in length, involving the skin and superficial tissues, but not involving the bone. Plaintiff alleged that some time after the autumn of 1923, he had eye trouble and spells of dizziness. Acting upon the advice of his doctors he ultimately submitted to an operation commonly known as a lumbar puncture, and said he was relieved somewhat by that operation. Evidence was given that plaintiff had worried considerably over his condition as he knew of a case of a man whom he thought had been similarly injured and developed meningitis and died.

Dealing at some length with the question of defendants' alleged negligence, his Honour, in the course of his judgment, said that the awning-spreader was admittedly insecure, and such insecurity due, of course, to its peculiar construction, was by no means apparent to all. He held that the awning-spreader was only partially secured and was capable of being dislodged by a blow from beneath. Its insecurity could not have readily been detected even by a person of reasonably good vision. Passengers were invited to go upon this deck and indulge in the sport of tossing about a heavy medicine-ball without any warning as to the insecurity of the awning-spreader overhead.

Defendants' Plain Duty.

It was to be remembered that the awning structure presented to the casual observer an appearance of permanency and security. Plaintiff himself had often played medicine-ball under the self-same awning-spreaders, and it was practically conceded that for a long time prior to this accident, this particular deck had been resorted to by the ship's passengers for such a pastime. No one but the ship-owners and their agents knew of the manner in which these awning-spreaders were fastened. Certainly the passengers had no reason to believe that danger was to be encountered by tossing about a medicine ball, and it seemed to him (the learned Judge) that it was the plain duty of the defendants either to make these awning-spreaders perfectly secure, or to have prohibited the deck altogether for the indulgence of such sport. He, therefore, held that defendants, and each of them, were guilty of negligence.

No Contributory Negligence.

As to the question of contributory negligence raised in each of the separate answers, the only evidence which had the least bearing upon the subject was that of the doctor, who stated that plaintiff threw the ball to him. He believed plaintiff was somewhat blinded by the sun, because instead of throwing it at witness he threw it at the awning supporter, or vertically upwards. Weighing nine pounds, the force of the ball was sufficient to lift the awning support from its socket.

Of course, it was not necessary for Husar to throw the ball vertically in the air and against the awning spreader, but when it was considered that he was engaged in playing a game of ball which consisted in throwing the ball to his companions and that he was perfectly oblivious to any danger overhead, could it be said that his act in tossing the ball vertically into the air so that it came into contact with the awning-spreader, was an act of negligence on his part?

Sport in the Legal Sense.

"When people are indulging in games of an athletic nature, they are not always likely to observe proper decorum and restraint, and do only those things which are absolutely necessary to be done in the pursuit of the sport in which they engaged. Much of the joy and zest of games would be greatly diminished, if not entirely lost, if one were to observe those rules of conduct which were necessary for a mere indifferent participation in the game. I find no difficulty in reaching the conclusion from the evidence in this record, that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence."

With regard to damages, in addition to the recovery of medical expenses (these amounting to G. $555 or Tls. 750) plaintiff was also entitled to recover such an amount of money as would reasonably compensate him for injuries sustained and pain and suffering endured. The Judge said he had given the expert and other evidence bearing directly on the question of damages full and fair consideration, and had reached the conclusion that G. $2,000 would fully and fairly compensate plaintiff.

Judgment would be for plaintiff for G. $2,555, with costs.

THE STEWART-CRANE RECEIVERSHIP

Mr. Bowen's Claim for Fees Vigorously Opposed by Creditors

The motion for payment of receiver's fees to the amount of Tls. 3,500 in the afairs of the Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation, was made by Mr. W. S. Fleming in the U. S. Court on Monday morning, and was opposed by several of the creditors (represented by Mr. C. S. Franklin, Major Holcomb and Mr. Sidney Moss).

Mr. Fleming pointed out that the services rendered by the receiver, Mr. F. A. Bowen, manager of the Commercial & Credit Information Bureau, had extended over almost two years, during which time it was estimated that 66 days had been devoted to this work by Mr. Bowen; that the service was of an expert character, and that the small amount of net funds turned over by the receiver in his final report, Tls. 8,456, did not represent the labour involved.

Mr. Bowen, in reply to questions by opposing counsel, stated that this duties included certain supervisory functions, such as visiting buildings under construction, the sale of property comprising two cranes, two hoists, one truck, a concrete mixer, and the scaffolding and refuse matter left over when the "North-China Daily News" and McTyeire School buildings were completed. He denied that this property "practically sold itself."

To Mr. Franklin's question: "Did you ever file a report that was not objected to by all the creditors with the exception of the American Trading Company?" Mr. Bowen smilingly replied, "I never did anything that was not objected to by some of the creditors."

When asked how he estimated the amount of labour expended at 66 days, the witness replied that he reckoned it, "just as you lawyer's would estimate the time spent on a case." He said that he had not kept a diary or any record of the actual time expended day by day. Mr. Moss objected to the charge for stenographer's services as excessive, and Major Holcomb to the item for rent.

In answer to these objections Mr. Fleming brought out the point that under the contract any profits on the building transactions taken over by the American Trading Company for the Stewart-Crane Co. were to go to the latter firm and that the receiver had to keep very careful watch upon the accounts rendered to determine this point, that the job was a big thing any way you looked at it, and that the charge of Tls. 3,500 was reasonable.

In fixing the fee Judge Purdy commented upon the difficulty of determining proper charges, especially when the work had extended over about two years. The receiver he said claimed 66 days' work at Tls. 50 odd a day, but he could not explain to the satisfaction of the Court how he estimated that time. Undoubtedly he wrote some letters and sold some property, but when people do not keep an accurate account of what they do from day to day they are at sea in making up a bill. To charge entirely upon the results obtained was a method somewhat deprecated now in the minds of the Bar and yet it must enter into consideration.

"I am inclined to think," continued the Judge "that 66 days is a very ample time and that the amount of labour was magnified in memory. The results were 8,400 odd taels and even that would probably have come in without any very special work on the part of the receiver who carried on his own business at the same time. The Court in fixing the fees takes into consideration the amount of work done and the results obtained and considers that 5 per cent. of the amount handed over is adequate, so that the fee will be set at Tls. 422.80."

DETECTIVES' SMART ARREST

Posed as Commander in Kingsu Army to Entrap Alleged Gun-runner

The story of a clever arrest of an alleged arms dealer was told at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, when Borxo B. Stanoyevich, claiming to be a Serbian, appeared before Mr. Jacobs and Magistrate Loh on a charge of illicitly dealing in arms.

Det.-Sgt. Tinkler stated that the accused was arrested at the Great Eastern Hotel on Tuesday at 6.15 p.m. having been led there by a subterfuge. Information was received that the accused carried on a traffic in arms. Two Chinese detectives were therefore commissioned to buy arms from the accused. A meeting was arranged to take place on Tuesday morning at 9 a.m. at a room in the Great Eastern Hotel, one detective impersonating the role of a Commander in the Kiangsu army, while the other played the part of his attendant. Detective Sergeants Tinkler and Tabrum awaited the arrival of the accused in an alcove outside, while a third Chinese detective disguised in the uniform of one of the Hotel attendants remained at the door.

The accused appeared as arranged and was made to hand in his card by the so-called Hotel attendant. He was then received by the military commander and a conference took place. The accused was, however, a little suspicious and had therefore brought no firearms with him. He argeed, however, to sell arms to his client and a little opium as well if necessary, but the latter assured him that it was arms that he needed most. The interview then broke up and it was arranged to hold a further meeting at 5 o'clock. The accused again appeared but still brought no firearms. However, he stated that he could sell 12 German pistols at $76 each and 24 French pistols at $62. This price, as pointed out by the Commander, was too dear. He was persuaded to return again and bring some samples with him. Returning at 6 p.m. a third interview took place, the accused this time producing three Mausers. The Commander attempted to question him as to where his offices were situated, but the accused told him not to mind about that. A bargain was concluded and the Kiangsu Commander paid over $100 in notes, the numbers of which were previously registered by the police. The detective who played the part of the attendant was then sent to purchase some cigarettes which was the signal agreed upon for the arrival of the other detectives upon the scene. This the accused refused to allow though he was assured that everything was quite safe and that there were no detectives about. The attendant therefore called to the Hotel attendant who gave the signal and the accused was arrested. A search made at the premises of the accused at 8 Yuhang Road revealed two pistol cleaners, but no arms were found.

The accused though he claims to be a Serbe was, according to police investigations at one time registered as an Italian subject.

M. Lemiere, who appeared for the defence, asked the Court to grant a remand and that the case should be referred to the Italian Consulate. A remand of one week was granted and notification to the Italian Consulate will be made.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON POLICE

Supposed Gun-runner Acquitted Owing to Lack of Evidence

Two Chinese who were arrested on June 26 in connexion with the attempted murder of a Chinese constable appeared before the Mixed Court on Monday.

Mr. Maitland appeared on behalf of the police and Mr. Moss for the first accused.

The alleged attack took place on June 8 at 5 a.m. when two police constables searched two ricshas, suspecting the occupants of carrying arms. The search was met by an assault in which the occupants escaped. The two accused were subsequently arrested. The first accused was formerly employed by the Commercial Express & Storage Co. His duties were to attend at the unloading of passengers' luggage as performed by that company.

A representative of the firm stated that the accused had been a good worker and had often come to his notice.

Five Chinese constable claimed to have recognized the accused, and further evidence showed that the man had left his work at 11 p.m. on the evening of the June 7 after helping to unload passenger luggage. It also appears that he had previously had a quarrel with one of the five constables who identified him.

The second accused, who had formerly been expelled from the Settlement, stated that he had visited the house of his uncle in Yuen Fong Road. He had returned that evening and had been arrested.

The charge was dismissed on the grounds of mistaken identity, the second accused receiving the usual sentence of three months for returning from expulsion.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

LONDON AGREEMENT ADOPTED BY GERMAN REICHSTAG

Amid Scenes of Tense Excitement Necessary Majority Obtained: Nationalist Surrender at Eleventh Hour: Communists Still Furious

Berlin, Aug. 28.

Late to-night, after the adjournment of the Reichstag, the Nationals and the Government parties were negotiating to find a formula to enable the former to vote for the London Agreements:—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 29.

The Reichstag has begun voting on the Dawes Bills and has adopted the Bank Bill by 259 votes to 172. There were two abstentions. The German Nationalists voted against the Bill.

The Reichstag also adopted the Railways Bill by 314 votes to 127, thus giving the necessary two-thirds majority. The Nationalists voted in favour of the Bill.

Later.

The Reichstag to-day adopted the London Pact by 314 votes to 127.

Scenes of Excitement

Tense excitement marked the proceedings. The galleries were packed and there was a full muster of Deputies. Various Nationalist amendments to the London Agreement were first rejected, whereupon the House by majorities round about 85 successively gave the final reading to the various Bills carrying out the Dawes scheme that only required a bare majority, with the Nationalists voting against the Bills.

The excitement rose to fever heat on commencement of the voting on the fateful Dawes Railways Bill which required a two-thirds majority. It was noticed that many Nationalists ostentatiously flourished the red voting cards denoting "No" but slyly dropped the white cards denoting "Yes" into the ballot urns.

When the result was announced in deathly silence, showing that the two-thirds majority had been exceeded by 20 votes and that definite ratification of the London Agreement was thus assured, there were shouts of anger and disgust from the Communists and General von Ludendorff's followers, who shook their fists at the applauding galleries.

The covering law embodying all the Bills and the London Agreement was finally adopted by a plain majority.

An Extreme Nationalists' motion of non-confidence in the Government was rejected by 251 votes to 94, with 85 abstentions.

Ludendorff's Bitter Taunt.

General von Ludendorff, who was one of the very excited participators in the Reichstag debate, when the result was announced walked out with a red face and gesticulating violently called out to Admiral Brueninghaus (German People's Party): "It is a scandal for Germany. Ten years ago I won the battle of Tannenberg, you to-day won a Jewish Tannenberg."

The Admiral replied: "Your Excellency, history will decide that" and turned his back on General von Ludendorff.

Repudiation of War Guilt.

Evidently in return for the Nationalists' support of the London Agreement, the Government has issued a proclamation, which will be brought to the notice of foreign Governments, terming the declaration in the Treaty of Versailles relative to Germany's responsibility for the War as contrary to the facts of history, and saying that, until the German people are freed from the burden of this false charge, no true understanding or reconciliation between peoples is possible.

It is reported that several Nationalists will be admitted into the Cabinet next October, when probably Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann will vacate their present offices.—

Aug. 30.

The Reichstag has adjourned till October 15.

The debate on the Tariff Bill was dropped as the Communists who opposed the measure left the House in a body and consequently there was no quorum.—Reuter.

The French View

Paris, Aug. 30.

French correspondents in Berlin describe the Reichstag debate as a lamentable spectacle of blackmail, intimidation and bargaining which lowered the prestige of the Reichstag at home and abroad and made the Nationalists worse than ridiculous. They declare that the Nationalists voted as they did because they feared to face fresh elections.

"Pertinax" says that the bargaining of the People's Party with the Nationalists has dissipated once for all the illusion that republican Germany resolved peacefully to acquiesce to the European solution of 1918.

Aug. 31.

An official *communiqué* says that, while the German proclamation denying war guilt has not yet been received, the French Government protests theoretically against the thesis as conflicting with facts and also the formal terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The facts, says the *communiqué*, are that ten years ago Germany attacked without warning a heroic country whose neutrality ought to have protected it, while France of her own accord withdrew her troops ten kilometres inside her frontier. Germany's denial of these facts, the *communiqué* declares, renders a disservice to the cause of truth.—Reuter.

London Newspaper Comment

London, Aug. 30.

The newspapers do not display a tendency to enthuse over yesterday's decision of the Reichstag. There are only a few comments on it.

"The Times" describes it as a triumph of commonsense.

It says that refusal to pass the bills would have rekindled bitterness against Germany in every quarter.

The "Daily Chronicle" observes that great injury may be done to British industry if Germany gives way to pressure and concedes the commercial advantages demanded by the French.

The "Daily News" points out that in view of France's present unprecedented prosperity she can afford to be generous and wise as well as exacting and just.

The "Morning Post" expresses the opinion that the Dawes scheme is bound to cause misgivings but only in Allied countries, for in spite of her obligations Germany now is a free agent.—Reuter.

Compliments to Italy

Rome, Aug. 30.

Herr Schacht, the Director of the Reichsbank, who has arrived here to confer with the Italian Minister of Finance regarding the new bank required under the Dawes plan in respect of Italo-German trade relations, told pressmen that Italy's collaboration in solving economic problems was very valuable to Germany. He was convinced of the utility of the collaboration of great central issue banks.—Reuter.

Pact Signed in London

London, Aug. 30.

The London Pact was signed at the Foreign Office at one o'clock to-day.

There were five documents, namely, the protocol and four annexes. The delegates signed in alphabetical order, the British Empire delegates following Sir Eyre Crowe, who signed on behalf of Great Britain.

The Dominions were represented by their High Commissioners and the other Powers by their Ambassadors or Ministers.

The signing of the London Pact was very brief and informal. There were no speeches.

The American Ambassador was present but he did not sign the Pact.—Reuter.

France Evacuating Dortmund

Paris, Aug. 30.

It is announced that the French Government this evening or at the latest, to-morrow, will issue orders for the military evacuation of the Dortmund-Hörde area and also of strips of territory outside the Ruhr occupied since January 11, 1923.

The military evacuation will proceed *pari passu* with the economic evacuation, which is estimated to last several weeks.

The Director of Mines confirms the report of an agreement concluded between French and German potash producers.

It is understood that this agreement provides that 37½ per cent. of the American business will go to French producers, and 62½ to German.

In order to note officially the promulgation of the laws enforcing the Dawes plan, the Reparations Commission meets on September 1. The time limit stipulated in the London Agreement for the economic evacuation of the occupied regions also operates from September 1. The collection of Customs duties on the frontier between occupied and non-occupied territories ceases on September 9. The measures initiated in order to check traffic on that frontier will be suppressed as from September 20.—Reuter.

Cologne, Aug. 30.

It is understood that the handing over of German railways to the new company under the Dawes scheme is tentatively fixed for October 7. This does not apply to the *Régie*, which will be handed over two months later.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 31.

It is officially announced that the Reparations Commission has appointed the American, Mr. Owen Young, interim Agent-General of Reparations Payments; the Belgian M. Delacroix, Trustee of Railway Bonds; the Italian, Signor Nogara, Trustee of Industrial Bonds; and M. Madfadyean, Commissioner of Revenues from Pledges.—Reuter.

GERMAN DAWES LAWS PROMULGATED

Payment of First Instalment for Service of Impending International Loan

Paris, Sept. 1.

The various stages fixed for the re-establishment of German economic sovereignty in the Ruhr will be calculated from to-day as the result of a meeting of the Reparations Commission officially registering the promulgation of the German Dawes laws.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 1.

The Minister of Finance, Dr. Luther, stated that Germany to-day paid into the Reichsbank on account of the Agent-General for Reparations 20,000,000 gold marks, being the first instalment for the service of the impending German International loan.

Later.

A difficult domestic situation will confront the Reichstag on its re-assembly on October 15, for it must immediately decide whether the Cabinet is to lose its present slight Democratic tincture and become distinctly reactionary as the result of the bargain to secure Nationalist support in the adoption of the Dawes Bills, under which the Centre Party and the People's Party pledged to help the Nationalists into the Cabinet.

A pretty squabble is now proceeding for, while the Nationalists claim that their action secured the adoption of the Dawes Bills, the Democrats and Socialists point out that the Nationalists voted solidly against the Bills requiring a simple majority while 54 Nationalists, including the leaders, Herren Hergt and Westarp, voted against the Railway Bill and only 40 for it.

If the Nationalists are admitted into the Cabinet their numbers will give them the dominating influence and a claim to the Chancellorship, with consequent power to wreck the plan which they have consistently opposed. Hence the Democrats and Socialists are working for dissolution and an election which they are convinced will enormously increase their strength in the Reichstag.—Reuter.

Ruhr Restrictions Lessened

Duesseldorf, Sept. 3.

In accordance with the London Agreement, General Degoutte has issued an order restoring, from midnight on September 10, freedom of circulation of wheeled traffic, and abolishing the pass system for persons entering the occupied territory and also the duties levied on goods passing between the occupied and unoccupied territory.—Reuter.

U. S. Agent-General of Repartions

Paris, Sept. 3.

Mr. Seymour Parker Gilbert, former Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury, has accepted the post of Agent-General of Reparations. Mr. Gilbert will arrive in Paris in the middle of September.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

Settlement of Reparations Question Approved: The Disarmament Problem

Geneva, Sept. 1.

The fifth assembly of the League of Nations opened here to-day. The public galleries were packed.

M. Hymans, the Acting President, received an ovation. In a speech he described the progress of the League and affirmed that the League was indispensable to the life of nations.

M. Hymans lauded the settlement of the reparations question by the London Conference as ushering a period of peace, tranquillity and progress, but referring to the disarmament question he said that the very serious problem of security remained. Europe was not able to live in a state of insecurity and peace must be built on firm legal and political foundations. All eyes were turned to the League in the hope that it would find a solution. The presence of M. Herriot and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald testified to the growing importance of the League.

M. Motta (Switzerland), amid prolonged applause, was elected President of the Assembly by 45 out of 47 States voting.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 2.

Mr. MacDonald departed to-day for Geneva. The Premier, conversing with pressmen, said that he was trying by his presence in Geneva to demonstrate his confidence in the power of the League to do good work, and he was very anxious that every nation should send the strongest delegation there possible.—Reuter.

Appointment of Chairmen of Committees: Reduction of Armaments

Geneva, Sept. 2.

The chairmen of the six committees of the Assembly of the League of Nations include Sir Littleton Groom (Australia), chairman of Committee One, Mr. Adachi (Japan), chairman of Committee Four, M. Duca (Rumania) is chairman of Committee Three, which is the most important as it deals with reduction of armaments, which the Assembly will discuss on Thursday in the presence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot.

The Chinese Delegation is very gratified at the election of Mr. Tang Tsai-fu as a Vice-President, by 39 votes out of 46.

Later.

M. Herriot arrived here to-day. He was given an enthusiastic ovation.—Reuter.

Mr. MacDonald Interviewed

London, Sept. 2.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's News Agency *en route* to Geneva, said that the road was clearer than ever for a real discussion of armaments and national security. Nobody had yet devised a satisfactory disarmament scheme, but we were nearer to it as various obstacles were being successively removed.

A lot of nonsense, said the Prime Minister, had been written about the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. The whole position of the negotiations was altered by the Russians' surrender to us. We had in no way altered our position and it was as clear as ever that unless a settlement of debts and obligations was reached there would be no loans or guarantees for Russia.

Mr. MacDonald defended the Government's rejection of the Mutual Guarantee Pact, which would probably have led to the secession of certain British Dominions and other nations from the League of Nations and would have for ever closed the door to the adherence of America and other States.

The Prime Minister emphatically disfavoured using force to enforce decisions of the League of Nations which would only destroy its power.—Reuter.

"Vive MacDonald!"

Geneva, Sept. 2.

Mr. MacDonald arrived this evening. A crowd at the station loudly cheered him and shouted "*Vive* MacDonald! *vive la Paix.*"—Reuter.

U. S. State Dept. Explains

Washington, Sept. 3.

The State Department is publishing the correspondence with the League of Nations. It declined to be represented at Geneva in the discussions of a convention for the control of arms traffic, and says that the United States Government understood it was improbable that the League Assembly's Arms Control Committee would attempt to do more than consider whether the draft convention afforded a satisfactory basis for calling an international conference in order to conclude a convention. As the United States Government's position on every point was well understood, it did not think any useful purpose would be served by attending the meeting of the Committee.

The United States Government, however, would be disposed to consider favourably participation in an appropriate international conference to negotiate and conclude a convention.—Reuter's American Service.

Mr. MacDonald Suggests a Court of Arbitration and Another Disarmament Conference

Geneva, Sept. 3.

Mr. MacDonald to-day raised the veil from his disarmament plans. Addressing journalists, he suggested a Court of arbitration, the constitution of which should be decided between the various Governments. He was convinced that America would participate *ad hoc* in a conference on disarmament, which should be held in Europe, possibly in Geneva. In the meantime the American plan on disarmament would be referred to the Committee of the League of Nations for examination.—Reuter.

Rousing Reception Given to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

Geneva, Sept. 4.

The Salle of Reformation was packed long before the assembly met. The delegations dribbled in slowly. Lord Parmoor, Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Swanwick all took their places, and only Mr. MacDonald's seat was empty. Presently, Mr. MacDonald, wearing a lounge suit in an unostentatious manner and unnoticed, appeared in the hall having already had a great reception outside.

Although he had worked to a late hour, Mr. MacDonald was early astir giving the final touches to what was expected to be a historic speech. He had previously conferred privately with all the Dominion representatives, and explained fully the main lines to be followed.

Mr. MacDonald opened the debate on reduction of armanents in a speech of an hour's duration.

Later.

Mr. MacDonald received an ovation of some minutes, then there was complete silence when he rose to speak. His speech was frequently punctuated with applause, especially when he said "we here lay the foundation of peace."

Mr. MacDonald declared that his presence was a pledge that Great Britain intended to use every means in its power to widen and increase the influence of the League.—Reuter.

M. Herriot Non-committal as to France's Attitude Towards Disarmament

Geneva, Sept. 3.

An army of 200 pressmen, who are attending the Assembly of the League of Nations, to-day were received by M. Herriot, who, while he did not indicate the specific line he would take at to-morrow's disarmament debate, declared that France would do everything in favour of peace and would continue the good work begun in London in a spirit of goodwill and loyalty.

At this morning's sitting of the assembly of the League of Nations, Viscount Ishii on behalf of Japan thanked the League for the interest and sympathy displayed on the occasion of the earthquake.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Congress at Hull: Sympathy with German Workmen under Dawes Scheme

London, Sept. 1.

The Trade Union Congress opened at the City Hall at Hull to-day. There were 700 delegates representing 4,500,000 members. Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., presided.

Referring to the position of the German workers, Mr. Purcell said that British trade-unionism ought to insist that if reparations and indemnities had to be paid under the Dawes scheme, they should be paid without injury to the recipients. The burden should fall upon the exploiter and profiteer.

Mr. Purcell commended the Russian Treaty and warned the Congress that possibly opposition to the Treaty might decide the fate of the Government.

Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, said that he had received a telegram from French miners strongly protesting against the Dawes scheme and its effect on the German workers.

Mr. Marchbank, a railwayman, said that he hoped an opportunity would be given to discuss the Dawes report, which, he said, was designed to benefit international capitalism and to ruin the working-class movement.

Mr. Pollitt, a boiler-maker, impassionedly demanded that the trade union movement should control the policy of the Labour Government and that the Congress should emphatically repudiate the threat to introduce the Emergency Powers Act in trade union disputes and denounce the Dawes report, which made war inevitable.

Mr. Robert Smillie, on behalf of the Executive, while not denying the right of the Congress to criticize the Government's policy, defended the latter. He said that the Dawes agreement was in the best interest of the workers of both Britain and Germany.

A portion of the Council's report declaring that it was not the function of the Congress to enlarge upon Labour Government legislation was carried by a large majority in spite of an attack by the Communist section.

The Congress then adjourned.—Reuter.

Council Given Extended Powers to Intervene in Strikes

London, Sept. 2.

The Trade Union Congress at Hull to-day carried by an overwhelming majority an amendment to the Standing Orders, giving the General Council extended powers to intervene in strikes, lock-outs or threatened disputes.

The mover said that federated capital was showing its hand more strongly every week. The battle in the industrial field was becoming fiercer. The workers wanted central leadership and control.

The Worker's Utopia.

Sept. 3.

The Trade Union Congress adopted the workers' charter, providing for the nationalization of land, mines and railways, a 44-hour working week, and a minimum wage in each industry, also adequate provision for unemployment, adequate housing, full educational facilities and pensions for all at the age of 60.

There was a remarkable scene when the President of the Congress introduced the American, Canadian and Russian delegates. When the Russian delegates, headed by M. Tomsky, the Chairman of the All-Russian Council, came on the platform, the delegates rose and cheered for some minutes.

The Trade Union Congress rejected the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee in favour of allowing an emergency resolution to be submitted instructing the General Council to work for the convening of an international conference of all Trade Union organizations, and take steps to bring about unity in the international Trade Union movement, and bring the organized workers of the world under international fighting leadership.

The President said that if the resolution were accepted, it would probably do less than already has been done. In certain respects the General Council has already agreed that the Amsterdam International should invite Russian Trade Union representatives to a conference for the purpose of endeavouring to remove existing difficulties.—Reuter.

Extraordinary Powers Granted to General Council: System of Arbitrary Control

London, Sept. 3.

The significance of the decision of the Trade Union Congress yesterday evening extending the powers of the General Council has been much commented upon as investing the Council, numbering 32 members, with power not given to any single body of men since the Labour movement was launched a century ago. When a proposal, which was equivalent to appointing a Trade Union General Staff, was first submitted three years ago, it was rejected by a three to one majority. It not merely permits the Council to take the initiative in any dispute whether requested to interfere or not, but authorizes it to render the union or unions in the dispute all the moral and material support possible.

Mr. Cook, the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, who seconded the resolution, told an interviewer that the Council could go to any length without calling a ballot or consulting the rank and file and could even call a general strike at any time and impose levies on all unions for running any strike it liked.

Mr. Ben Tillett takes a less drastic view of the resolution. He expressed the opinion that individual members would be able to check the power of the Council, but the Liberal, Commander Kenworthy, who is attending the Congress as a guest, said that the united trade union front was now the greatest spectre employers had ever confronted.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA

Joining in All Deck Sports of Berengaria: Glad to Be Back in America

New York, Aug. 29.

After an uneventful crossing in the course of which His Royal Highness whole-heartedly participated in dances, tugs-of-war, potato races and other merry-making, and in boxing, swimming and exercise, the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day on board the Berengaria.

His Royal Highness was met by the British Ambassador and State Department officials on board a private launch. The Prince is proceeding to Syosset, Long Island, where he will be the guest of Mr. James Burden. His Royal Highness will go to Washington to-morrow to visit President Coolidge.

Popular interest in his visit is so great that the Prince of Wales is outrivalling President Coolidge as a front page feature.

As the Berengaria was nearing land, Governor Smith and others wirelessed *viâ* an aeroplane 7,000 feet above the liner a message of welcome to the Prince.

It is understood that strict measures are being taken to shelter His Royal Highness from the inconvenient attentions of newspaper men, but before leaving the ship in a private yacht for Glen Cove, the Prince granted a two-minute interview to a launch-load of reporters, declaring that he was glad to be back in America again.

The whole bay was crowded with pleasure craft filled with cheering crowds as the Berengaria anchored. Ears were deafened by the screaming of a hundred whistles, while three Army planes swooped down and hovered over the bridge where the Prince stood beside the Captain.

Asked by pressmen whether he would marry an American heiress, the Prince laughed and replied that he did not know. He shook hands with a number of the reporters.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Aug. 30.

Immense cheering crowds greeted the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the capital this afternoon. His Royal Highness drove triumphantly to the White House, where he was welcomed by President and Mrs. Coolidge. The introductions were carried out by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, who then left the Prince to his hosts, with whom he lunched and remained a couple of hours.

The Prince departed for Long Island later in the afternoon. His Royal Highness, in a message to the people, reminds them that his holiday is in the nature of a visit and expresses delight at the cordial reception accorded him.—Reuter's American Service.

Many Outdoor Attractions: Polo Practice, Yachting and Racing

New Yory Spet. 1.

The Prince of Wales yesterday morning spent two hours exercising his polo ponies at the polo grounds near Westbury. One of his mounts was the pony Kitty, which Major Metcalfe will use in the Cup matches. After that the Prince took a long motor trip and a sail up Long Island Sound in steam yacht.

To-day His Royal Highness will participate in a scratch game of polo and will possibly visit Belmont Park to see Epinard meet some of the best American horses, including Zev and Ladkin, in a six-furlong race, the first of a series of three international sweepstakes.—Reuter's American Service.

NOTED ANTI-BOLSHEVIK SENTENCED TO DEATH

A Remarkable Admission in Self Defence: Recognition of Soviet Power

Moscow, Aug. 23.

The well-known anti-Bolshevik, M. Boris Savinkoff, was arrested on Russian territory on August 20 and is now being tried by the Supreme Military Court.

He is alleged to be the leading spirit in most of the counter-revolutionary plots in recent years, operating outside Russia.

Aug. 29.

M. Boris Savinkoff was to-day sentenced to death by the Supreme Military Court, but recommended to mercy, in consequence of a remarkable statement, in which he said that he considered that in all his counter-revolutionary activities he had been mistaken. He recognized the justice of the revolution, and acknowledged that he was guilty of the charges made against him. He concluded by saying: "I recognize the power of the Soviet, and say that he who loves the Russian nation must recognize the Soviet Power. I do not ask for pity."—Reuter.

Death Sentence Commuted.

Moscow, Aug. 29.

The Executive of the Central Soviet has commuted the death sentence on M. Boris Savinkoff to 10 years' deprivation of liberty, in consideration of the promise given by him not to fight against the Soviet in the future.—Reuter.

***Savinkoff was condemned as an archcounter-revolutionary. At his trial he declared he had come to recognize the Soviet as the supreme and lawful government, acknowledged the justice of his sentence and asked for no mercy.—Reuter..

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN EAST AFRICA

Plot Discovered by Police: Soviet Agent Traced but Still at Large

Nairobi, Aug. 30.

A Yugo-Slav, reputed to be a dangerous Bolshevist propagandist among negroes, boarded a liner at Aden, having booked for Tanganyika. The police were waiting to seize him, but he escaped when the liner called at Mombasa, by landing in the night in a small boat, leaving his luggage behind. He was traced to Uganda in a goods-train which stopped in the wild-game country, where the Yugo-Slav disappeared, although the police closely watched the railway. A few Indians in the train were compelled to wash their faces, lest the fugitive was disguised as an Indian.

A photograph of the Yugo-Slav, taken by an amateur cinematographer aboard the liner, was exhibited privately to an audience of police at Nairobi, while a reward was offered for his capture, but all efforts have so far proved fruitless.

The Yugo-Slav is of a swarthy complexion, and easily disguisable as an Arab, an Indian or a Goan.—Reuter.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MOROCCO

Large Reinforcements Being Sent from Spain

Madrid, Sept. 2.

The seriousness of the position in Morocco is emphasized by an official *communiqué* describing heavy fighting consequent on persistent and violent attacks on Spanish communications in the western zone.

The *communiqué* says that great forces must be employed and consequently eight battalions are being despatched immediately from Spain; "The situation calls for great coolness and firmness, and the Directory feels compelled more than ever to exercise all its authority both in Spain and in Morocco."

Gibraltar, Sept. 2.

Gunfire from Morocco is audible in Tangier and Gibralter, Tribesmen in the vicinity of the Tangier enclave are joining in.—Reuter.

Raisuli's Adherents Joining the Rebels.

Gibraltar, Sept. 2.

It is learned from a Spanish source that 50,000 reinforcements have been despatched to Morocco within the past fortnight.

Bursting shells are visible on the African coast to-day from the heights of Gibraltar.

Advices from Tangier state that Raisuli's adherents have joined the rebels.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 2.

The latest official report from Madrid speaks of a slight improvement in the situation in Morocco, but the fact that the situation is still serious is indicated by announcements from Tangier.

Diplomatic correspondents in London deal with the political reaction on European Chancelleries in the event of Spanish withdrawal from an appreciable portion of the Protectorate, which is in no wise not to be expected. They point out that the question of the repartition of Morocco will affect the vital interests of the Mediterranean Powers and Great Britain and also of the United States.

It is believed that Spanish reluctance to make unduly heavy efforts for the sake of the retention of the present large zone has considerably increased since the conclusion of the Tangier Convention last year, under which the claim of Spain to the premier position in Tangier has been virtually subordinated to that of France.—Reuter.

No Signs of Spain Withdrawing: Large Preparations for Active Work

Madrid, Sept. 3.

No hint of a likelihood of Spanish evacuation of Moroccan territory is given in official quarters. On the contrary, the latest *communiqué* referring to the general insurrection of the natives, which is imperiling the Spanish positions, warns the country to prepare for operations on a larger scale than ever.

General Grund, commanding the artillery at Ceuta, has been recalled.—Reuter.

THE SOVIET CLAIM TO WRANGEL ISLAND

A Matter for the League of Nations: Canada Taking No Part in Dispute

Ottawa, Sept. 2.

The Canadian Government has advised the Colonial Office, in respect of the reported mission of the armed Soviet vessel "Red October" to Wrangel Island with a company of infantry, to take the island and seize the men left there last year by Mr. Harold Noice after his expedition to rescue the survivors of the Stefansson party, that the Canadian Government, which did not authorize the Stefansson adventure, will leave any action to the British Government.

It is believed here that the right to possess the island will be finally adjudicated by the League of Nations.—Reuter's American Service.

FIRMER BRITISH HOLD ON SUDAN

Mr. MacDonald's View that Egyptian Ministers Engineered the Recent Revolt

London, Sept. 2.

Interviewed by the "Daily Press" correspondent at Paris, Mr. MacDonald declared that Zaghlul Pasha had ignored his last invitation to come to London. Meanwhile, the Premier said, he was convinced that the recent disturbances in the Sudan had been engineered by members of the Egyptian Government, and added that, in spite of his original intention to maintain the *status quo* in the pending discussions, he would be obliged to strengthen and determine the British position in the Sudan.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS AT GHENT

An Appeal for World-wide Extension of Co-operative Institutions

Ghent, Sept. 1.

The opening of the Eleventh International Co-operative Congress to-day was attended by 500 representatives from all European countries.

M. Goedhart (Holland), the Chairman, appealed to all peoples throughout the world for the extension of co-operative institutions.

It was announced that a meeting would be held in Rome for the purpose of creating a great international co-operative bank with a view to fighting high finance with its alleged anti-co-operative tendencies. Reuter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO

Retiring President's Attack on British Policy: Mr. *Cummins* Assailed

Mexico City, Sept. 2.

In his final address to Congress as President of Mexico before handing over the Government to the new President, Gen. Obregon vigorously attacked the policy of Great Britain in connexion with the suspension of diplomatic relations and the expulsion of Mr. Cummins. He declared that the latter did not possess a diplomatic or official character, but the administration was given him for personal considerations despite the fact that he mixed in politicai affairs, from which foreigners were absolutely barred.

Mr. Cummins's attitude towards the Mexican Government from the beginning of 1922 was one of "offensive dignity." Gen. Obregon alleged that Mr. Cummins sent exaggerated reports of the Mexican revolt to London and encouraged British subjects in Mexico to make "impertinent representations?" and asserted that he was preparing a scandalous incident in order to halt Sir Thomas Hohler's voyage to Mexico. The attempted expulsion of Mr. Cummins had not been due to his representations on behalf of British subjects in Mexico, but to his discourteous attitude towards the Mexican Government.—Reuters American Service.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Flight from Greenland in Favourable Conditions

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.

The United States cruiser Richmond reports that the two American world-fliers, who left Ivigtut at 6.29 this morning on their way to Labrador, were sighted at 11.31 a.m. about half-way across. The conditions were favourable.

Later.

The American world-fliers arrived at Ice Tickle Harbour in Labrador from Greenland at 2.18 this afternoon. All are well.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Sept. 1.

The flight of the American world-fliers from Ivigtut to Ice Tickle was performed in perfect weather. A north-west wind of from 20 to 40 miles an hour speeded up the

machines, which sometines travelled at 125 miles an hour. A group of pressmen and a few fisherfolk on shore cheered the arrival of the fliers.—Reuter's American Service.

London, Sept. 2.

It is reported from New York that the American world-fliers left for Indian Harbour this morning.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Sept. 2.

The American world-fliers passed Hawkes Bay, Labrador, two hours after their start. They were heading presumably for Newfoundland.—Reuter's American Service.

Hawke Harbour, Newfoundland, Sept. 2.

The American world-fliers arrived here to-day.—Reuter's American Service.

Tremendous Reception in Nova Scotia

Pictou, Nova Scotia, Sept. 3.

The citizens to-day, reinforced by several thousand Canadians who came here for a vacation, gave the American world-fliers, Captain Smith and Lieut. Nelson, the warmest reception of their world flight.

Headed by a band of Pictou Highlanders the procession which included details from the American destroyer Barry, the Canadian cruiser Patriot and detachments of cadets and school children, escorted the aviators to the town square where the Mayor and representatives of Dominion and provincial Governments made speeches of welcome.—Reuter's American Service.

London, Sept. 3.

It is reported from Halifax that the American world fliers passed the cruiser Milwaukee a hundred miles from Hawkes Bay at 12.05 to-day.—Reuter's American Service.

Pictou, Nova Scotia, Sept. 3.

The American world-fliers arrived here from Hawke Harbour this afternoon after a flight of 6 hours 18 minutes.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Candidates' Bid for Labour Vote: President Coolidge on Present Prosperity

Washington, Sept. 1.

All the Presidential candidates to-day made appeals for the labour vote.

President Coolidge, receiving a delegation of Labour leaders at the White House, told them that American wage-earners were living better than at any time in the country's history and enjoyed a greater buying power than any country on earth. He reiterated that he was for a common-sense Government under the American Constitution.

Senator Lafollette broadcast an arraignment of both the older parties for evils which, he claims, have grown up under their administration.

Mr. Davis, addressing Trade Unionists at Wheeling, West Virginia, urged his hearers to help to bring the country to her rightful place in the councils of humanity.—Reuter's American Service.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN IN AMERICA

G.$30,000,000 at 6½ per cent. to Redeem Treasury Bonds

Brussels, Sept. 1.

The Belgian Government has arranged a 6½ per cent. loan of $30,000,000 in the United States, redeemable in 25 years. It is stated that the loan is to be utilized for withdrawing Treasury Bonds issued in the United States in 1920.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 1.

A syndicate, headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company are offering $30,000,000 of Belgian gold bonds at a price of 94.

Note.—The above New York message refers to the Belgian loan of $30,000,000 mentioned in the Brussels telegram.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 2.

The Belgian Government 6½ per cent. loan of $30,000,000, offered by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company at 94, has been over-subscribed.—Reuter's American Service.

SHOCKING RAILWAY DISASTER

Collision of Passenger Trains on Indian Line: Nearly 100 Persons Killed

Multan, Aug. 29.

A collision between two passenger trains of the Multan-Lahore Line to-day resulted in 67 persons being killed and 102 injured. Twenty more are believed to have been killed and buried beneath the *débris*.

Later.

The collision occurred early this morning. A special train has been despatched to the scene of the accident. Sixty-seven bodies have been discovered from the wreckage and it is believed that 20 more may still be recovered. Those seriously injured, numbering 53, have been removed to Montgomery and those slightly injured have been taken to Lahore.

Aug. 30.

It has hitherto been ascertained that 95 persons were killed in the Montgomery Railway disaster. No first or second class passengers were killed or injured.

One European child was thrown off the line by its mother but was picked up unhurt.

The accident was due to the wrong line having been signalled clear.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. H. W. Massingham

London, Aug. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry William Massingham, the well-known Radical-Socialist publicist, at the age of 64.—Reuter.

***The late Mr. H. W. Massingham was born at Norwich in 1860 and educated at Norwich Grammar School under Dr. Jessopp. After being a member of the staff of the "Norfolk News and Daily Press," he became subsequently editor of the National Press Agency and assistant-editor and editor of the "Star." Later he was appointed editor of the "Daily Chronicle," after lengthy service as literary editor, Parliamentary representative, and assistant editor, and in 1907 took over the editorship of the "Nation." He severed his connexion with the latter paper less than a year ago, when there was a change in its control, and had lately been contributing articles to the "Spectator" and other newspapers.—Ed.

Sir Wm. Maddock Bayliss

The death is announced of Sir William Maddock Bayliss, the well-known physiologist, at the age of 64.—Reuter.

NAVAL GUN ELEVATION

President Coolidge Asserts Freedom of Action

Washington, Aug. 29.

It is announced that President Coolidge will assert all the rights of the United States under the Arms Conference Treaty in regard to the elevation of naval guns.—Reuter's American Service.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES LOAN

Over-subscribed Many Times

Amsterdam, Aug. 30.

The Dutch East Indies 75,000,000 Guilder 6 Per Cent. Loan was issued yesterday and was very successful.

Later.

The Loan has been over-subscribed several times; hence the subscriptions will be considerably reduced.—Reuter.

COVENT GARDEN STRIKE FINISHED

London, Aug. 29.

The Covent Garden employers have declined an invitation to meet Sir David Shackleton, the Chief Labour Adviser, at the Ministry of Labour on the ground that the strike, in their opinion, is finished. Growers and retailers are supplying their own porters and when the strikers return to work they will find that fewer men will be needed. The markets are full of produce.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WOMAN KILLED BY MEXICANS

Mexico City, Aug. 29.

It is reported from Guadalajara that an American woman was killed to-day and her body mutilated by a band of robbers which attacked a party of tourists near San Martos in the State of Jaliseo.—Reuter's American Service.

FATAL MOTOR-BUS FIRE

London, Aug. 31.

Seven persons were incinerated and five seriously injured in a fire on a motor-bus at Nuneaton to-day. The bus was crowded with shoppers and burst into flames while descending a hill.

The fire was due to someone striking a match while the driver was filling the petrol tank.—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET RISING IN GEORGIA

Moscow, Sept. 1.

An official statement of the Georgian Commissars announces a recent attempt to overthrow the Soviet *régime* in Georgia, which, it is alleged, was organized by the Social Democrats in conjunction with Nationalist organizations headed by Prince Andronikoff.

The rebels occupied the own of Ashiatoury in the district of Koutais but everywhere they were driven out and defeated and the ringleaders arrested.—Reuter.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, Aug. 31.

Fifteen persons were killed in an explosion of a powder magazine at Makrikeuy, near San Stefano. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

TRADE UNIONISTS AND COMMUNISM

Foreign Delegates at Hull Congress: Efforts to Effect a World's Peace

London, Sept. 4.

The foreign delegates to-day addressed the Trade Union Congress at Hull.

Mr. Brady, of the American Federation of Labour, said that they believed in international kinship because Trade Unions were the only substantial bulwarks against despotisms like Kaiserism and Bolshevism, but it was impossible for the American Federation of Labour to participate in the International Federation of Trade Unions, which by a vote of a few individuals could commit them to a policy completely at variance with their ideas.

Mr. McClelland (Canada) said that the workers of Canada were troubled over the question of immigration. The gates of Canada were opened wide and 133,000 immigrants had entered last year, but 193,000 had left Canada to find a living in the United States.

M. Tomsky, the Chairman of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, said that the labour movement throughout the world was realizing the necessity for greater concentration and centralization to meet the growing internationalization of capital. The vanquished in the Great War were the workers of the world; the victors were small groups, of profiteers in each country. The iron hand of world capitalism was now seizing the starving German proletariat by the throat. The Dawes plan was only a new scheme of exploitation, which would only result in increased trade competition. He said in conclusion that Russian workers desired to cooperate in the fight against the common enemy, exploitation.

Labour Rejecting Bolshevism.

Later.

The anti-Communist revolt of labour exemplified in the speeches and resolutions at the Trade Union Congress, is further illustrated by a decision of the Executive of the Labour party at the meeting at Hull that members of the Communist party may be accepted as delegates to the Conference, but cannot be endorsed as Labour candidates.

Mr. Pollitt, a boiler maker and one of the Communists affected by this decision, interviewed, said that it would compel many Trade Unions to consider their relationship towards the Labour party, but he was confident that the Labour Conference would reject this decision.

Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress has agreed to empower the General Council through the International Federation of Trades Unions to take all possible steps to bring together the different elements of the Labour movement in Europe in an effort to establish solidarity making for world peace.

The President said that communications received from France, Italy and Germany were showing that the continental nations were looking for a lead to Britain, where unity was very firmly established Therefore it seemed incumbent upon the British movement to take steps to consummate this desire and thus fulfil its great destiny—Reuter.

Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress passed unanimously a resolution congratulating the Government on the signing of the Anglo-Russian Treaties, and calling upon the Government, and the House of Commons specially, to facilitate the ratification of the Treaties, the application of which is most important for the peace and economic recovery of the world.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the General Council to call a special congress to decide on industrial action immediately there was danger of war.—Reuter.

"Hands off China"—Russian Delegates

Moscow, Sept. 5.

The Russian Federation of Labour has appealed to the Trade Union Congress at Hull to support the "Hands off China" movement which was started by Russia.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

British Premier's Address: Reasons for Withholding from Mutual Pact

Geneva, Sept. 3.

Continuing his address, Mr. MacDonald said that he would do his utmost to lay the foundations of peace. (loud applause.) He emphasized that all the delegations of which he was the chief, had determined all their ideas in a common pool. Great Britain, he said, had not subscribed to the pact of Mutual Assistance, not because she was indifferent to public security, but because it was felt they had not yet properly prepared the soil of Great Britain, and they wished to carry out every letter of her obligations. They would not sign, however, an indefinite proposal which, if Great Britain tried to carry out, public opinion would probably make impossible; but the last word had not been said in regard to the Pact. However, we must have the whole world with us.

The Premier declared that they could not afford to allow Germany to remain outside the League. The London Conference had created new relations, and should bring Germany into the Assembly (cheers). The matter should be taken up by this Assembly.

Russia believed in revolution, Mr. MacDonald went on to say, therefore she had not favoured the League. But Russia had changed, and the Anglo-Russian agreement was paving the way for Russia to enter the League.

Arbitration and Disarmament

Sept. 4.

Dealing with the question of security in his speech at the League Assembly this morning, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald pointed out the difficulty of establishing who the aggressor was. He dwelt on the system of arbitration and said that, if we were not able to elaborate a proper system of arbitration, then we must return to military pacts. The pact of mutual assistance he went on, should clearly define the nature of the obligation of each State and also when arbitration should operate. He emphasized that the optional arbitration clause should be thoroughly examined before Britain and the Dominions could adhere to it. Arbitration was directed at the problem of armaments, Mr. MacDonald said, and pointed out that as regards naval armaments Britain had fulfilled the Washington Agreement as she had fulfilled all her agreements.

The way must be prepared for a conference on armaments, as without preparations the conference would be a faliure. All nations must participate in that conference. The London Conference had helped to this end.

Great Britain adhered to the Covenant of the League of Nations. She did not desire to weaken it. Certain articles of the Covenant could be embodied in a charter of peace.

The matter should be referred to a committee before the Assembly separated, while members worked to enlighten public opinion in their own countries.

M. Camerlynck translated the whole speech into French.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot warmly shook hands before leaving the Assembly, which adjourned till the afternoon.

When the debate was resumed, M. Irrzynski (Poland) strongly favoured arbitration and advocated disarmament, but, he said, security must come first.

Mr. Charlton (Australia), who was warmly cheered, urged the convoking of a conference on disarmament without delay. Disarmament was the only sound foundation of the League.

Jonkheer van Karnebeek, explaining why Holland had not subscribed to the guarantee pact, said that for him strict application of the Covenant of the League was sufficient to assure the peace of the world, providing all disputes were submitted to the ruling of the Hague Court.

French Premier's Call for International Effort.

Geneva, Sept. 5.

The public galleries of the Assembly were again packed. M. Herriot received an ovation. He said that he hoped that one result of this Assembly would be to consecrate the principle of arbitration (applause). He declared that the aggressor was the party who refused to abide by an arbitral award. This assembly had a moral responsibility to the world. Arbitration, security and disarmament were inseparable from each other. Arbitration was as necessary as peace, and must became a reality, and the loyalty of small nations must be protected (loud applause).

The French Premier emphasized the need of upholding justice for all. He endorsed the remarks of "my excellent friend MacDonald" yesterday. He declared that all nations were clamouring for peace, so let them give them peace by international cooperation. He welcomed American cooperation in regard to disarmament, and said that France was not animated by hatred to Germany. France fought German militarism. France adhered to the Covenant, but desired to make it a living thing. France aspired to peace by right and dignity. Owing to her own sufferings, she wished to assuage the sufferings of other nations. He concluded "France is striving for peace."

M. Herriot declared that without arbitration, security and disarmament, international solidarity would be impossible. France joyfully received any proposals of conciliation. France offered all she could offer. She wanted peace, and hoped that the efforts of the League would lead to it.

The former Prime Minister Signor Salandra in a written speech said that Italy gladly associated herself with the views of Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot, and would willingly co-operate in the work of reconstruction.

M. Herriot spoke for 45 minutes. He was loudly cheered, the whole assembly rising to their feet.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Whale Sunk by Liner: Portuguese Airmen on Way Home: Japan Importing Foreign Cattle to Improve Dairy Produce Whiskers Culled from Bottom of the Sea

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Vancouver B.C., Aug. 14.

Trans-Pacific travel to-day is so safe it is often uneventful. Passengers aboard the Empress of Canada on her last voyage from China to Vancouver, however, came near to getting a thrill. The liner was about 24 hours out of Yokohama, stated the officers, when on the bow a huge black object was seen to be clinging tenaciously. Investigation proved it to be a whale weighing about 20 tons which the boat had struck squarely amidships, running the bow of the ship into the hold of the big fish about three feet. No impact had been felt on the vessel, but the force of the liner's speed was so great that the whale could not get away. Captain Robinson ordered the vessel astern and as she drew back the whale went to the bottom, making a fair sized suction.

Commander Slade Arrives.

On the ship with the captain as she entered Vancouver was Commander Sir Edmund Slade, who was in charge of the British East Indian fleet for many years but is now retired. He was on his way to London. Others of interest in the cabin included Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and his two sons, from Shanghai, Mr. Kadoorie being described over here as "The Rockefeller of the Orient;" Messrs. E. Saddick, private secretary to Sir Paul Chater; Robert de Vos, director of the Banque pour L' Estranger, Peking; General Li Ten and party, of Shansi; Capt. M. D. Kennedy, of the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, and B L. Foster, a noted merchant of San Francisco.

Admiral Sir Edmund Slade K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., R.N., an acknowledged authority on naval strategy who retired from the British navy in 1912, was here in the course of a leisurely trip around the world. Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, the millionaire financier, spent several days with his sons on the Pacific Coast before proceeding to Montreal on his way to London on holiday.

Several prominent professional men and a Russian opera singer were among notables aboard the Canada. Dr. A. Fuchs of Vienna, famous as an eye specialist, disembarked at Victoria *en route* to points in the United States. Dr. J. B. Pratt, professor of philosophy at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass, was returning with his family after a year spent in China, Korea, Siam and Japan, during which time he devoted his entire time to the study of Buddhism.

Around World Airmen Return.

Outstanding in the passenger list of the steamer were the three Portuguese aviators whose recent 11,000 mile flight from Lisbon to Macao recalls the exploits of their countrymen in the 15th country. They proceeded to Seattle. The aviators were Squadron Commander Brite Paes, commander of the flight from Lisbon to Macao; Lieut. M. Gouveis, who acted as mechanic, and Leader Sarento de Bieres. Commander Paes told a long story of the hardships that the party was forced to put up with, especially at Bushire, where the Persian Government held them for three days because they did not have passport vises from the Persian consul; the wreck of their first plane at Badana; the leg from Benghasi to Cairo; a non-stop jump of 850 miles, and the forced landing in a Chinese cemetery near Sun Chun, within a few hours flight of their goal. The airmen went *via* San Francisco and New York to Montreal, on their way to Lisbon.

Prize Cattle for Japan.

"The need of fresh milk and European food in Japan is greatly increasing" stated Mr. Keitara Mukai, prominent cattle breeder of Osaka, who has come over here to make extensive purchases. His mission is the importation of Canadian prize cattle into Japan in order to offset the huge annual consumption of canned milk there. Purchases have already been made by Mr. Mukai of prize cattle from the famous herds at Raymondale Farm, near Montreal, and elsewhere in Canada. Mr. Mukai said the recently announced import tax on canned milks and similar commodities made it necessary for Japanese to produce those things in their own country. He hopes, by shipping Canadian prize cattle to Japan, to breed the prize cow of the world. Ice-making machines, as well as other up-to-the-minute equipment for the establishment of a most modern dairy at his farm near Osaka are being purchased by Mr. Mukai while on this side.

Chinese Crew Protested.

The freighter Edgar Bowling, of the Garland Steamship Line, of New York, which was recently in Vancouver for a small quantity of cargo, and left here for her home port, ran foul of the authorities when she arrived there. An affidavit charging that the freighter was preparing to sail for Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., and the Pacific Coast with a crew of Chinese, only three of whom could speak English, was made public by Silas B. Axtel, counsel for the Neptune Association of Masters and Mates. An investigation was put under way. The basis of the affidavit was that the Edgar Bowling left New York several months ago with an American crew which was discharged in China and displaced by Chinese at a lower rate of wages. This, it was claimed, was a violation of the Seamen's Act which provides that 75 per cent. of a vessel's crew must be able to understand orders given by the captain and officers.

Adventists Go to China.

Twenty-four Seventh Day Adventist missionaries, with 12 children, sailed to-day on the Empress of Canada for the Far East. All but three of the couples will go to China. This party is the largest that the foreign mission board of the denomination has sent out this year and will greatly strengthen the work in those fields.

Pacific Gives up Whiskers.

Little do the moving picture audiences know how their heroes and "heavies" of the screen get their whiskers. A few days ago a Grand Trunk Pacific boat arrived here with a shipment of six tons of such whiskers, clipped from the bed of the Pacific Ocean, near the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the British Columbia coast. The whiskers have been shipped from here to the Orient. According to the ship's manifest, the shipment is agar-agar, a gelatinous sea grass which grows in profusion on the floor of the ocean near the islands. A year ago a Japanese company sent a boat to the Queen Charlottes with three divers to ascertain the extent of the grass beds. Later a small community was established on one of the islands and the inhabitants fish and drag for whiskers. The finer quality of the grass goes to make stage whiskers and the heavier is made into gelatine, singlass and kouri cake.

Tagged Salmon is Caught.

A male sockeye salmon, weighing six and three quarter pounds measuring 26 and a half inches in length, and bearing an aluminum button No. 2047 U.S.B.F. 24 was caught in the Skeena River, northern B.C. in the last week in July. J. F. Babcock, Canadian Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, says the fish is unquestionably one of the fish tagged by the agents of the United States bureau of fisheries at stations in Alaska this spring. The purpose of tagging the fish is to secure information regarding the course followed and the time required for the sockeye salmon to pass from the marking points into the streams and to establish the natural spawning grounds of fishing passing from the marking stations. As the fish in question was taken from American traps in Alaska to be marked and liberated, it demonstrates that the sockeye which frequent the Skeena River are at times associated with the schools of sockeye that breed in Alaska streams and that Skeena River (Canadian) sockeye are subject to capture in Alaska waters by American traps. The date regarding the fish, together with the aluminum tag, has been forwarded to the United States Fish Commission by the British Columbia Fisheries Department.

Japanese Honour Maclaren.

Captain C. D. Neroutsos, marine superintendent for the Canadian Pacific Coastwise Service, has received from Col. Broome, British flyer, who is with Major MacLaren in Siberia, a copy of the official welcome given the flyers by Mr. G. Matsubara, governor of the Prefecture of Aomori, Japan. The address is interesting for its flowery style. It says:—

To Major Stuart MacLaren and his party of world-around flyers. It is the greatest pleasure and honour to the citizens of this prefecture to have the opportunity to welcome their long-expected friends, Major Stuart MacLaren and his party, the British heroes of the air. Since that time when the news of your leaving Southampton on March 21, the people of our country which has the history of special intimacy with yours, have been praying for your success in this never-been-heard-of-before enterprize. Despite the continuous difficulties over 100 days you have successfully brought to us your victorious selves. We cannot but cheer to have such aerial conquerors before us. We hope and expect that from this northern extremity of "Hondo" of Japan with renewed power and spirit and with the greater and more difficult remainder of the journey, making the even greater caution you will conquer greatest record that the world has ever seen. Again we here sincerely express our hearty welcome and hope for your happy success.

Shanghai Editor Returns.

Mr. Y. P. Wang, assistant manager of the *"Shun Pao,"* at Shanghai, recently sailed from Vancouver for home after spending two years in an intensive study of journalism on this continent. At Columbia, Missouri, Mr. Wang earned the degree of Bachelor of Journalism and at the Pulitzer School of Journalism, New York, he obtained his master's degree.

Interesting Exhibit.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in the entire display at Vancouver's great annual fair is that of a rug, five feet by eight feet, made by three Chinese of lowly station in Peking. The rug, which is owned by a Vancouver man, is the only one of its kind in Canada. In the centre is displayed the coat-of-arms of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The background is finished in blue and the border in blue and white. The rug is to be forwarded to the Government of Serbia.

Banking and Betting.

Behind the prosecution of 28-year-old Tyson Goon, teller employed by the Bank of Montreal at its Chinese branch here, looms the race track. It is alleged that Tyson, in the course of a few months, lost more than $40,000 on the race track and this is about the amount of the defalcations charged against him. During temporary spells as a winner Tyson invested $1,000 in oil stocks and purchased a house and an automobile on terms. The prosecution claims that the method used in the alleged embezzlements was the alteration of bank deposit slips.

APPENDICITIS PUZZLE

Team Work Needed to Solve It

Dr. Caiger's suggestion to the British Medical Association that the cause of appendicitis would be a suitable object of research for the general practitioner has met with widespread approval.

Medical science has hardly obtained any clue to the origin of the disease, although it is known that primitive races are practically exempt, and that savages only lose their immunity on coming into contact with civilization.

There is nothing to afford an explanation in the inflamed appendix, as the surgeon sees it. It is only rarely that swallowed objects, such as pins or cherry stones, are found in the appendix.

A hardened secretion has in the past often been mistaken for a stone. Appendicitis may be an infectious fever of which the special brunt falls on the appendix. A combined study is needed of all the conditions of environment and habits of life when the attack occurs. Such a study could only be made by a team of general practitioners.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Journalist's able Defence of Policy of Independent Action against Germany

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, July 18.

Although the success or failure of the London Conference on reparations will be a matter of history before this letter reaches Shanghai, it may not be uninteresting to record the feelings with which the French negotiators approached this momentous assembly. Their state of mind, and the atmosphere prevailing at the opening of the proceedings, are admirably explained in the "Journal des Debats" by M. Pierre de Lacretelle, one of the ablest and most impartial of the French writers whose business it is to describe the repeated attempts of European statesmen to solve one of the most difficult problems ever put before the world.

M. Pierre writes: "The British programme remains what it was at the Chequers interview. It is narrow and rigid, almost absolute and perfectly clear.

To understand its simplicity, we must remember first of all that the British Premier has not had time to go inside the frightfully complicated labyrinth now constituted by the reparations problem. He is thus inclined to simplify it by reducing it to a few essential principles. Without going into details for the moment, I may confine myself to saying that the principal object is to prevent France, once and for all, from taking any isolated action of a coercive nature.

The Loan's False Lure

We are told that not a single one of the German bonds suggested in the Dawes report will be taken up unless we immediately and definitely surrender the security we were compelled to seize. Attempts will then be made to induce us to agree to an extremely precise formula which will admit of no future arguments over wordings and no personal interpretation, and will tie our hands completely. In short, the holders of the future bonds are to look to us, and not to Germany. To bring us to this point, the advantages of transforming the German debt into a business proposition will be dangled before our eyes Attempts will be made, as at Chequers, to prove that the loan has been placed in the United States, England and neutral countries, all the Governments concerned will unite to defend the interests of the bondholders should Germany fail to fulfil her obligations, and that she will thus be compelled to give in.

What better guarantee could we expect? That is all very well, but we have not yet forgotten the case of Russia and of Turkey. At Genoa, The Hague, Lausanne and London, even now, we have seen Governments making fruitless endeavours on behalf of holders of Russian and Turkish bonds. Anything may happen in the state of chaos produced in Europe by the deliberate bankruptcy of the Reich.

Bondholders Beware

What guarantee have we? The instability of the present political system in Germany is not a dogma. If it suffices for the leaders of Germany to cease paying the coupons of the new loan, to go bankrupt a second time, and to offer systematic resistance to the trustee whom the Dawes report proposes to appoint, and thus to escape the 30 annual payments for reparations, it is quite easy to understand the tranquility with which Germany accepts the financial yoke. We must think twice before we agree to the 'turkification' to which the experts' report would lead. Mr. MacDonald himself said, at Chequers, that if Germany takes up an attitude of systematic obstruction and fails to carry out her new obligations, there will be no remedy except war; but if we come to this point, we can hardly expect firm action from the party to which Mr MacDonald belongs. Under these circumstances, why should we not retain full right of action as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles?

"To sum up, we must ask ourselves whether the advantages we are promised are worth the surrender of our right to take action against a debtor who has made up his mind not to pay. It is a question of ordinary common sense. The greatest prudence and coolness will be needed at the conference if we are not to be stifled by flowers of rhetoric and plausible arguments. For all these reasons, we must expect that the debates will be difficult, and even painful; for, at the point we have now reached, there is hardly anything left for us to give up. If we may judge by appearances, it is the creditor and not the debtor who inspires mistrust in the future holders of German bonds. This, at any rate, is what we are asked to believe, inasmuch as we are required to give so many guarantees which are really much more political than financial."

Typical French Politics

The new French Chamber has lost no time in carrying out the general chambardement, or turning everything upside down, which no self-respecting political victors can omit. It has granted an amnesty to M. Caillaux and M. Malvy, to the men who were identified with the "Bonnet Rouge," to condemned "defeatists" and to men who evaded military obligations. It has also given the Government power to extend the amnesty to deserters.

In the short space of a month M. Herriot and his supporters have done their best to destroy the ideas that have generally prevailed in France during the past ten years. Only three months ago the country appeared in the eyes of the world to be adequately represented by two men—MM. Millerand and Poincaré. The former, originally a Socialist, was a living proof that the highest positions in the land are open to all citizens of no matter what class. M. Poincaré was a typical specimen of the higher bourgeoisie. At this period, so close at hand and yet so distant in reality, M. Caillaux and M. Malvy were looked upon by the vast majority of their countrymen as politically impossible. Without going so far as to regard them as actual traitors, public opinion held them to be hopelessly compromised. It was difficult to forgive M. Caillaux for keeping in touch with the enemy or to forget that the Germans looked upon him as the one Frenchman who could help them to bring about a favourable peace. As for M. Malvy, his familiarity with Almereyda, the infamous editor of the "Bonnet Rouge," the sheet that took German money and preached peace at any price, disqualified him, it was supposed, from ever again holding any important public position.

The new majority has now granted an amnesty which officially erases the records of these politicians, not as a measure of forgiveness but as compensation to men supposed to have been unjustly convicted. A Caillaux Cabinet is now discussed in political circles as the most natural thing in the world. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will lend itself to the system of party whitewashing now projected on so big a scale.

FLIGHT TO INDIA

R33 Trip in Autumn or Next Spring

The airship R. 33, sister ship of the famous R. 34, which flew across the Atlantic and back, is being reconditioned with a view to undertaking an experimental flight to India and back either late this autumn or early next spring, writes Major W. T. Blake, the "Daily News" air correspondent. It may be remembered that the Labour Government decided not to carry out the Burney scheme, but brought in a modified scheme of their own. It is under this scheme that the partly dismantled R. 33 will be reconditioned, and two airships of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity, length 760 feet, and diameter 110 feet, the largest in the world, will be built.

The R. 33, which is only 643 feet in length, with a diameter of 79 feet, is now at Cardington, near Bedford, but she will be moved to Pulham so that work may proceed on the enlargement of the shed, where one new aerial giant will be built. At the same time work will be begun, either at Howden or Barrow, on the second giant ship.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Scots' Humour: Rory the Pet of Park Lane: The Opera "Robert Burns"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, July 23.

The honour of Doctor of Laws which has been conferred by the University of Edinburgh upon Sir Owen Seaman, editor of "Punch," once more calls attention to the survival in the South of the fallacy that the Scots have no humour in spite of the notorious fact, referred to by him at the dinner to the honorary graduates, that a great deal of the humour of London journalism is supplied by Scotsmen. Perhaps the finest humourous artist who ever drew for the great journal whose tradition Sir Owen so well maintains was Charles Keene. Half Scots by birth, and wholly by temperament, Keene not only drew largely on the native stock of sardonic humour illustrated by Dean Ramsay, but also, with an exquisite double turn of artistry, exploited the supposed Scottish lack of humour, a feat which since his day has been repeated by several Scots writers, to the delight of their own countrymen and the mystification of the slower-witted Southron. Humour, indeed, has always been the strongest suit of Scottish writers. That a nation which produced Lyndsay, Urquhart, Arbuthnot, Smollett, Burns, Galt, Scott, and Stevenson, and which in our own day has enlivened the English stage with the elusive fancies of Barrie, should ever have been regarded as deficient in humour can be explained only by the sardonic element in the Scottish mind, and by the fact that the average Scot is often so content with his own appreciation of a subtle jest that he declines to dilute it for English consumption. In the matter of humour, in short, the Scot follows art for art's sake.

In this connexion there may be given an extract from a speech delivered by Sir Owen Seaman at one of the social functions. A little while ago, he said, it was asserted that he had told somebody he got 75 per cent. of the humour for "Punch" from Scotsmen. Shortly afterwards he was called upon by an interviewer who wanted to know what he had to say about it. He was rather busy at the time, and in a rather peevish mood, and he dismissed the interviewer a little curtly with the statement that he had said nothing of the kind. He did not know whether it was out of revenge for this, but a few days afterwards he received a cutting from a Dundee paper to the effect that —"Sir Owen Seaman states that he never said he got 75 per cent. of the humour of his paper from Scotsmen. We do not know who spread the rumour, but for years we Scotsmen have been writhing under this aspersion."

Cap and Bells

Edinburgh graduation was the occasion of many small jokes. No less a person than the Principal of the University started the game, and everybody seemed bound to follow him with little efforts good, bad, and (mainly) indifferent. It must be said that quips of the cap and bell variety do not come naturally to the Scots whose mental constitution lies rather in the direction of humour. Sir Alfred Ewing at the graduation dinner drew attention to the fact that one of those honoured with the degree was the Rev. James Black and another Sir Frederick Whyte by saying that the list began with a Black and ended with a White. Referring to Mrs. Sydney Webb he recalled that her maiden name was Beatrice Pôtter, and said he now understood better how it was that the world was "clay in the hands of the potter." Referring the gift of a Greek poem to Eric Liddell, the Olympic Champion, Sir Richard Lodge expressed the hope that a full translation was also provided. In turn Liddell made the confession that the poem was Greek to him. This enabled Sir Alfred Ewing to score a point when he asked why Liddell should not be able to read the Greek seeing he was a combination of Liddell and Scot. (Liddell and Scott are the authors of a famous Greek lexicon.) "I don't know how long he wore the thing," wrote one scribe about the wreath of wild laurel, "but no doubt he remembered the maxim that man wants but Liddell here below, nor wants that Liddell long."

And another suggested that the sprinter should write a book about his track career under that title—"Eric, or Liddell by Liddell."

Scots Success in London

Since his appearance in the Rodeo, and his "interview" with a Champion cowboy, the Marquis of Graham's young Highland bullock "Rory Beg," has become one of the most prominent figures of the London season. It is very unlikely that he will return to Arran. Not since Mary Pickford's first visit has London so completely taken a stranger to its heart; "Rory Beg"—dashing and debonair, romantic and mysterious, picturesque in his own wild Celtic fashion—is the pet of Park Lane and the toast of Tooting. No one who knew him as an inconspicuous little stot on his native island, with his hair unbrushed, his manners rude, his fascination yet unsuspected, would recognize him now. He is groomed and combed to the pink of perfection. Manicurists put a daily polish on his gorgeous horns. His hoofs are systematically filed and brought to a dazzling lustre, Marcel-waving has made the most amazing improvement on his head and tail despite the rush for hirsute souvenirs by practically the same collectors who almost left Paderewski bald.

When "Rory Beg" made his sensational debut in the Wembley Stadium he had no English. There is little evidence that he knows the language even yet, but his natural taciturnity carries him through interviews and receptions without this being suspected. When stroked on the flanks by ecstatic young ladies who say "Isn't he a dear?" he simply stares at them from under his noble fringe, all the speculation of the Hebrides in his mild, magnificent eyes, and gives a Gaelic bellow, registering, if they only knew it, the utmost contempt and disapproval. "Rory Beg's" bellow is the talk of London. It has a fierce sombre suggestion of vacant wind-swept spaces, storm and passion: when it is accompanied by foaming at the mouth (as happened when the wife of the Patagonian Ambassador one day referred to him as a cow), the effect is electrical. A series of admirable gramophone records of Rory's more amiable vocal performances has been prepared by His Master's Voice Company, and it is understood that the British Broadcasting Company will at an early date relay a few remarks of his or how life in London has impressed him. It is confidently expected that this will be an even more widely popular wireless item than the recent broadcast nightingale.

Little of the quiet and meditation of Brodick is possible to our distinguished compatriot in London. A host of engagements fills up every day. Rory poses for the pictorial press photographers, and for poster artists. It must frankly be admitted that the very look of these gentlemen infuriates him, but as it has been shown to him that this is all to be helpful to his Coliseum season, he has not repeated his first practical blunder in tossing the Daily Squirt and its camera through the window. The afternoons of Rory are mainly taken up by his publicity agent, who is arranging for a provincial tour with municipal receptions when the London engagement terminates. In the evening, attended by his very competent and gentlemanly valet, Mr. Peter Cameron, who came with him from Arran, "Rory Beg" takes an hour of exercise, incognito, in Holland Park, kindly placed at his disposal through the influence of the Duke of Atholl.

Mr. Peter Cameron's views, as expressed in his native Doric to an interviewer, seem, in the circumstances curiously unsympathetic. "Just makin' a d—d dod o' the beast!" he says. "It would be better for his health if he wass home in Brodick."

Dedication of Dr. R. V. Liddell.

Dr. R. V. Liddell, brother of Mr. E. H. Liddell, the Olympic victor, was dedicated to the medical missionary service in China in the Morningside Congregational Church, Edinburgh. There was a very full congregation. The Rev. W. Nelson Bitton, home secretary of the London Missionary Society, described the field of work to which Dr. Liddell is going; the Rev. William Blair, Helensburgh (and formerly Dr. Liddell's father's minister at Stiring) gave the dedicatory prayer; and the Rev. H. Moffat Scott, minister of the church, gave the charge to Dr. Liddell, who made his own statement of belief.

Engagement

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Bombay early in November, of Frank Ewart Nicoll, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, son of John Nicoll, Fintry Place, Broughty Ferry, and Isobel Mary only daughter of G. Malcoln Stuart, W.S., 19 Lyndoch Place, Edinburgh.

Gretna Going

Gretna's romance did not end with the closing of the blacksmith's shop as a centre for north-bound lovers from over the Border. Its dedication to death in the war years was a much more impressive spectacle. Over many square miles of quite unoccupied land there was built a city in which 30,000 people were employed, and where, in a series of small buildings, all carefully placed at a safe distance from each other, huge quantities of propelling charges of cordite, and of T.N.T., and other high explosives for shells were manufactured without any accident. And now the Gretna that fed the guns is on its last legs. It comes under the hammer piece by piece. I saw some useful huts when I was down there the other week. Who wants a little hut that did its bit?

"Robert Burns"

It is still uncertain when the long-awaited opera "Robert Burns" will make its initial appearance. Meanwhile Mr. Frederick Austin, of "Beggars' Opera" fame, is completing his musical setting of Mr. John Drinkwater's book of the opera. In the hands of Mr. Drinkwater, who deals with the poet's complex psychology in an entertainingly ingenious way, and Mr. Nigel Playfair, who, it is said, is "the best living undertaker of the dead," the production is certain to arouse the keenest interest, if not, indeed, a good deal of controversy on the part of students of Burns.

Holyrood Relics

There has just been restored to Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh a portion of the hangings of Mary Queen of Scots' bed and of portions of one of Lord Darnley's gloves, and the story of their removal is a striking commentary on the disregard which seemingly prevailed a century ago for national relics. Today all the buildings in the care of the Office of Works are, along with their contests, under the personal supervision of trusted custodians, many of whom have already proved their worth in the King's service; but in the early decades of last century things, apparently, were otherwise. The custodian of those days was sometimes "a superannuated Abigail," whose main interest in a visitor was measured by the value of the gratuity which she anticipated. In July, 1822, an English collector learned from a friend that an Edinburgh acquaintance had asserted that such was the laxity of the custodian at Holyrood that it would not be a difficult matter to purloin articles from the museum there without fear of detection. So convinced was the Edinburgh man of what he had said that he went the length of entering into a wager. He visited Holyrood, and, having distracted the attention of the old woman in charge, clipped a small piece off the hangings of Queen Mary's bed. His next move was even more audacious—not to mention vandal—he opened a case, abstracted Lord Darnley's glove, and before replacing it cut off two small pieces. These fragments eventually passed into the possession of the English collector, and on his death some 30 years ago they became the property of his son. The latter is now dead, and it has been left to his representatives to right a century-old wrong by restoring the stolen portions to their "Caesar"—the Scottish nation.

HEIR TO THE THRONE OF POLAND

Manila Storeman's Claim

Manila, Aug. 18.

Charles S. Hendel, a clerk in a dry goods store here, claims to be the rightful heir to the throne of Poland, should monarchy ever be proclaimed in that country. Hendel claims to be in possession of papers which will prove that he descended from John III of Poland (Sobieski) who gained the throne of Poland by his victories in 1673 over the Swedes, Tartars and Cossacks and 10 years later the Turks.

Hendel fled from Poland when a boy and went to America, but returned to his native land at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, during which he served in the Russian ambulance corps. He was personally decorated by the Dowager-Empress of Russia.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE END OF THE SESSION

Plethora of Private Members' Bills: The Housing Situation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 7.

The situation with regard to the first Session of the Labour Party is not badly summed up by a cartoon in "Punch," in which the Labour maid-of-all-work who is about to leave for her summer holiday, expresses to matronly Britannia the hope that she has been satisfied with what she has done. Britannia remarks, "I will not say, my dear, that you are quite the treasure you represented yourself to be, but at all events I am glad to say that there have not been as many breakages as I expected."

Never has there been such a vast number of Public Bills produced in any Session. When a man has five minutes to spare he sets about evolving a Bill, formally introduces it, and then never troubles about it again. He has had all the limelight he wants from a brief debate on its introduction, and with that he is satisfied. The Government has introduced a few Bills of its own, but very few—it has allowed its followers to introduce them wholesale. The idea in the Ministerial mind is that it will be able to go to the electorate and say: "Here you see the Bills we were allowed to introduce—there you see the Bills which we would have sponsored had we had power as well as office." Let me therefore in the first place carefully summarize what has been done this Session.

Old-Age Pensions.

Under this measure, which is intended to meet the criticism that the present scheme discourages thrift, means derived from any source other than earnings are excluded from calculation in so far as they do not exceed £39 in the case of a single person or £78 per annum in the case of a married couple.

Housing (Financial) Bill.

This, the star measure of the Session, is the Government's contribution to the housing question. It is exceedingly complicated, but, in its broad lines, it takes the regulations as to the size and number of houses per acre of the Conservative proposals of 1923, but greatly increases the subsidy. Under the old proposals £6 a year were to be paid for 20 years; under the new proposals the provision is £9 per year for 40 years, or, if in the agricultural districts, £12 10s. a year for 40 years. The original intention was that all houses should be built by local authorities, and that these only should benefit by the subsidy; the measure has been remodelled largely now to admit of subsidies for private enterprise. The Bill assumes that 2,500,000 houses will be built in 15 years, at a cost to the Exchequer spread over the period from 1924 to 1980, and reaching its maximum from the period 1940 to 1964, when the annual cost will be £23,156,000. At that time the annual cost to the rates will be £11,250,000. Everything turns on whether the men and materials will be available, though nobody anticipates they will. The Government has threatened to pass a Bill controlling the production of all building materials, but has not yet forced it to the front. It has not yet succeeded in making any really satisfactory arrangement for the increase of available workers.

Pensions (Increase) Act.

This is substantially the old Conservative Measure of 1923, though it is not clear how it differs from the original proposals of the last Government, since these were never published. The proposals which have become law are not generous. In the case of the humblest pensioners, they add 20 per cent. only to the 15 per cent. increase in pension enjoyed under the Act of 1920. Other pensioners get less, and those above the same limit as in the Act of 1920 get nothing. The limit above which any increase does not operate is £100.

Unemployment Insurance Acts.

There have been three of these this Session, the main features of which have been (1) increase in the benefits; (2) abolition of the "gap system," so as to make benefit continuous; (3) unrestricted payment of uncovenanted benefit, which means that a man can receive full benefit not for what he has paid into the Fund, but for what he hopes to pay in; (4) modification of the regulation which has hitherto debarred people distantly affected by a strike from receiving unemployment benefit. Generally speaking all these changes mean extra payment of £20,000,000 in unemployment benefit.

The Finance Act.

This Act gave effect to Budget proposals, certain of which, in the shape of relief of taxation, did not need legislative sanction while others did. The main features of the Budget and the Finance Act were the reduction in the duties on tea and sugar, the abandonment of the duties on dried fruits and mineral waters, some very slight modification of the Entertainment Tax, and the dropping of the Inhabited House Duty and the Corporation Profits Tax. In the Finance Act itself as introduced there were few changes, though the Government was obliged to accept the decision of the House that the Entertainment Tax should not be charged on agricultural shows, horticultural shows, educational functions and the like.

Agricultural Wages.

This Act creates local Agricultural Wage Committees which, with a neutral chairman, have the power to fix wages for the district. The Minister will have the power to suggest reconsideration of awards with which he may not agree. The Conservatives successfully opposed the establishment of a Whitehall Central Board with wide powers of interference and the establishment of a minimum wage of 30/- demanded by Liberalism for purely Party purposes.

Of smaller measures the Government has passed the County Courts Act, which establishes the County Court Officials as permanent Civil Servants. It has passed the Diseases of Animals Act, which devoted a large sum of money to compensate farmers whose animals had been slaughtered in connexion with the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. It has passed the Prevention of Evictions Act, somewhat limiting the powers of landlords to secure possession of their own houses. The Labour Bill itself on this theme proposed that landlords should not be allowed to dispossess unemployed tenants, but the House declined to accept it, and the measure passed is really sponsored by Mr. Ernest Simon, a Manchester Liberal Member. A small meaure has been also carried regularizing the superannuation of school teachers, as well as one or two small Departmental Acts having no public significance.

The Eight-hour Day Bill.

In addition there have been two or three official bills brought into the House, of which the two chief are Mr. Henderson's Factories Bill, legalizing an industrial eight-hours day, and quietly making other drastic changes, and Mr. Wheatley's Buildings Materials (Charges and Supply) Bill, which may later on be the cause of a good deal of trouble. There is no need to touch on the unofficial legislation procession, because very little has been passed. Parties have made a point of objecting to each other's Bills good or bad.

The Labour Party have not, I think, lost any weight in the country. They are very far yet from being found out. They have already, it is true, scrapped nearly all their promises to the electors, but they are coming forward with a lot of nice ones. No one thinks that they will offer these to the electors before the Budget next year, and when this time arrives the various Ministers will, whatever happens, have made quite a useful little pile for themselves. You may not think this is a factor, but it is, since they are subject to the impulses of human nature very much as we, the commoner herd, are also.

THE French aviator, M. Laporte, has broken the world altitude record with a hydroplane carrying a load of 500 kilogrammes, says a Reuter Paris message. M. Laporte, who reached an altitude of 5,100 metres, will depart for China shortly as flying instructor at Mukden.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Tangled Politics: Tariff Board Attached: Parliament to be Asked to Reduce British Preference: Crime Wave Follows Melbourne Police Strike

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne, July 14.

Parliamentary parties in the Commonwealth Government and houses are anxiously awaiting the result of the Inter-state gathering of Farmers' representatives which commences this week. To these gentlemen will be submitted the proposal of the Prime Minister and the Treasurer, as representing the two branches of the ministerialists, that at the next election both sections shall support sitting members, and that second votes, or preferences, shall be exchanged.

The Farmers' Unions of Victoria and Western Australia, especially, object to this arrangement as calculated to lesson the chances of their increasing their numbers and so becoming an important party; in some of the city and suburbam electorates around Melbourne the argument is used by the Nationalists—or other section—that the agreement is equally harmful to their prospects of becoming or remaining one of the great political parties of the Commonwealth. Thus neither section is unanimously supporting the Bruce-Page Pact, as it is called, and it is quite likely that the two ministers will find some compromise that will prevent the early dissolution of the Cabinet, which must follow upon a straight-out repudiation of the Pact by the inter-state farmers' conference.

As to the Labour party it resembles the bird of prey, which, sitting on a tree, overlooks the struggle between the two lords of a flock, awaiting the result merely to swoop down and pick out the eyes of the defeated and harry the fleeing remnants of his following. Indeed the bird is getting restive on its perch. It believes the time for its sanguinary feast is near, and in parliament is threatening to create a series of those uproarious scenes, which are Labour's chief evidence that it has been grossly mishandled by the representatives of capitalism.

Mr. Anstey, who is to be acting leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Representatives, has already warned the Government that his following will compel the application of the "gag" until every member has been expelled from the House. If Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister is wise, he will have his legislative measures so well prepared that their introduction and passage, while Mr. Anstey and his following are in suspension, will present no serious difficulties. It may be interesting, as illuminating the character of the acting leader of Labour, during Mr. Charlton's absence, to remind ourselves that it was Mr. Anstey who was regarded as personally responsible for the bogus telegram from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, practically advising the least possible attention being paid to the visit of the Special Service squadron of the British fleet. It will be remembered that the British Prime Minister declared the whole message an "unmitigated lie."

What Labour Suspects.

Until one has heard Labour members make speeches on the subject of banking, he can have no idea how absolutely rotten financial society is. In connexion with the Commonwealth Bank Bill the Opposition fiercely opposed the substitution of a Board of Directors for a single Governor, though it was quite prepared to prove that the single governor—even of its own creation—failed to do all that was expected of him, was guilty of nepotism and harsh treatment of the Bank's employees.

Had some other Government (not Labour) appointed him any one of these offences or failures would have raised an absolute clamour of protest, and a condemnation of single control. But when the Government proposed a directorate of business men representing various interests, the Labour Opposition saw in the Bill a deliberate attempt to hand the infant bank over to the strangling propensities of wicked persons who had interests in other banks, owned by private corporations. Members juggled with millions of credits and debits, and talked about the national bank and the People's Bank, but they never got very far from the accusation that the Government proposed to kill the Commonwealth Bank. They did not appear to realize that they themselves by their speeches went nearer to performing the happy despatch than any directorate of business men of high standing could do.

The Government were accused of being bushrangers, and it was asserted that the directors would go on to the Board with nothing in their pockets, and in a year or so come off it with their pockets bulging with loot. And, be it noted, the Australian Labour Party arrogates to itself the right to lead in international affairs, and be considered the finest example of the intelligent working man coming into his own. The Government had to apply the guillotine provisions of the Standing Orders so as to cut the travesty on debate short, and get the measure through the Representatives. Though the Opposition violently protested against the guillotine, so much so that the Speaker had to threaten to suspend the sittings, it was probably very glad that a Bill, about which it understood so little, was well out of the way.

The Preliminary Budget.

Though it has its disadvantages the Commonwealth Treasurer has again this year made a sort of preliminary statement as to the financial position. The result has shown that the past year closed with an accumulated surplus of at least £10,000,000, and that had certain moneys—safe and due—arrived by June 30, the balance would have been more like £12,500,000. Of course this information sets the country agog—more agog than is useful.

The Taxpayers' Association claim that such wealth means the reduction of taxation, while the mere contemplation of so much money means that small demands upon the Treasury of six months ago are now doubled. The State of Tasmania actually threatens to drift and drift (under a Labour Government) to financial disaster, if it is not granted by the Commonwealth an annual gift of £200,000 a year for 10 years. The island State has already received over a million from the Commonwealth. This sudden demand for two millions takes one's breath away, and is only explainable by the fact that the very version of the enormous accumulated surplus of the Commonwealth has acted like the news of an inheritance does upon all needy relatives.

Already there is evidence that Tasmania will get a "cut" out of the surplus, the citrus-growers are to get £10,000, also the hop-growers as a guarantee on their exports, and so forth and so on. With these claims, especially coming from the primary producers, who are the Treasurer's particular care, it is by no means certain that the demand for reduced taxation will be complied with. Indeed there is reason to suppose that the broad policy of the Government is to collect all the revenue it can for the purpose of meeting the demands created by the promises to place the primary producers on a footing equal with that of the protected manufacturers.

In Dr. Page's table of figures it is worth noting that bounties on iron and steel products show an increase over 1922-23 of something like £100,000, which encourage one to hope that these industries are not in such a bad way as the Tariff Board seems to think.

Agitation for Increased Tariffs.

One cannot ignore the attitude taken up by the Tariff Board, in its last annual report. The Board was created chiefly for the purpose of interpreting the doubtful wording of the schedule of duties, and then for the purpose of advising the Minister on the general working of the tariff.

The report, which has just been tabled in Parliament, is an unusual document. It declares that the chief attacks made upon the Board come from those importers who were busy trading with ex-enemy countries or countries with greatly depreciated currencies, and their criticism of the Board was largely due to its efficiency in carrying out the provisions of the Australian Industries Preservation (Anti-Dumping) Act. The Board, however, seems very doubtful as to the future of iron and steel, and other products where cheap material semi-manufactured in countries with depreciated currency comes into Australia under the conditions of preference to British goods, because the last 25 per cent. of their cost has been incurred in Britain.

Parliament is to be asked to reduce the British preference, so that the £8,000,000 a year which we now forego as preference to British should not chiefly go to helping foreign countries at our own expense.

The Board also reports that several of the primary industries are seeking increased protection, and some even an embargo upon imports. Amongst the productions, which after supplying local requirements have to export, and for which increased duties are sought, are dried fruits, maize, butter, sugar, etc. The Board's report states that it is considering some method of protecting industries without greatly increasing local costs, and it seems possible that a plan like that adopted in regard to sugar may be recommended.

In the case of sugar, which is under a Board of Control representing all sections of the industry and selling through what is really a compulsory pool, there is an embargo on imports and prices are fixed at which the Board can sell in Australia. The effect of this was to stabilize the price of raw sugar at £27 a ton, though last February the world's price was £30 and to-day it is £17. Nearly all last year Australians obtained their sugar at beneath world's party, but now that they are paying above it there is considerable outcry. The higher price, however, does not affect consumption, and rebates are granted on the sugar contents of such exports as jams, canned fruits, confectionary, biscuits and preserved milk. It is a popular belief that to reduce prices is necessarily to increase consumption, but in a country such as Australia with its high wages and high standard of living the cheapness of the local production turns the consumer to the imported article.

Heavy Falls of Snow.

Most people know that there are a few isolated places in Australia where snow falls for a few weeks every year, but generally speaking the present is a record winter for bitter weather. It follows upon an unusually cool summer. The mountain resorts of Victoria and New South Wales have had heavy falls of snow, and even special trains have been run out to the nearest stations in order that the citizens who have never actually seen snow may make its acquaintance.

There have so far been few accidents. At Mount Buffalo, in the Victorian dividing range, 5,300 feet high, a fatal accident happened the other day, when Dr. Varley, a Melbourne medico, essayed to descend a particularly steep gorge with an almost perpendicular slope of 2,000 feet. Right at the very top he managed to slip, lost his balance and fell headlong. His body was eventually found where it had been caught by a slight ledge 400 feet down. The place was very difficult to reach, and the efforts put forth by those who descended by ropes to reach him were heroic.

An even worse mishap was very narrowly avoided in the case of three young men, who lost their way amidst the snow and for six days were absolutely without food and only subsisted on water. When found they were utterly exhausted and suffering from the cold and privation. They were not tourists but simply young men looking for work.

Trams *v.* Buses.

The cynical onlooker in Melbourne is thoroughly enjoying himself to-day observing the fierce controversy which has arisen out of the recent tram strike in the city. The strike was caused because a man who had disobeyed orders had been sacked. With the stoppage of the trams the motor-'bus started—largely experimentally—but it was soon apparent that it had come to stay. The trams resumed, but the employes soon saw that the 'bus was going to be a very serious competitor. At once the official press of the Tramway Association demanded that the 'buses be taxed off the roads. Melbourne howled with delight at this sudden Trades Hall sympathy with capital's representatives. The Tramway Trust approached the matter more earnestly, and tried to explain that if the tramways were driven out there would be an additional £1,000,000 to be found in direct taxations. It seems that, unknown to themselves, the users of the tramways were contributing nearly £100,000 a year to the State Treasury, a similar amount to the rates of the city and suburban councils, and also keeping their own roads in repair—roads which were used by the general public almost as much as by the trams. Now those who travel by tram want to know why these extra payments have been made with the consequent inability of the Trust to reduce fares. The newspapers add to the general hilarity. Those which have always declared against all government or municipal enterprise, who pin their faith to private enterprises, are in a quandary. If they support private enterprise they are going to raise the municipal rates on property, so they declare that the Tramway Trust should run its own 'buses. But the Trust has let the private 'buses get ahead of it, and though it has ordered some 50 or so to be delivered as quickly as possible, it sees its competitors well "dug in" before it can get them on the streets.

The Trust proposes that special taxes should be placed on 'buses, and that they should be driven off those streets where they are likely to come into competition with the tram 'buses. The public is by no means indifferent, even if it is amused, and any serious attempt to deprive it of its 'bus services will be very strenuously opposed.

Armed Robberies Daily.

Whether the police strike in Melbourne has had any influence in the matter, it cannot be said, but there is certainly an unpleasant activity amongst armed criminals, especially in the suburbs.

The other Sunday three masked men forced their way into the private premises of a barber, where there was a small crowd of men playing cards, fired a revolver to enforce their orders to put up hands, and then methodically searched and robbed every person present of any valuables.

In one evening no fewer than three robberies by armed men were committed in suburban streets, and judging by the newspapers, robberies—successful or thwarted—are of almost daily occurrence.

The police have succeeded in putting away for six months one notorious criminal, a man who was alleged to be the brains of several desperate crimes, including that for which the man Murray was hanged not so long ago.

Taylor or "Sqizzy" as he was called, had been in the public eye for a long time. He absconded from bail and was able to clude the police for months, though he used to write letters to the Press, and explain that when he had attended to some private affairs of his own he would give himself up.

He did give himself up eventually, and the police appear to have rewarded him by keeping a particularly close watch on his movements. He has been arrested about 20 times since, but has always evaded conviction. Murray was arrested in the house occupied by Taylor, but they failed to convict the latter of harbouring Murray. Then the police prosecuted Taylor for occupying a house frequented by thieves and a petty sessions court sentenced him to six months, and to be dealt with as an habitual criminal.

Taylor appealed, arguing that he was not occupying the house, and did not necessarily know that reputed thieves frequented it. A supreme court judge upheld the conviction and sentence, but seeing that Taylor had not been convicted of any serious crime since December, 1917, quashed that part of the sentence treating him as an habitual criminal.

There was much mystery surrounding "Squizzy," the public having an idea that he was a master criminal who stood in with the police on occasion. Buckley, the man who actually killed the Glenferrie bank manager, was believed to have stayed at Taylor's house, but he has never been caught. Taylor is said to have owned many motor-cars, and to have dodged the police by driving in one, and then changing into another. He was supposed to have driven one without lights which killed a woman, and refused to stop, but the prosecution for this was eventually abandoned. He is a small and quite insignificant-looking man, but his story, if written as to half the affairs with which he is said to have been mixed up, would outrival the most lurid shilling shocker. He described himself as a clerk working for his brother, who was a book-maker.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA

Rejected by Saskatchewan After Four Years Trial

Regina, Sask, July 17.

Voters of Saskatchewan refuted a temperance act of four years' standing in a plebiscite yesterday by a majority that approached a landslide, it was indicated to-day as further computation of the vote was made.

The act was condemned both by City and country, with four of the leading cities rejecting the act by almost 10,000 majority.

Asking for a decisive expression of opinion through the plebiscite, the Government intimated no change in the present temperance act would be given until such a dicision was made. The present vote leaves no doubt that the changes are greatly desired.

A vote in favour of prohibition of 36,385, and of 53,657 against was reported from 830 polls out of 2,581, with indications of an increase against the dry act as votes continued to dribble in.—Reuter's American Service.

Omaha, Neb., July 29.

Thirteen Sleek rats, penned in a cage in a chemist's laboratory, were instrumental in government agents obtaining conviction of an Omaha man and his wife on a liquor selling charge, with subsequent sentence of a year in jail and a heavy fine for each in federal court.

The question of sampling the liquor which the pair sold was brought up in court, and to determine whether it was fit for human consumption, the agents submitted it to a chemist. He fed it to the rats and then watched their reaction.

The rodents displayed many of the characteristics of an intoxicated human, the chemist reported. Not one died, rather they all thrived, he declared on the witness stand. Although defence counsel questioned the admissibility of the experiment as evidence, it was allowed to stand as indicating the potency and possibilities of the liquor for beverage purposes.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

PAUL ON JESTING

Notes of a Sermon Preached on in Union Church, Tientsin, on June 15 by the Rev. C. E. Darwent

Ephesians V. 3; "Jesting, which is not befitting."

It is astonishing what an amount of excellent and valuable matter is permanently lost to the world in the monthly magazines. Nearly every month, there is in magazines like the "Contemporary Review" or "Nineteenth Century and After," an article so full of thought, so timely, that it ought to be printed in millions of copies and distributed as widely as possible. Explorers are busy digging up buried cities, like Carthage, and so I want to make you grateful to me, for digging up, and bringing to light an article buried in the May number of the "Nineteenth Century After" which cannot have been seen by 999 out of the 1,000 eyes of people, who grievously need to read it. Indeed, we all need to read it. Its title is "The Bible and the Jester." It is by one, Vernon Rendall. "Vernon" is rather a favourite pen-name of lady writers, witness, "Vernon Lee." However, we shall take for granted that the writer is a man, and say "he."

The Spice of Irreverence.

Vernon Rendall is troubled, as he may well be, by the growing jesting references to the Bible in public speeches and in print. It has been so for a generation. It is getting worse. Democracy has many virtues, but it does not seem to have made for reverence in its allusions to sacred things. A speaker has to make a hit, if he can, and he finds too often, that a spice of irreverence, euphemistically called "daring," is a great help.

It is often said that the Bible is not known as it once was. Whatever truth there may be in that statement, the fact remains that it is far better known than any other book, and allusions to its incidents are picked up more quickly by an English-speaking audience than allusions to any other book. And so the temptation to all kinds of speakers to raise a laugh at the expense of some of its telling incidents and phrases, proves overwhelming. People say, what a clever speaker he is to make us laugh over a book that our fathers used to call, "Holy Bible, book divine."

Petty Blasphemy in Parliament.

Let us take examples. There are election misuses of the Bible. I remember a very popular one in the first great Home Rule debate. There was a great changing of sides politically. Many Liberals became Unionists. Then someone, describing a Liberal, who had gone over, said he had "Found salvation." This caught on amazingly. People who ought to have known better used it freely.

Now, considering what the New Testament means by "finding salvation," was it "fitting" to use it of a political act? Think of all it meant when the mighty soul of Saul of Tarsus found salvation; when he saw the Lord Jesus himself on his way to Damascus, and the man's whole nature was transfigured! Jesus said His whole business was to "save" men; He died to save us. All the agony on the cross was to enable us sinners to "find salvation," from sin, guilt and the wrath to come. Yes; it was surely" not befitting" to use the sacred phrase to raise a clap-trap laugh.

Mr. Rendall quotes Parliamentary speeches as increasingly sinning in this way. He quotes a scoffing reference to the Sermon on the Mount, I think, as "not practical politics." Why, even the port-drinking Parliament of 100 years ago, would have been ashamed of saying that. Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, with a couple of bottles of port inside them, could not have said that.

He quotes a recent case. A member of Parliament of the Jewish faith was greeted on rising with cries of, "Who killed Christ?" I wonder, did the member, who shouted that out first, care two pence who killed Christ? As Mr. Rendall says, "Joke on the Trinity, and it will go down."

We find the same thing in a great deal of our humorous literature. There is the famous riddle by Mark Twain, "Where are the English named in the Bible?" The answer is, "The meek shall inherit the earth." I remember that coming out. Clever, no doubt; but Mark Twain had such an overflowing spring of real fun and humour in him, that he might have let that pass, even when it occurred to him. He was so rich in humour that he might have remembered that if he himself had no faith in the New Testament, in Jesus Christ, his readers had. It was "not befitting," when we remember who said that the Lord of all, the Son of God who came from God to save us.

Mark Twain an Offender.

We find the same tendency in the drama. Would plays entitled "Salomé" or "Methuselah" have been allowed 100 years ago? I doubt it. The Bible can be used rightly. The old Masters painted its scenes seriously and reverently. The peasants at Ober-Ammergau act Bible scenes with the greatest decorum. But these cases are entirely different from the use of them to raise a cheap laugh. They make for reverence; the latter does not.

And altogether apart from the cases of jesting at Bible subjects, we must all see, that there is such a straining all round to raise a laugh, that the temptation to raise one at the expense of things that ought to be spared the degradation is a very severe one. It may be as well, at this point, to say a word about this matter of "raising a laugh." Henry Ward Beecher once put it very well. He said, "It is one thing to say something in *order to make people laugh*, but quite another to to say a thing, that is so true that people cannot help *laughing* when they hear it. "God has so made us that one method human nature employs to signify its recognition of a truth is a smile. We all have heard preachers, like the Rev. W. L. Watkinson, who keep us smiling all the time we are listening. They are so pithy and pointed and apt. That is good. It is entirely different from the irreverent use of sacred things just to make people laugh.

St. Paul on Jesting.

Paul is not condemning *all* jesting, let us notice. He only condemns jesting that is bad, "not befitting." This implies that there is jesting, that is befitting.

Surely there is! Real jesting is one of God's best gifts to us. We have to thank the men who have the gift. Real jests don't violate anything sacred. They play like lights on the ordinary things of life, and are a "joy for ever." There is one by the late Sir Thomas Chambers, who was for years Recorder of the City of London. He had a seaside house at Rottingdean. In a neighbouring house was a family of very stout people, parents and children all stout. They went down to bathe every day in their bathing suits, and returned home to dress. Sir Thomas said, "They go down fat, and return *dripping*." Brilliant is the man, and a benefactor to the rest of us dull people, who can turn out things like that. What real pleasure Lamb has given to four generations of men by his answer to the doctor who advised him to "take a walk on an empty stomach." Lamb asked, "On whose?" Or the answer of the great Artemus Ward to a lecture agent, who telegraphed to him to ascertain what Ward's terms would be for a 40 night's lecture engagement. The agent's telegram was, "What will you take for 40 nights?" The great Artemus's reply, "Whisky and water" when published made the fortune of the series. No wonder! There is a jesting then that is fitting, a joy, a sparkle in the drab round of life, that injures no sacred thing. All this may be taken as the first reason against irreverent or semi-irreverent jesting. Life is so full of opportunities for the real innocent joy-creating jesting, by anyone who has the capacity for it, that there seems no excuse for the kind of jesting Vernon Rendall condemns. If you cannot be funny except by riskiness and semi-blasphemy, do not be funny at all.

An Example from the Classics.

Paul says, that such jesting is not "befitting." What is the exact meaning of that? The word he uses is *eutrepalia*. It is from *eu*, well, and *trepo*, to turn. So the fitting is the well-turned, the well balanced. Fitting conduct, is just the right conduct for the occasion. Sometimes you cannot exactly give the reason why a certain line of speech or conduct is wrong, but you *feel* it is wrong. It is'nt seemly. The best illustration, that I can remember is from Thucydides, the entertaining old Greek historian. A young man had made a very brilliant engagement to a charming and wealthy lady. He was so pleased, says Thucydides, that he danced for joy and wound up by standing on his head on the table. Whereupon the young lady's father said to him, "You have danced away your wedding." Yes, it is perhaps hard to set out a list of arguments showing, that it is is a wrong thing to stand on your head, if you can do it, but all the same, it was "not befitting." The lady's father was right. There was a lack of dignity and seemliness in it. That is what Paul says about jesting of certain sorts, it is "not befitting."

And no one, who has any serious views on this great thing that we call life and religion, can deny that he is right. I read that Athenaeus, an old grammarian, says that Paul's word is, midway between coarseness, or boorishness and low-down vulgarity, the latter word being from Bomos, an altar. It appears, that the riffraff of cities used to crowd round the altars to pick up bits of meat and any old offal. And the Greeks meant that irreverent jokers were like this rabble. They will snatch at anything to serve their purpose. Do not be like that. As Mr. Rendall says, boys have not had their sense of reverence cultivated. Perhaps, that is the one faculty that is the last to be developed in any one of us. So, as he says, boys would play at hide-and-seek in Westminster Abbey; but what should we think of grown men and women who did that? Unbefitting jesting is just so. It is playing with the great serious things that give life its salt, its nobleness, its grandeur. And the surest way to cease to have any reverence for anything at all, in heaven or on earth, is to jest at the Bible, its story and its words.

Playing with Great Things of Life.

Jesting at sacred things is "not befitting," as we must all feel, on account of the dignity and greatness of divine things. There is a right and a wrong attitude to be taken in regard to everything according to its measure. It is not right to be always joking and jesting about the great things of human life, let alone the great facts and truths of religion. Life is a happy experience if we take God's view of it, as He has revealed it; and religion is no kill-joy, but life has its roots in tremendous realities. God is our Maker and Father. He is august in His love and glory. Reverence and respect are due to Him. He is not a force. He is a Person, who can be pleased and grieved. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

Don't imagine that this old Commandment is abolished. It is "not befitting" to treat lightly the name of one's own father, man though he be. Much less the name of God. Take the Bible. What a position it holds in the world, the stay and light to the soul of millions, if not, alas, to some people.

You remember the story of Sir Walter Scott. When dying he asked his son-in-law to read to him. Unguardedly Lockhart asked what book he should read from. "There is only one book for a man in my case," said the saintly Sir Walter. It is "not befitting" to jest at a book like that. It is like joking at a death or at the ruin of Yokohama by the earthquake. People, who did it have lost all sense of spiritual values. Jesus Christ is too great, his words too vital to be turned to folly. He did say when He was here that a man shall give account "of every idle word" he speaks. That saying, if literally true, is enough to paralyse us all with dread. In any case, it must have some profound truth as to the assessment at the last day of our lives, to stop all "unbefitting jesting" with divine things. As Mr. Rendall says pithily, "Who spits at a rose?" But that is just what "unbefitting jesting" at sacred things is.

The Importance of Reverence.

Jesting at sacred things is unfitting for our own sakes. Those who do it habitually come to have nothing sacred left. Their life is like a countryside at Vancouver that I saw. It was nothing but a sweep of gaunt and burnt stumps of what had been splendid trees. So it is with the soul, that never takes anything seriously. It is nothing but a sweep of moral imbecilities and follies, instead of the lordly trees of reverence, faith, and hope.

Lord Beaconsfield once said a wonderful thing, that we are great or mean according to the number of things we reverence. How true! No wonder many people cannot find God. Jesus says that if you seek God in the right way, with the appropriate state of mind, you cannot help finding Him. People as for proofs and evidence. But it is as Dr. Glover of Cambridge says, "If a man be candid with himself, if he faces the common facts of life with seriousness and in the doing of duty, perplexities vanish."

The way to find Christ as Saviour is to go to Him in a reverent and humble spirit, to familiarize yourself with Him and His truth. Then either like the leaven, gradually, or like a lightning flash, as in the case of Paul, you will feel His power in new thoughts, new outlook, new everything. But this will never happen to us if we are given to "jesting that is not befitting."

Finally I think we shall all agree that this better and more reverent attitude to sacred things is what the world needs to-day. There does seem to be abroad a spirit that takes nothing seriously. Man's responsibilty to God, the eternal consequences of sin, indeed the sense of evil as sin against God, seem under eclipse. Fun is made of all kinds of venerable and sacred things which are the rock foundations of human life, law, ancient morals, purity, marriage and all the rest. We can all do something, at any rate, towards bringing back the truer way, and that without letting life lose its brightness.

EGYPT'S DEMAND FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE SUDAN

The Reasons Why England Will Not Withdraw

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Manchester, Aug. 1.

Egypt has virtually recovered her independence from England. This result was made certain by the war. The same impetus which led to the success of the Swaraj movement in India and the recovery by Afghanistan of her complete sovereignty, caused a Home Rule agitation in Egypt so strong and persistent that England had eventually to yield to it. Egypt is now, for all practical purposes, ruled by her favourite peasant son, Saad Zaghlul Pasha, and the treaty with England, so far as Egypt herself is concerned, will certainly be consummated before long. But at the last moment, so to speak, a new and serious difficulty crops up. What is to become of the Sudan? Egypt demands it for her own. England will not surrender her control. For the time there is an impasse.

Since 1899 the title of the territory has been "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." It is what is called a "condominium," being ruled jointly by Egypt and England. Thus, the Governor-General is appointed by the Sultan of Egypt but the Sultan must, under the treaty of 1899, appoint the man (always a general) whom England nominates. The Governor-General is both civil ruler and General Commanding the Garrison. He is really an absolute ruler and the proclamations which he issues have the force of law. There is thus no doubt about England's legal position. The same treaty stipulates expressly that England "by right of conquest" is entitled "to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the system of administration and legislation." The "right of conquest" was obtained when England broke the Dervishes and recovered the Sudan which Egypt had possessed but had lost by a long course of weakness and mismanagement.

Egypt's Tyrannous Misrule

Egypt had held and ruled the Sudan from 1820 for a period of 60 years before the rise of the Mahdi drove her out. She had failed completely in the enterprise. The Sudan had at one time a population of eight and a half million inhabitants. It is a vast country about two-thirds the size of China, being nearly 1,200 miles long by a thousand miles broad containing a million square miles of territory of which only a small part, from lack of irrigation, is cultivated or occupied. In the south it stretches right down into Central Africa and includes great tracts of desert and swamps and forest. In the north its inhabitants are Moslem and by descent largely Arab—fierce, fanatic tribesmen, born fighting men and robbers, ignorant and superstitious, and the ready prey of any religious prophet or impostor. In the south they are mostly pagan blacks. General Gordon declared that the Sudan was, and always would be, "useless." Egypt, so long as she ruled there, found it only useful for the slave-trade and it was under Egyptian rule that the slave-trade flourished in its most luxuriant and most horrible forms in the Sudan. From 1820 to 1885 the Egyptian Pashas sought from the Sudan nothing but gold and slaves and gave it nothing but oppression and misrule.

It was for this reason that the Mahdi and after him the Khalifa found it easy to win over the Sudan tribes to revolt against Egypt. At the height of their power they had the whole of the Sudan in their hands and even threatened Egypt itself with invasion. The last effort of the Egyptians by themselves to hold the Sudan resulted in the absolute annihilation of Hides Pasha and his army of 10,000 men. After that came the Gordon Expedition, the fall of Khartoum, and the abandonment of the Sudan until England took the problem in hand, sent Kitchener and his army and defeated the Dervish power at the battle of Omdurman.

The Revival Under Britain

It is estimated that under the Egyptian *régime* the population of the Sudan sank altogether from eight and a half millions to almost one and a half. Three and a half millions had died of famine and disease and nearly as many from warfare of various kinds, especially the continual warring between the tribes. As a result of the peace which English rule has given to the Sudan the population has now grown to between five and six millions.

As the demand of Egypt, voiced by Zaghlul Pasha, is that the Sudan should be handed back to the undivided control of Egypt and England be eliminated it is reasonable to describe the sort of things which took place in the Sudan when Egyptian authority had broken down and the tribes were left to their own devices. The story has been told by Lord Cromer, the organizer of modern Egypt, in his book. Sir Reginald Wingate visited in 1902 a district which had previously contained 800 villages; he found that not one of them remained. In the Berber region villages which had produced 500 fighting men had now only from 50 to 60 adults, or even less. The town of Metemmeh, which formerly had a large population, had only 1,300 inhabitants when Lord Cromer visited it after the battle of Omdurman and of these 1,300 only 150 were men. Metemmeh had belonged to the tribe of the Jaalin which had revolted against the Khalifa and had, in consequence, been almost exterminated. These cases illustrate the devastation which went on in the Sudan until its reconquest by the British, to which of course Egypt contributed a certain number of troops.

For over 20 years now the British Government has, through the Governor-General, ruled the Sudan and given it peace. Egypt has supplied the troops of occupation and has paid about a million pounds a year for their upkeep. She is fully entitled to her share in the "condominium." But it is not disputed that the marvellous progress which the Sudan has made is due to the ad-

ministration and the quietude which have been the fruits of the British control.

The Land of Superstition

The first of all needs in the Sudan is to maintain order, prevent inter-tribal fighting and suppress at once any religious imposter like the Mahdi who may arise. A false prophet who is not taken in hand immediately will always find a dangerous supply of material among the fanatical tribesmen and there have, as a matter of fact, been one or two imposters of the kind since the fall of the Mahdi who have had to be handled very firmly. It has to be remembered not only that many of the Southern Sudanese are pagans and savages, natives not of northern but of Central Africa, but that virtually all the Sudanese are ignorant and superstitious in the extreme, as the following instance may show:—

"A Shillouk named Kwab Wad Awaibung was tried on the charge of murdering Ajak Wad Deng. He pleaded guilty and made the following statement:—

"'The murdered Ajak Wad Deng owed me a sheep, but would not pay me. He said he would show me his work, and next day my son was eaten by a crocodile, which was, of course, the work of Ajak Wad Deng, and for that reason I killed him. We had had a feud for years, as I was a more successful hippopotamus-hunter than he was, and for that reason he was practising witchery over me and my family.'

"Mr. Bonham Carter, the Legal Secretary of the Sudan Government, in reporting on this case, said:—'The accused's belief that the crocodile was acting as agent of the murdered man in killing the accused's son was supported by several other witnesses, and represents a common local belief.'"

British Suppression of Slavery.

Having preserved peace and order, the next duty of the British was to abolish the slave-trade, which under the Egyptian *régime* had been the course of the country. (There was a great and notorious slave-market at Khartoum). Slavery has been abolished almost completely. It is necessary to say "almost" because the Sudan is so vast that it is not yet possible to eliminate every vestige of slave-raiding along the borderland between Abyssinia and the Sudan. Here, at all events, a great and beneficent work has been accomplished.

With peace maintained and the slave-trade crushed, the principal needs of the Sudan are population, irrigation and development by means of foreign capital. The population is now rapidly recovering. Irrigation works on a great scale are being carried out. The dam and reservoir which are in course of construction at Makwar on the Nile will irrigate 300,000 acres of what should prove to be most valuable land and will provide water during the months in which at the present time the Sudan cannot have Nile-water because of the superior needs of Egypt herself. Cotton-growing is a rising and important interest in the Sudan and foreign capital will be increasingly attracted to it provided that there is a proper security in the shape of a stable, upright and orderly administration. Schools, colleges (there is a famous Gordon College at Khartoum) and a good judicial system are other fruits of the "condominium" of the last 25 years. It is these fruits, and the future of the Sudan in general, that are in the balance when Egypt demands the undivided possession of the country.

The Peace that Britain Keeps.

The population of the Sudan is not Egyptian at all. On racial grounds Egypt has no title to it. It is, as India has been, and still is, a medley of tribes and races where a "Roman peace" is kept by the British. Just as, if the British were compelled completely to evacuate India, the most probable result would be an invasion from the north and the subjugation of the Hindus by the Moslems, so it is almost certain that the Sudan, once the British had gone, would overthrow the weaker and softer Egyptians, and if an actual invasion of Egypt did not follow, wars and anarchy would follow in the Sudan as they did in the last 20 years of the 19th century. All the civilization which has been growing up since 1899—the works alike of commercial enterprise, of education and of good government—would be swept away. There would be an infinite possibility of international friction.

It is quite certain that to "get out" of the Sudan at the present moment is a thing which England has made her mind up not to do.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR SEPTEMBER

By Sirius.

1-2 Meteoric showers in the Draconids.
2 Occultation of Gamma Virginis, 1.55 a.m.
3 Saturn in conjunction with moon, 11 a.m. Saturn 2°.6 S,
3-16 Meteoric showers in the Perseids.
4 Jupiter in quadrature, 10 a.m.
4-14 Meteoric showers in the Piscids
6 Jupiter in conjunction with the moon, noon. Jupiter 4°.7 S. First quarter (moon) ☽, 4.32 p.m.
7 Moon in perigee, 2.8 a.m.
11 Venus at greatest elongation West (46°.0), 4 a.m. Mercury in inferior conjunction, 9 p.m.
12 Mars in conjunction with moon, midnight. Mars 5°.8 S.
Uranus in opposition to sun, 11 p.m. Distance from our earth 1,773, 500,000 miles.
13 Full moon ○, 2. 46 p.m.
19 Occultation of Aldebaran in Taurus, 9.5. p.m.
20 Moon in apogee, 8.7 p.m.
21 Last quarter(moon) ☾, 11.21 a.m. Mercury stationary in the heavens, 3 a.m.
22 Mars stationary in the heavens, 5 p.m.
23 Sun enters Libra—Autumn Equinox.
25 Venus in conjunction with moon, 11 a.m. Venus 0°.5 S.
27 Mercury at greatest elongation West (17°.52'), 5 p.m. Mercury in conjunction with moon, 6 p.m. Mercury 1°.4 S. Meteoric showers in the Andromedids.
29 New moon ●, 4.2 a.m.
30 Venus in conjunction with Neptune, 5 p.m. Venus 1°.0 S. Saturn in conjunction with moon, 11 p.m. Saturn 2°.7 S.

Phases of the Moon.

	Day.	Hour.	
First quarter	☽ 6	4.32 p.m.	Peking time
Full moon	○13	2.46 p.m.	
Last quarter	☾ 21	11.21 a.m.	
New moon	●29	4. 2 a.m.	
Moon in perigee	7	2. 8 a.m.	
,, apogee	20	8. 7 p.m.	

Rising and setting of the Sun at intervals of 5 days.

	Rises	Sets
1	5.37 a.m.	6.25 p.m.
5	5.39 a.m.	6.20 p.m.
10	5.42 a.m.	6.14 p.m.
15	5.45 a.m.	6. 7 p.m.
20	5.48 a.m.	6. 1 p.m.
25	5.51 a.m.	5.54 p.m.
30	5.54 a.m.	5.47 p.m.

In this month the mornings decrease 17 minutes (at Greenwich 47m); the afternoons 38 minutes (at Greenwich 1h. 6m), making a total for the month of 55 minutes.

Aspects of the Principal Planets.

Mercury.—Invisible in first part of month, but may possibly be observed towards the end, as it moves away from the sun.

In inferior conjunction on the 1th; stationary on the 21st; at greatest elongation West (17.52') on 27th.

Rises on 21st at 4.39 a.m.;
,, 28th at 4.30 a.m.;

Venus.—An early morning star, crossing Cancer and entering Leo; still very brilliant during this month and rising about 3 hours before the sun.

At greatest elongation West (46,0) on 11th; in conjunction with moon on 25th; With Uranus on 30th.

Rises on 1st at 2.7 a.m.;
,, 16th at 2.12 a.m.;
,, 30th at 2.25 a.m.;

Mars.—An early evening star in Aquarius, visible throughout the whole night, diminishing in brightness at the end of the month.

In conjunction with moon on 12th; stationary on 22nd.

Rises on 1st 6.12 p.m.;
,, 16th at 5.2 p.m.;
,, 30th at 4.5 a.m.;

Jupiter.—A late evening star in Scorpio, setting before midnight.

In quadrature on 4th; in conjunction with moon on 6th.

Sets on 1st at 11.3 p.m.;
,, 16th at 10.10 p.m.;
,, 30th 9.22 p.m.

Saturn.—Sets in the early evening, and at the end of the month is lost in the twilight. In conjunction with moon on the 3rd, and again on the 30th.

Sets on 1st at 8.50 p.m.;
,, 16th at 7.55 p.m.;
,, 30th at 7.5 p.m.

Mars Still Highly Brilliant.

Mars, which has been very near our earth at the close of the preceding month, remains still very bright, diminishing slightly in brilliancy towards the end. During the month the planet will be visible throughout the whole might, rising on the first about 6 p.m., and setting the next morning at 5 a.m. At the close of the month, it hastens its rising, and sets in the early morning about 3 a.m.

Venus at Greatest Elongation West.

Venus, which was in inferior conjunction with the sun on July 1, became henceforth a morning star, and moved westwards, crossing the constellations Gemini, Cancer and entering Leo. Here it attains its greatest elongation towards the West, 46°, on the 11th. After this long swing to the West, the planet speeds away in space, returning on its orbit till it reaches its next superior conjunction. From inferior to superior conjunction Venus is West of the son and a morning star; from superior to inferior conjunction, it moves Eastwards from the sun, and is an evening star.

Square of Pegasus Visible to Northeast.

The Great Square of Pegasus is well visible this month, and may be observed at 9 p.m., midway up in the north-eastern quadrant. The constellation is a little below Andromeda, and above Pisces. It contains 4 brilliant stars, all of the second magnitude. Alpheratz. in the head of Andromeda, Algenib, both forming the Eastern horns; Markab and Scheat on the Western side. The constellation once observed may be followed with the naked eye till the end of the year.

The Autumn Equinox.

At the autumnal equinox the sun crosses the line, moving South on its orbit. Autumn commences at the same time in the North temperate zone, and Spring in the South temperate one. The days and nights are equal over the whole earth, the sun rising at 6 a.m., and setting about the same time in the afternoon, exactly in the East and West, where the equinoctial line intersects the horizon.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

VIII.—On Projection Printing

By R. V. Dent.

By means of projection printing through a lens, enlargement and reduction is available to the photographer. Brought to its present state of perfection comparatively recently, it has enabled the hand-camera to do all the work formerly done by large, cumbersome cameras, do it better, and perform much work no large stand-camera could ever do. The perfecting of the hand-camera has taken place contemporaneously with the development of projection printing until we have now reached the point where 95 per cent. of the finest exhibition work is done by hand-cameras using plates or films about 80 per cent. of which are quarter-plate or smaller. Projection printing alone made this possible.

Enlarging or reducing is nothing more nor less than re-photographing, the process being the exact reverse of photographing through a camera; the negative is the object photographed while the enlargement or reduction is the image produced. The body of the camera is replaced by the dark-room or dark-box while the lens remains the same. It is an entire error to assume, as many amateurs do, that definition is necessarily inferior in an enlargement as compared to a contact print. On the contrary, the definition as such is superior to a contact print, amazing as it seems. The idea of loss of definition *per se* comes from inaccurate observation; indistinctness due to magnification on such a scale that the actual grain of the photographic film becomes visible is not loss of definition; it is simply a physical limitation inherent in the nature of the medium; but "graininess" showing is a proof of extreme definition.

It is overcome by using rough paper or softening by diffusion. The more experienced a photographer becomes the more he realizes that extreme sharpness and definition is not as a rule desirable and is only required for strictly record, commercial, or technical work and scarcely ever for any kind of pictorial effects. Hence the popularity of rough paper, diffusion, and some control processes. It must not, however, be overdone as general blurriness is not at all desirable. In much of the best work it is so skilfully achieved that the observer is not aware that any softening has been done; all he knows is that for some reason the result is more pleasing to him than the average photograph.

Projection printing is the greatest of all control processes available to the photographer who wishes to produce a desired effect by purely photographic means and the result of which is entirely photographic. Light and shade, definition, and relative values are controlled while the perfection of photographic truth of image and outline is retained. All this is what the process is capable of; we are not assuming for a moment that these powers are generally availed of; indeed, it is the exception. But we state them in the hope that the keen amateur will see possibilities in enlarging which he has hitherto neither utilized nor even anticipated.

The Various Types.

Pages could be filled in a discussion as to the merits and demerits of the various types of apparatus available for projection printing, but it can all be found in text-books on the subject. Briefly, the types are the enlarging camera, the camera itself used as an enlarger, the fixed-magnification box-form, the self-focussing made for limited magnification for the amateur, the same type much larger made for commercial use, and the lantern with condenser type with all movements. For the amateur desirous of apparatus with unlimited scope the last-named is far and away the best in every way.

Usually the amateur must work by artificial light so this eliminates the box-form type except for Saturdays and Sundays; also control is next to impossible. But it is splendid for those workers who need only occasional enlargements resembling contact prints. Very excellent work of that type can be done with these box-form enlargers and they are very reasonable in price. In all enlarging a dark-room is required for loading and unloading the plate or paper used.

Enlarging cameras are cumbersome and practically only used for the production of enlarged negatives for processes requring contact printing. Such enlarged negatives can of course be produced by any other enlarging apparatus.

Using the camera itself as an enlarger is perfectly satisfactory if suitable illumination can be arranged; sun-light is usually used in which case the worker is limited as regards working-time. The small auto-focus enlargers are beautifully simple to use and within their capacity are ideal; but their scope is necessarily limited and large-scale work from a portion of a negative cannot be done by them.

The lantern type, with large condensers. . . . at least as large as the diagonal of the plate or film. . . . medium-power illumination (say 100 c.p.) anastigmatic lense of about f.6.3, rising and falling front, rising, swing, and revolving carrier, with sufficient extension for reduction and slide--making, mounted on runners and used with a rising and swing easel,describes an ideal outfit and is the type used by the best workers. With it any degree of magnification can be attained and moderate distortion corrected. All composition should be done on the easel before printing, in composing within the work a mask should be used. This is very much better than masking the negative. Too powerful a light is a disadvantage as exposures become unmanageably fast.

This is all we need say here regarding apparatus. The important thing is to know to use it. All that was said about bromide printing in the article on *printing is taken* as noted, and we shall not repeat it again except to stress the point that full development and correct exposures are essential to fine bromide prints. Use the system previously outlined to arrive at correct exposures; in enlarging the use of one sheet for a test is a great economy as the paper is expensive.

The Best Negative.

An important point for the worker who makes enlargements from his best negatives is that over-developed negatives of heavy contrast will not give good enlargements. A rather soft negative is required, as for some reason all projection-printing increases contrasts. Thus negatives intended for making enlargements must on no account be over-developed. It is possible to make projection-prints from harsh negatives, notably by the chromic acid (Sterry's) process, but it is troublesome to say the least and all these processes but try to make the best of a bad job.

Choice of the quality of base-paper is largely a matter of individual taste. Glossy paper is suitable only where fine detail is required and is not desirable for pictorial work. Speaking generally, a somewhat rough texture is preferable to a perfectly matt surface; it is not only more pleasing but is better for subsequent spotting while the slight roughness conceals any tendency towards graininess. If the enlargement is to be toned to silver-sulphide (sepia) a faintly creamtinted base paper is sometimes effective.

Do not expect fine definition and straight lines when a poor lens is used for enlarging. Use at least as fine a lens as that which took the negative; the finest lenses are not too good for projection. Do not confuse poor definition with softening, which latter is produced by a scattering of properly focussed rays at the focal-point whereas lack of definition is due to a wrong focal-point. For this reason enlarging a sharp negative through a soft-focus lens does not give the same effect as sharp enlarging of a negative made through a soft-focus lens. Diffusion attachments on the camera are better than on the enlarger. Here a tip may be useful. . . . a piece of black chiffon placed over the front of a properly-focussed lens will give a first-rate imitation of the work done by the best soft-focus lenses. This can be used for enlarging also.

Focussing a soft-focus negative on the enlarging easel is always a troublesome affair; the easiest and most accurate way is to scratch the negative just outside the picture-range and focus that tiny scatch absolutely sharp; everything is then dead sharp. Another way is to focus before spotting; yet another is to focus a sharp negative and then change to the soft negative, but this system has the grave drawback that composition cannot be done on the easel as the negatives are not identical.

Before any attempt at printing is made, every small defect and pin-hole in the negative must be spotted out, using a fine brush and Chinese-ink. Use the brush when almost dry and just touch the centre of the spot. Spots missed will give black unsightly spots on the print which take a lot of removing. It can be done chemically but wastes a considerable amount of time, and prevention is decidedly easier than cure. Spot the finished print with a pencil or, better, water colour which exactly matches the tone of the print. For glossy prints mix in a drop of gum.

Soft Effect Methods.

Soft effects are well achieved by the use of bolting-silk; focus first and then place the bolting silk, spread on glass, in front of the bromide-paper, distant the thickness of the glass. This, by experience, is found the best position for it. Another good method is to give three-quarters the necessary exposure, shut off the light and breathe on the lens; then give the remaining quarter of exposure. The mist that formed on the lens scattered the light, producing an agreeable quality of diffusion. This reminds the reader that all lenses must be kept clean if sharp work is desired, the lens on the enlarger being no exception.

Shading is done by means of cardboard, with or without special means for local shading made possible by holes in the carboard or having it cut to shape. For lightening central values mount a mask on a handle of good-quality flat glass. Whatever system is used, the masks must be kept in continuous motion to prevent any harsh outlines in the print. Double printing is rarely required these days of panchromatic plates and colour-filters and is seldom satisfactory; but when it has to be done the system is the same as for shading but use a mask cut to shape. A much better plan is to make two enlargements on the same scale, cut them out where they are wanted to join, and re-photograph the whole affair and enlarge from the negative. Of course the joins must be worked up and the slight signs in the negative retouched out. But it is not difficult. This is the system used for manufacturing photographs of fairies, etc: for fake spiritualistic photography. Astounding results are easily obtained.

Vignetting is extremely simple, being done by a jagged-edge cardboard mask cut oval or the desired shape, kept continually on the move. Reverse-vignetting (black fade-out instead of white) is done just the same except the mask is solid inside and jagged outside and is mounted on a flat-glass handle. But it is simpler to vignette direct at the time of making the negative by a regular vignetter attached to the camera; this is the way it is usually done.

A shutter on the enlarging-lens is a very great convenience, as is working in a red light all the time instead of a cap to the lens. Many workers simply use their camera-lens in its shutter on their enlarger and this is fine always provided they don't forget to put it back and sally forth on a photographic expetition with a lensless camera. A point worth mentioning is that the rule of apertures does not apply when using a condenser as the light is already focussed to a spot on the lens.

Fine enlarging is a study in itself and cannot be taught by books, nor learnt in a month or even a year. But good enlargements can be made with the boxtype and auto-focus type just as easily as can contact prints and the amateur can learn to make them in an hour if he is at all acquainted with bromide-printing. An enlargement is always better than a small contact print and brings out many beauties in the negative that otherwise pass unnoticed, consequently enlarging is a process that is to be very strongly recommended and is one that no amateur photographer should neglect once he has reached higher levels than promiscuous snap-shooting.

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

It seems that Mr. Baring-Gould, the well-know novelist and parson, left instructions that one volume of reminiscences which he wrote, is not to be published until 10 years after his death. His "Early Reminiscences" came up to the year 1864, and have been published by the Bodley Head. His "Further Reminiscences," coming down to 1894, will shortly appear. Finally, there will be a third volume which, being full of references to living people, we shall not get for 10 years.

∴

No English publishing house has sent forth more original poetry during the past quarter of a century than the Bodley Head. It is both a happy thought and a natural thought that a selection of it should be made into an anthology. This anthology we are to get in the early autumn under the title, "The Book of Bodley Head Verse." Its contents have been selected by Mr. J. B. Priestley, the essayist, and Mr. J. C. Squire, who must write more prefaces than anybody else nowadays, is contributing one.

∴

One of the prisoners taken by the Turks at Kut was Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.C. Being of a bold and resourceful disposition, he determined to escape, and he managed to do it. He crossed the Black Sea in a small boat, only to find, when he got to the other side, a Bolshevik revolution raging in Russia. There he had many surprising adventures, and eventually he reached home after the Armistice, and was sent back to Asia Minor to arrange for the evacuation of prisoners. He has written a book, "Adventures in Russia and Turkey," and it will be published by the Murrays.

∴

An American novel is being issued in London which has a certain bearing upon the prolonged National *Democratic Convention in New York*. The last Democratic Convention to be held there was in the year 1868, and much political capital was made of "Seward's Folly," by which derisive phrase Alaska, purchased the year before by Secretary of State Seward from the Russian Government for $7.000,000, was characterized. The novel is called "Seward's Folly," it has been written by Edison Marshall, and in it Alaska is handled in a big way.

∴

Mr. Walter Jerrold, a member of an old London family, has now become almost the recognized historian of London. To the books he has already written about it he is shortly adding another, through John Lane, "The Great London Plague." Mr. Jerrold is never content to write a London book from the obvious documents and sources of information. He always sets out to find new material, and he has found it in surprising abundance for this book on the Plague. We shall probably discover, for one thing, that practically all the doctors left London at its height.

∴

We like Mr. H. C. Railey best as an historical romancer, though he has tried his hand successfully on other roads, as most authors like to do. "Knight at Arms" is the title of a new historical novel by him which is coming along with Methuen. Its hero is a young man who rides through the wars and intrigues of Renaissanse France and Italy, resolved to make his fortune. He has a shrewd wit and a quick head, but in the moment of success he is apt to forget his ambition and, in spite of himself, become a Don Quixote, all of which leads to odd doings.

∴

We are still without any clue to the authorship of those "'Uncensored Recollections" which everyone recently read. The book has been much asked for also in Paris, and its vogue in America is notable. Naturally we are to get a second series of "Uncensored Recollections" and it will be ready in the early autumn. The other afternoon Mr. Eveleigh Nash might have been found at his desk armed with a blue pencil, which he was vigorously applying to a manuscript. "The new" 'Uncensored Recollections,'" said he, and of course he received the answer: "So they are not quite 'uncensored'?"

THE GROTESQUE

"Taffy." By Caradoc Evans. Melrose. 6s.

The very title of Mr. Evans's play is a challenge. It will suggest to most readers that the play is offered as a picture of Welsh life rather than as a picture of human life in Welsh surroundings. We mean by this that the men and women that are shown to us here seem to interest the author by their specific national characteristics rather than by the characteristics that they share with men and women of other races. At the same time, most readers who are not Welshmen will prefer to read the play with as little concern for the nationality of the characters as though they were reading "Tartuffe"—to read it simply as a comedy of the petty greeds and impostures and lies of human beings.

The play is an extremely amusing piece of work. There have been few funnier rascals than the heroes in the drama of our time. The life portrayed in "Taffy" we suspect is as different from the normal life of Wales as the life portrayed in Synge's "Playboy" is from the normal life in Ireland. It is a fantastic description which will offend many susceptibilities but will be thoroughly enjoyed by those who are too much interested in its bitter comedy and caricature to have time to take offence.

A STIRRING TALE OF THE SEA

"The Blood Ship." By Norman Stringer. T. Fisher Unwin, Ld.

A novel full of realism, and with the true tang of the sea when five-masters were the greyhounds of the ocean. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote of the book as "one of the best sea tales I ever read," and the praise was justified. The tragedies that happen on the *Golden Bough*, where the apex of brutality is reached, are thrilling enough for anyone; and the story of the plotting to capture the "hell ship" as exciting as only such a story of the sea could be. The character of the smooth-tongued, gentlemanly Captain Swope makes those of all other cruel skippers of the sailing days seem saintly by comparison. Even the notorious "Bully" Hayes is not an exception. Swope is the quintessence of meditated savagery, a fiend indeed. The way the "old man" manœuvred the passions of his tortured crew, and subtly encouraged the outbreak of a mutiny which was to be his excuse for wholesale slaughter, is cleverly described and without any lapses into the too sensational style. After reading Norman Stringer's narrative one appreciates more the terrific hardships, brutalities, privations and injustices that sometimes fell to the lot of a foc'sle hand "shanghaied" on a vessel like the Golden Bough, notorious as a "horror" ship. There is a strong touch of cold reality about the narrative, the thrill of which is well sustained,—S. J. T.

PERSONALITY

"Personality in the Making." By Joseph Herschel Coffin. Hutchinson. 15s.

This is an American book. It discusses what is, after all, the decisive factor in human life. All the recent tendencies and performances in educational science and practical psychology leave personality out of account and treat man as a human machine whose results can be exactly measured and tabulated. The intelligence quotient of Helen of Troy and St. Francis of Assisi was quite low, we may be sure; Joan of Arc hadn't even intelligence enough to prevent herself from being burnt alive; nevertheless they stamped themselves for ever upon human memory by force of personality.

Dr. Coffin discusses personality scientifically and philosophically, and he writes both lucidly and attractively. On one page he lays down a general view or philosophy of practical life in nine propositions which we feel inclined to call the most sensible thing of the kind we have read.

BOOKS IN BLACK AND RED

The Joys of the Collector

There is much curious entertainment in Mr. Edmund Lester Pearson's "Books in Black and Red." The title is taken from a well-known passage in Chaucer, and the book is published by the Macmillan Company of New York (12s. net), and by Messrs. Macmillan in London. Although these American chapters appeared in American journals, their interest for English readers is not diminished. Mr. Pearson writes about book-collecting from his own angle. He discusses all sorts of books that are rare, yet quite inexpensive, books that are worth collecting because their contents are curious or, in some odd old way, characteristic. "Follow your fancy" is his advice to himself and to others. The sort of hunting he loves is well indicated by the copy he gives of one of the signs hung out by a New York book-shop of the type he has haunted. Here it is. I can still read such a list with awe and unholy curiosity:—

"books on all subjects
Rare and Curious Books
Wit Humour Proverbs
Funny Limerick Jokes
All the poets from
'Homer' & 'Virgil' to 'Kipling.'
Apocryhal old &
New Testaments
Prayer Books Bibles
Renan's Life of Jesus
Face on the Bar Room Floor
Oriental Religion &
Scotch Clans and Tartans
How to become a Citizen
Oscar Wilde G B Shaw
Gilbert's Bab Ballads
Theosophy Spiritualism
Psychology Mythology
New Thought Plato
Vest Pocket Editions
Ruskin Sea Yarns
Irish Scotch and other Toasts.
Fortune Telling Cards
Rhyming Dictionaries
Roget's Thesaurus
'Albertus Magnus' Magic
Birthday Horoscopes
Gold Fountain pens 1.00
Irish Scotch and old Songs
Brann's 'Iconoclast'
Schopenhauer's Essays
Freemasonry Oddfellowship
Dream Books Sexology

It is like a breath of one's lost youth and its unformed affinities. Mr. Pearson's search has been for "those odd and unusual books" which either deal with a strange subject, or which by their manner fall into a peculiar class of their own. "Follow your fancy," he repeats.

The Dime Novel.

There is a delightful defence of the old anathematized American "dime novel" which gave us Deadwood Dick and Jack Harkaway—delightful because it shows so clearly that no defence is needed. I am interested to learn that dime novels are now laboriously collected and publicly exhibited. What splendid titles! Here are three:—

"The Gambler Pirate; or Bessie, the Lady of the Lagoon," A Companion Story to "The Skeleton Schooner." By Col. Prentiss Ingraham, Author of "Merle the Mutineer."

"The Frontier Angel: A Romance of Kentucky Rangers' Life." By Edward S. Ellis.

"Double Dan, The Dastard; or The Pirates of the Pecos." By Major Sam S. Hall ("Buskin Sam"), Author of "Diamond Dick," "The Lone Star Gambler," "The Terrible Tonkaway," "Big Foot Wallace," etc.

What an alluring "etc."!

Mr. Pearson tells a story—I hope it is a story and not the mere "parable" he calls it—of the boy who was sent home for moral correction with two evidences of his guilt upon him. One was "Stevenson's Treasure Island," the other was a New York dime novel. The boy's aunt and another lady of equal discretion sat in judgment.

"Sampling the two books, in order to separate the dove from the serpent, they dip first into 'Treasure Island' and naturally come upon a gory fight. Bloodshed and violence! Can there be any doubt that *this* is the well of poison? They instantly seize Stevenson's novel with the fire-tongs and carry it off to be consumed in the kitchen stove. Thus, having ridden the house of contamination, they come back to 'Luck and Pluck, or Working for the Government,' the very book for which Horace was at that moment whimpering in bed, supperless. They read the opening pages of it, and find a tale so extremely chaste, ethical, and overflowing with rectitude, that they salute it as on a par with those in their own favourite magazine, the *Congregationalist Observer*."

Mr. Pearson admits, almost tearfully, that the dime novel degenerated into a sort of senility of violence and horrors.—"John o'London's Weekly."

HAS CIVILISATION GONE BACK?

Furniture and the Imagination

"The Decorative Arts in England, 1660-1780." By H. H. Mulliner. Batsford. £3 3s.

Mr. Mulliner's fine book, with its resplendent plates illustrating the beauties of English furniture, embroidery, glass, metal-work, book-binding, enamel and carving in the 17th and 18th centuries, makes one more than a little crestfallen for modern civilization. The workman of those days was as badly paid in money as he is now; but his work was in itself a payment. He received, artist as he was, wages not only for his pains, but for his pleasure.

Pleasure and pride, one cannot doubt, went to the making of the treasures Mr. Mulliner reveals to us here. Imagine a marquetry chest, "the design of the shaped centre panel of the top composed of a parrot and a vase of flowers, flanked by an acanthus scroil from which develop further scrolls of balanced design and sprigs of flowers, the panel framed in a wide margin of walnut veneer, the spandrils ornamented with cornucopiæ containing branches of roses, lilies, tulips and carnations, the white flowers rendered in polished bone, the leaves of the same materials stained in different shades of green . . . ." Surely supreme delight went to its making. When the human imagination breaks into cornucopias and sprays of flowers, especially when it breaks into roses and lilies, tulips and carnations and jasmine—for I seem to detect jasmine amid these other floral delicacies—it is safe to surmise that the human heart is happy.

Weeping willow trees and tombstones of braided hair were the products of a gloomier age. In the 17th, and 18th centuries clearly cheerfulness kept breaking in, yet, indeed, it was not man's stabilised natural condition. Technical skill, which was achieved in England at this time as a direct result of the increase of communications with Holland and France, the influx of Dutch and French emigrés and the trade with the Far East, seems to have affected the English imagination as spring affects the earth. The craftsmen of those days seem to have been ever on the look-out for some new object to decorate. A case of knives and forks must have small flowers enamelled on every handle, and the lid and front painted with landscapes, garlands of roses, sprays of flowers and birds.

What a god-send the invention of the tea-caddy must have been to them, and the snuff-box, whereon to bed out some of the flowering plants that crowded their fancies! No labour seems to have daunted them. They were as generous as Nature herself in lavishing scarcely observable ornament. They were as ready as pastrycooks to see their masterpieces perish. Mr. Mulliner gives us a photograph of a settee covered entirely in needle work, with medallions in petit point representing the four elements: Pomona, seated beneath a tree surrounded by dancing cherubs, typifying earth; Juno with peacocks and a rainbow, and Eolus releasing the winds at her request to wreck the Trojan fleet in the righthand corner, typifying air; Vulcan forging the armour of Æneas, typifying fire; Neptune "with marine deities," typifying water—so much skill, patience and erudition to be the one half leant against, the other sat on.

Clocks and sconces, locks and loving cups, fire-screens and mirrors, tables and bedsteads—over them and eagles, pheasants and peacocks, lions and serpents, grapes and convolvulus, with a reiteration of roses and lilies, tulips and carnations like the burden of one of those old country songs the craftsmen, it is conceivable, sang on their way to work. Mr. Mulliner's book is a delectable history, a history in which there is nothing to regret.—"Daily News."

"A TALL, STRAIGHT MAN"

"My Rhineland Journal." By Henry T. Allen, Major-General, U.S.A. Hutchinson. 24s.

This is an agreeable, skippable book of 600 pages of varied, and varying, interest—military, historical, political, personal, perhaps personal most of all. It covers the period between July, 1919, and February, 1923, when Major-General Allen was in command of the American Forces in occupied Germany, having won high distinction by his activities under General Pershing during the war.

The author is not bashful. "Pershing said of my 90th Division" he tells us: "'It is one of the best, if not the best, division I ever inspected.' The A. F. in G., 'Allen's Family in Germany,' is far ahead of the 90th as a whole, though I tenderly cherish the high soldierly qualities of my old division, and its marvellous exploits. It never failed to secure its objective; it always held what it got; and it had no straggler." There are a great many other such passages. "A tall, straight man," Colonel Repington described Major-General Allen in "After the War"; "with straight views and a strong face, a very worthy representative of the United States." The allusion which the Major-General cites (apparently with mingled feelings) ends thus: "It is certainly in the interest of France to 'ménager' Allen, as he is a good friend, and might become a bad enemy if any hanky-panky were played."

The estimate is a little tantalizing. One feels that one would like to draw out Colonel Repington on the subject, and that it might not be difficult to do so! The "tall, straight man," as portrayed in the photographic illustrations, does certainly look as though he might prove himself a formidable and uncompromising opponent, but there is not much in the volume to throw light upon this side of his character. Good judgment, one imagines, is one of the qualities which Major-General Allen would like to claim for himself. He is not unduly dogmatic, but he has strong opinions, and he expresses them, as a rule, strongly.

While admiring the British troops above all others for "set-up and personal appearance," he places the French first "in the theory of soldiery and military art." In manners he unhesitatingly places the British last, and he quotes several foreign criticisms also on the British tendency to offhand behaviour. Even Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was at fault, it seems, upon one occasion. On his hurrying off unceremoniously from a big official lunch Foch exclaimed, jestingly, but not approvingly, "A l'Anglaise!"

NEW NOVEL

"Mr. Rowl." By D. K. Broster. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

This is a good, exciting story of a young French prisoner in England in Napoleonic days. Raoul des Sablières, called "Mr. Rowl" by the unlettered who could not compass such strange syllables, is about as charming a personality as any recent novelist has given us. His Juliana is a heroine quite worthy of him in her pluck and character, but she does not get over the footlights in precisely the same way. The author has evidently concentrated on Raoul—and with the best results. Incidentally there is an all too accurate picture of the time, and the ghastly conditions at the "hulks" where recalcitrant prisoners were sent. Mr. Broster has very carefully read up all his facts and has an admirable sense of justice. He shows the pleasant surroundings and the English kindness that were the lot of many a prisoner; he also shows the other side. The best thing in his drawing of Raoul is his essential and convincing Frenchness. When an English writer attempts to draw a Frenchman he is apt to make either a caricature or a stage chevalier. Raoul is a French boy, down to his ejaculations—a really brilliant portrait.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

DR. DOLITTLE'S POST OFFICE

The Delectable Whimsey of the Swallow Mail

Mr. Hugh Lofting has made us all his debtors by his creation of Mrs. Tubbs and Dr. Dolittle with their animal friends. Annie Carroll Moore, who supervises the children's department of the New York Public Library, says of "Dr. Dolittle" that "any father with a sense of nonsense and love of animal and human-kind will enjoy reading it aloud." To try out the fathers we are re-printing the story of the Royal Mails of Fantippo, from "Dr. Dolittle's Post Office," which describes the fastest mail service in the world, called the Swallow Mail, though thrushes, gulls and and penguins assist with the deliveries in the colder climates.

A few years before this voyage of the Doctor's there had been a great deal of talk in most civilized parts of the world about mails and how much it should cost for a letter to go from one country to another. And in England a man called Rowland Hill had started what was called "The Penny Postage," and it had been agreed that a penny a letter should be the regular rate charged for mails from one part of the British Isles to another. Of course, for specially heavy letters you had to pay more. Then stamps were made, penny stamps, two penny stamps, twopence-halfpenny stamps, sixpenny stamps and shilling stamps. And each was a different colour and they were beautifully engraved and most of them had a picture of the Queen on them—some with her crown on her head and some without.

And France and the United States and all the other countries started doing the same thing—only their stamps were counted in their own money, of course, and had different kings or queens or presidents on them.

Very well, then. Now, it happened one day that a ship called at the coast of West Africa, and delivered a letter for Koko, the King of Fantippo. King Koko had never seen a stamp before and, sending for a white merchant who lived in his town, he asked him what queen's face was this on the stamp which the letter bore.

Then the white merchant explained to him the whole idea of penny postage and government mails. And he told him that in England all you had to do when you wanted to send a letter to any part of the world was to put a stamp on the envelope with the queen's head on it and place it in a letter box on the street corner, and it would be carried to the place to which you addressed it.

"Ah, hah!" said the King. "A new kind of magic. I understand. Very good. The High Kingdom of Fantippo shall have a post office of its own. And *my* serene and beautiful face shall be on all the stamps and *my* letters shall travel by faster magic than any of them."

Then King Koko of Fantippo, being a very vain man, had a fine lot of stamps made with his pictures on them, some with his crown on and some without; some smiling, some frowning; some with himself on a bicycle. But the stamp which he was most proud of was the tenpenny stamp which bore a picture of himself playing golf—a game which he had just recently learned from some Scotchmen who were mining for gold in his kingdom.

PLAIDS AND PLEATS PREVAIL

And he had letter-boxes made, just the way the white trader had told him they had in England, and he set them up at the corners of the streets and told his people that all they had to do was to put one of his stamps on their letters, poke them into these boxes and they would travel to any corner of the earth they wished.

But presently the people began complaining that they had been robbed. They had paid good money for the stamps, they said, trusting in their magic power, and they had put their letters in the boxes at the corners of the streets as they had been told. But one day a cow had rubbed her neck against one of the letter boxes and burst it open, and inside there were all the people's letters, which had not travelled one inch from where they put them!

Then the king was very angry and, calling for the white trader, he said:

"You have been fooling My Majesty. These stamps you speak of have no magic power at all. Explain!"

Then the trader told him that it was not through magic in the stamps or boxes that letters traveled by mail. But proper post offices had mail-men, or postmen, who collected the letters out of these boxes. And he went on to explain to the King all the other duties of a post office and the things that made letters go.

So then the King, who was a persevering man, said that Fantippo should have its post office, anyway. And he sent to England for hundreds of postmen's uniforms and caps. And when these arrived he dressed a lot of black men up in them and set them to work as postmen.

But the black men found the heavy uniforms dreadfully hot for Fantippo weather, where they wear only a string of beads. And they left off the uniforms and wore only the caps. That is how the Fantippo postman's uniform came to be a smart cap, a string of beads and a mail bag.

Then when King Koko had got his mail-men, the Royal Fantippo post office began really working. Letters were collected from the boxes at street corners and sent off when ships called; and incoming mail was delivered at the doors of the houses in Fantippo three times a day. The post office became the busiest place in town.

Now, the peoples of West Africa have curious tastes in dress. They love bright things. And some Fantippo dandy started the idea of using up old stamps off letters by making suits of clothes out of them. They looked very showy and smart and a suit of this kind made of stamps became a valuable possession among the natives.

About this time, too, in the civilized parts of the world one of the things that arose out of all this penny-postage business was the craze or hobby for collecting stamps. In England and America and other countries people began buying stamp albums and pasting stamps in them. A rare stamp became quite valuable.

And it happened that one day two men, whose hobby was collecting stamps, came to Fantippo in a ship. The one stamp they were both most anxious to get for their collections was the "twopenny-half-penny Fantippo red," a stamp which the King had given up printing—for the reason that the picture of himself on it wasn't handsome enough. And because he had given up printing it, it became very rare.

As soon as these two men stepped ashore at Fantippo a porter came up to them to carry their bags. And right in the middle of the porter's chest the collectors spied the twopenny-halfpenny Fantippo red! Then both of the stamp collectors offered to buy the stamp. And as each was anxious to have it for his collection, before long they were offering high prices for it, bidding against one another.

King Koko got to hear of this and he called up one of these stamp collectors and asked him why men should offer high prices for one old used stamp. And the white man explained to him this new craze for stamp collecting that was sweeping over the civilized world.

So King Koko, although he thought that the civilized world must be crazy, decided it would be a good idea if *he* sold stamps for collections—much better business than selling them at his post office for letters. And after that whenever a ship came into the harbour of Fantippo he sent his Postmaster-General—a very grand man, who wore *two* strings of beads, a postman's cap and no mail bag—out to the ship with stamps to sell for collections.

Such a roaring trade was done in this way that the King set the stamp printing presses to work more busily than ever, so that a whole new set of Fantippo stamps should be ready for sale by the time the same ship called again on her way home to England.

But with this new trade in selling stamps for stamps collections, and not for proper mailing purposes, the Fantippo mail service was neglected and became very bad.

THIS VERY MINUTE'S HAPPINESS

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Once upon a time there was a little girl who, upon being interrogated by her geography teacher, said with a wisdom beyond her years: "The Torrid Zone is where it is too hot; the Arctic Zone is where it is too cold; and the Temperate Zone is where it's either too hot or too cold." As dwellers in the Temperate Zone, how may we account for the untoward condition of affairs so accurately summed up by the bright child. We suspect the answer is: "It isn't the heat; it's the stupidity."

On Wednesday-week the residents of the Settlement and Concession mopped their brows, turned on their electric fans, ordered cool drinks, sighed for rain, and cursed the weather.

On Saturday those same residents shivered, turned off their electric fans, ordered hot drinks, sighed for sunny weather for the afternoon sports, and cursed the weather.

Hence we are forced to conclude that we are discontented animals, always wanting to be there when we are here and back again once we have traveled thither. If some efficiency expert would only anchor our floating wishes or focus our wandering desires upon the present, how happy we all might be. After all Mr. Bump has the right philosophy.

"Goodness, Mr. Bump, What's the idea? Taking the sun cure?"

"Nope. Just settin' here gittin' good' 'n' hot so's I can remember it next Winter."

If, like the busy little bee we could store away some of the surplus sweets of summer, or again, like the ice-man, garner the excess cold of winter, what storehouses of pleasure we might have! What a convenience on a bleak January day to send the coolie round for some of July's sunbeams, or to have the cold storage companies deliver to one's back door in August the requisite sized icy blasts of February.

Gather Ye Roses.

But again, even with all the modern improvements the innate stupidity of humanity asserts itself. Sunshine canned hasn't the same flavour as when picked off the vine, and tornadoes when caged lose much of their kick. Clearly, then, the only thing to do is to enjoy our pleasures as they come along. Now is the only time in our possession. The past dribbles through our fingers. The future eludes our grasp. This very minute alone is ours. Therefore let us revel in its flavour to the full. Now, *Now*, NOW!

Fortunately it will not be necessary to give most people lessons in enjoying the golden autumn which is Shanghai's prize season. Instruction in the art of appreciation of rainy week-ends, chill, damp winter days and humid, torrid spells will be welcomed. Boy, page Pollyanna!

TWO RECENT VISITORS TO SHANGHAI

DR. BRIGHAM IN CANTON

Another Western Artist Seeking China's Secret

An interesting visitor who passed through Shanghai last week on her way to Canton was Dr. Gertrude R. Brigham who will teach English in Canton Christian College next year. Besides her work in this department Miss Brigham expects to study Chinese art and to instruct native students in Western art. She is herself an artist and art critic, writing for the Washington Herald and Washington Post. Her pupils in Washington are extremely interested in her visit to China and sent her $100 as the beginning of a Chinese art collection. Dr. Brigham has conducted a number of tours through Europe and nothern Africa. Her latest trip visited England, Holland, Belgium and France, with especial attention to the Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Dr. Brigham brought news of Dr. James McClure Henry, the new President of Canton Christian College, an appropriate choice inasmuch as his father, Dr. B. C. Henry served as second president of Canton and Dr. Henry himself has acted as President for some five years while Dr. Edmunds was detained in America. Now that health and family reasons necessitate Dr. Edmunds resigning from office he gladly welcomes Dr. Henry, saying: "Mr. Henry knows China from within. To him China is not a foreign country, nor Canton a foreign city, as he was born and spent his boyhood there. His mastery of the language has given him ready access to the inner thought of the Chinese. Through his education and several years of service as educator and religious leader in the United States, he is also in close touch with American thought. He thus feels the pulse should be the best possible foundation of both nations, and as President of the College will interpret each to the other."

The new associate President, Wing Kwong Chung, has been associated with him in the work for the college and their friendship should be the best possible foundation for the college to build upon. Mr. Chung is a Scholar of the First and Second Chinese Degrees. He became head of the Chinese Department of Canton College in 1900 and was made Chinese Dean in 1909. From 1911 to 1913 he served as Commissioner of Education for Kwangtung Province. He has been Chinese Vice-President since 1917. Mr. Chung has several times traveled extensively in America.

MRS. K. A. BEHENNA

Artist-Poet-Novelist.

To have acquired technical mastery of the art of painting so that one's proficiency is acknowledged not alone in the specialized field of miniature painting but in oils and water colours as well would be enough to content the average woman. Not so, however, in the case of Mrs. Kathleen Arthur Behenna, who is also a poet and novelist. Mrs. Behenna has come to China to visit her daughter, Miss Vivian Behenna, who is on the staff of the American Commercial Attaché in Peking, and during her stay here of a year or two intends to study Eastern art and to paint portraits and landscapes.

In talking with this many-sided artist we discovered that she was cosmopolitan as well as versatile, for although she is of Scottish parentage, her grandmother, Margaret Macaulay, being a cousin of Thomas Babington (Lord Macaulay), she has lived much of the time in America, and now holds London as her legal residence. Mrs. Behenna is probably best known in the art world by her miniatures, although the exhibitions which she has held in the leading galleries of London, Paris and New York have shown her skill in oils, water colours and chalk studies as well.

The inquisitive interviewer asked for a look at the scrap-books which are filled with letters of appreciation from Mrs. Behenna's sitters, many of them from members of the Royal family, including Her Majesty, Queen Mary, H. R. Princess Louise, Lady Henry M. Stanley, Lady Evelyn Grey, and Lady Mary Carbery. In commenting upon her work the "Ladies' Field" says Mrs. Behenna's miniatures have been assigned honourable positions at the Royal Academy. ~~Her work is both~~ broad and strong. She paints landscapes also, and they are as notable as her portraits."

In the field of poetry Mrs. Behenna's love sonnets, published under the title "Love Victorious," have won the generous admiration of such critics as W. T. Stead, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Sir Robert S. Ball. Her novels, "Letters of a Mother to Her Son," "Sidartha" and "Light" are examples of different moods, each with its special interest. Mrs. Behenna admits that her greatest interest at the present time lies in the field of symbolic art and in philosophic poetry.

SHANGHAI MOTHER GOOSE

By Elizabeth Pepys.

To British Bachelor.

Early to bed,
Three a.m., we suppose,
Makes Shanghai girls
Jaded for lack of repose.

Bachelors protest strongly,
Any yet, goodness knows,
Girls would not be up
Were it not for said beaux

Gay Dogs' Club.

Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
They want a club of their own,
Of course a vet, and better yet
Pedigrees of high tone.

STOLEN WIT

What Else Is There?

Women who have had babies, fireless cookers or major operations are never at a loss for conversation.—"Life."

Favouring Breezes.

"Bill's Mah-Jongg game improved wonderfully about ten o'clock!"

"Yes, he got his second wind"—"Wisconsin Octopus.

Fore-Warned.

"My dear, these cakes are hard as stone!"

"I know. Didn't you hear her say, 'Take your pick,' when she handed them round?"—"London Mail."

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru ..Sept 7
Per P. & O. S. Kashmir .... „ 8
Per P. & O. S. Soudan ..... „ 8
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru .. „ 8
Per R.D.S. Pres. Harrison .... „ 9

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Nagoya .....Sept. 6
Per H.S.L.S. Scheer ..... „ 9
Per B.F.S. Glaucus ..... „ 9
Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat .... „ 11

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru ..Sept. 8
Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln .... „ 13
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Madison .. „ 15
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Canada.. „ 15
Per O.S.K.S. Arizona Maru .. „ 15
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru.. „ 22
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia .. „ 27
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. McKinley „ 27

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per P. & O. S. Nagoya .....Sept. 6
Per P.M.S. Pres. Cleveland .. „ 9
Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat ..... „ 11

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, August 28. From Kobe. Mr. N. Sweeney, Mr. A. Egli, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bishop, Mr. W. S. Leonard, Mr. A. Mottee, Miss J. M. Robinson. **From Nagasaki.** Mrs. R. D. Bunn, Miss J. Bunn, Miss T. Bunn, Mr. D. Bunn, Mr. M. Lihinam, Mrs. E. Lihinam, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edgren, Mr. A. Kawashima, Miss J. R. Jurgens, Mr. A. F. Mayer, Mr. C. Greve, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Segueiria, Mr. A. Braid, Mr. W. Gillon, Mr. R. Bland, Mr. W. G. Mennil, Mr. G. King, Mr. W. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Philips, Mrs. W. C. Divers, Miss M. Divers, Mr. C. Divers, Mr. W. E. Hughes, Mr. A. C. M. Anderson, Mr. C. Curray, Mrs. E. Moran, Miss A. Moran, Major C. M. Manners, Mr. C. Amner, Mrs. A. A. Weba, Miss H. E. Carlson, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. I. H. Saloman, Mr. and Mrs. Valkof.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, August 28. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. Acheson Archibald, C.M.B., Miss A. Alexander, Mr. S. M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Brown, Miss H. Brown, Mr. J. G. Clay. Mr. and Mrs. P. Crighton, Misses J. and Y. P. Crighton, Mr. L. Donchian, Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Dykstra, Misses S. A. and C. J. Dykstra, Miss I. Edmiston, Prof. and Mrs. H. W. Farnam, Mr. A. E. Foster-Kemp, Mr. G. F. Foster-Kemp, Mr. R. Gartner, Mr. H. A. Goods, Councillor K. Halla, Mr. J. J. Heeren, Mrs. E. M. Heeren, Miss M. G. Heeren, *Mr. S. Horo, Miss A. M. Huggins, Dr.* and Mrs. L. H. Hume, Miss J. Hume, Miss L. E. Junkin, Miss Laurence, Mrs. E. C. Little, Miss A. E. Lueders, Sister Ruth Magdelene, Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Montgomery, Misses S. E., V. L. and A. H. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nissim, Miss P. Nissim, Master E. Nissim, Miss D. F. Nissim, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Petitt, Masters C. W., R. R. and P. E. Petitt, Miss L. Robinson, Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh. Mr. N. Saradjian, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schuhl, Miss D. A. Seeberger, Mr. O. Tashjian, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Miss E.Tilley, Mrs. J. Whiteside, Misses M. and F. Whiteside, Mr. E. Wilkinson, Miss M. Enders, Mr. W. Watkinson, Mr. P. Watkinson. Mr. F. A. Blanche, Mr. J. B. Fox, Mr. R. E. Kadoorie, Miss H. McNaughton, Mrs. H. M. Tibbey, Miss R. Venable, Major and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Mr. F. H. Matthews, Dr. J. A. O'Driscoll, Mr. W. Bingham, Miss S. Cook, Mr. M. A. Frost, Miss C. L. Inghram. Mr. P. Kahn, Mrs. C. W. Marshall, Misses D. and E. Marshall, Miss I. C. McLaughlin, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Mr. D. K. Rose, Mr. D. S. Sanford, Mr. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. C. L. Walker, Mr. G. D. Waters, Mrs. and Master H. Waters, Mr. S. Howard, Mr. L. F. Lemieux, Bishop and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Muller, Mr. M. F. Brewer, Mrs. and Miss C. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brubaker, Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. L. Cottrell, Miss R. L. Damon, Rev. F. S. Drake, Miss A. Eggestein, Mr. T. Ennis, Miss E. Exner, Mr. L. E. Fleak, Mrs. C. E. Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gillan, Master J. G. Gillan, Dr. W. C. Grosvenor, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Harrison, Master Harrison, Master M. C. Harrison, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Heisey, Master L. V. Heisey, Master W. L. Heisey, Miss L. Hendricks, Mr. E. A. Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hilliard, Master W. A. Hilliard, Master W. J. Hilliard, Miss F. A. Hunt, Miss B. Kreps, Miss R. E. Lynch, Mr. M. Mauroit, Dr. Wm. McClure, Miss B. M. McCune, Rev. E. Morgan, Miss W. Muir, Miss M. J. Neher, Rev. E. M. Norton, Mrs. and Miss E. Norton, Rev. and Mrs. I. E. Oberholtzer, Master H. K. Oberholtzer, Misses C. and E. Oberholtzer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Miss F. E. Taylor, Mr. J. J. Weaner, Master R. G. Weaner, Miss M. E. Weaner, Mr. S. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Woodberry, Miss C. Woodberry. Mr. and Mrs. S. Bliwass, Missess E. and E. F. Bliwass, Mr. F. C. Farmer, Mr. S. R. Sheldon, Master C. Sheldon, Rev. E. L. Souder, Miss E. MacNeil, Mr. G. Kitumoto, Miss C. Boundtland. Miss I. Edwards, Miss A. Holway, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stokkan, Mr. J. Weinstein, Miss M. Wood.

Per P. & O. S. Nagoya, August 29. From Tsingtao. Mr. J. de Berry, Dr. W. Evans, Mr. J. Greising, Mr. J. Jensen, Mr. A. Michael, Mr. G. F. Mulock, Miss E. Moritz, Mrs. G. C. Morton and child, Mr. J. Novelly, Mr. W. L. Phillips, Mrs. W. Reeves, Mrs. R. C. Stewart, Mr. Severitt, Mrs. Thorley, Mr. D. J. Woor. **From Kobe.** Mr. W. Zimmerman.

Per str. Kiangteen, August 29. From River Ports. Mr. Johnson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 29. From River Ports. Mr. Hoffman.

Per str. Hsinchi, August 29. From Foochow. Miss Westcott, Miss M. Mann, Miss J. H. Gunter, Miss J. Morgan, Miss I. Lindsey, Miss K. J. Hansen, Miss Myens, Dr. A. Rall, Mr. F. Siemsen, Mr. C. V. Starr.

Per A.O.L.S. President Madison, August 29. From Seattle, etc. Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Abbott and three children, Mr. L. Alf, Miss H. Andrews, Miss R. Andrews, Miss R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and three children, Mr. C. S. Beatty, Mrs. K. Behenna, Miss E. Brack, Mr. A. J. Bowen, Miss A. Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bryars, Mr. S. P. Clement, Mr. Cox, Rev. and Mrs. Cross, Master Cross, Mr. W. D. Dahns, Miss Elders, Miss G. F. Gless, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Mr. W. H. Hatcher, Mr. J. S. Hogg, Rev. W. H. Hudson, Mr. W. E. Jeffries, Mrs. Johnston, Miss E. Koiner, Miss M. Larson, Mr. R. V. McDermott, Miss D. Haines, Miss C. Merill, Mr. G. Millerman, Mr. W. R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. N. Vernon and two children.

Per str. Woosung, August 29. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. N. W. Cort and children, Mrs. Linde, Mr. Hunter, Miss Stanley, Miss Gorman, Rev. T. C. Brown, Messrs. C. P. Paget, Paul, Cross, J. P. Wieczorck, Mellows, Petraft, L. Gunginger, Lansan Grey, R. Black, H. E. Kirk, Bichard, V. Taylor, Chittenden, P. Branon, Peterson, Master Paget.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, August 30. From Ningpo. Mr. Bridges, Mrs. W. G. Hoffman.

Per str. Shengking, August 30. From River Ports. Mr. W. V. B. Jack, Mr. J. P. Davies, Mr. C. L. R. Becker.

Per str. Kwanglee, August 30. From Hongkong. Mr. A. Riach, Mr. G. Clark.

Per str. Suiyang, August 30. From Amoy. Mrs. Coghill, Mrs. Bunken, Miss Morley, Miss Norling.

Per str. Kutwo, August 30. From River Ports. Mr. J. Kicjgsman, Mr. J. M. Shereder, Mr. U. Smith, Miss Sewpsoh, Dr. C. P. Wailard, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sparham, Mr. J. Cglor, Miss E. H. Smeerry, Miss Olsen, Miss Brown, Mr. Sugar, Dr. Holper.

Per str. Kingsing, August 30. From Tientsin. Mr. W. Laidlaw, Mr. A. Buys. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. C. A. Stiebel and two children, Mrs. Klubien, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Plopper, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. Klubien, Mrs. Rowar. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. J. S. Elias, Mrs. Bodde and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Alcorn, Mr. and Mrs. Branster, Mr. H. de Kauffmann, Mrs. Dodd and three children, Mr. A. Dodd.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, August 30. From Hongkong. Mr. J. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mrs. J. D. Bush, Mr. J. R. Collins, Mr. F. Cassa, Mr. C. P. Cablero, Mr. H. Evangelista, Lt.-Com. Flemming, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grimshaw, Miss L. Gomes, Mr. P. Hing, Miss V. Hing, Mr. B. Hollman, Mr. A. Kitchell, Mr. B. D. Lukhmanoff, Mr. P. Lefebvre, Mr. A. S. Mill, Mr. U. M. Omar, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Olivecrona, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross and two children, Miss C. Demetillo, Mr. and Mrs. N. Fomin and three children, Mr. W. L. Eaton, Mrs. L. W. Goeppert, Mrs. C. A. Grinnell, Mr. A. Gourlay, Mrs. L. G. Hartman, Mrs. C. M. Joseph and three children, Mr. G. S. Jong, Mrs. M. Gohnston and three children, Mrs. D. S. Knickerbocker, Miss J. Knickerbocker, Major and Mrs. A. M. Lehman, Master H. Lehman, Mrs. L. A. McClintock, Mrs. F. C. McCleary, Mr. F. M. Oldt, Miss M. R. Oldt, Mr. J. Pintado, Miss E. Romani, Mr. L. Roberto, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ringer, Mrs. M. De Valles, Mrs. L. P. Wollstom, Mrs. L. M. Young, Mr. Yostai, Master S. Lo, Mr. H. L. Scott, Eng.-Cmdr. H. B. Seers, Mr. G. T. Squires, Mr. A. Tipple, Miss N. Toeg, Mr. E. Tongue, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wetherspoon.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 31. From Ningpo. Mrs. S. L. Skaurnock.

Per str. Hsinming, August 31. From Tientsin. Mr. Miller, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bawsthorne. **From Chefoo.** Master Collet, Mrs. Guillavset and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas.

Per str. Tuckwo, Aug. 31. From River Ports. Mr. H. C. Augusteson, Mr and Mrs. O. H. Blackburn, Mr. B. C. Thackston, Mrs. Bower, Master Bower, Master MacDermott, Dr. and Mrs. T. Hall, Mrs. Putier and children, Mrs. Oks, Mrs. A. Beelomaeff, Mrs. Wheen, Mrs. and Master Melnikoff, Miss Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Rose, Miss Dennis, Mrs. F. Davis, Miss C. Petterman, Mrs. J. Depardon, Mr. De, Mr. J. M. Avent.

Per str. Kiangyu. Sept. 1. From River Ports. Lady and Miss Hotung,

Per str. Ningshao. Sept. 1. From River Ports. Mrs. J. T. Murray, Miss Rickley, Miss Gasel, Miss Morris, Miss F. Walker, Mr. Kliene, Mr. and Mrs. Darrock, Rev. H. Bunce, Dr. A. C. Price, Miss K. B. Evans, Miss M. Monis, Miss H. Bailey, Miss W. Burlinson, Miss R. Johnston, Mrs. Sanford, Miss F. Macklin, Mrs. Lancaster.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, September 2. From Ningpo. Mr. H. Marriel.

Per str Kiangwah, Septemer 2. From River Ports. Mr. Foss, Miss Miller, Miss Der, Miss Morton, Miss and Master Kalatchoff.

Per A.O.L.S. President Grant, September 2. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. C. L. Bartlett, Mr. R. H. Emerson, Mr. C. A. Gunn, Mrs. L. H. Garlington, Mr. D. Jenkins, Jr., Miss M. Lamb, Mr. G. W. Lamb, Mr. E. A. G. May, Mr. C. Mandelkoff, Mrs. F. A. Rhodes, Miss F. A. Rhodes, Master F. A. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Silva, Mr. H. M. Scrivener. Mr. F. Soter, Mr. R. V. Telentino, Mr. R. G. Xavier.

Per str. Kwangping, September 2. From Tongku. Mr. Perchinski, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parkin and child, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. Stephenson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 3. From Ningpo. Mrs. High and three children.

Per str. Fausang, September 3. From Tientsin. Mrs. Train and two children. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. Baker, Miss Steingas, Mrs. Masseurs and two children. **From Weihaiwei.** Miss B. Dawson, Miss Froberg, Miss S. Dawson, Mr. R. E. Stewardson, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. A. Brook Smith.

Per str. Kaiping, September 3. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. Davy and child, Mrs. Tassel, Mrs. and Miss Holwill, Mrs. E. E. H. Thompson, Mrs. Landau, Mons de Carcer, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace, Miss F. H. White, Miss E. White, Mr. T. D. Davy, Miss Thomas, Mr. A. Rossi, Miss Craddock, Miss Powell.

Per str. Wuchow, September 3. From River Ports. Mrs. and Master Veiteh.

Per str. Fengtien, September 3. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kammerling, Misses Kammerling (2), Miss K. Leach. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. A. B. Kelly, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Hewett, Miss Shipway, Miss Hughes, Miss Evans, Mrs. Orr. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. C. S. Taylor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hawkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester and child, Mrs. Royde, Mrs. J. K. Jolly. Mr. H. E. Muriel, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. A. N. Mallett.

Per str. Sunning. September 4. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mrs. C. H. Lauers, Master Lauers (3), Master and Miss Capen, Master and Miss Giffin, Misses. W. Kirke, M. Lesher, Master Baker.

Per str. Luenyi, September 4. From River Ports. Mrs. Blackburn and child, Miss J. Robertson, Miss M. Ahern, Dame A. Anderson, Miss Collette, Mrs. McIntyre and four children, Mrs. N. L. Smith, Miss T. MacGregor, Miss Tom, Miss Paul, Mr. Schlee, Mr. P. Hess, Mr. Brown, Mr. Moroc, Dr. and Mrs. Hilltner and four children, Dr. and Mrs. Nemera, Three U. S. Naval Ratings.

Per str. Kungwo, September 4. From River Ports. Mr. Sorvik. Mrs. W. J. Watt, Mr. C. Heimelton, Mr. Kregezy, Miss M. Gray, Mrs. R. Gray, Mrs. D. B. J. Abraham and three children, Mrs. D. E. J. Abraham, Mrs. Scurr, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Miss K. Moosa, Mrs. Jaudan, Mr. and Mrs. Paine, Mr. B. Akesson, Miss Glanville, Mr. Jaurdan, Master Jaudan, Misses. L. Well, Groff, Johieston, Barges, Mrs. and Miss and Master Rice, Mr. and Mrs. R. Splingard and three children, Miss Splingared, Dr. and Mrs. Hadghin, Mr. Brault, Miss M. Bank, Mr. Magins, Miss Well, Mr. Slraelman, Mr. C. W. Hong, Rev. T. S. Neata.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, September 4. From Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. Chapsal, Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne, Messrs. Deschamps de la Porte, Laurent, Mrs. Grekoff, Miss Bichon, Mr. M. Lavignon, Miss Desmats, Messrs. Icuarizaga, Fradua, Xerica, Abodo, Alberadi, Obtaburuaga, Mr. and Mrs. Rigal, Messrs. Salvini, Penot, Gabor, Perandet, Mertens, Gianino, Budno, Pugol, Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Perucci, Mr. and Mrs. Priest, Mr. Cavelier, Mr. and Mrs. Fouillard and child, Mrs. Mizrahi and child. **From Port Said.** Mr. A. Djanhian. **From Singapore.** Mrs. Starkey, Mrs. Millan, Mr. P. Grant. **From Saigon.** Mr. Cowling, Mr. and Mrs. Lasserre, Messrs. Herriot, Commade, Sice. Gay, Messrs. Corne, M. Madec. **From Hongkong.** Messrs. J. R. Macdonald, J. Noble, Rev. A. Pouget, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Schluper, Mr. J. Das Caldas, Mrs. Das Caldas and child.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Ngankin. August 29.—For River Ports.—Miss Cook, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Ingham, Mrs. Cady and two children.

Per str. Liangchow, August 30.—For Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. M. C. Mackenzie, Miss M. Winn, Miss Sollman.

Per str. Sinkiang, August 30.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Stringa, Mr. J. S. McGavin, Mr. J. S. Graham, Mr. J. P. Locks, Mr. H G. Denham.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, August 30.—For Nagasaki.—Miss C. J. Neely, Mr. K. N. Carstenson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Staehler, Miss G. J. Stanley.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. J. P. Davie, Mrs. K. Stejkal, Mr. R. B. Angel, Miss A. Sales, Mr. Ruedolf, Mrs. Noaker, Miss E. P. Mcloy, Miss Cuthbers.

Per str. Shuntien, August 30.—For Chefoo.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Master M. Wilson, Miss Levtchink, Master Pote Hunt.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. C. W. Porter and three children, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. T. Davis, Mr. F. W. Schlobohm, Miss D. Dowdall, Mr. E. F. Mackay.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. T. Markham, Mr. J. O. V. Poulsen, Mr. Chalaire, Mr. Mooney, Miss Shewman, Miss Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Cross and child.

Per str. Woosung, August 30.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hume, Miss L. Hume, Miss J. Hume, Mrs. A. L. Pownall, Miss Farmun, Mr. and Mrs. Farnan, Mr. W. Hummel, Mr. L. Mundulse, Mr. L. G. Schmitto, Rev. Father Alberto Diaz, Mr. L. C. Walker, Mr. L. C. Lequer, Mr. G. N. Marshall, Dr. W. Clayton Grosvenor, Mrs. W. Shane, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Bingham, Bishop and Mrs. Fisher.

Per str. Yingchow, August 31.—For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Wyse and two children, Mrs. Webbu, Mr. Brown, Mr. Baxter.

Per P. & O. S. Sardinia, August 31.—For Bombay.—Mr. G. T. Nelson.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. E. A. Staines.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. E. Powell, Mr. W. S. Phillips.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, Aug. 31. For Vancouver, etc. Judge W. H. Black, Mr. F. S. Brockman, Mr. C. W. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. K. Bukinshaw, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mr. E. L. S. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hathaway, Mr. T. M. Hsuch, Mrs. J. O. Hughes, Rev. Dr. H. E. Kirk, Captain R. L. Morton, Mrs. R. J. Marshall, Misses H., U. K. and R. W. Marshall, Mr. R. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenfeld, Mr. V. G. Smyth, Mr. H. Seymat, Miss M. Stickland, Mr. J. D. Tannock, Miss N. A. Balakeshin, Mr. B. Clinton, Mrs. K. R. Dixon and child, Master J. Dixon, Mr. R. Fiddler, Miss K. Judd, Mrs. O. B. Kuhn, Master H. Kuhn, Miss A. Kuhn, Captain F. Mechan, Mr. R. McKinnon, Mr. H. McAuliffe. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. S. Robinson, Mr. A. Robinson, Captain J. H. Sloan, Mr. F. Tully, Mr. H. Warren, Mr. T. Wingen.

Per str. Wuchang, September 2.—For River Ports.—Dr. W. Ulvieh.

Per str. Tungchow, September 2.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. R. E. S. Gregson, Mr. F. Boyd, Miss P. Archer, Miss Bremner, Mr. A. M. Cannan, Mr. H. H. Jones.—**For Chefoo.**—Master Thomas, Mr. Chittenden, Mrs. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Supt. and Mrs. T. M. Wilson, Mr. Willkinson.—**For Tientsin.**—Mrs. Juvet and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. Juvet and child, Mrs. Kunz, Masters Juvet (2), Miss Martin.

Per P. & O. S. Kalyan, September 2.—For London.—Mr. P. D. Barlow, Mr. G. D. Bell, Mr. S. Barton, C.M.G., Miss E. M. Sanderson, Miss A. M. Taylor, Master C. Taylor.—**For Singapore.**—Mrs. J. A. Cresswell, Dr. W. Evans, Rev. L. H. Evans, Miss M. A. M. Fowler.—**For Colombo.**—Miss T. Hodson.—**For Hongkong.**—Miss H. Davies, Mrs. Fredericks, Mr. A. J. Fisher, Rev. J. R. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lowe and two children, Mr. P. W. Mansfield, Mr. S. Madar, Mr. A. R. Madar.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 3.—For Ningpo.—Miss Hill, Miss Pettit, Miss Davies, Bishop and Mrs. Molony.

Per str. Poyang, September 3.—For River Ports.—Mr. M. S. Hariston, Mr. J. M. Avent, Mr. W. Burn, Mrs. Montgomery and child, Mrs. Holwill and child, Mr. Montgomery and two children, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. J. K. Jolly, Mrs. A. N. McDonald, Mr. H. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Coleman, Mr. W. J. Grey, Mr. T. King.

Per str. Suiyang, September 4.—For Amoy and Hongkong.—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. C. R. M. Young and two children Mr. N. T. Kosajothin, Master Smith.

Per str. Chungking, September 5.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Reddick, Mr. Z. Volpiecelli, Mr. C. L. Bartlett.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, September 3.—For Japan.—Mr. R. L. Moore, Mr. de Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Knibb, Mr. E. B. Ackerman, Mr. J. L. Poole, Mr. W. Zimmerman, Mr. R. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nimmo and child, Mrs. M. L. Steensby.

Per M.M.S. Azay Le Rideau, September 4.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. G. Pertchinski, Vilezynski, Lambert, A. Gueho, Rev. Pères O. MacPolin. E. J. O. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Grandoit, Messrs. Boucher, W. W. Bartlett, J. Cassa, U. Giroit, Chiolino, Mr. and Mrs. L. Arcier, Messrs. Boggiano, Adam, F. E. Freld. Miss E. Kaling, Messrs. V. Feroroff, C. le Berre, Mrs. Lacau, Mrs. A. L. Bereste, Mrs. Grgourich, Messrs. F. Boucher, M. Moulin, P. Lungari, P. Chonavel, F. Berrod, R. Martin, Fumoleau, Ricouart, Blaise, le Louarn, Saint, Martin, H. Simon, L. Stephan, H. Lannon, J. Kewella, J. Kenaeves, F. Gaghardone, M. Gervais, Willimain, D. Olier, Pollez, M. Caralp, L. Bourcieux, M. Morfin, G. Soskin, T. Jenke, Corlick, J. Lecrzycki, C. Ackerchtein, J. Grgourich, F. Upe, A. Meindock, Stariest, Bondzipsky, P. Zelma, Mr. and Mrs. M. Klepper, Misses Z. and H. Klepper, Mr. Marrec.—**For Port Said.**—Mrs. Ignatiadis and child.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. Chappuis, Dr. A. Anderson, Miss L. M. Roberts, Mr. M. Miyata, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Bankin, Mrs. V. P. Greene, Messrs. Merer, Zoopel.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug. 29	29.87	82.8	S S W	2	84.4	79.7	90.4	76.5	C
„ 30	30.05	79 8	S W	2	76.8	71.8	81.0	69.1	C.
„ 31	30.10	78.6	N N W	0	72.0	69.4	81.4	68.4	C.
Sept. 1	30.10	78.1	N N E	1	73.8	71.4	75.7	70.2	O.
„ 2	30.09	77.4	N N W	1	71.8	70.7	73.2	68.4	O. D. R.
„ 3	30.05	78.1	N N W	2	77.6	73.6	82.2	68.7	O. D. R.
„ 4	29.97	77.7	N N E	2	78.0	72.5	86.5	68.7	O. B. C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Aug. 29	80.0	78 8	90.0	89.6	0.03	Nil.
„ 30	71.2	78.8	81.5	88.4	0.07	Nil.
„ 31	70.3	77.0	79.0	85.0	0 19	0 35
Sept. 1	72.5	76.5	76.2	81.8	0.18	0.15
„ 2	70.4	75.4	73 2	87.2	0.61	Nil.
„ 3	71.8	74.0	79.2	80.0	Trace	0.12
„ 4	78.2	71.5	84.0	85.8	Nil.	Nil.

BIRTHS

BAULD.—On August 31, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bauld, a son, Dennis John Elliot.

DUPUY.—On August 27, 1924, at Ste. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Emile Dupuy, a daughter, Christiana Augustine Leopoldine.

KAY.—On August 29, 1924, at Laurieston, Falkirk, Scotland, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kay, a son.

MADAR.—On August 30, 1924, at No. 33 Wonglo Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Madar, a son.

WRIGHT.—On August 30, 1924, at 10 Kinnear Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wright, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

HOUGHTON — PHILBEY. — On September 4, 1924, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, Charles Houghton, Crawford, Washington, U.S.A., formerly of Shanghai, to Elizabeth Anne Philbey, of Tientsin, North China. Tientsin papers please copy.

HUNT — DRACHENFELS. — Eugene Drachenfels, only daughter of Baroness Drachenfels and the late Baron Werner W. Drachenfels, to Lieut. Ralph B. Hunt, U.S.S. Smith Thompson. The ceremony took place at 6 p.m. on September 3, 1924, at the Russian Orthodox Church.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAMS.—In loving memory of my dear wife, Mrs. C. C. Williams, who was killed at Yokohama in the earthquake on September 1, 1923.

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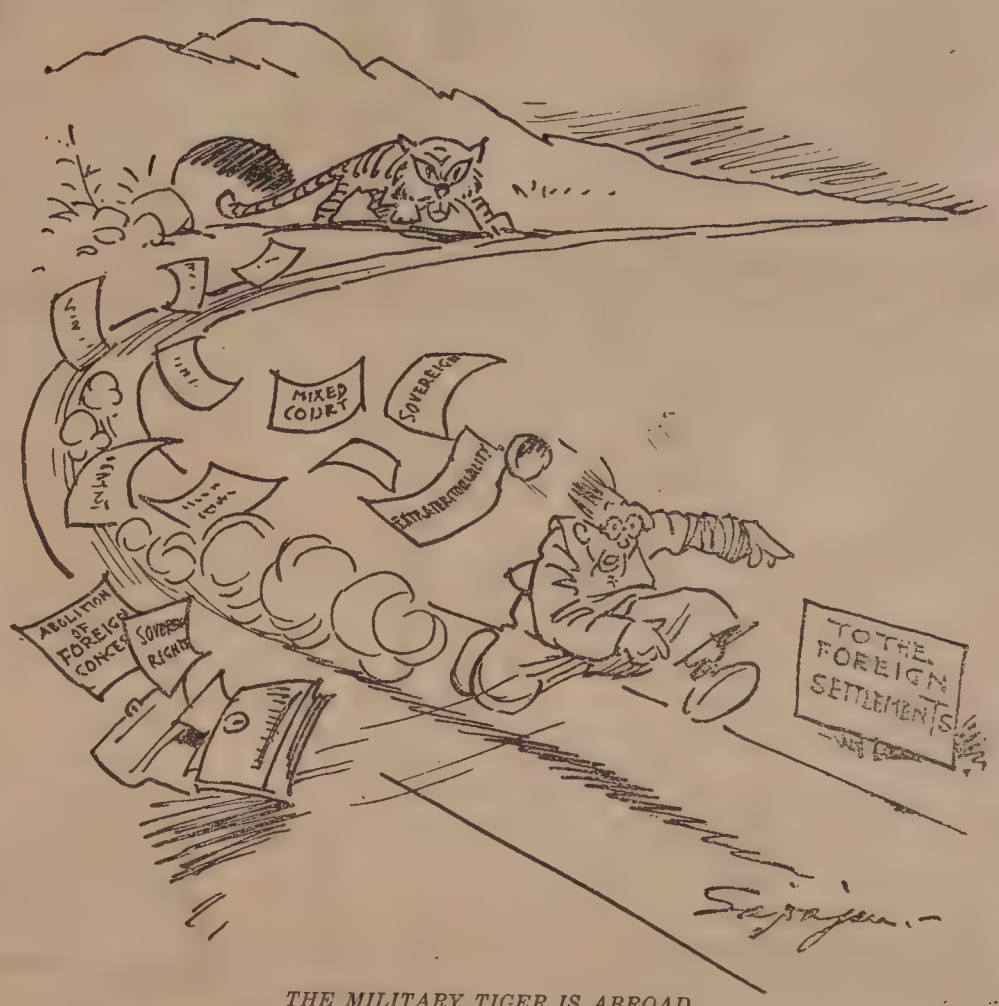


THE MILITARY TIGER IS ABROAD

FIGHTING HELD UP BY MUD: EXPECTED BATTLE AT TAIHU

Kiangsu Troops Attacking Persistently but with No Change in Front

CHANG TSO-LIN TAKING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Effect of the War on Chinese Bonds

8,000 troops from Wu Pei-fu have arrived at Nanking to help Kiangsu.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has declared war on President Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu.

Large reinforcements of excellent troops from Chêkiang have passed through Shanghai to Liuho and Woosung.

Engagements are reported at Ihing, west of the Taihu.

SATURDAY.

THE RECAPTURE OF LIUHO

Troops Rushed up by General Ho During Night: A Chekiang Success

The Chêkiang troops regained Liuho on Friday after a battlle in which many were wounded. The number of killed on either side is not accurately known.

After the Kiangsu troops had captured Liuho on the night before, General Ho Feng-lin rushed 4,000 men to the front and personally commanded the troops at Liuho. It is said that he delivered an address to his men, spurring them to victory. The fighting continued through the night, both sides moving backwards and forwards over the field. The Kiangsu division facing Liuho is said to consist principally of Bei Bao-san's troops who are known for their fierceness in battle. These men are constantly engaged in fights against bandits in the Haichow districts and are in effect veterans of many wars.

The Chêkiang forces regained Liuho on Friday morning and continued fighting for it, until the Kiangsu forces slightly retreated. There was almost no fighting on this front yesterday afternoon.

The number of casualties on the Kiangsu side is naturally not known, no figures being available. It is claimed that the Chêkiang forces have taken a number of prisoners, among them being officers of high rank. The wounded brought into Shanghai hospitals up to 8 p.m. last night totalled more than 200. On the Liuho road large numbers of wounded soldiers were being rushed to hospitals in motor-cars and on lorries. The total number of wounded on the Chêkiang side will probably reach close to 400. Chêkiang claims that Kiangsu has also suffered large casualties in this engagement.

Kiangsu's Tactics.

Liuho at first was not considered a principal engagement of the war. It is now recognized that if Chêkiang should lose this base, Marshal Chi's position will be seriously strengthened. It is for this reason that so much emphasis is being laid upon the defence of this particular point. Kiangsu is apparently adopting the tactics of hitting Chêkiang at any point where at a given moment Chêkiang is weak, in the hope of breaking through before reinforcements can be brought up. The Liuho Road is largely responsible for the success of General Ho Feng-lin's counter-attack yesterday. The fact that large numbers of troops could quickly be rushed to the scene of action in motor vehicles gave the Chêkiang forces a great advantage.

A VISIT TO THE LINES

Among the Combatants of Liuho

A representative of the "North China Daily News" on Friday visited Liuho, at which point fighting which might well have proved critical in the fortunes of the two sides had taken place during the preceding 12 hours. A fairly good road—as roads outside the Settlement go—links the place with Shanghai, but it is difficult to persuade a Shanghai chauffeur that at the moment the Liuho Road is a nice one to travel upon. He simply does'nt like it. One had to be circumspect and suggest that Markham Road, or perhaps a little beyond, was the destination, but the "littee more far" suggestion upset him, and he insisted on a safety first device—appropriation of a Red Cross flag, "Flagga blong velly strong" said he, knowing nothing of the Geneva Convention but having a shrewd idea of its beneficence towards inoffensive chauffeurs, and the like. Great was his satisfaction when a Chinese doctor, in the uniform of the Red Cross, joined the party. The "coat master" appeared to give him a decisive sense of security, and so he drove on. A flag, but not the Red Cross flag, appeared later. Its bearer was a humble postman whom we picked up on the edge of Chapei, a man faithful to duty and anxious to deliver his mail at Lohtien, the village next to Liuho. Though his flag had no cross upon it, it was decorated with some fowl of the air symbolizing the speed of the service he so admirably served, and this pleased the chauffeur. It *was* a "flagga," and that was sufficient. We drove on.

Chapei seemed not to be unduly disturbed with a little war at its doorstep, and as one went farther along the road it became evident, judging by actual signs and portents, there was little reason why it should be. There were many refugees, most of them, people of the well-to-do class who could afford the use of a motor car for transporting themselves and their more valuable family possessions into the safety of the Settlement; and there were many more cars and one or two lorries bringing in wounded from the scene of action, the majority apparently only slightly wounded and others huddled up or stretched at full length upon the heavy, jolting lorry—an agonizing ride.

A Scene of Contradictions.

As most of us know from experience, the dominant note of scenes "behind the line" is anything but truly rural. Camps dotted about everywhere, great depôts with vast quantities of stores, ammunition dumps, parks of artillery, aerodromes, troops everywhere on the move, fill the landscape and impress the beholder with the fact that war is a mighty business But apparently not war in China, where distinctly they have a way of their own. In all the thirty odd miles between Shanghai and Liuho there was not a sign of military activity beyond the sight of the unfortunate wounded who might, from all other signs of battle one observed, have come merely from an encounter with a few desperadoes of the Lincheng type. There were no patrols on the road, no reserves of troops, no preparation for a second line of defence should the troops holding Liuho be driven in. In appearance the country was as peaceful as it has been these many years since the Taipings rudely disturbed the neighbourhood. The country people were going on with their work as usual, though perhaps in somewhat depleted number; and a fine crop there will be to gather unless the Liuho braves trample it down, which is not likely.

The Peasant's Neutrality.

Incidentally, the peasant seems to have developed an extraordinarily complete determination not to have anything to do with the military. He is a neutral in the most absolute sense, and, if one may judge by his demeanour, would be extremely pleased if the soldiers would take their quarrel away to some other neighbourhood. It was useless to try and get into conversation with any of these quiet tillers of the soil. The sight of a military uniform meant possible conscription, or some other form of military exaction; and thus it is that military uniforms on the Liuho Road do not engage much of the simple rustic's admiring attention. We had occasion to speak to one, and our friend the Doctor thought it advisable to remove his military cap and coat, but even this expedient failed in its intended effect: the countryman kept on the move while answering a question or two—looking back over his shoulder as he did so—and was not to be drawn into anything approaching an intimate conversation. This simple incident, which may indicate the native's fear or caution or both, does serve to illustrate that, so far as the inhabitants of the district are concerned, neither their heart nor their interest is in "the war". They are a peaceful people, and the present trouble will but draw slightly upon their inexhaustible patience, one imagines.

So it was that, in the course of a journey of some seventy li, the sign of the plough shire was more in evidence than that of the sword. The rumour of a retreat from Liuho was proved not to be correct both from information gathered by the way and by the fact that not a single straggler was found on the road. The place was still held by Chekiang troops, though whether they held their ground firmly or otherwise was not certain. A Chinese "N.C.O." in

charge of a group of men at a wayside station volunteered the information that the position was well held, but another man in the group interposed with a word about the quality of the Kiangsu fighters and what they had done which was perhaps more truthful than politic at the moment, and a diplomatic nudge with his companion's elbow put an end to further disclosures. But obviously, Liuho had not fallen: otherwise, Kiangsu troops must have been well along the road to Shanghai, for there was absolutely nothing to stop them.

No Time for Joy Rides.

A night ride from Liuho to Shanghai is not recommended at the moment. Apart from the native vicissitudes of the road itself, further adventures offer themselves in the form of collision with heavily loaded ammunition vans, without lights, or with ambulance and troop cars rumbling their way towards the front, their occupants more concerned with the fortunes of war than with traffic amenities. Chapei, alive with people during the afternoon, seemed comparatively deserted, but at the Markham Road boundary there was a great throng—on the safe side of the bridge. Evidently, the press gang continues to be a very active organization.

FIGHTING FROM HUANGTU TO KIATING

Kiangsu Striving for Nanziang

Severe fighting took place on Friday on the front from Huangtu to Kiating, the Kiangsu troops gradually forcing the Chêkiang armies back in an effort to break through to Nanziang. Chêkiang is tenaciously holding on to this position, the advance of the Kiangsu forces being fiercely contested throughout the day.

General Yang Hau-chao, the defeated Fukien officer, whose brigades have been incorporated in the Chêkiang army has been sent up to Nanziang with 3,000 men to hold this position. It was originally intended that these troops should hold the Ihing-Huchowfu front and they were kept in Hangchow. It is now, howver, found necessary to use every possible reinforcement to keep the larger numbers from Nanking from breaking through either at Nanziang or Liuho to Shanghai. Numbers of wounded have been reported from this front although the exact quantity is not available. The Kiating Red Cross has established a base hospital.

Rumours of fighting at Woosung have not been confirmed.

Latest.

The actual distance lost by the Chêkiang troops from Huangtu to Kiating is 10 miles. Reports from Nanziang are to the effect that the Fukien troops have already begun to attack the Kiangsu forces which are holding the line, in the hope of regaining the original position at Huangtu.

FOREIGNER'S VISIT TO QUINSAN

Streets Deserted, Houses Pillaged by Soldiers and Money Extracted by Threats

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

I have just returned from a trip to Quinsan.

In the city nearly all shops are closed, the streets are deserted and only people with passes issued by the Commercial Club, the Red Cross and the Church dare to be seen. Silence reigns everywhere: here and there a broken window, a smashed door, an empty ricsha thrown into a ditch' give the feeling of the sinister atmosphere of a battlefield.

I was accompanied by two Chinese and we had come to visit the house left by the owner who had been scared away by the war a few days ago. The entrance door we found broken, inside great disorder, clothing scattered about, drawers open and valuables stolen. The neighbours complained that the soldiers—the defenders of the people—made searches every day and extorted money by threats.

After managing to get passes for my two Chinese companions we returned to the said house and again found evidence of another robbery during our absence. However, after the soldiers' roll-call, we felt safe and stayed there for the night.

By Sapajou.

A BIVOUAC BEHIND THE LIUHO LINES

Next morning at day break, we got up and proposed to go to a certain village about 20 miles out in the country of Quinsan to escort the family of one of these men to Shanghai.

For about two hours we passed through camps of soldiers on the banks of the canals, some living in tents, others in junks. They appeared quite peaceful and did not trouble us, except that an officer once or twice inquired where we were going. Further down we did not meet any more camps.

As a foreigner, and having no luggage, I had not much to fear, but to return to Quinsan in a junk with property and women aboard would have been risky, as we had been warned of the ill fate of others.

Arriving at the said village we were told by the people that the water-way to Lukiapang was not guarded by soldiers, so we accordingly went and arrived safely at that station and from there back to Shanghai.

FIGHTING FORBIDDEN ON HUANGPU

The Powers have made it perfectly clear to both parties in the Chêkiang-Kiangsu conflict, that fighting will not be tolerated anywhere on the waters of the Huangpu, from and including Woosung to the Arsenal. The harbour of Shanghai and approaches to it must remain absolutely neutral.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN AND CHIHLI

Information was received last Friday from an unimpeachable source in Mukden, to the effect that although Marshal Chang Tso-lin has not definitely decided on hostilities, there is no doubt that active preparations are going on. Troops are being concentrated southwards. Marshal Chang has lately made very large purchases of certain stores.

The small coin notes (Marshal Chang's own currency) have receded in the past 10 days from 160 to 207 and are expected to go lower.

Peking, Sept. 5.

A Consular telegram from Mukden, in reply to an official inquiry, states that the letter of Marshal Chang Tso-lin to President Tsao Kun did not contain threats such as were published by the Kuo Wen News Agency.

Reports from Mukden say that while the Army of Marshal Chang Tso-lin is probably prepared to march at short notice, there has been nothing to indicate his intention to take the field in the near future.

The Tuchuns of Kirin and Heilungkiang have attended a conference at Mukden and left for home on September 3.—Reuter's Picific Service.

MARSHAL LU YUNG-HSIANG DECLARES WAR ON PRESIDENT TSAO KUN

The Gage Thrown Down to Peking: Public Manifesto from Chekiang Tuchun Denouncing Tsao Kun and Calling for His Expulsion: A War to Win Peace

In a manifesto issued on September 3, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang denounced Tsao Kun in no measured terms and called upon the people to pay the necessary price for a true and lasting peace. The substance of the manifesto (as taken from the Chinese Press) is given below:—

Tsao Kun, having stolen the Presidency by a bribed election, has been violating our laws and disturbing our country. When at Paoting, he expelled Hsu Shih-chang and welcomed Li Yuan-hung, pretending that he was upholding the Constitutional principles. Seeing through his duplicity, we were the first to repudiate his action against which public opinion in Hangchow and Shanghai strongly protested. This was the first occasion on which the people of Kiangsu and Chêkiang opposed Tsao Kun.

When he forced Li Yuan-hung to flee and instituted a *régime* of bribery and corruption, the M.P.'s representing Kiangsu and Chêkiang again preceded those of other provinces in coming down to the south and exposing the proofs of bribes, to the scandalous indignation of our whole country. This was the second occasion when our people of Kiangsu and Chêkiang manifested their opposition to Tsao Kun.

When Tsao Kun usurped the Presidential Palace, in spite of universal disapprobabion, the Kiangsu Educational Association passed a resolution fixing October 5 as another National Humiliation Day to commemorate this dishonourable usurpation, while patriotic M. P.'s requested us to despatch a punitive expedition against our national traitor to set an example to our whole country. This was the third time when the Kiangsu and Chêkiang people voiced their opposition to Tsao Kun.

The Arch Robber

After making some complimentary remarks as regards the enlightenment and progressiveness of the two provinces and the high intellect and pure character of their people, as well as about these two provinces being the centre of culture and the necessity of preserving them from molestation until the situation has cleared up, the manifesto says that unfortunately the higher the knowledge, the more intensely the traitor desires to crush them; the richer the prize, the more covetous the arch robber becomes, aiming to secure it.

Reference is here made to the incorporation of Tsang and Yang in the Chêkiang Army, which is now used as a pretext to make war upon Chêkiang. As Tsang and Yang hold principles diametrically opposed to the illegal President Tsao Kun, of course they could not be tolerated for a moment, just as for a long time Chêiang has not been tolerated. However, without Tsang and Yang's coming some pretext or another would doubtless be found to satiate the traitor's greediness with regard to Chêkiang.

If such an arch traitor is not removed, our people can never sleep in peace; our people should exert their utmost strength to punish him. As this is chiefly for the purpose of self-defence, they need feel no hesitation, especially their army have all the right on their side and are sure to achieve victory over their common traitor.

Peacemongers Denounced.

It is natural for people in Kiangsu and Chêkiang who are well known to be well-off and who have been accustomed to live in comfortable conditions for many years, to wish to be left alone, without caring for the right or wrong of the case which might well be left to posterity to decide; but will they always be left in peace? Can they really expect to enjoy a true and lasting peace without paying any price? If the future generations should suffer because of their forefathers' procrastination, would they not be held equally blameable for their neglect of duty to their homesteads as well as for their lack of patriotism to their country?

Those who are still advocating peace at this late stage are not different from those householders who, when robbers have entered their premises, blame those who try to capture the robbers, and praise those who let the robbers go as peacemakers. The enlightened classes, I hope, will guide the masses of the two provinces to the path of duty. We must endure some momentary pain before we can hope to enjoy a permanent peace.

Signed:—LU YUNG-HSIANG.

The Supreme Commanders.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, according to a report from Soochow, arrived there at 4.50 p.m. on September 2.

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, in deference to a joint request from his subordinate officers, headed by General Ho Feng-lin, assumed the new title of Commander-in-Chief of the United Army of Chêkiang and Shanghai at 7 a.m. on September 4 at Hangchow.

WHAT CAUSED THE WAR?

Allegations Against Lu Yung-hsiang

Peking, Sept. 5.

Interviewed on Tuesday by a representative of the Chung Mei News Agency, Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Chief of Staff said that not a single Loyang soldier had joined the mobilization by hostile provinces against Chêkiang. He went on to assert that Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang's appointment of Gen. Tsang Chi-ping as his Chief of Staff and of Gen. Yang Hua-chao as his commandant of troops for a military expedition against neighbouring provinces made it necessary for these provinces to take precautionary measures.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

INFURIATED MOB ON SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY

Looking for the "Press Gangs"

A large number of loafers assembled in the neighbourhood of west Hongkew police-station on Thursday night. Evidently infuriated at the depredations of the "press gang," the mob procceded to throw stones at a number of soldiers stationed on the railway.

A squad of police were immediately sent to the scene and the streets were cleared of the mob.

No further trouble has as yet occurred, but as a precautionary measure police patrols have been placed in the vicinity.

One soldier received a cut on the forehead, but there were no other casualties.

CHAPEI UNDER THE SOLDIERS

Press Gang at Work: Supplies Short: Depredations by the Lawless

Chapei and Paoshan continue to be dominated by the military press gang and are most wretched places to live in, either for foreigner or Chinese. Foreign residents in the Chinese suburb complain principally of the difficulty they have in procuring food. The district being closed until 6 o'clock every morning has the result of keeping the country people out of the town till a late hour, with consequent inconvenience to householders Servants in the employ of foreigners are scared to leave the houses more than necesary, for fear they will become the victims of the press gangs. Foreigners themselves, if they are not back by 8 o'clock at night, are not allowed to enter.

One case that was brought to our notice concerned two Japanese, living in the Chinese city. They arrived at the boundary line, coming from the International Settlement at about 10 o'clack at night and were refused admittance. When they attempted to argue, one of the soldiers grasped his gun by the barrel, and poked the butt forcibly into the stomach of one of the men sending him flying several yards.

In addition to the reign of terror set up by the press gangs, the soldiers are commandeering food, and it is reported that the more lawless among them are behaving themselves after a fashion not conspicuous for honesty. A favourite trick is reported to be the intimidation of pawnbrokers. A soldier will go into a pawnshop taking with him some old clothes worth about 50 cents. He will then demand $10 for the goods. At first the pawnbrokers were inclined to smile, but the soldier then proved his business head by producing an automatic pistol at sight of which the pawnbroker is wont to think again.

The press gangs are reported to be carrying off women as well as men now.

Drastic Measures by Gen. Ho

Various Chinese organizations have entered strong protests against the forced conscription of Chinese labour, and judging from the reports which were published in the Chinese press last Friday their protests have been listened to. General Ho Feng-lin is said to have issued an order that no less severe penalty than capital punishment will be meted out to persons who extort money under the cloak of conscripting labour, who attempt to conscript women, and who fail to pay wages to conscripted coolies. The authorities are to pay 50 cents per

day to each coolie, who will be treated as an ordinary labourer.

With regard to the coolies rounded up in the Chapei district on Thursday, the authorities state that a day's wages was paid, and that those who were unwilling to work were allowed to go after they had been taken to police headquarters.

MONDAY.

SCENES OF FIGHTING ON RAILWAY

Intermittent Action Around Huangtu

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Huangtu, Sunday.

Since Friday evening there has been a considerable amount of fighting along the whole front from Huangtu to Liuho. At its commencement, the Chêkiang front seems to have taken a line two or three li west of Huangtu railway station to Kading and Liuho, Kading then being held by the Kiangsu men. Early on Saturday morning the whole of this sector was active, and fighting continued with more or less intensity throughout the day. The Chêkiang forces claim to have made an advance of some five li, principally in a line on Kading, creating such a dangerous salient that the defence of this city had to be abandoned. The place was taken late on Saturday afternoon, and the Chêkiang advance seems to have been carried as far as Liutuchiao, from which point their line bends inwards again to Liuho. There were fairly heavy casualties on both sides, about 80 wounded being sent back to Shanghai, and Chêkiang claims some 300 prisoners. Several officers were captured late in the evening, among them Col. Kyi Juidong, who, with his A.D.C., was promptly brought to Shanghai and lodged at Lunghua. Two machine guns and a number of rifles were captured.

Machine Guns Most Disliked.

Yesterday there was intermittent fighting along the front from within a short distance of Anting to Kading, and the intensity of fire increased during the afternoon, when shells fell within a few hundred yards of Huangtu railway station and the coolie workers there were scattered by rifle fire. Troops returning for ammunition reported that there had been heavy fighting on the right of the line towards Kading and that the Chêkiang forces had made some little advance. These men were in cheerful mood, and one of them volunteered the information that he, so to speak, did'nt care a straw for shrapnel but had a very sincere dislike of machine-gun fire.

Property Respected.

Incidentally, while all the farmhouses and cottages in this area are deserted, and have been occupied by troops and used as billets or temporary hospitals, it is noticeable that no property has been molested and that houses remain as they were left by their late occupants, with no more harm than a certain amount of inevitable disorder.

In view of the progress made on the right of the line, there was some ground for the report that a strong movement on the left of the Kiangsu forces between Kading and Liuho was to be made last night. It was said that General Yang Hotsau was taking 1,500 troops for a rapid forward movement at a certain point in the line, with the object of taking the enemy in the rear. The most favourable point for such a movement would be Liutuchiao, and any success gained would precipitate a retirement upon Quinsan.

Liuho is the point of most importance, and any pronounced success by either side on that section should be decisive. It is improbable that there will be any serious attempt to advance in the centre. The Henli river constitues a formidable barrier to the approach on Quinsan, and the bridge at Henli, still undamaged, is covered by two or three heavy guns on the Quinsan hill, while searchlights play upon it at night.

Some 500 well equipped troops went upto the front line from Nanziang at dusk, while earlier in the day a similar force of troops from Sungkiang went by motor bus from Shanghai to strengthen the line at Liuho.

Another front line report listened to with some respect by those concerned, but for which absolutely no support is obtainable at the moment, is that Wu Pei-fu had despatched 8,000 men to Nanking, 4,000 of them intended for the Liuho front and the others for the Tahu section of the line.

Not One Bridge Guarded.

The attempt made early on Saturday morning to wreck the Hangchow Railway line between Siccawei and Hsinlunghua, gives occasion for noting the astonishing fact that yesterday not a single bridge between Shanghai and Huangtu had a guard. In such open fighting, it would be perfectly easy for Kiangsu men to come through during the night and effectively use the necessary amount of explosive. What is described as an accident happened about 4 a.m. yesterday between Nanziang and Huangtu, an ammunition train colliding with another train and causing the death of two officers attached to the medical service, and wounds to three men. That was the report, but as there was no wreckage on the line beyond the bogie wheels of a single wagon and the "cowcatcher" of the colliding engine, it appears more probable that the ambulance truck was standing by itself when the ammunition train ran into it and, that being so, one wonders how it got into that position midway between the two stations. The obvious solution is that it was an attempt to block the line to cause delay in the event of a possible retreat. The line certainly needs to be more carefully guarded.

AN AFTERNOON IN ACTION AT LIUHO

Exciting Motor-Car Expedition Under Fire

Chekiang wounded, the results of the day's fighting, poured into the environs of the Settlement on Sunday afternoon, being brought in motor-cars of all descriptions from the scene of the fighting at Liuho, where the rival armies of Kiangsu and Chêkiang blazed away with shot and shell at each other for the better part of the day. Red Cross ambulances carried the worst of the injured, while Ford cars and big two-ton trucks assisted, the rocking and jolting which the soldiers received in the latter being as severe as the wounds themselves.

Unofficial sources in the vicinity placed the number of combatants at 25,000, Kiangsu having the larger number with 16,000 and the defenders but 9,000, of whom 6,000 formed one section of the defence and 3,000, still another group. Desultory firing seemed to keep both lines at a distance during the hotter portions of the day, but toward the latter part of the afternoon, renewed efforts by both armies prevented any further succour to the stricken. Though it was impossible to get to the scene of action, a flanking movement preventing any further progress along the motor road to Liuho, telephonic communications to the Red Cross Station at Lotien, some 30 *li* from the battle front, indicated that but 30 or 40 wounded lay in the fire of the armies—this goes to show that the accuracy of the Chinese soldier is none too good. When the order was given at night to cease firing, these would undoubtably be brought in by the large staff of relief men appointed to that purpose.

Short of Ammunition.

A "North-China Daily News" correspondent went to the scene on Sunday afternoon with a large party and got within a quarter of a mile of the village itself, but further progress was out of the question by reason of the flanking movement inaugurated by the Kiangsu troops. At 4 p.m. the report came along the road towards Lotien that Chêkiang was running short of ammunition, which was further substantiated by a few stragglers slowly strolling toward the south, though their cartridge clips appeared to be fairly filled, and the men idled with shells carried in their hands. Three motor lorries of ammunition, and a few baskets of food, scurried along to the front with what seemed most welcome stores—a broken-down passenger car, pressed into service, contained six large cases of ammunition, the driver of the car making haste to repair his machine. At the village of Lotien the chief of the town had a group of about 20 recruits, most of them youths, assembled near the Red Cross station, and, exhorting them in fervid tones, urged that they should not fear death, it was an honour to die for their country; they should not turn their backs to the enemy, but should face them with no thoughts but of victory, mindless of the flying bullets and exploding shrapnel. The grey-coated youths, with yellow caps, looked at him pathetically, as though the whole exhortation were of matters not at all concerning them.

A Burst of Shrapnel.

Chêkiang soldiers held the northwestern to north part of Liuho and Chi Hsieh-yuan's men attacked in mass directly to the northwest. The firing, steady though it was, appeared to have but little effect for the moment, but a flanking movement to the west and then to the south semed to have its effect in the movement of small numbers to the rear. Two foreign gentlemen were able to get to the village during the earlier part of the afternoon, and by using the brick houses as a shield got quite close to the fighting itself, where rifle fire, machine guns and bigger cannon were in action. Four motor-cars full of passengers, foreigners who had a nose for powder, came out later, but by reason of the flanking movement could not get within a quarter of a mile. Two of the cars, more daring than the other, slipped up another hundred yards, only to have bullets whizzing past them into the earth beyond, not getting close to their objective. The leading car, a big seven-passenger Paige, stopped short and the driver made the shortest and quickest turn in the history of motoring on the Liuho Road, and headed for Shanghai again. Bullets whizzed between the two machines. The first had not gone 50 yards, when a large shrapnel shell burst immediately overhead, but more "treading on the gas" soon had the machine out of range.

Another party stopped their cars and went on afoot, to what seemed still to be a safe spot, but the rifle bullets, which buried themselves at their feet, one passing but four feet from a member of the group, sent them scampering back. The ditches alongside the road, still muddy, which the retreating soldiers, during the five days' battle, had used as a connecting trench, were just the best objectives in sight and a lady and a well known Shanghai professional man jumped in and getting near the ground, hurried to the zone of no-fire. Along the road for several hundreds of yards, spent bullets and fresh shells, clips and accoutrements, were to be found, the former, used by the Northern men, were of a larger size and weight, than the latter, unused, which had been thrown away by the men from Chekiang.

An appeal was made by Dr. Pu Yung-chang, for the use of the car of one of the parties, which appeal was met by an order from Mr. M. Moody, of Messrs. Moody, Inc., that two trucks would be donated for relief work at once.

The Postman Goes Through

Characteristic of the Chinese, the postman with his country unbrella, was making his way round the region, his bag in one hand and a large flag with "Postes" written on it, in the other, he continued to go forward to his destination through the firing.

A word of warning to foreigners. It is dangerous to proceed on the road to Liuho. There is firing, which crosses the way and for one to indulge in the mere pleasantry of trying to witness a Chinese war, is, in the opinion of all, who came in the five cars yesterday, sheer folly, nothing to be gained by the manoeuvre. Shrapnel and rifle bullets make it dangerous. It was sheer good fortune that several foreigners were not killed yesterday.

Night Attack by Kiangsu

1 a.m.

A correspondent who was out close to Liuho at nearly midnight reports a heavy cannonade, then a series of Verey lights; then rounding a corner he came upon a number of soldiers with machine-guns, who opened on his car. Presumably they were Kiangsu men as all the road is held by Chêkiang. Our informant got his car round and out of danger, luckily unhurt.

REINFORCEMENTS TO NANKING FROM WU PEI-FU

A report was received on Sunday, through foreign channels, from Nanking, that Marshal Wu Pei-fu had landed there 8,000 Honanese soldiers to reinforce Marshal Chi.

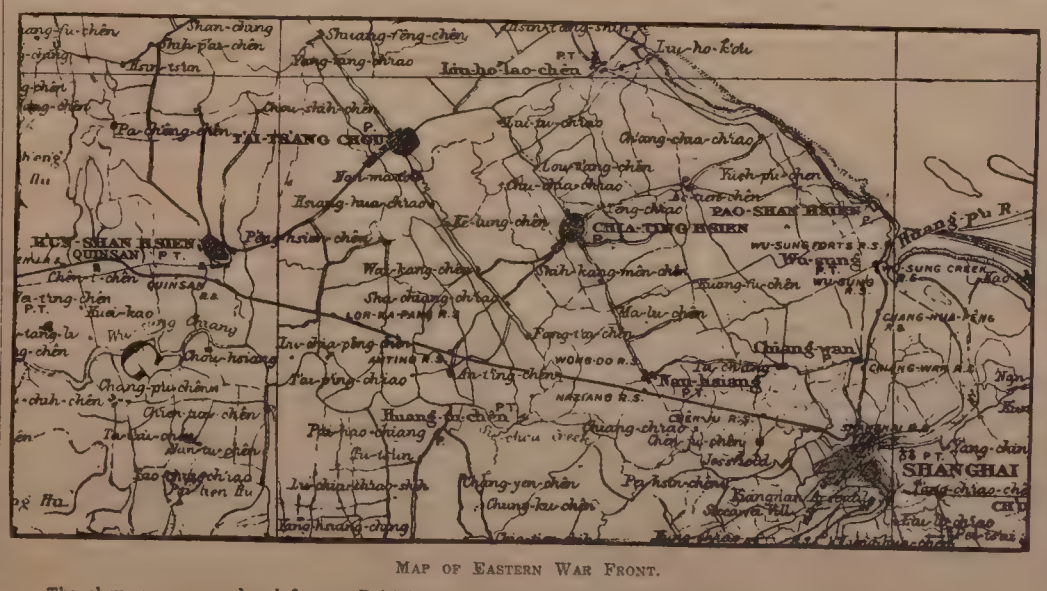
Four thousand of these are said to be destined for Quinsan, 4,000 for the Taihu front.

This report, must be received with circumspection, but it may be recalled that, some few days ago, Marshal Wu was reported to have despatched troops to help Marshal Chi.

REPORTED FIGHTING ON TAIHU

Fighting is reported on a new front at Tsingpu, east of the Taihu Lake. The Kiangsu objective is the city of Sungkiang where they hope to cut the Hangchow railway, if successful.

Preparations are being made by both sides for what is believed to be the most serious engagement of the war, at Ihing (Nyihsing). Each side is believed to have from 30,000 to 35,000 troops on this front.


Liuho-lao-chên
TAI-TSANG CHOU
KUN-SHAN HSIEN
QUINSAN
CHIA-TING HSIEN
PAO-SHAN HSIEN
WU-SUNG FORTS N.S.
Wu-sung
SUNG CREEK
Huang-P'u R.
Nan-hsiang
Chiang-yan
SHANGHAI
Yang-chan
Lung-hua
Pa-hsien-chiao
Huang-tu-chên
NANZIANG N.S.
WONG-DO N.S.
LOH-KA-PANG N.S.
ANTING N.S.
CHUNG-WAN N.S.
CHANG-HUA-TING N.S.
Ta-ching-chên
Fang-tai-chên
Ma-lu-chên
Kiangwan
Kiangwan Racecourse
Jessfield
Kiangwan Hill
Tsao-ho-ching
Lung-hua-chên
Chang-yan-chên
Pa-hsien-chiao
Chung-lou-chên
Ta-ching-hsiao-shih
Tang-hang-chang
Ha
Chang-pu-chên
Chien-ao-chên
Tai-tsao-chiao
Sun-tsu-chên
Tao-wang-chiao
Yen-tzu-chên
Chou-hsiang
Chou-shan-chên
Pa-ching-chên
Yen-mao-chiao
Hsiang-hua-chiao
Pa-hsien-chên
Wai-kang-chên
Shih-kang-mên-chên
Sha-chiang-chiao
Hsia-kao
Chên-i-chên
Ta-ching
Liu-ho-k'ou
Liu-tu-chiao
Chiang-chia-chiao
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Kuan-chiao
Kuan-chiao

tung. At present they have no homes. Driven from Fukien, they crossed through Kiangsi to Chêkiang. Nowhere really wanted, they entered this war, to wage their way through Kiangsu to their native provinces or to give it up. There can be no question as to their spirit. They held their front against varying odds. They have been the advance guard of Chêkiang. Their fighting is desperate. When one sees them lying on the motor-lorries or on the stretchers one realizes how close they came to the enemies' bullets. The groans of suffering men, the blood-stained uniforms, the presence of imminent death, raises the eternal question, "What are they fighting for?"

The work of the Chinese Red Cross in handling these troops is something new to China and perhaps the only praiseworthy feature of the war. At the Red Cross General Hospital, at the Tientsin Road Base, at Chapei and along the road to Liuho, the Red Cross doctors and nurses, Red Cross ambulances and motor cars, are bringing a spirit of humanity into this gruesome butchery. At the Red Cross General Hospital, Dr. New Way-ling and the other Chinese surgeons are performing in many cases major operations with singular rapidity. Operation after operation is performed, in rapid succession, until all the men brought from the front have been handled. The organization activities of Dr. New Way-sun and Mr. Chuang Te-tse have raised this remarkable organization to the point of perfection which it has reached in the present war.

Foreign Doctors Volunteer.

Dr. New Vay-sun, Field Director of the Chinese Red Cross announced on Sunday night that several foreign surgeons had volunteered to assist the Red Cross at base hospitals and that their services had been gratefully accepted. The foreign surgeons will not wear the Red Cross uniform and will not attend at the front. The names of the foreigners assisting the Red Cross are to be announced later.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WU PEI-FU

Disclaimer of Any Desire to Fight: Responsibility Put on Chekiang Leader

From Rodney Gilbert.

Loyang, Sept. 6.

I interviewed Marshal Wu Pei-fu to-day on the situation between Kiangsu and Chêkiang.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu said he had done everything possible to mediate in order to prevent war, but that the situation was now out of his hands, while responsibility for a possible war rested with Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, who had received arms (arms from Mukden or the refugee armies from Fukien?) and was preparing to use the Anfu troops of Wang Yung-chuan and General Chang Chih-ping against Kiangsu. Marshal Wu said that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking did not want war and will not attack Chêkiang, so, if anyone started a fight, it would be Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.

Marshal Wu said that Kiangsi and Fukien had no war with Chêkiang but were fighting the Anfu leaders. Therefore if Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang disarmed these troops for the Government there would be no ground for a fight.

The impression I gathered from the interview is that Wang Shih-chen's present efforts to mediate do not alter the situation and that Loyang expects Chêkiang to attack shortly.

Peking and Protection of Foreign Interests.

Peking, Sept. 6.

In response to an Anglo-American Franco-Japanese communication requesting the protection of foreign lives and property in the war zone and Shanghai, and stating that the Huangpu from the approaches of Woosung to Shanghai constituted a harbour where there should not be any fighting, the Waichiaopu merely replied that the Central Government had received assurance from the Kiangsu military authorities, that they would do their best for the protection of foreign lives and property.

Another Note on this subject will probably be sent to the Waichiaopu, —Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL CHANG DECLARES WAR

Mukden Throws Down the Gage to President Tsao and Wu Pei-fu

The following circular telegram was received in Shanghai on Sunday from Mukden:—

Our people have been suffering from military oppression for a long time. In recent years, nine homes out of every ten in Szechuan, Hunan, Kuangsi and Kuangtung have been picked bare; and, in addition, drought and flood have affected more than 10 provinces in which starving persons in a very pitiful plight are found everywhere. Whoever is least humanly inclined will do all he can to show them compassion and give them relief.

Yet Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu with their minds perverted, are more than ever bent upon showing their ferocious fangs. Not only have they shown no sympathy towards the provinces so affected but they are even afflicting the unaffected regions with military calamities. They are deaf to appeals from the scholars and the gentry and indifferent to the warnings and protests of the Diplomatic Corps. What sort of a heart do they possess, it is painful to ask?

When the storm was brewing, I, Tso-lin, repeatedly tendered to them my loyal advice, persuading them to regard the people's welfare as of paramount importance. Their reply was replete with peaceful sentiments. I was led to believe the sincerity of their utterance; but hardly has the ink dried than fighting broke out.

I have just received a circular telegram from the Commander-in-Chief Lu of Hangchow dated the 3rd instant, in which the man who fired the first shot was clearly indicated. Hence, the inadvisability of delaying our punitive expedition.

The wicked deeds done by Tsao and Wu have accumulated mountain-high, too numerous to count. To mention a few of their principal crimes, I shall point out the bribing of the M. P.'s in order to steal the highest position; the keeping of the "paws and teeth" in order to crush the neighbouring provinces; Peking destroys what the people hope to set up, namely, the self-government system; Peking tramples upon what the whole nation is praying to secure, viz: peace. Further, while they blamed others for settling the Austrian Loan, they themselves have felt no scruple in recognizing the German bonds. While even foreigners are expecting us to develop our education, they are trying to appropriate the remitted Boxer Indemnity for their own ends. They have sold our country and sacrificed our rights and indulged in military conquests. For all such crimes, they have long been men regarded as intolerable by the whole world. They have been allowed some respite only because of the intensity of the people's distress which made us refrain from causing further devastation to our territory.

Since public opinion is unanimously opposed to the continuation of such a wicked *régime*, I, Tso-lin, for the sake of our nation and our people, feel it my bounden duty to lead my army and swear to rid the country of the people's traitors, thereby removing the obstacle to our national peace, and revive the vitality of our people. Not only will those of our own party approve of my action, but also those who have been turned down by them will wake up and join us. Nobody will be disturbed when and where my Army happen to be. My only object is to kill the chief offenders, absolutely leaving all the others unmolested. Let the Sun in Heaven witness this utterance of mine.

Chang Tso-lin, (Seal).

Peking Takes up the Gage

Peking, Sept. 7.

A punitive mandate against Lu Yung-hsiang was issued to-day.

The punitive mandate enumerating General Lu Yung-hsiang's crimes, and ordering armed force to be used to bring General Lu to submission to the authority of the Central Government, was promulgated after having been discussed at a special Cabinet Meeting this afternoon. The mandate has in view the hastening of the end of the civil war.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN ENTERS THE FRAY

Expedition Northward Announced to Attack Kiangsi in Aid of Chekiang Leader

Shameen, Sept. 5.

In the course of an interview, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said: "I will personally lead my army to the north and effect a juncture with General Lu Yung-hsiang to co-operate against Wu Pei-fu. I intend leaving Canton on Tuesday (September 9) for the Kiangsi border *viâ* Shiukwan."

The interview was of one hour's duration and included also Mrs. Sun Yat-sen. In the course of the interview Sun Yat-sen said:—"If Wu Pei-fu is permitted to subjugate and unify China by force, then we will have the Yellow Peril. Wu Pei-fu would militarize China, England and America helping him. I could have unified China. I still control the arms unloaded from the Hav. They are in the Whampoa godowns. They have not yet been parcelled out to the different generals, but I refuse to release them to the volunteers, unless Chan Lim-pak pledges allegiance. My expedition northward is really defensive, because if Wu Pei-fu is victorious now, he would next march on Canton in order to crush me."

Dr. Sun's gunboat, the Wingfung, sailed yesterday but her destination is not announced.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

In connexion with the above news, the Eastern News Agency issues reports to the same purport, and the following contains the main details.

Canton, Sept. 5.

At to-day's military conference at General Headquarters here, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) A combined expeditionary army shall be organized with all the Southern troops and the Kuangtung troops shall undertake to maintain peace and order in the district of the East River.

(2) Dr. Sun Yat-sen shall proceed to Shiukwan, leaving here on the 8th instant.

(3) In the absence of Dr. Sun, the Headquarters of the Generalissimo shall be stationed in Canton and Mr. Hu Han-min shall temporarily take charge of the administration for Dr. Sun.

(4) Simultaneously with Dr. Sun's departure for Shiukwan, a subjugation declaration and manifesto shall be issued.

(5) General Tan Yen-kai shall be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary forces against the North.

Mr. Cheng Hung-nien, Under Secretary of Finance of the Canton Government, left here for Shanghai last night in order, it is reported, to confer with General Lu Yung-hsiang on the question of military funds for the expedition against the North.—Eastern News Agency.

MARTIAL LAW IN KIANGSU

Nanking Cut Off: Continued Exodus of Chinese: Kidnapped Coolies

From our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, Sept. 4.

So far we have no definite news about the fighting. Mails now take two days to come from Shanghai, and telegrams are sent via Tientsin or Chefoo. The American gunboats in the harbour are in wireless communication with Shanghai. An Intelligence Committee is being organized by the foreign community to secure and publish as much authentic information as possible. Although the exodus of Chinese continues, no immediate danger is anticipated. Careful plans are being made for the housing of women and children refugees, if necessary, in schools, churches and other institutions.

Since Marshal Chi's departure on Monday night, Wang Chien-fei has been Commandant and General Lu Defence Commissioner.

The report that Honan troops are on the way to Nanking though not verified, is probably true.

Thousands of coolies, recruited for 40 cents a day, have been sent down the line in the past few days. On Tuesday, I saw 1,200 lined up in front of the station ready to entrain, a motley crowd of the lowest class. They carried no baggage and were under strict control.

Sept. 5.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has declared martial law throughout Kiangsu.

TUESDAY.

NIGHT ACTION AT HUANGTU

Kiangsu Troops Attack on Left Flank of Chekiang Position: Heavy Firing

Late on Monday night reports were received of a heavy attack by the Kiangsu forces on the left flank of the Chêkiang position in the region of Huangtu on the railway, with considerable artillery. This was doubtless the firing which was heard in Shanghai in the evening, the wind favouring carriage of sound. It was even reported that the Kiangsu troops were breaking through at one time, but a later report made this uncertain. It seems clear, however, that Kiangsu were in great force.

It may be conjectured that this attack is due to the arrival of Wu Pei-fu's Honanese troops, who were reported in yesterday's paper to have been seen at Nanking at the close of last week.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps received orders at midnight to mobilize at their station at 6 a.m.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night all naval men on leave were ordered back to their ships by midnight.

At 4 a.m. to-day the British, Japanese, American and Italian ships in harbour are landing men to take up their position on the borders of the Settlement in accordance with the pre-arranged scheme and in order to keep out possible stragglers.

This landing is being effected at the request of the Senior Consul-General, Cav. G. de' Rossi, acting on behalf of the Consular Body.

The numbers of men to be landed are approximately: British, 360; Japanese, 400; American, 250; Italians, 100. Total 1110.

RED CROSS ENLARGED

Sixty wounded soldiers were brought into Shanghai on Monday from the Liuho and Nanziang fronts, ten of whom were suffering from serious wounds and had to be operated upon immediately. Altogether 400 wounded soldiers are now in various hospitals under the care of the Chinese Red Cross.

The large number of wounded coming from the fronts has called for a wider organization of the Chinese Red Cross. In addition to the Red Cross General Hospital in Avenue Haig and the base hospital in Tientsin Road, Dr. New Way-sun, Field Director, yesterday enlarged the accommodation of his organization. The Cholera Hospital in Tibet Road, which can take in 160 patients, has been handed over to the Red Cross.

The new house of the Commercial Press has been turned into a hospital. The Shanghai Hospital at Nantao can accommodate 40 wounded men; the Industrial School at West Gate with a capacity of 200 is being made into a Red Cross hospital and St. Luke's Hospital with its entire staff and a ward for 50 men will be at the disposal of the Red Cross.

Hitherto, the staff of the Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig, under the direction of Dr. New Way-ling, has been looking after all the surgical cases. Under the new arrangements made yesterday, operations will be performed on alternate days at the Red Cross General Hospital and at St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. J. C. McCracken is in charge of the Red Cross activities at St. Luke's Hospital.

To assist Dr. New Way-ling at the Red Cross General Hospital, two groups of foreign surgeons have volunteered their services. Dr. James L. Maxwell and Dr. W. W. Peter will form one group Dr. W. G. Hiltner and Dr. A. H. Swan, the other.

To facilitate transportation of the wounded, five motor buses have been hired from the Kung Woo Motor Transportation Company of Chapei and the Commercial Press has lent the Red Cross one motor lorry.

Dr. New Way-sun, Field Director of the Chinese Red Cross, announced last night that his organization was prepared to take care of as many wounded soldiers as were brought into the city. Base hospitals are stationed at Liuho, Woosung, Kiangwan and Nanziang. A similar arrangement is operating on the other side of the line.

Chekiang Advance in West.

Not much news comes from the important western front, *i.e.*, between Soochow and Sungkiang. The Chêkiang troops claim to have advanced to within 20 li of Ihing (Nyishin) and to have captured two boatloads of ammunition belonging to the Kiangsu army near the north gate at Kading, and amounting to 10,000 rounds of ammunition and a small number of Mauser rifles.

ON THE LIUHO FRONT

Day of Desultory Firing

Firing throughout Sunday night on the Liuho front by both sides, resulted in no particular gain for either the northern or the Chêkiang forces, though during the latter stages of the bombardment, it is thought, according to information received at Liuho, that Kiangsu was for the moment successful, but the morning showed that neither force had any particular advantage and a condition similar to the preceding 24 hours prevailed. There is not the slightest doubt, however, that the flanking movement inaugurated by the Nanking Tuchun's men, which involved the foreign spectators and idle curiosity-seekers of Sunday afternoon, did in no small way disturb the use of the Liuho road for at least a mile for the next few hours. Yesterday afternoon steel-capped bullets, which had been fired during the night, could be found in an area of more than a mile square on approaching Liuho from Shanghai, while the roadway from the bridge one mile distant from the village was subjected to such a severe fusilade that even the Red Cross vans could not make use of it to remove the wounded men to Lotien for further transport to Shanghai.

It has been definitely ascertained that the number of wounded men in the Liuho hospital has now increased to 100 though it is not to be assumed that these are all the result of the firing of Sunday night; many who came in for attention from this battle were suffering from a mild form of shell shock or nervousness, the actual damage sustained being very mild in many cases.

During all Monday, desultory firing characterized the entire front along the eastern sector, of which Liuho is the main objective. Vague rumours filtered into Shanghai throughout the day of a heavy bombardment, but the fact that but six wounded men came through to Lotien on their way to Shanghai during the morning hours and not more than that number in the afternoon seems proof that nothing was happening. Red Cross stations along the 28 miles to Shanghai, instead of the busy appearance they bore the day previous, seemed sleepy and neglected.

Shells Refilled.

The Chêkiang forces met the drive of the Kiangsu forces with a plentiful return of all kinds of ammunition, chiefly 3-inch shells, it would seem, for truckloads of empty cases of these came to the Arsenal to be recharged. Within 25 li of Liuho a motor, heavily laden with boxes of these brass casings, had broken down, while in the immediate vicinity of the point of approach no less than six cars of various descriptions, Paiges, Fords and Overlands, could be seen in the ditches, where they had been run by their frightened drivers and abandoned.

A military observer is responsible for the statement that there are no guns of a calibre larger than 3-inch in either of the camps, with the possible exception of the mortars, nor have aeroplanes put in an appearance. Two flying machines were seen over the western district on Sunday morning, though they have not got to the scene of action.

At one post behind the Chêkiang lines, cases of munitions from the Krupp works were piled high and with soldiers sleeping all over them. Mannlicher bullets, fired by the northern forces, were found in the vicinity and shrapnel, wicked-looking stuff in shells a foot long, was scattered about.

Food supplies on motor trucks and vans came into the village

DULL WORK—WITH OTHER FELLOWS AT DINNER TOO!

SUCH PRETTY COUNTRY TO SPOIL.

ALWAYS MERRY AND BRIGHT—A TYPICAL CHEKIANG SOLDIER.

SAPAJOU'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE LIUHO FRONT

throughout the early evening and at least four big trucks with from 25 to 40 cases of various calibres of ammunition scurried over the rough road and weakened bridges. Reinforcements have now increased the numbers of the defenders at Liuho to 5,000 Chêkiang soldiers.

A number of troop trains from Chêkiang passed through Shanghai, some 1,300 men going up the S.N.R. and 1,000 to Woosung. These troops, according to a competent foreign adviser, are by far the best yet seen about here.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ARMY MANOEUVRE

Near Shanhaikuan, the Great Wall, Where All Troops Are Concentrated

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Sept. 7.

Foreign observers who have just returned from Mukden say that they saw no signs of military activity throughout the Peking-Mukden zone.

The autumn army manœuvres took place this year, for the first time, at Chinchoufu, north of Shanhaikuan, on the Peking-Mukden line. Troops were concentrated at Chinchow from all parts of Manchuria.

It has been reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has retained his forces at Chinchow in preparation for a general movement towards the south.

A letter alleged to have been written by him to the President containing a threat of armed intervention in the event of a conflict in the southeast of China has recently been circulated by a Chinese news agency and given publicity in several newspapers printed in the English language.

The editor of the news agency was arrested and imprisoned and denials of the report were issued quickly but unofficially.

It is now stated in circles hitherto regarded as responsible that the letter was quite innocuous, containing merely an expression of the hope that the President would be able to save the people unnecessary and useless suffering.

*The letter in question was referred to in a Reuter message from Peking of September 5, published by us last Saturday and giving the same repudiation as above. This letter must have been written several days before the declaration of war—Ed.

Sept. 8.

The Government denies knowledge of Marshal Chang Tso-lin having declared war on the Peking Government in a circular telegram. None of the Northern papers, foreign or Chinese, have hitherto mentioned the matter.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Sept. 8.

Since my previous telegram the situation is changing. Movements to the north may precipitate matters. It is reported authoritatively to-day that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has declared his determination not to rely only on words in meeting any danger just across the border.

An Asquith Policy.

Peking, Sept. 4.

The Peking Chinese press is daily giving more space to the attitude of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The general opinion seems to be that Marshal Chang will prepare for war with the Chihli faction and probably make some demonstration, meanwhile waiting to see whether or not General Lu Yung-hsiang can hold out against Marshal Chi. Some of the papers believe that Marshal Tuan will at once go to the Southeast, in the event of General Lu's forces occupying Nanking, and establish an independent Chêkiang-Kiangsu Government, but all are agreed that neither Marshal Tuan nor Marshal Chang will precipitate a trial of strength in the event of General Lu being defeated. Notwithstanding the generally accepted fact that Marshal Wu is fully identified with the attack on General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Chinese papers still doubt whether Marshal Chi and his northern reinforcements can subdue the Chêkiang armies.

Declaration of War Announced to Foreign Consuls.

Mukden, Sept 7.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Marshal Chang Tso-lin invited to the Peace Preservation Headquarters the Consuls-General for Japan, Great Britain, Germany and the United States and announced to them, in effect, that Fengtien was compelled to take counter-measures in self-defence, inasmuch as the Chihli faction had already taken the offensive against Fengtien by mobilizing two divisions and six mixed-brigades in the direction of Shanhaikuan, Hsifengkow, and Jehol. Marshal Chang has thus officially manifested his resolution to open hostilities with Chihli again. —Easter News Agency.

Chihli Troops' Movements.

Sept. 5.

Further than the transfer of some of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's machine guns and men to Machang on Sunday last no important movements of troops in North China are reported. Some of Gen. Feng's men are said to have started for Tungchow, whence they will proceed to Hsifengkow.

The 15th Division, under the command of Gen. Peng Shou-hsin, is still in the north. One brigade is at Lanchow, where Gen. Peng has his headquarters, the remainder of the division being at Liushouying. In accordance with the neutral zone agreement, there are no Chinese troops at Shanhaikuan.

Gen. Sun Chuan-fang is clamouring for funds, and it is reported that, at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, it was resolved to send money both to General Sun and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Neutrality of the Huangpu.

The British, American, French, Japanese and Italian Ministers on Saturday afternoon sent a further note to the Waichiaopu, repeating the representations made by the first four Ministers regarding the necessity to establish a neutral zone on the Huangpu River.

The former communication from the Ministers and the Government's reply, which merely said that the Kiangsu military authorities had given assurances that they would do their best for the protection of foreign lives and property, were made verbally.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHI HSIEH-YUAN TO HIS SOLDIERS

Why He Declared War on Chekiang

A lengthy document has been addressed by Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan to his soldiers, explaining his reasons for declaring war upon Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang. This was circularized on a leaflet in Shanghai yesterday. After stating that he has for years endured a position of humiliation and that he signed the peace pact in order to relieve the people in his jurisdiction from anxiety, alarm and misery attendant on a civil war, and that he is peacefully inclined as a scholar but bound in duty as a military student, Marshal Chi declares that he has been compelled to declare war upon Lu Yung-hsiang, not for his own sake, but for the honour of Kiangsu.

He then makes eight indictments against Lu which may be summarized as follows:—

1. Violation of the geographical division of Kiangsu and Chêkiang, which has been in force from 600 to 700 years. Lu appointed Ho Feng-lin as Governor of the 12 districts, Sungkiang, etc., of Kiangsu without obtaining the authority of the Government and the consent of Kiangsu, as had always been done before since Yuan Shih-kai created this post, when Lu became Tuchun of Chêkiang.

2. Instigating the murder of Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Chinese Constabulary at Shanghai, and shielding the assasin in Ho's yamên, who remains unpunished; and allowing Ho Feng-lin to appoint Lu Yung-chien as Hsu's successor and to reject the officer appointed by the Central Government.

3. Employing Wang Ya-chiao, a notorious bandit chief with thousands of followers, to invade Anhui from Huchow; and setting the bandits of Kiangpei to cut the telegraph poles and destroy railway tracks at Pengpu, as well as instigating the Big Sword Society of South Anhui to attack and occupy Liuan and Hofei in Anhui more than once, thus aiming an indirect blow on Kiangsu.

4. Bribing the National Navy to turn rebellious and ordering it to intercept and try to compel the squadron, when returning from the south to the north, to surrender to him.

5. As all plots require money to execute, Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin have set themselves up as master criminals, doing a roaring business in allowing opium smuggling on a large scale at so much per chest. They have netted over $20,000,000 in two years.

6. Setting Tsang Chih-ping to create trouble in Fukien, which resulted in Penping declaring independence, Hsu Tsung-chi invading South Fukien, Sun Yat-sen infesting Kuangtung and Tan Yen-kai devastating Hunan. He is striking at Kiangsu at last.

7. Under the cloak of showing respect to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, he set up a government in Chêkiang, severed his connexion with the Central Government, and allowed the drafting of a provincial constitution. In 1920, Lu invited certain M.P.'s to Hangchow, promising to uphold their principles and find them their salary. He soon ate his own words and the M.P.'s found themselves penniless and stranded at Shanghai.

I Have Borne Enough.

8. I, Hsieh-yuan, have submitted to his insults for months and months, because Lu Yung-hsiang is a senior in our army and Ho Feng-lin was almost as a brother to me when we were both civilians. If they would but repent of their ways and show sincerity in their dealings with me, everything could still be satisfactorily settled without recourse to any act of violence. It was with this hope that I signed the Peace Pact last year at the request of the fathers and elders of Kiangsu and Chêkiang. Unexpectedly, he admitted in June this year the defeated troops under Tsang and Yang from Fukien, for whose arrest the Government has issued warrants. His calling Tsang and Yang's troops as units of the national army surprises me, since Lu has separated himself from our nation. Does he regard Chêkiang as a nation? It is a clear case of violating the Peace Pact.

In conclusion, Marshal Chi expresses extreme regret at his inability to save the people from a reign of terror and to save his soldiers from exposure during this hot season, as he must now fight the issue out with all his strength and ability.

PEKING'S PUNITIVE MANDATE

Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang Charged with Disturbing the Peace: Deprived of Rank

Peking, Sept. 8.

The text of the Government's punitive mandate issued against Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang is as follows:

"A telegraphic report dated September 4 from Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi, reported that Lu Yung-hsiang, the rebellious Tupan of Chêkiang, had revolted against the Central Government and had rallied outlawed elements to his aid. The report further stated that the province of Kiangsu, owing to its geographical proximity, had been obliged to make defensive plans in order to keep the provincial frontiers intact and to maintain peace among the people, but that Lu with the assistance of Ho Feng-lin had ordered their rebellious troops to make an attack on the Kiangsu defensive forces.

"Marshal Chi also reported that the rebels issued a circular telegram on September 3, openly revolting against the Central Government, adding that early on the morning of September 4 the rebellious troops commenced firing in he vicinity of Quinsan in the hope of inflicting an unexpected blow on the Kiangsu forces. Marshal Chi stressed the point that Kiangsu aimed at defending its own frontiers and had always stood for peace, but that he would do his utmost to ward off any attack in order to reach the goal of maintaining peace among the people. Marshal Chi pointed out that the rebels had committed very great crimes which could not be tolerated by the laws of the nation, and he also petitioned for a decisive policy and a mandate to attack the rebels for the purpose of upholding the laws.

"Similar petitions have been received from Marshals Wu Pei-fu, Wang Chen-ping, Hsiao Yao-nan, Wang Huai-ching and Feng Yu-hsiang.

All Industries Hampered.

"There have been signs of unrest everywhere in the past few years and all industries have been hampered. On top of this situation a large part of the nation is affected at present by flood and calamities and starving people are awaiting help.

"Since my assumption of office, my sole desire has been that the people may have a rest after passing through all these miseries. Although there were differences of views among provinces it was my hope that they would gradually be brought to sincere co-operation. In spite of the fact that the rebellious Tupan and his adherents had on more than one occasion disclosed that intention to revolt I ordered my commanders to hold their defensive frontiers and not to start war. This generous policy I pursued in the hope of inducing the rebels to feel regret at their faults. To my surprise they have dared to break the peace of the nation openly against the popular desire for peace. In order to suppress the outlaws and pacify the people I no longer can allow them to continue their disturbing intentions and bring pain and suffering to the people. Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin are hereby relieved of their official posts and honours. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan is instructed to direct his forces to suppress these rebels at his discretion.

Protection of Property.

"Local authorities should spare no efforts to protect the property and lives of natives and of foreigners. Not a single case of disturbance should be permitted.

"There was originally no line of demarcation between Shanghai and Chêkiang and the way should be open to rebels who surrender.—Reuter.

"Tickles One's Humour"—"Sinwanpao's" Comment

Commenting on the above Mandate, the *"Sinwanpao"* says that its wording "must tickle one's humour very much." General Lu's tuchunship has long been discarded, and the title of Tupan has been assumed. Although there is no difference in power and function between the Tuchun and the Tupan, it is nevertheless a fact that he has not been the military governor appointed by

Peking for several years. What necessity is there for Peking to feign ignorance of this fact, in order to cashier him of his post?

To appoint Gen. Chang Tsai-yang, the civil governor and Commander of the 2nd Division of Chêkiang troops, to succeed Marshal Lu; and General Chen Yao-shan, Commander of the 4th Division of Northern troops, formerly under the late Admiral Yang Shan-teh, to succeed Ho Feng-lin, is still more laughable, if the Chung-mei News Agency's report is true.

"Yuan Shih-k'ai, posing himself as Emperor Hung Hsien, cashiered Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-chen and appointed Chang Tse-chen and Liu Tsu-wu as their successors, which made the whole country roar with laughter. Yet there seems to be still someone copying Yuan's trick."

Dr. Wellington Koo also comes in for severe criticism for having assured his countrymen of his determination not to countersign any punitive mandate, but such a mandate has been issued and Koo has not resigned his Acting Premiership.

CHEKIANG TROOPS WELL SEASONED FOR WAR

Good Training, Well Paid but Lacking Numerical Strength

A correspondent at Kashing, in constant touch with informants as to the operations of the Chêkiang troops, writes on September 6: The Chêkiang soldiers are promptly paid, well drilled and well behaved, man for man probably superior to the Kiangsu men, but the number of seasoned Chêkiang troops is exaggerated, if the best men are used up in and around Shanghai. The reserves are not numerous or over dependable for later hard fighting. If stalemate occurs at Liuho in the Yangtze, Huangtu on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway, the obvious line of advance of Kiangsu is south viâ Grand Canal to Kashing to cut the railway. (They did make a half-hearted effort to do this, but were checked at Wangkangchin.) The other is even more obvious, viz., from Changchow west of the Great Lake through I-hsin, then Dzang-hsin, then Huchow on to Hangchow.

The rice crops are just being gathered in these districts and the soldiers of either side will be able to feed in part on the farmers as they march. Supposing Chêkiang to win at Liuho, Huangtu and Wangkangchin, General Lu seems to have hardly enough troops to press his advantage on towards Soochow. It will be harder still for Chêkiang to fight towards Nanking west of the Great Lake on account of mountains along the way. It is feared by most in our section, that Chêkiang connot fight outwards to win for lack of troops. That Kiangsu will outnumber and finally overpower Chêkiang. Kashing is a danger point, as it offers the best line of advance for Kiangsu to cut the railway and divide the forces of Gen. Lu possibly the attempt will be made nearer Shanghai in Kiangsu territory. However, we may wait and see the unexpected.

HOUSING CHINESE REFUGEES

Council Buildings Put at Their Disposal: Barbed Wire on Chapei Boundary

Considerable difficulty has been found in adequately housing the large number of people who have flowed into the Chinese city from up country, and at the request of certain Chinese charitable societies the S.M.C. has agreed to allow the homeless people to use the newly completed market at Fokien Road as a shelter. This is only a temporary measure, we are told, and should not be regarded in the light of shelter given to refugees, for the Council would think twice, it is stated, before officially adopting such a policy.

In view of the serious positions in which the Settlement would be placed in the event of belligerents falling back this way in large numbers, as would naturally happen if the Chêkiang army were defeated, the Municipal Council have barred off the Settlement from Chapei with barbed wire, all along the boundaries. Strong cordons of police are guarding the barrier. This measure should greatly assist in the maintenance of adequate control.

MARSHAL LU'S TROOPS ARRIVING HOURLY

Rush of Reinforcements on the Railway: Kashing Centre for Conscripts

From Our Own Correspondent

Kashing, Sept. 8.

The late arrival of trains on Saturday caused some further uneasiness but it was known that a damaged bridge caused delay.

The city is now quiet, except for the chase after coolies. Boat loads of these conscripts are now coming in from the country districts.

Troop trains almost monopolize the railway, reinforcements being rushed towards Shanghai. A few field guns are in position near the railway station, ready to move to the front if necessary.

Several hundreds of Kiangsu refugees are coming into Kashing from the Kiangsu districts taken over by the Chêkiang troops.

Deserted houses and shops are stripped of anything worth while near the border line. A few mail and hong boats are allowed to come in from towns near by, the Postal Service flag protecting them.

A push in this direction from Kiangsu is not expected until the fighting front extends more westwards. Chêkiang seems determined to keep the fighting on Kiangsu territory as long as possible.

We get only rumours filtering through the country behind the Kiangsu fighting lines and all that comes from the Chêkiang front is, of course, favourable to Marshal Lu.

Both fronts seem to be getting reinforcements as fast as possible.

It is now reported that during Sunday night more troops came here later to await orders. Early trains started from Kashing with passengers to Hangchow and Shanghai, respectively. this morning. The railway reported clear.

WEDNESDAY.

A CLOSE THING AT HUANGTU

Kiangsu Troops Nearly Through With Aid of Wu Pei-fu's Honanese

Details have at last been received of the heavy fighting which took place on Monday night between Huangtu and Nanziang along the railway line, the Kiangsu forces having brought up reinforcements of 8,000 men, believed to be Wu Pei-fu's contingent. The Kiangsu army made a breach in the Chêkiang line at about 10 p.m., but they could not widen the break sufficiently to make it possible for them to advance to Nanziang. The fighting came closer toward Nanziang than it had ever been before in this war. The firing heard in various parts of Shanghai during Monday night were on this battlefield.

At this juncture Marshal Lu rushed 2,000 men up to Nanziang, stopped the breach and prevented the Kiangsu forces from widening it. The result was that during yesterday morning the Kiangsu armies returned to their original position, no advantage being taken of the heavy fighting and the apparent victory of the night before.

It is reported tht on Tuesday afternoon, a telegraph crew was sent to Anting to repair the wires.

The Chinese Red Cross reports that 65 wounded were brought, mostly from the Nanziang front yesterday. Nineteen of these were transferred to St. Luke's Hospital for immediate operations. Three died shortly after admission. Very few wounded soldiers were brought from the Liuho front during the day. Last night, after the heavy rains, almost no wounded were brought in from either front.

Tuesday's Fight at Liuho.

Late reports from Liuho are to the effect that the Kiangsu troops have again made a flank attack and are now within a quarter of a mile or so of the town on the western sector, where there was sharp fighting for the greater portion of the day. The road to Shanghai and the ditches alongside are, as eyewitnesses state, littered with wounded and dead soldiers, both defenders and attackers, who appear to have met in combat at close range. The brushy country in the vicinity of Liuho afforded ample cover for the skirmishing parties which approached from the landward side and an enfilading fire kept the defenders busy, as they were, with rifle and machine-gun. Quite a group of men had slipped into a position under the trees and had the road way so covered that no one could approach on the Shanghai road for some distance, while those who had gone to that section on Sunday or Monday and will recall the Paige motor-car backed in the ditch will know that this machine and the bridge near is now being subjected to a considerable fire, the road having been itself the scene of carnage during the morning hours. Large quantities of shot and empty shells are scattered over the surrounding country and a motor driven by curio-seekers, who luckily escaped, brought back a few souvenirs. Rifle bullets greeted them on their approach and they turned back to shelter.

Chekiang Men Well Entrenched.

Entrenchments have been dug all round the village and the heavily reinforced troops of the Chêkiang forces are well set in their position. Their numbers are now nearly 6,000, the figure given out at official sources, and they have been plentifully supplied with quantities of ammunition from the Arsenal and the Woosung forts. Reinforcements on the sector held by the Kiangsu troops have, however, increased this army to a figure considerably larger than it has ever been before, and serious engagements are looked for.

A statement made late on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. S. K. Loh, secretary to Gen. Ho Feng-lin, at headquarters at Lunghua, is to the effect that the Liuho sector is fairly normal and that though there has been an engagement, the Chêkiang forces are well in control of the situation. There seems to be no cause for anxiety for the moment at least, according to the official statement, and the telephonic communications throughout the day spoke most favourably of the situation existing along the Yangtze.

Chekiang Success at Huangtu.

The battle continued fiercely throughout yesterday on the Huangtu front and thousands of soldiers were engaged. The Kiangsu men advanced in great waves, accompanied by heavy machine-gun fire, but the Chêkiang men are stated to have repulsed them and with a counter attack actually regained ground that had been lost in the days before. Reinforcements from the Nanking side countered, but were met effectively and forced back again by the defenders of Shanghai. A mass attack then was launched by the latter on the right flank, according to the telephonic reports received by Gen. Ho late last evening, and portions of three regiments hammered at the Nanking left flank. Pushed back whence they came, the northern soldiers (according to the Lunghua reports) fell back in broken order and the Chêkiang men pressed forward to at least a mile from the original position. Not less than 5,000 Chêkiang men are now watching this portion of the line and have been sent enough supplies of ammunition to hold the position under normal conditions with a special reserve in the rear for emergencies.

It was rumoured in the Settlement during the afternoon that Gen. Ho's brother had been killed in the battle, but a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was told that there was absolutely no truth in the report, this was the first time that Lunghua had even heard of it.

A further rumour that Gen. Chan Chen-ping had been killed was being circulated in Chinese circles and this was also denied at the yamên. The General had left that station at 2 p.m. and had telephoned in to headquarters as late as five in the afternoon as to the progress of the battle.

Reports of Marshal Chang.

Chêking authorities on Tuesday stated that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will lead an expedition into China proper and that he is mobilizing at the present moment. His objective will not be, it is thought, actually to come to the assistance of Chêkiang, but his counter-attack in the North will prevent further soldiers being sent to the aid of the Nanking Tuchun.

SHANGHAI'S STATE OF EMERGENCY

Mobilization of Volunteers and Landing of International Naval Force: Barricading All Entrances to Hongkew

The Council has authorized the following communiqué to the Press:—

Conflict Between the Armed Forces of the Provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu.

For some time recently, the state of tension existing between the Provincial Chiefs of Chêkiang and Kiangsu has been a cause of concern to the Council, owing to the proximity to the Foreign Settlement of the armed forces of both Provinces, and, following upon the outbreak of war on September 3, preparations were duly undertaken to place the Settlement in an adequate condition of defence, and to secure the assistance, in case of need, of naval landing parties from the men-of-war in harbour.

In the meantime the forces of the belligerents became actively engaged in hostilities, and, as a result of information received late on Monday evening, September 8, a Proclamation was issued early on Tuesday morning declaring a State of Emergency, and Mobilization was ordered of the Defence Forces of the Settlement. At the same time, at the request of the Council, Naval Detachments were landed to assist in the Defence Measures of the Settlement, and all troops immediately occupied the positions allotted to them.

That for a time the situation looked very ugly for Chêkiang on Monday night there is no question. A Kiangsu attack on Chêkiang's left wing very nearly succeeded in breaking through. That this was largely due to Marshal Wu Pei-fu's 22nd Division of 8,000 men—their arrival at Nanking at the close of last week has been absolutely established—and how the attack failed, is told elsewhere.

The Alarm in Shanghai.

About midnight on Monday the authorities of Shanghai were suddenly confronted with the possibility, for the next morning, of an inrush of defeated troops. Major-Hilton Johnson at once turned out all available police to bar all entrances from Chinese territory on the north and northeastern side; Colonel Gordon, the Commandant, ordered a general mobilization of the S.V.C. for 6 a.m. yesterday; and Rear-Admiral Murray Anderson, the senior naval officer in Shanghai, at the request of the Senior Consul, ordered the landing of some 1,100 British, American, Japanese and Italian bluejackets, which was duly effected at 4 a.m.

It is to be emphasized that the danger of the Settlement being attacked is simply non-existent. Shanghai is the prize for which Kiangsu and Chêkiang are contending and the leaders on both sides have given plentiful proof that they desire to study her interests and integrity. But if Chêkiang were defeated there would very likely be a rush of some thousands of leaderless men to refuge in the Settlement and that is what cannot be permitted.

Barricades in Hongkew.

On Tuesday afternoon a representative of this paper made a tour of the boundary and considering what a prodigious task it is to keep it, the arrangements made are excellent. The boundary to be guarded includes Yangtszepoo and Wayside, Hongkew and West Hongkew, beyond which the Soochow Creek forms the boundary to Jessfield railway bridge, whence it runs by the railway, the Fahwah Creek to Nanyang College, Avenue Foch, Siccawei Creek and so to the river south of French Concession.

Throughout Hongkew barricades of heavy timber and barbed wired were being prepared on Tuesday All these should be in position today, ready to be swung across the openings into Chinese territory at a moment's notice. In such streets as North Thibet and North Chêkiang Roads, it is a comparatively simple matter to close the openings between the houses. But in the Urga and Chaoufoong Roads, where timber yards, etc., abound, the matter, is more difficult. However, residents may rest assured that Shanghai is well protected from any sudden inrush of fugitive soldiers, although day by day a steady influx of civilian refugees continues. On Monday some 6,000 of them came in, many by boat from up river.

The Volunteer Mobilization.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who had been expecting a call for several days, were mobilized for 6 a.m. on Tuesday, and never has there been a more creditable muster of all arms. All units paraded at full strength, making for their mobilization points in a quiet and orderly fashion and standing by for further orders. The Recreation Ground and Race Club paddock presented a particularly animated appearance as the mounted units and other detachments paraded there and the club boys had a busy time serving bacon and eggs, hot coffee, etc. Some of the units remained at their mobilization points, but others were drafted into the Northern District to reinforce the naval guards who had taken up duties there. During the morning, when all preparations had been completed and it was found that there was no immediate necessity for the retention of all the Volunteers, the mobilization duties were taken over by half units, those released being allowed to go to their offices, but remaining in full service kit, so that they could relieve their comrades or be ready for an emergency call.

In the Western District.

Despite the fact that exciting tales have been told of the pyrotechnic displays that can be seen every every evening over the Hungjao flats, accompanied by the roar of guns, those entrusted with the defence of the Settlement—who have the most reliable information—do not appear to anticipate any particular trouble out that way and the defensive measures in the Western District are not very elaborate. It is obvious, any way, that it would be easy to rush out reinforcements in plenty of time after an alarm had been given. The district is in the charge of the British bluejackets and Marines, who were taken out in motor lorries between 5 and 7 a.m. Preparations had been made several days before for their accommodation..

The new Great Western Road stables belonging to the Race Club form a convenient distributing base, with the additional advantage that they afford very comfortable quarters. A visit there early in the morning showed the porter's lodge at the gate to have been converted into officers' mess, sleeping quarters and orderly room. Opposite this on the exercise ground was a cosy bivouac tent in which reclined four Boy Scouts, for the troops also have been mobilized and are doing very useful work as orderlies and guides. The stables had been thoroughly cleaned and fitted with camp beds, one along each of the three sides of the stalls, and most of the Marines—there are only a few bluejackets at this base—were making up the sleep they lost during the night. There is a second and larger encampment just inside and to the left of the main entrance to Jessfield Park. A canvas marquee and lines of mat huts have been erected and these are occupied principally by bluejackets, the camp being fenced off from outsiders by bamboo lattice.

Patrolling.

The men are fully equipped for fighting, but up to the present no defences have been erected, duties being confined to patrolling the roads. There is a guard at each of the cross-roads in the area between the two camps and pickets along Brenan Road as far as the railway line, whilst Avenue Haig up to the French and Chinese border is being patrolled by squads of Marines. In their territory, the French sailors and Marines, who landed several days ago, have followed the plan of defence usually adopted in that area. They have made more elaborate defensive arrangements than the British, but so far all the roads appear to have been left open. The outlying portions of both the

Settlement and the Concession and the farther roads controlled by them in addition are constantly patrolled by armed cyclist Chinese and Annamite policemen and the men on ordinary duty also are carrying rifles or carbines.

In French Concession

The French authorities in their Concession have erected barbed wire barricades along the southern side of the Native City, which it is hoped will, as effectively as the barricade at the Chapei side of the Settlement, prevent additions to the 100,000 refugees now in the two foreign districts.

CHANG TSO-LIN ADOPTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Mobilization of Chihli Forces

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Sept. 8.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin invited the British, American, Japanese and German consuls to an interview at 11 a.m. on Sunday, at which he stated that owing to the Chihli Party having moved four divisions and six battalions to Shanhaikuan. Hsifengkow and Tsitsihar, the Mukden Party would be compelled to adopt protective measures.

He hoped that all would understand his attitude in the circumstances.

Tientsin, Sept. 8.

It is reported that orders for the subjugation of the Fengtien troops were suddenly issued last night and that the Chihli forces have been ordered to mobilize as follows:—"The main force of the 15th Division under the command of Gen. Peng Shou-shin stationed in Luanchow is to advance as far as Shanhaikwan to be followed by part of the 26th and 23rd Divisions stationed in the districts of Tientsin and Machang. The line between Chienchang and Chaoyang is to be guarded by the main force of the 3rd Division, three mixed-brigades, and some 2,000 policemen."

The main force of the 9th Division, under the command of Gen. Chung Cheng-kuo, and part of the 7th Mixed Brigade stationed in Tungchow have of late been transported to Hsifengkow. The 13th Mixed Brigade is stationed at Laotieh, between Peking and Tientsin, the main force of the 23rd Division at Longfang, and the 11th, 8th and 15th Division at Nanyuan. Though there are at present three divisions in Shantung, they are not in a position to be transported outside the province owing to some circumstances. It is observed here that there are six mixed-brigades of the Fengtien troops in the districts of Chinchow and Suichung.

THURSDAY.

DING-DONG FIGHT AT HUANGTU

Kiangsu Troops Attacking Persistently But with No Change in Front

The Chêkiang and Kiangsu armies met outside Huangtu during Tuesday night and yesterday morning, the rain, apparently, not making any difference in the action of the conflicting forces, as so often happens in Chinese wars. Fighting was brisk and the natural condition of the country made surprise actions possible, more so than on the Liuho sector. Though outnumbered by at least two to one the defenders more than held their own and accounted for a number of prisoners and guns, the action of the day making it impossible to form an accurate estimate. Further troops brought down by the Nanking Tuchun were thrown into the attack and tried to force the matter to a finish, but a condition of status quo prevailed when a halt was called.

A Dangerous Moment

An incident occurred during the night which nearly brought about the most disatrous state of affairs for the Chêkiang troops and the defence. Had the mistake not been noted in time, heavy slaughter would have been unavoidable. Manœuvring for position, the commander of a Chêkiang regiment ordered a portion of his troops to take up a position with reference to a hill held by Kiangsu troops, the remainder to assist in a movement on the flank, and both to come together with a squeezing movement. The advance of one section was too rapid for the other and brought them into the line of fire, so that friend fired upon friend. Before the engagement became general, however, the error was noted and fire withheld. The captain who had made the mistake has fled and an order of arrest has been issued.

Official information is to the effect that one of the crack Chêkiang regiments, which has been in the midst of the fray all the time, now has been depleted in numbers to less than 1,000 men, the remainder being either captive, killed or wounded. General reports from this front state that the Chêkiang soldiers are fighting far beyond expectations and that they are much better than the Northern troops in the matter of their moral and fighting spirit.

At Nanziang, the rear post of the railhead at Huangtu, the troops have been provided with army tents of a modern type. The remainder have built themselves bamboo shelters and, provided with umbrellas and rolls of canvas, are making the best of the bad weather.

A few who had been brought into the base, suffering from severe wounds inflicted during the night, died during the day and were taken to the burial ground not far from the station. The hospital just to the rear of the railway station did not have the usual appearance of a base after a severe battle, which leads one to believe that the engagement was not so severe as earlier had been reported.

Gen. Ho Feng-lin at Front

One particularly strong attack was made on Tuesday night by Kiangsu against a village which, if lost, would have seriously endangered the Chêkiang position at Huangtu. The Chêkiang army was forced to retreat, but the lines closed up as they retired in good formation. Pressing on, the soldiers of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan drove the southerners to the very boundaries of the village, but could go no further, for they lost connexion with their supplies and ran out of ammunition. Chêkiang later made up the lost ground and the village remains in the hands of the original holders.

General Ho Feng-lin personally visited the lines and exhorted the troops and officers to continue their good work. He had a conference with his staff and, it is thought, personally will direct operations, for the time being at least.

Inquiries were made at the railway station yesterday morning to ascertain which side had the best rolling stock and who controlled the majority of the motive power, but a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that such information could not be divulged, for the policy of neutrality was strictly kept and officials could not talk. It has been ascertained, however, that Gen. Lu has the most of the local cars and engines though Gen. Chi seized all on the northern part of the railway before the actual fighting began. In the section outside Quinsan, it has been stated that Nanking has two locomotives and 40 cars. Further reports have it that the locomotives and coaches seized on the Tientsin-Pukou line and ferried over the river have been put into operation.

Red Cross Needs.

The Chinese Red Cross received 70 wounded soldiers yesterday from both the Huangtu and Liuho fronts.

Dr. New Way-sun, Field Director, announced last night that the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ld., had contributed $1,000 to the war work of the Red Cross General Hospital. In this connexion, Dr. New said that the war work of the Red Cross had grown so rapidly that they were forced to erect a temporary shed at the General Hospital in Avenue Haig. This shed now is ready, but the Chinese Red Cross had no funds for the purchase of additional cots. The men were to be placed on blankets on the floor until they could be removed elsewhere. The B.-A.T. contribution came in just at the right time and cots now will be available for the wounded men from the front. The Chinese Red Cross is unable at the present time to organize a campaign for funds to cope with the additional work they were forced to undertake, but cots and blankets urgently are needed.

Chihli Propaganda?

Peking, Sept. 10.

According to Chinese reports, the Second and Third Chêkiang Divisions have declared their independence under the Civil Governor of Chêkiang, General Chang Tsai-yang.

The War Office believes the report and predicts that it will cause complete alteration of General Lu Yung-hsiang's plans.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Note: Dr. T. S. K. Loh, Chief Secretary to General Ho Feng-lin, to whom the above message was referred, characterized the report as absolutely untrue.—Reuter.

FUKIEN TUCHUN DECLARES WAR

Sun Chuan-fang Ready to Lead His Army Against the "Rebels" in Chekiang

A circular was issued by General Sun Chuan-fang, Tupan of Fukien and Kuangtung Border Defences, on September 2 to the following effect:—

The revolt by Tsang and Yang in southern Fukien was suppressed in less than a month, thanks to the united effort of my officers and men. The rebel troops fled to the Chêkiang frontier. But instead of returning home, or being disarmed and dispersed by the Chêkiang military governor, they were received with open arms to the great consternation of the people. Rather than permit them to foment trouble in that region that may prejudice the whole situation, I hereby lead my troops in person to extirpate these rebels for our people. If for the sake of public welfare any friendly force will disperse the troops of Tsang and Yang and capture and send the chief culprits to Peking to be dealt with, my army will not proceed further. If my request is disregarded, fighting will break out to the devastation of the country for which certain persons will be held responsible and punished. My army will attack only the chief offenders. All others who surrender will be treated leniently. Patriotic troops who will kill the barbarous rebels will earn the gratitude of our brethren in Chêkiang and Fukien. As I am a soldier, it is my foremost duty to love my country; but the people of Chêkiang and Fukien must love still more their provinces in which their houses and tombs are situated. Let all join me in this righteous movement in ridding your countryside of the disturbers of peace.

SUNG CHUAN-FANG (Seal).

UP-RIVER TROOPS FOR NANKING

A reader who came in by steamer on Wednesday from up river reports on the evidence of foreign observation that the C.M.S. Kiang shun had landed some 3,000 troops at Nanking which she had been picking up at various points along the river from Hankow. He says that all the ship's decks were crowded with troops.

A rumour was circulated on Wednesday to the effect that General Yang Hua-chao, the leader of the Fukien troops and one of the ablest men on the Chêkiang side, had been killed by a bomb from a Kiangsu aeroplane. Another report was that he was in a hospital in Shanghai. Both these rumours proved to be untrue. A costly coffin was brought into a house next to that in which General Yang lives in Shanghai. The General's neighbour died a natural death; but rumours immediately spread throughout the city that the $1,300 coffin was not for the neighbour but for the military man.

BIG CLAIMS OF GAIN BY NANKING

Later Admission that Fighting So Far Is Only Sparring for Position

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Sept. 8.

Official *communiqués* have been published daily by the General Staff since the 5th. According to these, the fighting began on the 3rd with a sudden raid by the Chêkiang forces. Liuho was captured on the morning of the 5th. An air attack was made on Nanziang on Saturday morning, and bombs were dropped, driving the soldiers to shelter. Kiangsu aeroplanes claim to have flown out well across the enemy lines without resistance, and it is believed that Chêkiang without sufficient aviators will be no match in the air. According to the Sunday *communiqué*, Kiangsu troops are pressing toward Huangtu, and now occupy the left bank of the stream near the town.

The Christian General

It is admitted at the yamên that fighting to date has been little but sparring for position. Chi's troops will probably launch an offensive for Nanziang and also atack below Ihsing where Lu has massed forces. Kiangsu has been expecting a Chêkiang offensive at this point. Another possibility is a movement toward Shanghai down the river from Liuho.

Military officials say that counsels are divided at Fengtien. Part of Chang Tso-lin's staff is for immediate participation in the war and part for waiting to see how the tide of battle turns. The Kiangsu General Staff are confident that Kiangsu has superiority in fighting forces and reserves and will win the war.

It is authoritatively reported that two of Feng Yu-hsiang's brigades are on the way from Peking to the front, probably passing Pukou today. A reliable report also comes from Wuhu that several Anhui regiments, loyal to Chi, are moving to the Anhui-Chêkiang border at Kwangtehchow.

Wild rumours are continually being circulated,—that Chi is falling back on Soochow and his army routed, that Chi captured Shanghai this morning, that General Ho has fled. At four o'clock this afternoon, the railroad authorities here reported the line still open only to Quinsan, and knew of no special news.

SOME TYPES OF CHEKIANG COMBATANTS

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON CHINESE BONDS

Marked Decline on the London Market

The effect of the Kiangsu-Chêkiang war upon the market for Chinese bonds in London has been unfavourable to the investor. Since the war started various Chinese issues have steadily decreased, the effect on the market being the result of a loss of faith in the ability of the Chinese Government to maintain peace in the land and to offer security to property. The Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway have suffered more than other issues but this cannot be explained alone by a possible loss of profits during the war periods. The fear of the investor is that valuable railway property will be destroyed, lines torn up and cars misused and that the Chinese Government will not reimburse the railway for the losses suffered.

Both these railways are making new financial arrangements with a view to increasing their rolling stock and to a possible development of the line. Chinese railway officials had been hoping that the increased business arising out of improved facilities would increase the profits and lead to eventual amortization. One of the very serious results of the war, from the Chinese standpoint, is the possibility that these railways will not have an easy market for future financing.

The following quotations on the London market give a graphic picture of what is happening to Chinese securities:

Issue	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
Chinese 5 p.c. Reorganization Loan (1913)	71.50	69.00
Chinese Lung Tsung U-Hai Railway 5 p.c. G. Loan	50.00	47.00
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company	71/3	65.00
Chinese 8 p.c. 10th Year Treasury Bills (Marconi)	40.00	37.50
Chinese 8 p.c. Sterling Notes, 1925 (Vickers)	36.00	35.50
Shanghai-Nanking Railway 5 p.c.	71.00	65.50
Canton-Kowloon Railway 5 p.c.	66.25	64.50
Tientsin-Pukow Railway 5 p.c.	74.00	73.00
Tientsin-Pukow Railway second issue	65.00	62.00
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway 5 p.c.	76.00	72.00

Chinese Government bonds in the Shanghai market are holding their own in spite of the war. The following quotations would indicate a confidence in the ability of the Government to meet its obligations, particularly with regard to the secured loans:

Issue	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
7th Year Long Term Loan	53.20	54.00
6th Year Short Term Loan	70.50	73.50
6 p.c. Consolidated	58.00	59.80
8 p.c. Bonds (96 Millions)	17.50	21.60

CHIHLI'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Interview with Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's Chief of Staff on War Outlook

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 8.

According to General Liu Yu-k'o, Chief of Staff to Marshal Ch'i Hsieh-yuan, General Lu Yung-hsiang has less than 20,000 men on the front upon which fighting has now broken out with virtually no reserves which he can spare from other quarters; while the Chihli armies already have 50,000 men on the front extending from Liuho to the Taihu and have supporting units on the way from Hupeh, Honan and Peking, all of whom will be thrown into the line upon which General Lu chose to open the fight. In addition to these the Chief of Staff, in a statement to the writer last night, said that armies are moving upon the Anhui, Kiangsi and Fukien fronts which will completely encircle General Lu, divert his attention, unless he is completely victorious in the Shanghai district, and eventually cut off his retreat.

Expected Reinforcements.

The picture of the field at large, as painted by General Liu, makes it look very gloomy indeed for General Lu. "The most important bit of news, since you ask for news," said he to the writer, "is the information which we have on what we think is good authority that the 1st and 2nd Chêkiang Divisions (native troops) have not only failed to support General Lu Yung-hsiang, but have formally declared their independence. It may also be of interest to Shanghai to know that General Feng Yu-hsiang is coming down from Peking and will be here in a few days with approximately 10,000 men in two Mixed Brigades. The Hupeh troops which are coming to support us, one Brigade and one Regiment, commanded by General Yang, should arrive here tomorrow night. General Chang Fu-lai has sent the 3rd Honan Mixed Brigade under a General Ma and they should arrive soon.

"All of these reinforcements come to us unsolicited. The other Chihli leaders were as eager to avert this fight as we were and are now as eager as we are to see that it is over quickly and that General Lu is thoroughly defeated. The Kiangsi army, made up of three Brigades, has already entered Chêkiang, was at Chüchow when we last heard, and should soon be well into the province. The Anhui 2nd Mixed Brigade is at Kuangteh on the Chêkiang border and is about to advance. Sun Ch'uan-fang's troops in Fukien are too far away to be very useful, but they are known to be advancing upon the border in force. It will, however, take them something less than two weeks to get into Chêkiang because of the difficult roads and we hope that it will be all over by then."

Hoping for Swift End

This last remark prompted the writer to ask if he really thought it could be fought out so quickly and he replied: "We really hope to see the end of it in a week and we feel confident that it will be over in two weeks. That is why we are concentrating so much more force than we need. We may not seem to have made much progress so far, but the difficulty of the country must be taken into account. Even with an enemy retreating, no army can move quickly over a country that is a mesh of canals and swamps. In the advances that we have made, when the men charged they found themselves more often swimming than charging, but we feel sure that we have them retreating already. Lu Yung-hsiang has only his 10th Division, the 6th Mixed Brigade, a regiment of guards, a regiment of reserves, and his 3,000 Anfu troops from Fukien, to rely upon. We already have in line 40,000 of our own troops, a Brigade of Ch'en T'iao-yuan's troops from Hsuchow and other units from the North—about 50,000 in all. It cannot last long."

Marshal Ch'i Hsieh-yuan has his headquarters at K'unshan (Quinsan) and is in general command. At the Shanghai end of the line is the Right 1st Army, with Generals Chu and Kung in command. On the western half of the line is the right 1st Army, commanded by Generals Yang and Ch'en. The first three are all Division Commanders, the last is the Hsuchow defence commissioner who brought a brigade south with him. On the Chêkiang side, General Lu has one Brigade of the 10th Division and the 6th Mixed Brigade in the vicinity of Shanghai, and another brigade of the 10th Division divided between Kiahsing and Changhsing. It is believed that the majority of the reserves, guards and Fukienese are also at the Shanghai end of the line. The various positions of these units are probably well known in Shanghai, so the writer did not attempt to learn more of them.

No Fear of Chang Tso-lin.

The writer asked the Chief of Staff what he thought of the possibility of another Manchurian descent upon Chihli at this juncture and was told that it was very unlikely. "Chang Tso-lin will of course be fully prepared for anything and will watch developments closely, but if the Chêkiang armies give signs of breaking in a short time he will not think of coming inside the Great Wall. Of course if Lu Yung-hsiang were to hold his ground over a long period and we were to suffer severe defeats, Chang Tso-lin would be very likely to come in. Others would also take advantage of such a state of things. This is naturally one reason why we want to bring it quickly to an end."

Of recent events the Chief of Staff had very little detailed news. He claimed that the Kiangsu forces had taken and passed Liuho on Saturday and that they were on the point of taking Kiating. On Saturday also the Northern armies had had marked successes at Huangtu, their right flank having turned and enveloped the Chêkiang left. There have been no detailed reports of casualties, with the exception of the deaths of several captains which had been earlier reported and are now confirmed.

Blame Laid on Chekiang.

General Liu, like Marshal Wu Pei-fu, puts the whole responsibility for starting the war upon General Lu Yung-hsiang. Asked for some account of the beginnings of the fray he retold the story of the wandering and marauding Anfuites from Fukien and their adoption by General Lu. He told how they had perpetrated all manner of outrages in Fukien and had been defeated and driven out by Generals Sun Ch'uan-fang and Chou Yin-jen; how they had then fled into Kiangsi, committing outrages as they went, how they had attempted to invade Anhui on the same errand and how, after a defeat in Anhui, they had crossed the Chêkiang border and been received and armed by General Lu who proceeded to lead them against Kiangsu. He said that in receiving these marauders and in not disarming them General Lu had broken Clause III in the peace pact signed with his various neighbours and that then, having himself given due provocation for war, he refused to listen to Marshal Wu Pei-fu's appeals, but proceeded to make war. The Chief of Staff said that Kiangsu had long planned out this campaign, and had therefore been able to place its armies strategically at the very outbreak, because they knew it had to come sometime since, in spite of every effort at placation, General Lu was determined upon it.

Asked why he thought General Lu should risk his position by taking the initiative in a fight against heavy odds, General Liu said he could not imagine unless it was because Chêkiang was a small field and Kiangsu a big one, and because he wanted a bigger field.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN AND CHIHLI

Mobilization of Troops

Peking, Sept. 9.

The mobilization of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops is expected to take place within two or three days. According to those in very close touch with the course of affairs, the Mukden war-lord has decided to "throw his hat into the ring." On the other hand, the mobilization may be intended as a movement to divert the Chihli troops from the scene of the present conflict.—Eastern News Agency.

A MOTOR-LORRY FROM LIUHO WITH WARRIORS WELL AND WOUNDED.

FRIDAY.

THE WAR AS YET FOUGHT

No Continuous Line But a Series of Posts Among Paddy and Creeks

There was little or no fighting on the entire front from Liuho to Huangtu during all Thursday, though troops on both sides lay in their position ready for the other if they came. Occasional shots were fired, now and then a 3-inch piece getting into action, but the ground was too boggy for fighting. The land round Huangtu is low-lying, all under cultivation and the rain has made a morass of the greater portion, while the rice fields are full and overflowing.

During Wednesday night the artillery from the north opened an intensive fire upon the batteries in the locality immediately adjacent to the railway station at Huangtu and kept them pretty well subdued.

A shell from one actually struck the station itself and tore off a corner of the building. The station master, who was inside on the floor, was injured, it is said either by a ricochet from a bit of the shell or by piece of the flying glass.

The firing stopped at midnight. There were no further activities until the morning when a few more shots were aimed at Chêkiang. Desultory firing continued for the greater part of yesterday, but no damage was inflicted.

Both Sides Reinforcing

According to the best information available Nanking troops are pouring into the railway sector—these are reputed to be in part from Wu Pei-fu and the remainder from the brigade sent by the Christian General, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. The rainy weather thus favours the operations of the Nanking forces in this reinforcing process. When these have been aligned and intermingled with the veterans of the present line, Marshal Chi will, it is expected by military observers, launch the drive on Huangtu.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

New coffins on the Luiho Road ready for fallen officers.

Chêkiang in the meanwhile has not been at all idle. Troop trains from Woosung Forts and Hangchow are carrying fresh defenders to this important sector. Car upon car left Shanghai on Thursday loaded with the grey-clad soldiers of Lu Yung-hsiang for Nanziang, the rear post of Chêkiang This little village is now rapidly being turned into a military camp and the number of soldiers found there yesterday was three times that of Wednesday.

More and more tents have been erected and the khaki colour, blending into the green, affords a harmony not unlike the bases of another nation, though the military roadways are lacking. The available houses have been supplemented by matsheds to house the troops.

Reports from local sources indicate that the number of wounded on the entire front is in the neighbourhood of 850, and from an inspection of those brought to hospital, one may assume that the number of casualties is nominal. For the most part wounds are not serious and it was stated in Nanziang, where a relief hospital is situated, that but a very few had died there—no actual figures available.

On the special train from the front last evening, one car load of wounded came into Shanghai North Station, in which but 23 men were carried.

Though the road bed of the S.N.R. is one of the best in China and in a splendid state of repair, Marshal Lu is taking every precaution that it should so remain, and a large squad of repairers are walking the tracks daily to keep watch for the slightest indication of trouble. The bridges are inspected and rails and sleepers thoroughly gone over.

The Scheme of Warfare

The general type of warfare on the Shanghai battle front is not according to the conception of those who fought in the Great War, where heavily entrenched forces, kept in communication with the rear by connecting trenches, could remain concealed and protected from enemy fire, though the aeroplane was a disaster to be feared. In China, at least on the Huangtu sector, trenches are avoided, the natural condition of the ground affording concealment as long as needed by the soldiers.

Guerilla warfare, as outlined by Wellington in the Spanish wars, is the general type of combat, though the three-inch guns and mountain batteries add a modern touch. Skirmishing parties are avoided and infantry charges are made for certain objectives, when determined action is decided upon—at other times the men are idle.

People might suppose that these armies are facing each other, as the Allies faced the Hindenburg line, with continuous protection over the whole front. Were such the case, neither of the armies would have enough men to cover their front, and food for such an army could not be supplied by a single-track railroad or by the population near by or from supplies at the bases. The field action, at Huangtu and Liuho, is certainly heavily manned and soldiers are ready in reserve but over the whole line, even from the railway to the river, such a mass could not be maintained. Outposts and communications with the rear are kept to prevent surprises and attempts to break through; and roving parties keep well out to forestall any such move, which with the slow movement of the armies, where there are no roads and no motors for quick transit, can be easily met. So regiment meets regiment and flanking movements are difficult to execute because cavalry is lacking—frontal attacks at the direct objective are the usual programme.

It was rumoured on Thursday that the Chêkiang troops defending Shanghai were running short of ammunition. Extra precautions have been taken by the naval and Volunteer authorities to cope with any emergency in the event of a falling back of the Chêkiang forces.

TROOPS COMING DOWN THE YANGTZE

Reinforcements for Nanking Also Mean More Claimants for Share in Possible Spoils

Movement of large bodies of Hupeh troops from several up-river ports into Nanking for transfer to the fighting front is reported by a correspondent just arrived from there. The arrival 3,000 well-

trained and fully equipped infantry on board the C.M.S. Kiangshun was published on Thursday and further units are reported to be loading at Hwangchow and other points. This contributor also quotes the report insisted upon in Nanking that Feng Yu-hsiang is on his way from Peking with his famous "Ironsides" 8,000 strong and that he has instructions to make short work of the Chêkiang resistance.

The fact that the reinforcements are said to be sent unsolicited, however, injects another element into the political background of the struggle. It not only means that Wu Pei-fu is himself taking command of the Kiangsu action, but it means that in the event of victory there will be new rewards to be dispensed. It is clear that some of the local leaders are uncertain whether to welcome the prospective immediate victory or to regret the equally certain prospect of new contenders for the honours and the spoils.

From Hankow to Chinkiang, the river, which has been quiet since the first great movement of troops, now presents a lively scene. Hwangchow, Wusueh, Pukow, Yangchow are again disgorging troops, this time from the northern provinces. Local residents in Chinkiang and Yangchow have taken fresh alarm and many prominent families have fled to Shanghai. The river steamers are crowded to their unmost. First class passengers are glad to obtain deck bed accommodation.

A Levy on Yangchow

Practically all the native banks in Chinkiang and Yangchow are now closed and business is at a standstill. Both cities are heavily garrisoned and under strict martial law. At Yangchow, the commander of the garrison has demanded of the Chamber of Commerce the payment of $150,000 before the 15th for the support of the local soldiery. Business men declare that they cannot possibly raise so large a sum after the levies already made upon them. Theatres and places of amusement have closed and even the tea houses, for which both cities are famous are almost deserted.

The motor launch which plies between the two cities has been commandeered, but a tramp launch has taken its place and the motor line to Yangchow is still operating. Attempts to seize the motor buses, according to Mr. J. C. Taylor, the manager in charge, have repeatedly been made during the last two weeks but have been frustrated. Mr. Taylor, who is a British subject, threatens to place every car in the service under lock and key and himself to stand guard if any further attempt to molest the line is made.

The railway is still open to Soochow, and with the new influx of troops is likely to be kept open without difficulty.

MARSHAL LU AT THE FRONT

Rumoured Departure from Hangchow: British Consul's Visit

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 9.

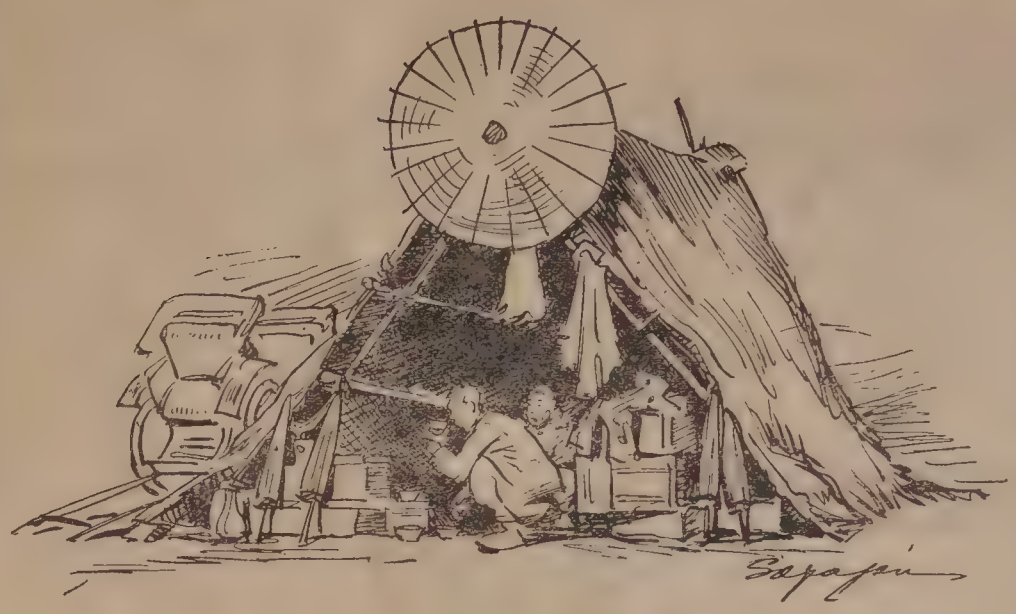
It is rumoured to-night that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang has left the city, his destination presumably being the front.

Hangchow is quieter than in times of peace, while the Chinese press gets little or nothing from the front. The news it does get, however, is always optimistic and comes chiefly from Shanghai.

The C.M.S. Hospital has two Red Cross units, each numbering 17, now ready to take the field. Up to the present owing to the state of the Red Cross treasury, only one has been properly financed. Dr. S. B. Chang is leading the first unit.

The various Chinese Associations of the City are much in consulation these days arranging for this form of help and for that, making many plans and drawing up endless rules and regulations which in all probability will never be adhered to. Christian leaders are making very good arrangements for the care and protection of the women and children should the worst come to the worst.

The British Consul is here on a visit and has asked the officials to give his nationals due protection. This has of course been promised, but some of us would like to see a shallow draught gunboat in the Tsien Tang opposite the City.



IN THE FIELD AT NANZIANG

Two indispensable adjuncts of war as of peace

MUD HOLDS UP FIGHTING

Action Impossible Under Present Conditions According to Foreign Officer

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 10.

In official circles here all news has to do with Chihli advances and victories. Foreign observers returning from the front do not discredit the local reports but say that advances are trifling and that victories are not spectacular. An American army officer said this morning that no army could possibly register either a pronounced victory or a pronounced defeat in such country as is now being fought over. If there were no enemy at all, the Kiangsu troops would simply be wading dismally through rice paddies at their present speed. Heavy fighting is, however, reported from the Anting district (next station west of Huangtu on S. N. Ry.—Ed.) where the Kiangsu troops are said to be forging steadily ahead in spite of water and mosquitos.

At the Governor's office it was claimed last night that General Ch'en T'iao-yuan, the Hsuchow commander, had advanced southward from Ihing, west of the Taihu with one Division and three Mixed Brigades, and had defeated the Chêkiang troops at an unmapped town known as Hsiangshan. There was also a report from this district of an attempt made by the Chêkiang army to send a large force across the Taihu in junks and the Kiangsu commanders claimed to have sunk a great number of boats and to have turned back the rest to the south shore. It is asserted in headquarters here that the Kiangsu troops are now well past Liuho, are beyond Huangtu, where the nature of the country makes rapid progress impossible, but have not yet taken Kiating. (These claims were untrue at the time of going to press—Ed.)

It is confidentially stated here that as soon as Chen Tiao-yuan and the Anhui troops have control of the situation west of the Taihu, a concentrated movement will be made across country from Soochow to Sungkiang where General Lu's line of communications will be cut. Kiangsu officers at the front assert that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang has given orders that, if defeated, his troops are to fire on the foreign settlements as they retreat with the idea of discrediting Chi Hsieh-yuan. For this reason no determined drive towards the Shanghai-Hangchow railway has yet been undertaken, for fear the Chêkiang troops, finding themselves cut off, will pour into the Settlements. The Lunghua arsenal is still the chief objective in the back of all Kiangsu officers' minds.

Wounded soldiers are now coming in here by the truckload. About 30 cars are known to have arrived to date loaded with seriously wounded men who could not be cared for by the overtaxed Mission and military hospitals in the fighting area. A large percentage, lacking attention, die *en route*..

Big Battle Imminent on the Lake Front

Nanking, Sept. 10.

Reports arriving here indicate that a heavy attack by Kiangsu is expected on the Taihu Lake front at Ihing and a big battle there is anticipated.

THE WAR AS SEEN FROM NANKING

Official Claims: Fresh Troops from North: Fighting on Chekiang Border

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Sept. 9.

The following are the Kiangsu official *communiqués* for to-day and yesterday:—

Sept.8. Our centre has made several small attacks and has captured 4 machine guns and 100 rifles. Our left wing captured two lines of trenches and advanced slightly. Our right wing is on the offensive. On the Ihing front, enemy troops have been sighted at Hsiangshan (on the provincial border) They were driven back somewhat by our fire.

Sept. 9. The Liuho-Kiating-Huangtu front is unchanged. South of Ihing we hold the important passes in the mountains. Several boats which attempted to land troops from the Taihu at Wusih were sunk by our fire. The Tupan of Fukien has sent troops against Lu at the Hsieh-hsia Pass and has driven back some Chêkiang troops.

The yamên does not admit the recapture of Liuho reported in Shanghai papers of the 6th. More wounded were brought to Nanking yesterday. At the yamên it is said that the wounded so far are only between one and two hundred. No severe fighting has yet been reported; both sides are waiting for a good opening. A hot battle would certainly take place if Kiangsu tries a flank movement, as is now expected, via Ihing, Huchow and Kashing.

The present line, according to the Kiangsu authorities, runs from Liuho, west of Kiating and Huangtu, north of Wukiang, across Taihu to the Chêkiang-Kiangsu border. From here to Kwangtehchow the border is mountainous, below Ihing and near Kwangtehchow are important passes.

Reinforcements from North.

For the past three days, Honan troops have been arriving at Pukou by rail and have left by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for the front. This morning a brigade of Hupeh troops arrived on the C.M.S. Kiangshun. Tientsin recruits for the local police force arrived in Nanking on Monday.

A foreign observer who returned to-day from Quinsan says that there has certainly been "real" fighting, though localized.

A high Nanking official has been to Shanghai and has returned and is now in Soochow, presumably a bearer of negotiations regarding terms of peace.

CHARCOAL, which is used as a fuel in every Chinese household, has gone up in price as a result of the local war. The Chinese press states that the Defence Commander at Nanking has placed an embargo upon all shipments of the commodity to Shanghai from centres where it is manufactured in Kiangsu province.

KASHING GROWS USED TO WARFARE

Always the Flow of Troops But Business Timidly Reviving: Clouds on Lake Front

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Sept. 10, 10 a.m.

The city is quiet, business slightly improved on the streets. The so called "Fast Mail Boats" are resuming trips to neighbouring towns. Country produce is coming in for local market. Railway trains from Shanghai and Hangchow get through on delayed schedules. Reinforcements have gone on to the Shanghai front. The effect of foregin warships landing parties for protection seems to add a factor of confidence in the news filtered from Shanghai. The Red Cross Organization commands respect from all sides. Telegram get through after two days delay, unless official. Chess board strategists have talked themselves tired, audiences get listless. The impressing of labourers is easing up a little. People now waiting for something to happen.

11.30 a.m.

One British and American Tobacco Co. motor-boat has been allowed to travel by the local water-ways. Reports of looting near the boundary of Chêkiang and Kiangsu persist. Our best Kashing troops have gone to Shanghai and have been replaced by others from Hangchow. Missionaries connected with the Red Cross are trying to get through from Kashing to Huchow. Steam launches are resuming trips Hangchow to Shanghai viâ Kashing.

Local banks refuse Shanghai cheques; the Bank of China give silver for notes. The Custom House reports very little cargo coming or going.

Huchow Half Empty: Evidences of Battle at Changhing.

Later

A Red Cross motor-boat came through from Huchow (south of the Taihu) to-day viâ Songlin and Wuchen through Sinchen, bringing or rather confirming the following items of information.

(1.) At least one third of the population of Huchow have fled elsewhere.

(2.) Wounded soldiers brought in prove that a battle has been fought near Changhing (Dzanghsin).

(3.) The normally strong garrison at Szean southwest of Huchow has been strongly reinforced from Hangchow with troops moving in force towards Changhing and Ihing on the west of the Great Lake.

(4.) Scattered groups of soldiers from both sides assembled and marched or transported to fighting fronts, leaving practically all the larger market towns and smaller walled cities in the care of local police.

(5.) Telegraphic communication partly restored, mails not assured or prompt.

(6.) Business practically paralyzed east, south and west of Great Lake.

(7.) Military passes necessary to get through with any degree of courtesy or safety.

(8.) Apparently, neither side equipped with the sort of boats to make the Great Lake useful, or a water-fight probable as a deciding factor.

To-day, steam launches from Hangchow to Shanghai and Shanghai to Hangchow have resumed tentative schedules, all in territory controlled by the Chêkiang forces. A few chairs and ricshas appeared on the streets of Kashing. Local activity in dried fish, salt meat, rice and essential foods begins at the larger hongs. Work is going on to some extent behind closed doors to avoid conscription. A number of serviceable boats tied to the banks have been sunk with stones to escape seizure. A foreign flag flies over a lot of newly imported machinery at a mill not quite finished. One of our "fighting colonels" has gone to the Ihing front, the other to Shanghai. A younger commandant is now in charge. Railway service improving in schedules. It is rumoured that Marshal Lu has gone to Shanghai to press the fighting. Question 1:—Can Chêkiang hold out until Chang Tso-lin and Sun Yat-sen cause a diversion of forces on the way to aid Kiangsu? Question 2. Will the firmness of the foreigners at Shanghai shift the decisive battle to the west?

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR IN SHANGHAI

The Council for the Foreign Settle has issued the following further *communiqué*:—

Contrary to various alarmist rumours, there is nothing in the existing situation to give cause for apprehension or alarm so far as the Foreign Settlement is concerned. At the same time measures have been taken to place the Foreign Settlement in an adequate state of defence and to safe-guard the lives and property of its residents, and numerous warship of various Foreign Powers are assembled in the harbour for further protection should the necessity arise.

CHEKIANG REPORTS OF THE BATTLEFIELD

Successes Claimed on Taihu Front Where Big Action Is Anticipated

The following *communiqué* was issued on Thursday afternoon at General Ho Feng-lin's headquarters at Lunghua:—

According to reports from headquarters of the Chêkiang army from Lunghua no attack has been made by either side since Tuesday morning owing to the heavy rains. As the result of the last attack Chêkiang troops have now driven the Kiangsu troops from the country this side of Anting. The left wing has advanced far beyond Anting.

The second army of the Allied Forces (Chêkiang) made a severe attack and captured the Kiangsu stronghold of Susan which is on the border of the two provinces some 30 *li* south of Ihing. The attack took place late on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday Chêkiang made another attack and Captured Wuchikwan where the Kiangsu troops retreated on Tuesday evening.

Wuchikwan is considered by the Lunghua authorities as important in virtue of its position as a centre through which supplies from the Taihu lake pass. The fall of Ihing is expected at any moment by the Chêkiang army.

An unofficial report from external sources has been received at Lunghua stating that troops beyond Liuho and Quinsan are being shifted towards Ihing for the defence of that city.

Chang Tso-lin is also stated to be mobilizing his whole army, and has stationed troops at Jehol, Shanhaikuan and Chifengkow. A clash between Chang and Wu is anticipated by the Chêkiang Authorities.

THE POLICE RESERVES STAND BY

Big Muster at Posts They Would Hold in Hongkew

The Police Reserves on Thursday night received instructions to stand by, but they have not actually been mobilized.

For the first time since emergency conditions have prevailed the "Specials" were called out on Thursday night, a large force mustering in the Northern district under Mr. W. Beatty, Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Reserves. The men were sent out to the Settlement boundaries in West Hongkew to take over for a short while the patrols and posts in that area with a view to becoming familiar with the locality.

It is understood that in the event of a threatened inrush of large bodies of retreating troops, the Police Reserves will be employed in a similar capacity to the infantry units of the Volunteers guarding the outskirts of Shanghai.

SAVE at Tientsin and in Shanghai and Peking, foreign newspapers in China are not devoting much space to the fight for Shanghai, while in Hongkong the situation in Canton naturally overshadows the war in our midst. The "South China Morning Post" is perhaps the most apathetic, its modest heading for the Shanghai news being "China's Wars." In Japan the "Advertiser" and "Chronicle" provide an interesting contrast, the former "featuring" the news in its usual American style, while the Kobe journal, which always delights in interspersing comment in news stories, published the other day a discourse by Gordius Nielsen on the situation. The far-away London dailies can be scarcely less interested in the struggle than the Press in Japan and Hongkong

THE SPECULATING IN CHINESE BONDS

How the Present Situation Has Come About: Mushroom Banks with Bad Influence: The Sooner Weeded out the Better

The origin of the recent fall of Domestic Bonds in the present situation of the Market reveals some unusual features and a paradox peculiar to the Celestial Republic. The situation just now cannot be thoroughly understood without looking back to the state of affairs dating from the period just before the Great War. Up to 1914 banking developments were very behind-hand in China, and the Chinese banking system which had broken down at the time of the Boxer Trouble with the collapse of the Shansi Banks had scarcely commenced its modern development.

Indeed up to 1914 there were only eight foreign banks. With the boom during the latter period of the war and the "post bellum" era business took such an expansion that there followed an enormous extension of foreign and foreign-style-Chinese banks. Many of the latter were established by Chinese officials and their friends for the manipulation and employment of official funds and for the development of business schemes of their merchant friends.

Money Diverted to Bonds.

When the slump began in 1921 the amount of legitimate business fell to such an extent that there was insufficient employment for a large number of "mushroom" banks which had sprung up. The resulting easiness of money and the lack of employment for capital naturally diverted the utilization of funds into the Domestic Bond market which had hitherto languished and had been unpopular with Chinese.

The formation of a Chinese banking consortium at this time, for loaning money to the Government, had much to do with the interest taken in these bonds. The outbreak of the Chihli-Fengtien War in the Spring of 1922 sent these bonds to about their lowest level. At this time the bonds became an extremely attractive speculation, as the loan services were being carried on up to schedule. Interest and redemption gave an exceedingly handsome yield on the investment.

During the last two years the stagnant business conditions have resulted generally in easy money with the exception of periods round China New Year. Easy money always means depression of industrial stock and the rise of gilt edge securities. The result was a natural tendency for the Domestic Bonds to go up seeing that the service was continued quite regularly and the security was in foreign hands.

The Celestial Paradox.

Here enters the "Celestial" paradox. In other countries when the credit of the government is good, bonds go up and vice versa. In China where most things are done in the opposite way according to the Western point of view the process is reversed. When the credit of the Government is good it can borrow money and the floating of new loans satisfies the investment market and keeps the prices down. When the Government is discredited and financially bankrupt it is unable to borrow on a large scale. The investor buys up the well secured loans and the domestic bonds start to go up. Thereafter the large interest payments and redemption under the sinking funds of the well managed domestic loans under foreign management come into the market for investment. The supply of the bonds is smaller by the amount redeemed, and the demand is greater by the amount redeemed plus the interest. The effect is accumulative and the good bonds of a bad government go up sharply.

By this time the mushroom growth of banks has created a large class of speculators who seeing the firmness of these bonds begin buying and increase the accumulative effect. Both in Peking and Shanghai, banks and brokers have created a large speculative market in marginal transactions. As long as the easy money and bad credit of the government continued and China was at peace the bonds had to remain at a pretty high level. But the speculators had carried these bonds up to the point where they only began to yield very little more than the best class of external loans. (e.g. Reorganizations, S.N.R., etc.), a situation which was anomalous and scarcely justifiable. This was forseen by a number of investors and speculators who even before the recent crisis sold out and invested in other securities giving the same yield at a lower price level.

Eliminating the Speculator.

Now the final stage is that the purchasers on margin, scenting trouble, which means dearer money, were driven into a panic, and forseeing the fall in the price of bonds which would wipe out their margin and even result in further loss, started a rush of selling orders which broke the market, while would-be buyers held off for lower prices. This has resulted in heavy loss to the speculators who are deprived of their margins and more if they have it. It also involves loss to banks who hold insufficient margins for their sales to the speculators, or who were over-bought themselves, at higher levels. The effort of speculators and banks to obtain accommodation, and the finance liquidation of their accounts brings about the tight money, the fear of which was the cause of the panic. This forms the vicious circle through which several of the banks have fallen.

It is to be hoped that this will be an expedient means to eliminate the worst offenders among the speculators and the "mushroom" banks, and will clear the atmosphere when the crisis is over. After all, the bonds are well secured and are an excellent investment provided the prices are not forced excessively high. The bona fide investor who desires a good and safe investment at a reasonable price will be glad to see a healthy market more free from manipulation and less under the influence of violent fluctuations. The money market will be well rid of the parasite "mushroom" organization which does nothing for the development of healthy trade and panders for its own rapid enrichment, a feature far too noticable since the war.

THE POWERS AND CHINA'S WAR

Belgium's Prudent Request: Can the Powers Combine to Restore Unity?

London, Sept. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" declaims against the Foreign Office's apparent indifference towards the events in China. It declares that official news received in London is not only belated as compared with press reports, but is much more incomplete.

The journal understands that Washington is likely to take the lead in revising last year's interventionist suggestions, and express as the opinion that Britain should be the first to support any proposals for protecting the interests of foreigners in China and safeguarding railway communications. It points out that obvious limits are at present set to intervention, but says that much can be done to improve the situation in the regions where foreign influence can readily be exercised.—Reuter.

Brussels, Sept. 8.

The British Government to-day promptly agreed to the Belgian Government's request that, if necessary, the Belgian colony in Shanghai should be allowed to take refuge on board British warships.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says that the movement in favour of the Powers pacifically intervening in China is rapidly gaining ground both in America and in Great Britain.

The "Daily News" says it is our duty to take a share with the other European Powers in defence of the foreign colony of Shanghai.

The "Times" states that there has been a demand on the London market for special insurance on property in China against risk of damage by war and civil commotion. The property covered is mostly in warehouses of the leading cities, notably Shanghai. A good deal of business was done a few days ago on a basis of a three per cent. premium, but five per cent. was quoted in some quarters towards the end of the week. The rate for the month remained at thirty shillings per cent.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 9.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent understands that a preliminary exchange of views is proceeding between London and Washington on the subject of some concerted action of the Powers with a view to restoring peace and order in China. It is expected that the situation will receive the immediate attention of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Concert or Discord?

A leader in the "Manchester Guardian" on the situation in China says the problem is whether the great nations can trust one another sufficiently to step in. Their previous attempts at concerted action in China are to say the least discouraging precedents, and it would be better to leave the Chinese to fight it out than for foreigners with selfish ambitions to join.

Already some foreigners, the article goes on to say, must watch the development of the war with shame, for they participated in the smuggling of munitions into China. While such things can still be done, perhaps it would be wiser if the Powers confined themselves to keeping order in the Treaty Ports.—Reuter.

Another Suggestion for a Round-Table Conference: Insurance Risks

London, Sept. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph," referring to the tentative discussions relative to the possibilities of useful intervention by the Powers in China, says that one possibility mooted is that the Powers, acting in concert, might propose to Peking the calling of a Round Table Conference of those in China who really exercise power and who can, if they will, effect a settlement of their differences for saving the country and establish some form of Federal organization corresponding to the realities of the case.

Questions of the methods by which the new Central Authority could be set going financially are subordinate to the prime need of peace and security.

The "Times" states that 10 shillings per cent. for one month was quoted yesterday to cover goods in Shanghai against risk of aircraft damage only.

The "Daily Chronicle" discusses the possibility of the Powers concertedly negotiating for the peaceful control of the Chinese railways, and absolutely refusing them for the carriage of Chinese troops, thus making peace almost automatic. The journal says that this would require a very complete concordat of the Powers. On the Chinese side, it seems likely that a large body of opinion might eventually rally to the idea as affording the sole hope of a respite from the present evils.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that China has long been ripe for some sort of Federal Government, and that in the conversations proceeding between London and Washington it is to be hoped that something more than ending the present dispute will be considered. The Powers should attempt intervention, which would remove the cause of periodic outbreaks. It may be difficult, but it is the only objective which would justify external interference.—Reuter.

GOLD FRANC QUESTION

Peking, Sept. 6.

The local papers have lately on several occasions stated that the gold franc question had been settled or was likely to be settled on the basis of a two-year suspension, but no such suggestion has been made to the French Legation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. YEN ELECTED PREMIER AT LAST

Peking, Sept. 12.

Parliament this afternoon elected Dr. W. W. Yen Premier. There were 435 members present, 393 voted and 291 votes were cast in favour of Dr. Yen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DEMANDS for funds with which to pay for the reception to the Panshan Lama continue to come to the Peking Government. The Governor of Kansu, Lu Hung-tao, now asks for $200,000 from the salt collections to reimburse the merchants who have already advanced large sums to entertain the visitor from Tibet.

MR. Chen Chi-woon, who was appointed one of the two receivers for the Chinese Merchants Bank at Canton, has sent in his resignation to the Mayor from the post of receiver. The reason given is that he is too busy raising funds for the need of the military. It is not yet known whether his resignation has been accepted or not.

SEPTEMBER 7, another day of "National Humiliation," was commemorated on Sunday afternoon by members of the Treaty Abolition Agitation Society, the National Federation of Students' Association, the Anti-Imperialism Movement Union and other bodies. Several speeches of the usual fiery charcter were delivered.

SOME one in Tientsin has ventured to suggest in an anonymous letter to the Press that Germans might now be admitted to the local club, or at least that some friendly approach should be made to them. Another correspondent condemns the proposal. The "P. & T. Times" dealing with the matter editorially suggests somewhat apologetically that a little mild forgetfulness of wartime hatred would not be out of order at this time.

A report from Kalimpong, Bengal, states Mme. Neel, the woman traveller, who recently visited Lhasa in disguise, had as her only companion on the journey a Tibetan youth whom she has adopted as her son. Instead of money she carried small gold bars hidden in a waist belt. Once when stopped by Chinese brigands, who began to search her, Mme. Neel burst into tears when they found a few coins and not only convinced the brigands that they were taking her all, but also prevailed on them to return what they had already taken. She travelled as a beggar-pilgrim. Mme. Neel is a tiny, frail-looking woman of 60, who speaks Tibetan like a native.

RUSSIAN LEGATION IN PEKING

Text of M. Karakhan's Note to British Minister: Claim of Ownership

Peking, Sept. 5.

The following is the text of the Note which was sent on August 25 by the Soviet Ambassador (Mr. Karakhan) to the British Minister (Sir Ronald Macleay) in connexion with the transfer of the former Russian Legation premises and which the British Minister agreed with Mr. Karakhan to withhold from publication for the time being:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,

"In a Note under date of August 18 of this year, His Excellency the Japanese Minister informed me that the Diplomatic Representatives of Eight Powers co-signatory to the Protocol of 1901 have decided to hand over to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the former Russian Legation and the keys thereof, and that they have appointed the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, the Jonkheer W. F. Roall, to represent them in this matter. At the same time His Excellency Mr. Yoshizawa requested me to name the person I would delegate to take over the Soviet Embassy and the keys.

"By these presents I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency that I have appointed Mr. Klishko, Counsellor of this Embassy, to take over the buildings and the keys thereof, belonging to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I should, therefore, very much appreciate it, Monsieur le Ministre, if you would be good enough to inform thereof the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, that he might take immediate steps to effect the act of handing over of the Embassy.

"At the same time, I beg to inform Your Excellency that I consider that this handing over is being effected in view of the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the owner of the buildings of the former Russian Legation.

"As regards the other considerations laid down in the Note of His Excellency the Japanese Minister under date of the 18th instant, I feel it is my duty to state that I cannot fully endorse all the said considerations, but that inasmuch as a coordination of points of view preliminary to the handing over of the Embassy would be in contradiction with the position of the Soviet Government, which I had the opportunity to expound exhaustively in my conversation with the American Minister, Mr. Schurman, on July 24 of this year, I may, however, express my firm belief that the existing differences will not prevent to establish a *modus vivendi* between the Soviet Embassy and the Legations situated in the Diplomatic Quarter.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, etc.,

(Signed) L. KARAKHAN."

From Russian sources it is learned that, after a meeting between the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires and Mr. Klishko had taken place, Sir Ronald Macleay informed Mr. Klishko that the buildings and keys of the Russian Legation could not actually be handed over until formal consent had been given by all the other Protocol Powers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 10, 1924.

The question of M. Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy, taking over the Russian Legation has now been settled in a satisfactory manner.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE German Minister having made a request that mixed cases in which Germans are involved be tried at the Shanghai Mixed Court in the presence of assessors of non-Allied countries the Waichaiopu recently referred the matter to the Ministry of Justice for consideration (says the "Far Eastern Times"). The Waichiaopu has now received a reply from the Ministry of Justice with the suggestion that the matter be left in abeyance for the time being, as China is taking up with the Powers the rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court. In the opinion of the Ministry of Justice the rendition of the Mixed Court will settle the German question automatically.

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THE WAR POSITION REVIEWED

Sept. 8.

AT the close of the first week of the war—in respect of fighting actually five days, it may be useful to review the situation and to sum up the probabilities dealing with the question. Is it to be a very big affair or merely local? A serious conflict to decide who shall dominate all China, or merely what Mr. Tong Shao-yi called a boundary dispute to settle who shall keep Woosung, the Kiangnan Arsenal and the Shanghai district? Until yesterday fighting had not greatly impressed the onlooker as serious. But the casualties now arriving, many of them a grave kind, show that the struggle for Liuho has become fierce. The Chêkiang troops have certainly more than held their own and even claim to have made a fair advance. If some of them are very indifferent, there are among them undoubtedly good troops, better, according to those who should know, than Marshal Chi's best. On the other hand, numbers probably favour the Nanking Tuchun. There is a report of fighting yesterday on the western, that is the Taihu, side. By all considerations this should be the really decisive field of action as a victory here by either commander would enable him to cut all his enemy's communications.

To-day we receive a rather extraordinary account of an interview between Mr. Rodney Gilbert and Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Considering that Mr. Gilbert has known Marshal Wu intimately for some years and has no need of an interpreter in talking to him, what strikes one most is the very doubtful sincerity of Marshal Wu's remarks. At the time of the conversation, fighting had already been going on for four days. Marshal Wu must have known this, although Mr. Gilbert might not, as he had been travelling. Yet the Marshal speaks as if hostilities were still awaited. He also rakes up the old story about the flight of the Fukienese generals into Chêkiang being the cause of the conflict. Now we have very strong reasons to believe that not only was Kiangsu preparing for a war before the Fukienese entered Chêkiang, but that Marshal Chang Tso-lin was warned at least five weeks ago that war might take place. Furthermore, there is practically unassailable evidence that Marshal Chi of Nanking, whose delay in attacking for several days after he had his troops in position puzzled everybody, was waiting for definite instructions from President Tsao Kun, who certainly would not have given such instructions without the approval of Marshal Wu.

The bombastic announcement from Canton that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is preparing a northern expedition to assist Chêkiang will not impress anyone very seriously. It furnishes an excuse for the Military Government of Canton to stick to the arms and munitions from the Hav which really belong to the Merchant Volunteers. But we have heard of these northern expeditions before and seen very little come of them. Still, taken in conjunction with the Chêkiang Tuchun's declaration of war on President Tsao Kun and the reports of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's preparations in Manchuria, Dr. Sun's announcement helps to broaden the issue.

Undoubtedly the greatest event of the week-end is Marshal Chang Tso-lin's declaration of war upon President Tsao Kun and Marshal Wu Pei-fu. That this would follow upon Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's similar declaration on the President seemed inevitable. So long as the conflict appeared to be localized between Chêkiang and Kiangsu, it was not, perhaps, easy for Mukden to make a move. But directly Marshal Lu made his direct appeal to the nation, by denouncing "the illegal" President and declaring war on him, Marshal Chang comes in at once to support his ally and echo his war cry. Whether the floods in Chihli will enable him to get far beyond the Great Wall, whether his actions may not be hampered by fear of a Russian attack on the Chinese Eastern Railway, these are questions which only time can answer. But the gage has been thrown down, and, by the latest from Peking, the President has swiftly taken it up.

Thus all the great forces in China are now involved. And be it remembered that it is now excellent fighting weather right up to the end of November. But we have seen other wars in which the same issue appeared to be involved, only to end in compromise and disappointment. We certainly may incline to the belief that the unification of China can only be won by war; that is in accordance with Chinese history; but whether this is the war that is to achieve unification, is another question. We have seen in Europe a war that was to end all wars, without there being the slightest indication now that it will have done so. In China we may be at least as sceptical.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR

Sept. 8.

THE action of the Powers in informing all combatants alike that no fighting will be permitted on the waters of the Huangpu has met with general approval certainly among foreigners, most probably among Chinese. It has also revived in some, stimulated in others, the hope that they will go farther and take action to secure the removal of the Woosung Forts and Kiangnan Arsenal away from the vicinity of the greatest commercial emporium in eastern Asia. There was a widespread feeling in favour of such action in 1913, among Chinese no less than among foreigners. Unfortunately it was not pressed home. Neither the forts nor the arsenal is of any military value, but they are none the less a source of perpetual disturbance to Shanghai. According to the curious rules of Chinese warfare, however, their possession counts for so many points in the game and their continued existence is thus a magnet for every bayonet in eastern China. Despite the asseverations of both sides, there is no valid reason to suppose that the present conflict is anything more than the usual "Tuchuns' war" on a rather larger scale than normal, or that unification of China is more to be looked for as its result than in the case of any previous war. However and whenever it may end, we may be morally certain that the losers will renew the struggle at the first available opportunity. The whole history of China's so-called republic, since with the death of Yuan Shih-kai the last vestiges of organic government began rapidly to crumble towards the existing dissolution, fully justifies the Powers in taking the necessary steps to have Shanghai surrounded with a neutral zone of sufficient depth to prevent the repeated interference with its normal life which is as intolerable and ruinous to Chinese as to foreigners.

Another point which should be rubbed in now by every organization which can exercise any influence with Home Governments is that this conflict has utterly put out of court all talk of the abolition of extraterritoriality. Nothing has been done in this region indeed, which could not be paralleled from every other war in China, and on a much worse scale. But never before has it been brought so prominently and forcibly to Western notice that wars waged theoretically for the liberties of the Chinese people are conducted with the most callous disregard for their rights, their possessions and their persons. The brutal kidnapping by the military pressgangs during the past four or five days, the roping together and sending off to the front of hundreds of innocent and inoffensive men, has aroused the greatest indignation in foreign circles. Yet the Chinese press is all but dumb. The Street Unions and student associations for ever chanting the song of China's sovereign rights, and denunciation of the foreigner's supposed oppression, have not a word to say at this trampling on the rights of their own people by the military. In 1919 the student associations throughout China proved that they have power, when they banded themselves together to prevent the Treaty of Versailles from being signed. Why have they never used that power to stop the endless civil wars of the past ten years? Until they do so, the foreigner can scarcely be called upon to surrender his extraterritorial rights. If there were no other excuse for keeping them, it might be found in the fact that there are at least a few cities of refuge where Chinese may be safe from kidnapping and extortion—the cities of foreign concessions.

Sept. 9.

THE Consular Body, the Council and those in whose hands the defence of the Settlement would directly rest are agreed that there is as yet no need to land any sailors or marines. And, as yet, there certainly appears no reason for taking any other view. The Settlement is not in the slightest danger of being attacked; nor even, while the fighting remains where it is, of being hit by shells, as in 1913. The duty of a landing party could hardly be other than to keep out stragglers.

But we believe there is a very general feeling that the authorities should take a much stronger line than they have yet in respect of the said stragglers and refugees generally. To-day we are informed that a cordon with barbed wire has been formed along the northern boundary. So much the better. But against this has to be set the fact that the Council has lent certain buildings to house refugees. This, we are told, is a temporary measure. But what about other refugees? Are we to understand that the barrier referred to is to keep out all Chinese fugitives or only a defeated army? If civilian refugees are admitted, how soon will it be before the Council has to find housing for them? And as regards soldiers we understand that it is considered sufficient to deprive them of arms and uniforms and admit them. This appears to us a distinct breach of neutrality. Possibly that does not greatly matter. What does matter is that the population of the Settlement will be further swelled by unemployed. And although food stuffs are still fairly plentiful, the article we print elsewhere shows that this condition cannot be relied on to continue indefinitely.

There is but too much reason to fear that this war may go on for several weeks, and it will certainly be best to take up a decided line at once. The waters of the Huangpu have already been neutralized; why not also the whole of Shanghai? The refugees who are here must remain. But every possible precaution should be taken to keep out any more. We cannot, perhaps, exclude all, but we certainly can exclude a large number. In 1864 Shanghai fought the Battle of Muddy Flats to demonstrate that she was a reservation for foreigners. To-day we are responsible also for the welfare of a vast number of Chinese. At the end of last week we are informed that kidnappers were actually carrying off Chinese from Council roads. This trouble tends to decline as stricter orders against it come from Chinese headquarters. But the responsibility of the Council remains the same as ever to keep the Settlement from being overflowed with unemployed, whose presence increases the danger of an epidemic and sends up prices all round.

DR. SUN AND THE VOLUNTEERS

Sept. 9.

APART from the war, there is no issue more interesting in China at present than the struggle between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Merchants Volunteers of Canton. On the surface this dispute would appear to have been ended by the agreement reported a week ago. But in reality, knowing the proud and stubborn nature of the Cantonese and in view of the bad faith with which they have apparently been treated after the agreement had been signed, we doubt whether the last has been heard of the quarrel. It will be remembered that these Volunteers formed their organization about eighteen months ago, with a view to protecting their homes against looting and bullying by Dr. Sun's mercenaries. Being short of weapons, they imported from Hamburg a very large stock of rifles, automatic pistols and ammunition, obtaining the usual permit from the Canton Government. When the weapons arrived on board the str. Hav, Dr. Sun caused the whole shipload to be seized and he still refuses to give them up. The question is further complicated by that of the notes of the Central Bank, Dr. Sun's latest expedient for getting something for nothing, he endeavouring to force the bank's paper money upon the merchants and shopkeepers and they as steadily refusing them.

The Cantonese resorted to the time-honoured Chinese device of shutting up all shops and suspending all business; and neither cajolery nor intimidation on Dr. Sun's part availed to make them reopen. One incident in this connexion has been misrepresented. It appears that Dr. Sun actually meditated bombarding Saikuan (a wealthy suburb of Canton) at one time and a warning was sent to him by the British Consul-General that, if shots came over the Shameen to the danger of foreign life and property, the Shameen authorities would take steps to protect themselves. According to Dr. Sun's own published statement, the note told him that the Shameen authorities would not allow the bombardment in any event. They never did anything of the kind; and, in fact, there is good reason to believe that it was Dr. Sun's own generals who held him back from so wanton an act as the bombardment. That the merchants and volunteers could have won a complete victory if they had persisted in the strike seems to be agreed by competent observers on the spot. It was, therefore, a great surprise when it was learnt that they had accepted a compromise under which they were to get their arms and ammunition on payment of $500,000; their commandant, Mr. Chan Lim-pak, was to make a declaration of loyalty; and they themselves were to be enrolled under the Civil Governor. It is to be hoped, for their sakes, that at least they have not paid over the five lakhs; they would be far wiser, from their own point of view in spending the money on more ammunition, which they would probably have little difficulty in importing privately without a Government permit. For Dr. Sun continues to refuse to hand over the weapons. He now puts forward a new condition, that the Volunteers must pledge themselves never to turn their arms against his mercenaries, which would of course stultify the purpose of their organization. Furthermore, there is very natural feeling over the execution of a Major Chau King-shin, of the 9th regiment of the Volunteers, after the agreement had been signed.

The mistake which obviously the Volunteers made was in ever coming to any agreement at all. They would have had good ground for expecting that Dr. Sun's Government would break its word; for had it not already done so in issuing a permit for the importation of the arms and then seizing them on arrival? Apart from this, directly the Volunteers consented to be enrolled under the Government, they tacitly gave to that Government the right to say whether they should be armed or not. That of course implies casuistry in reading the agreement, but one hardly imagines there would be any hesitation on Dr. Sun's part in taking advantage of the point. Under the agreement the Central Bank notes are not to be forced on the people: but it is more than likely they will reappear under another name. For Dr. Sun's military schemes have exhausted all ordinary means of revenue and he cannot live except by forced credit, especially now when he is announcing a new northern expedition, which, incidentally, will make him more determined than ever to stick to the Volunteers' arms. For he dares not leave a well equipped popular force in his rear. Besides, he will want the weapons himself.

The fact of the matter is that neither the Cantonese nor any other body of Chinese will be free from their military taskmasters until they have resolutely fought and vanquished them. The situation of the Cantonese is a particularly delicate one in that they not only have to endure Dr. Sun's high-flown ambitions, which have already cost Canton an incredible amount in exorbitant taxation, but they have to reckon with the far more dangerous element of the Bolshevized wing of the Kuomintang, before which it is becoming apparent that even Dr. Sun himself is no longer a free agent. It appears a very great pity for the well being of Canton and all the South, that the merchants and Volunteers did not hold out in their strike until victory was won.

THE enagement is announced between Miss Else Paulsen, formerly of Viborg, Denmark and at present at Vladivostok, and Mr. N. P. Petersen, of Amoy.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Sept. 10.

THAT history repeats itself is a very trite saying but it is not often that so exact a parallel can be found between ancient and modern times as in the old tale of the wars of Wu (Kiangsu) and Yueh (Chêkiang) and the present war at our doors between the same antagonists.

Two thousand, five hundred years ago Wu and Yueh, the modern Kiangsu and Chêkiang, were regarded as barbarian states by the Chinese who inhabited north and central China. In 495 B. C. Yun-chang, King of Yueh died and Hoh-lu, the King of Wu seized the opportunity to attack Yueh. He was defeated in a great battle fought near Kashing and died as a result of a wound received in the *mêlée*. Having delivered an unprovoked attack on his neighbour and been disastrously routed, he, naturally, felt aggrieved and with his dying breath bequeathed the quarrel to his son, Fu-ch'a. The new king was a worthy son of such a progenitor. Lest he should forget, he stationed a guard in his hall whose duty it was to say each time his master passed him, "Fu-ch'a, have you forgotten that the king of Yueh killed your father?" To which he replied, "No, how dare I forget?" In three years he was ready for war and in a naval engagement on the great lake near Soochow he totally defeated the troops of Yueh and carried its king, Kou-tsien, a captive to his capital (Soochow) where he made him a scullion in his stable. By subserviency and even loathsome sycophancy the king of Yueh at last won the confidence of his enemy and was allowed to return to his own kingdom to hold it henceforth as the vassal of his over-lord. He returned surfeited with the bitter bread he had eaten in bondage and consumed with a passion for revenge. He slept on a pallet of brushwood and hung a gall bladder near his seat at table. He practised rigid economy in state affairs and unweariedly trained his troops for war. He was ably seconded by his prime minister, Fan-li, a type of the shameless, unscrupulous but ever-successful Chinese statesman. This man found a peasant girl of dazzling beauty washing silk floss in a stream near the capital (Hangchow). He had her trained in all seductive arts and sent her with other rich gifts as tribute to the king of Wu. She was successful in beguiling her new master from the cares of state and he passed his days in dalliance with this favourite, who is known to history as Si-shih, perhaps, the most famous beauty in Chinese story.

But Wu had its statesmen as well as Yueh. The Counsellor, Wu Tze-hsu, was incorruptible and far-seeing, but Cassandra's gifts only brought him Cassandra's sorrows. The King's reply to his reiterated expostulations and warnings was to send him the royal sword as the signature of his death warrant. The patriot smiled grimly and said to the messenger "Tell your master that it was by my aid that his father became King. He himself was appointed heir to the throne by my advice and he then offered to halve the kingdom with me, but now he sends me to my death." To his own servants he said "Plant my grave with Kia trees; that wood is good for coffins and they will be needed soon in Wu." He also asked that his eyes should be taken out after his death and placed over the east gate of the city that he might see the fulfilment of his predictions—the troops of Yueh advancing to breach the walls. That gate is still called by his name and there is a tradition in Hangchow that when the bore rushes up the river the spirit of Wu Tze-hsu rides on its angry waters menacing his old enemies with his vengeance.

Twenty-three years had passed since Wu humiliated Yueh and now the wheel had come full circle and it was the turn of Wu to taste the bitterness of defeat. In the annals we have the laconic record "In the 22nd year of King Ai Yueh destroyed Wu." Other and later books add that the King of Yueh, moved with compassion for his fallen foe, offered him an island on which he might live, as Napoleon did on Elba, in the state of a petty king. But the unhappy monarch replied, "I have been a king and I am old; I cannot learn to serve a master." And so he died by his own hand.

These and many accretions are to be found in, what are called, the "uncanonical" books, but search through all the authorities and there is one point on which all are silent. That is the not unimportant question of what it was all about. No one gives even a hint that there was any other reason for fighting than that the king of one state coveted the land and wealth of the other. For this, and no other reason, two states fought for twenty-three years, thousands of men died and untold misery was endured by the suffering people. But that was 2500 years ago. It is usually assumed that the world has progressed since then. Yet in this present year of grace Wu (Kiangsu) and Yueh (Chêkiang) are once more at war and if there is any more intelligible reason for the conflict than there was in 490 B. C. we have yet to learn what it is. The land is distressed with flood and famine. The money that will be wasted in destroying the lives of innocent men would more than suffice to relieve the want of those threatened with starvation. Yet the war will go on and the hungry must perish. It is a mad world, my masters.

THE POWERS AND CHINA

Sept. 11.

NOBODY, we are sure, was more amused than the Belgian colony of Shanghai, on learning that their Government had asked that they might take refuge on British men-of-war in case of necessity. But telegrams of this kind are rather tragic than comic, for they reveal how abyssmal is the ignorance even of governments in the West of the true state of affairs in China. On the other hand, it is possible that we foreigners in China, if not ignorant about her, are not perhaps always quite judicious towards her. For example, at the present time all sorts of proposals are in the air as to what the Powers should do in respect of the civil war now raging in China. These are born of excitement, of business anxiety, and of the well-founded feeling of the foreigner in China that he has suffered much injustice at Chinese hands in recent years without redress, or even the slightest symptom of regret on China's side. The obvious fact that, for once in a way, both peoples and governments in the West have their attention now fairly directed towards China, naturally stimulates the desire, in the common phrase, "to get something done at last." The only practical result is confusion of counsel, and nothing done but to make the Chinese generally think that the foreigner means to make their misfortune his opportunity. It will, we think, be agreed by Chinese not less than by foreigners that what the Powers need most of all, what they have needed for many years past, is a clear-cut and consistent policy towards China. They tried sloppy sentiment at the Washington Conference; they tried bluster and threats in the case of Lincheng; both have conspicuously failed, because neither was inspired either by knowledge of facts or sincerity of purpose. There are certain requests and suggestions which the Powers have long been justified in advancing, and the present conflict undoubtedly gives them an opportunity to do so, which should not be let slip. But if this opportunity is taken, it should be made very clear that there is no question of profiting by the misfortunes of the Chinese, but only that those misfortunes have brought home to Chinese of all classes the eminent advantage of proposals by which they themselves would benefit to an immeasurable extent more than the foreigners. Thus, for example, the urgent importance of removing the Woosung Forts and Kiangnan Arsenal from Shanghai. Millions, literally, of Chinese, would breathe a sigh of content if that were done, and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan himself suggested a year ago that it should be done. Again, the Powers cannot justifiably intervene by force to stop the Tuchuns from fighting each other. If the latter insist on fighting, it is their business and the Chinese people's and nobody's else. But the Powers might very well combine to invite the Tuchuns to join them in a round-table conference with a view to ascertaining whether their differences cannot be adjusted, and unification of China secured by peaceable means, as assuredly there are no signs of their being achieved by force. But such a suggestion should clearly be advanced as an offer of friendly assistance, primarily in the interests of China, not as a matter of forcible intervention.

We hold, and are not in the least afraid to say, that foreign Powers are not only justified in standing firmly on their treaty rights, while China continues in her present state of chaos, but that this chaos is very largely due to the fact that they have failed to do so. The Chinese people are essentially reasonable and while they are in no way offended at one who sticks up for his proved rights, they feel nothing but contempt for him when he allows them to be filched away. It is perfectly possible for the foreign Powers in combination to uphold their rights in China—which fundamentally mean nothing more than freedom to live in China and do business peaceably as in other countries—and at the same time to offer such suggestions and assistance to the rival political parties of this distracted country as will bring her relief and reform—which, indeed, multitudes of her people are convinced that she will never attain without such assistance from outside. But this combination of firmness and friendship demand that the Powers shall resolutely face facts in China as they really are, not as adroit propagandists or their own prejudice would have them be, shall say what they mean, and mean what they say.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

Sept. 12.

IN the very interesting communication made to our correspondent by Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier of China, it is frankly admitted that China has been on the wrong track ever since the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty. He thinks the parliamentary system is unsuited to the Chinese people and that the whole present method of government is fundamentally wrong. The constant civil wars and general lawlessness amply justify his opinion. The political system he advocates himself seems to be that every province should be practically self-governing, and that it should select, or choose by lot, a representative or representatives to combine with the representatives of other provinces to form a central administrative government. These representatives, or administrators as he calls them, should be responsible only to their own provinces for their conduct, not to any central authority, nor to the country at large. There should be a President, also chosen by lot. There should also be a permanent Cabinet consisting of capable men, practically under the control of the administrators as the latter are to lay down general rules for the guidance of these permanent officials. He claims that this method of government is based upon history, tradition, the psychology of the Chinese people and common sense.

With all respect it may be said that the political system outlined is fundamentally weak: it provides for no real federation of the provinces and gives no unifying, dominant authority. A President and legislative assembly elected by lot would certainly be a lottery of a government, even if the lots were drawn with the utmost fairness and the candidates few. With no public opinion or power of any kind behind it, such a government could never bring the turbulent military governors to order, and a house divided against itself cannot stand. As Confucius said:—

"There can be no properly constituted community without government; no government without subordination; no subordination without a dominant authority. The recognition of a dominant authority has to precede the establishment of other (desirable) social conditions."

All history, whether foreign or Chinese, indicates this necessity of a strong central government. It may be pointed out to our Chinese readers that the Wars of the Roses in England (1455-1485) furnish an instructive parallel to China's present condition. The English barons had so increased in power as to be able to defy the government of the king. Constantly intriguing and fighting amongst themselves they eventually formed two opposing parties, Lancastrians and Yorkists, and a long war ensued.

"The consequent impotence of the government provoked a bastard feudal anarchy maintained by hirelings instead of liegemen. Local factions fought with no respect for the law which was administered, if at all, in the interests of one other of the great factions. No political, constitutional, or religious principle was at stake; and the more peaceable and organized parties of the community took little share in the struggle."

Weakened by this warfare and with the social system disorganized by a frightful epidemic known as the "Black Death," the barons were finally subdued and the authority of the king was in time firmly established to the great and lasting benefit of the country. Similarly in France, Richelieu (1585-1642) broke the power of the French nobles, being firmly convinced that the only safe government for France in its then condition was a monarchy uncontrolled either by the selfish ambition of the nobles or by the constitutional legalisms of the existing parliament. Granted that France, the United States, and many other countries are now Republican, yet the stability of government in each country depends entirely on how far the people have acquired by experience, perhaps long and painful, the wisdom necessary for successful self-government. It is futile for China to try and establish a republic with the vast mass of the people illiterate, and ignorant of the bare meaning of such terms as republicanism and democracy. The first step towards unification and peace must be the subordination of the military governors to the central authority; the civil government and civil law must be made supreme.

In China the problems of government are the more complicated because down to the Revolution in 1911 religion and government were inseparably connected: the emperor was the political as well as the religious head of the people. In his sacred character it was he alone who was held capable of acting as mediator between the nation and the mysterious powers of the invisible world which bring prosperity and adversity, and he alone could offer propitiatory sacrifices for the whole country. Until the people find some other religious anchorage it seems almost necessary in their present condition that religion should be again supported by the government. In the scheme proposed nothing is said on this most important point. Yet for ages the propitiation of these supernatural powers was deemed essential to the welfare of the people. During the long periods in Chinese history when turbulent princes and chieftains weakened the power and unity of the State by their insubordination, even then the emperor's nominal authority served as a bond of unity, because he was acknowledged as the supreme fount of honour and as the sole regulator of the ceremonial and religious rites. The Chinese are in their present deplorable state because cut adrift from their religious and political moorings. It is no part of our purpose, however, to advocate any particular form of government. The country must be left to work out its own salvation. But it may be regarded as a hopeful sign, amidst so much that is discouraging, that a statesman with the knowledge and experience of Mr. Tong Shao-yi gives expression to the general conviction that China made a grievous mistake in adopting a republican form of government for which it was totally unprepared.

GUILDS AND TUCHUNS

Sept. 13.

IT seems that we must apologize both to Mr. Tong Shao-yi and his interviewer for misunderstanding what they, respectively, said and wrote. It is almost a capital offence nowadays in China to hint that anyone holds monarchical ideas, although here, again, there is much confused thinking and hypnotism by mere words. Great Britain, for example, is certainly a monarchy, because it has a "king who never dies." Yet in fact it is far more nearly a republic than was ancient Rome, certainly than ancient Athens—which was an aristocracy based on slave labour—and to some extent more so even than the United States, whose constitution confers on the President emergency powers of absolutism such as the British King cannot exercise in any circumstances whatever.

The notion of a Federated States of China, more on the lines of Canada than America, was very much discussed in the year following the war, Dr. C. T. Wang in particular being an exponent of it. Recently we have not heard it talked about so much, although it is undoubtedly favoured by many thinkers. It certainly responds to many ideas fundamental in Chinese life, the very large measure of village autonomy that has always prevailed and the dominating idea of family individuality. It appears to solve the difficulty of welding together the wide provincial differences of

character and language in a working organism. And in view of the total breakdown of the central government and all its machinery, federation appears to offer the only way in which rulers of provinces, now independent of everything except a transient combination of their neighbours, might be persuaded to run together in harness.

The fallacy of federation lies, we think, in this, that it presupposes that the whole of every province demands it, the people as well as the ruling classes. But we have no evidence that the people of any province have so much objection to each other that they feel the need of any such new system to enable them to get on together amicably. The ordinary Kiangsu and Chêkiang merchant and shopkeeper have no feeling of enmity for one another. If, by a miracle, China were suddenly unified under a Central Government acting for all of them and to which they were expected to send tribute rice as heretofore, they would accept the situation thankfully. A Kiangsu magistrate could be sent to govern Chêkiang and *vice versâ*; and so long as they did their work decently, the business classes and farmers would not care a jot. In contrast with this the ruling classes in China can hardly be supposed to care much about a federation. It must to some extent limit their freedom to batten on the provincial revenues which they have acquired under the republic and which makes them all such ardent republicans; and it puts an end to the exhilarating pastime of perpetual intrigue of endless groupings and regroupings which is the breath of Chinese political nostrils. In fact, China is internally much where she was in the days of the petty kingdoms of two thousand odd years ago, with this added disadvantage that the open tyranny of kings is preferable to the hidden tyranny of bureaucracies. A king is usually amenable to the principle of *noblesse oblige*. A bureaucracy is like a company, with neither body to be kicked nor soul to be damned.

This is the situation that makes the friends of China so grave as they regard her future. For where is the process of demolition going to end? The politicians have amongst them smashed up so much that they will certainly not hesitate to smash more in pursuit of independence and the spoils of office. Warned by the results of their folly in allowing divers provincial rulers to tamper with the salt revenue, the Diplomatic Body took, for once, a strong line last December when Dr. Sun Yat-sen tried to seize the Kuangtung Customs, and they succeeded. But the attempt might be renewed on a wider scale and in regions where the methods employed at Canton would not avail. It is merely shutting one's eyes to facts to say that such an attempt would never be made. The story of the cigarette tax in Chêkiang and Kiangsu is as the writing on the wall. And it is to be remembered that the Customs are the security for a very large volume of domestic loans in which Chinese banks and business men are deeply interested. The decline in Chinese securities on the London market, as recently detailed in these columns, is a symptom to which the Chinese guilds cannot be blind.

Can the Chinese people stop the rot? For if they do not, it is difficult to see how anyone else can. We believe they can do so, provided that the really responsible elements in the country will reassert themselves. In bygone years it was the guilds, representing all the most sober and thoughtful classes of the nation, who voiced public opinion in any clash with the mandarins. These appear to have abdicated in favour of student organizations and banded agitators, with disastrous results. Between the ostensible head of the province and the people, there has grown up a sinister force, posing as educationalists, defenders of the constitution, defenders of sovereign rights and what not, which tyrannizes over rulers and ruled. The apparently omnipotent Tuchun is, to a far greater extent than is commonly understood, in the grip of his *entourage;* the fact that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan would not make the final move against Chêkiang until he was sure of Wu Pei-fu's support and had the President's order to go forward, is deeply significant. The position indeed is not dissimilar to that before the French Revolution, which only became a revolution against the throne when the latter failed to take the people's part against the nobles. In China to-day the latter are represented by the educational and student associations and the first step to orderly government is to break their hidden power. The appeal of the people is not to their so-called representatives but above their heads to the Tuchuns themselves: and if the guilds could be brought to assert their ancient rights, we believe that the Tuchuns would heartily welcome

TOO RAPID A PACE

(After an old, old Song)

I

In days of old, when knights were bold
And barons held their sway,
A warrior bold, with spurs of gold,
Was overheard to say:
Lo, I am in despair!
My love hath bobbed her hair.
Behold! Her skirts
Resemble shirts
A tiny child might wear!
Then what care I if death be nigh,
When I her garb descry.
Yea, what care I if death be nigh—
Such goings on! O, fie!

II

In Renaissance, men looked askance
At change in woman's wear.
Thought such abuse must swift conduce
To ruin. Tore their hair.
And, almost ev'ry day,
Some prude was apt to say:
If these things be, pray excuse me
From wedlock. Marry? Nay!
O, hopeful I that death be nigh.
Take such for wife? Not I!
Yea, what care I if death be nigh—
Than marry such, I'd die!

III

With passing years the self-same fears
Of woman's degradation,
Set by the ears and cause the tears
Of men of ev'ry nation.
Say they: We're certain, now,
To demnition bow-wow
The girls must go unless they show
More modesty, we vow.
While these things be, we'll carefully
Eschew matrimony.
Far better we might buried be
Than wed with such as she!

IV.

Since dim B. C., decadency
Of woman's been decried.
Five Thou. A. D., will doubtless see
Her still by critics tried.
Some correspondent, then,
With vitriolic pen,
Will shout anew,: Pray what think you,
O, ye unmarried men?
Best take your life than for a wife
Choose such. Aye, kiss the knife!
Yea, trouble's rife, if ye, for wife,
Choose such. Best kiss the knife!

R. R. L. F.

RATHER than being definitely settled, as some had supposed at the time President Coolidge signed the immigration bill, Japanese exclusion promises to be a lively issue in the next session of Congress, writes Mr. Leo A. McClatchy from Washington. Already there is one, and possibly two amendments that will be proposed to the law when the national legislators convene in December.

THE American Legation after conducting an investigation of the death of the Rev. Mr. Byes, a member of the American Presbyterian Mission who was murdered on the island of Hainan, has communicated with the Waichiaopu, asking it what the Chinese Government is going to do to punish the guilty ones. Mr. Chamberlain, Vice-Consul, from Canton, made a special trip to Hainan to inquire into the circumstances of the death of the American missionary, and according to the report, a military officer, Ho Chia-yu, was the ringleader of the murder gang.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Scotland Aye!

The legions in Shanghai who come from north of the Tweed will be interested to learn that a very determined attempt now is being made both by the hills and the lowlands to secure for Scotland her undoubted rights. This movement has no connexion with the "wild men of the Clyde," it is not concerned with separation or Home Rule for Scotland, and, so far as is known, it is not even backing the claim that Scotland's coronation stone should be returned to the place from whence it was scrounged. The agitators are that dour type of whom "Punch" pictured one subediting the German "Gott Strafe England" on the wall of a ruined house in Belgium. Letters have been sent to the President of France and the French nation at large, reminding them of the grand memorial erected jointly to the dead of the mighty Highland Division and the French regiments associated with them, recalling that this is but the latest chapter in an age-long friendship between France and Scotland, and appealing to all Frenchmen never again to say "England" when they mean England, Scotland and Wales, or "English" when they mean the men of all three countries, "Britain" and "British" being the correct words. And to other countries there has been sent a similar appeal. Nor is this all. Scotland claims to be the senior partner in the union, by reason of the fact that a monarch who first of all was the reigning King of Scotland also inherited the English throne, and by common usage since those days the marshalling of the Royal Standard in Scotland has been with the lion in the first and fourth quarters, the three leopards in the second and the Irish harp in the third. England marshals the leopards in the first and fourth, allowing Scotland only one lion and it is complained that this English fashion is insinuating its way into Scotland. Therefore it is asked that the use of any other than the Scottish marshalling be forbidden in Scotland, or, alternatively, that Wales be given a fourth share in the Royal Standard, so that all may be equal. The Scots unquestionably have historical facts on their side and they have many members in Parliament, but will they ever cure an American of using "England" as an all-embracing term?

The Volunteer Firemen

One can congratulate Capt. Chapeaux, the Chief of the French Fire Brigade, on the recruits he is to have for his force and the ex-volunteer firemen who in so sporting and public-spirited a way have gone to his assistance Perhaps our old amateur brigade had a few shortcomings, but it is not to be expected that amateurs at such work would come up to the standard of whole-time professionals, and everyone was proud of the volunteer firemen and ever ready to acknowledge the sterling work they performed. The Settlement has had very few better citizens than those firemen, for a great many of them belonged to the S.V.C. at the same time and during disturbed periods it was not uncommon for a man to be changing from khaki and puttees to blue and knee boots and back again during a spell of duty. The French Concession has not the size or the wealth of the International Settlement and it cannot afford a big professional brigade, whilst the French community scarcely is large enough to support a volunteer brigade on its own. Capt. Chapeaux has had a difficult time owing to the shortage of competent men on the many occasions when he has had to cope with a serious fire. The preliminary meeting called to discuss the possibility of forming a foreign volunteer unit in connexion with the French brigade must have been very comforting to Capt. Chapeaux, for he met 30 men, none of them too old and none too young, all with fire brigade experience, and all enthusiastic. It is hoped the French Municipal Council will sanction the recruiting of rather more than 30 men and therefore it is asked that any former volunteer firemen still with a liking for the work will send in their names, but emphasis is laid on the fact that it is to be a real working unit, quite different from an annual display organization, and only men who will pledge themselves to regular attendance will be accepted.

Selling Meat

Australian shipping circles appear to be a little perturbed as regards getting more into the markets of the Far East, and especially so as concerns the supply of Australian meat to Japan. It seems that the possibilities of Japan as a remunerative market for Australian meat have long been realized, but though there was much discussion, in which it was pointed out that the only way successfully to sell dead meat to Japan was to arrange for adequate cold storage in that country, nothing definite was done; and while the Australians were discussing and discussing, the Canadians, backed by their Government, stepped into the breach, and before, apparently, the Australians knew what was happening, had come to terms in regard to the supply of live meat to Japan and had arranged with a big steamship company for its transportation. One Australian journal of repute, evidently feeling a little hurt over the whole business, remarks that "when the Canadians see a good thing they go after it; when the Australians see one they talk about it." The Canadians certainly appear to have done the thing thoroughly, for the first shipment under the new scheme was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture of Alberta and was met on arrival by Viscount Goto. How good a thing the Australian shipping and meat interests have apparently let go may be gathered from the statement that the selling price of this beef, imported "on the hoof" from Canada, is substantially less than that of Japan born, bred, fed and killed beef. That being the case, there is no doubt that in letting the Canadians, with their live meat and its comparatively higher charges as to keep and transportation get into the Japanese market first, the Australians have lost a great opportunity of selling their dead meat, which costs nothing to keep and which can be transported much more cheaply than meat which still rejoices in life. An interesting fact about beef is that very many people believe that beef-eating conduces to greater height, on the theory that attainment of height in the human being is merely the functioning of certain glands to which beef provides the greatest stimulus. Bearing in mind some hefty vegetarian children we have known, we cannot accord unqualified endorsement to the theory, however excellent it may appear to those who care to believe in it.

The Soldier's "Trade"

A consideration of the position of the common soldier taking part in the internecine struggle that is now raging in this part of China recalls a statement made by Ruskin at least 65 years ago—that "the soldier's trade, verily and essentially, is not slaying, but being slain," the logic being that the soldier, while trained to kill and while killing is expected to play an important part in his military career, is employed and kept, primarily and unalterably, to hold his life at the service of the State, or, in the case of China, of his tuchun. If that state of affairs were, to a great extent, true in the Crimean days, how much more so is it to-day, when the modern soldier has to contend not only against his kind, but in addition against the comprehensive, death-dealing products of the combined efforts of science and engineering? Modern warfare, even in China (one of the most conservative lands on earth) is much less of a man-to-man business than was the case half-a-century ago; and while it is as true to-day as in the time of Napoleon that the infantry is the mainstay of any fighting force, engines and weapons whose mission is human extermination have reached such a diabolical degree of effectiveness that the infantryman's chief danger in these days lies not so much from his own kind or from his traditional enemy the cavalry as from such modern products of perfection as the machine gun, the scientifically exact long range field gun with its variety of missiles, the aeroplane, and the greatest horror of 20th-century warfare—poison gas. Truly, the soldier's trade is in being killed and if, in the Chinese armies that are fighting for control of the Shanghai district, all of the latest scientific engines of warfare are not available in profusion, sufficient there are to render the Chinese infantryman more of fodder for the products of the war-scientist than of a direct foe to his *vis-a-vis* in the opposing army. And the pity of it all is that probably not one soldier in a hundred in either army knows the real reason for his fighting. It may be contended, possibly truly, that it is not the soldier's right or duty to know why he is fighting; but even so, the immortal phrase "Their's not to reason why" never was more poignantly tragic than in the struggle between Chi of Nanking and Lu of Hangchow.

Omnibuses and—

In should interest the directors of the Shanghai motor omnibus service to know that the London General Omnibus Company's research department has been experimenting with an aluminium alloy road wheel, which, although only half the weight of the standard steel wheel, has given satisfactory results. A number of these wheels have performed over 30,000 miles in service, and tests are being continued on upwards of 20 routes. The scrap value of the wheel is about two-thirds of its original value. The wheels make a large reduction in the unsprung weight and minimize road destruction. But before going into details about wheels it may be asked when are we to see our motor omnibuses on the streets. They are as ethereal as peace treaties in China. It is a fact that the general public really are very interested in the concern and look to it to solve a great many of our traffic problems, especially that in connexion with another form of road transport with which the Settlement is burdened. At least it was burdened, but there is cause for speculation as to whether it is gradually disappearing. Recently the Municipal Council made an order that a certain practice on these vehicles absolutely must be discontinued and that all the conveyances were to be fitted with a special apparatus to aid in the enforcement of the regulation, whilst a particular branch of the Municipal service was to insist on the observance thereof. Some of all this has been done, but not all of it. The proportions are about equivalent to the number of people who pay for pony licences and those who do not. Since the abolition of the practice referred to, the vehicles to which it applies have become singularly rare. One used to encounter them in close formation carrying vast loads of wretched humanity to their doom, but nowadays they seem to have a habit of running out to the confines of the Western District and remaining there. So there is one more reason why we should be glad to see the motor omnibuses on the streets. The motto of the new company is said to be, "Seats for all," and it is hoped they will add to it, "and a regular timetable."

A Chinese Fallacy

The letter that we publish to-day by "B," headed "Chinese Patriots," contains a fallacy which it is important to answer because we believe it to be shared by a great many Chinese. "B" writes as if the only difference between the state of Europe in and subsequent to the Great War and the state of China were that Europe is rather the worse of the two. His mistake lies in a total misapprehension of the cause of the war and the results thereof. The war began because one Power, or a group of men controlling that Power, resolved to appropriate other people's property and to dominate the world, regardless of ruth or morality. That Power was for the time being a public brigand and malefactor, and when after long years of preparation its rulers proceeded to put their plans into execution at the moment which they thought most favourable for chances of success, the other Powers were compelled to fight in self-defence. Thus it was that all Europe became a battlefield and that men were killed, cities devastated and treasure poured out because there was no other way of compelling the group of men who had planned the general spoliation to desist. Europe since has been labouring to build up again all that the war had ruined. Naturally that work is not yet ac- their overtures for combination and support.

complished; but, comparing the state of the different countries today with what it was five years ago, we are justified in saying that there has been a steady upward tendency. Compare this state of affairs with that of China. Can our correspondent "B" say that there is any real parallel or that the condition of this country shows the faintest signs of any improvement? Rather it appears to grow worse than ever. One little further point. When "B" speaks of the soldiers having "levied money from the populace of England," we would remind him that every penny raised by Great Britain for the prosecution of the war was voted by Parliament, the duly elected representatives of the people, and with their fullest approval.

Protection of Pootung

A few days ago, at a joint meeting of representatives of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and the foreign Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai a resolution was passed and a copy forwarded to the Consular Body requesting that measures be taken with regard to the protection of foreign property in Pootung, and more particularly that steps be taken to prevent the dynamite magazine at Ma-lu-chiao from falling into the hands of the combatant Chinese forces. We understand that a reply has been received from the Consular Body expressing the opinion that the foreign naval authorities in port have, at a conference held on the 8th instant, presided over by Rear-Admiral D. M. Anderson, Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtze River, taken all the necessary steps possible for the protection of foreign property on the Pootung side of the river by making suitable arrangements for placing foreign men-of-war near the various foreign wharves, provided that the shipping companies can give them accommodation. The following vessels have already been allocated to positions:—Robert Dollar Wharf, one U. S. destroyer; Holt's Wharf, one British gunboat; Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf, two U. S. destroyers. Later, if arrangements can be made, there will be a Japanese gunboat at the N. K. K. Wharf, a U. S. destroyer at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Pootung Wharf, and a U. S. destroyer at the China Navigation Company's Watung Wharf. With regard to the subject of precautions necessary for prevention of explosion at the dynamite magazine, the Consular Body's reply contains no reference. Is it therefore to be presumed that measures have been taken which it has been considered inadvisable to make public, or has the Consular Body "burked" the whole question? One suggested solution of the problem of the dynamite danger is that it should be conveyed from the magazine into lighters, and towed out by a Customs revenue cruiser to a position in the Yangtze River where it would be comparatively harmless if exploded.

Foreigners in the War

It was only to be expected that a protest would be raised over the alleged action of a foreigner who made a motor car trip from Shanghai to the nearest point on the battle front and for a time worked a maxim-gun. The incident may or may not be true, but it forms the basis for pointing a moral. There is in Shanghai an ex-army aviator who is currently reported to have received an offer from one side of $1,000 a month to work an aeroplane for them, and a bonus of $10,000 if they prove successful. A foreigner was said to be piloting the machine that flew over Shanghai last week and there have been many reports of foreign aviators and artillerymen engaged on either side. It is not to be denied that foreign armies when engaged in warfare have employed men of other nationalities. For instance, Lord Kitchener fought with the French against the Prussians and a famous American scout worked with Lord Roberts's column against the Boers. The conditions in such cases, however, are more equal, and an outsider more or less on either side would not greatly affect the general result. In China it might. An experienced foreign gunner would bear no comparison with Chinese artillerymen, whilst the difference between a foreign aviator trained on the Western front and a Chinese novice is as wide as could be imagined. Is there one amongst us who can say beyond the possibility of contradiction that the balance of right is in favour of any one army, whether it be from Peking, Mukden, Kiangsu, Chêkiang, or Canton? This is not a war of nations, but a civil war in which no two of five armies are in absolute agreement and it may come to the state when all five are fighting against each other. If the question cannot be answered, would it be to the credit of any foreigners that by their moral effect and actual work they prevented a victory for the side that possibly may have been right in its convictions and genuine in its efforts? The condemnation would be even greater in the case of a man who simply selected a point on the front haphazard and, without caring which side he aided, played a machine-gun on to the forces in opposition, for that would be downright murder and we prefer to believe that no foreigner would do it.

Sharks

The days have gone, apparently not to return, when card experts, whose skill with the pasteboards was equalled in its thoroughness only by their ostensible gentility, plausibility and unscrupulousness, made a profession of relieving—usually at poker—two or three innocent, unsuspecting and wealthy tourists of dollars on a single trip across the Atlantic. Instead, a new order of things has arisen, engendered and encouraged by the modern tendency to efficiency which has become evident in other circles besides commercial. The old-fashioned habit of murdering their victims has, of course, long been obsolete in the best circles of marine gamblers. The modern system is that, instead of seeking only one victim, or possibly two or three, the liner sharks have emulated to some extent the estimable Mr. Ford and have gone in for mass methods, with a small profit on the individual transaction but with the aggregate profit equally large; and with the cardinal advantage that the victims (if by any chance they realize that they have been cheated) being the more numerous and losing less individually, seldom, if ever, "squeal." To quote one of the fraternity: "We force nobody into our games; couldn't if we wanted to. We don't lure them much. We have 'conversation' men on the ships who make approaches and study prospects. Its like selling life-insurance, only we don't urge our man; we just give him a chance to invest in entertainment, and if he isn't interested we leave him alone. There are always plenty who will be interested. All our customers are treated with kindness and given their money's worth. Our time and expenses are worth every cent we make them pay for it, and this policy actually pays better dividends than the old methods. If we get 200 men for an average of $500 each, which is a reasonable business for two round trips during the busy season, we have made $100,000 and a good time had by all. But if we 'trimmed' ten men for $10,000 each, somebody would be sure to complain of being stung." The "conversation men" as well as the technical workers, whose main employment is to make the cards behave, are constantly being shifted from ship to ship and never travel two trips in succession on the same ship. Each is a perfectly proper passenger who seems to enjoy a quiet game of cards, and that is all the ship's authorities know about it. The obvious moral is a very old one—never play cards for money on shipboard with a perfect stranger; it always is disregarded and probably always will be—hence the success of the sharks, who appear to go in much less fear of the authorities than did their predecessors who went in for big fry. Even so, accidents will happen, even at poker, and one can easily imagine the strained feeling that would arise in a perfectly straight game of poker between gentlemen, on the occasion of some such trifling technical imperfection as the simultaneous exposure of five aces or two jokers.

A pathetic side light on the present war is published in the Hankow papers, which recount how a poor Chinese refugee from Nanking embarked with his wife and two children on board the Kiangyung for up river. The man, having no funds with him, became hopeless and when the steamer was at Kiukiang he jumped overboard. The widow and two children are now stranded in Hankow and are begging on the streets.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

WU PEI-FU'S CHARGES AGAINST GEN. LU YUNG-HSIANG

Chekiang Tuchun's Alleged Premeditated Initiative and Consequent Responsibility: Hope for a Speedy End to Hostilities: Offer of Peace Terms Rejected

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Loyang, Ho., Sept. 4.

There is nothing being discussed here but the Chêkiang-Kiangsu situation, but the information that was being gossiped back and forth through the Wu Pei-fu headquarters yesterday was almost as vague and unsatisfying as the fruits of a Peking official interview. To-day it would appear that the uncertainty in the air was largely due to the uncertainty in the minds of the high authorities here. No one had made up his mind until today whether there was going to be a war or not and what the Loyang position and policy was. Now there can be no doubt that Marshal Wu Pei-fu thinks a war inevitable and he is prepared to make it "short and snappy" when it starts by seeing that Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang is kept busy on every front. It is said here now that Lu Yung-hsiang will launch an attack upon Kiangsu within a week and that there will be a prompt retaliation from the Fukien, Kiangsi, and Kiangsu frontiers with all of Anhui's strength behind Kiangsu.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu asserted today in a brief but pointed talk with the writer that he has been opposed to this feud, that he has done his best to prevent it, and that if anyone opens the game it will still be Lu Yung-hsiang who will take the initiative and eventually bear the responsibility for the results. "If he wants to fight now," said the General, with much heat, "he can fight. I won't have anything more to do with it." He then proceeded to recount how Lu Yung-hsiang had received, equipped and armed the retainers of Chang Chih-ping and Wang Yung-ch'uan after they had made life miserable for the Fukienese and had fled defeated from that province, and how he had made open preparations to use these unsavoury reinforcements against Kiangsu.

The writer at this juncture remarked that Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan would not have made any movements towards a war if he had not, in the first place, seen in this Fukienese fighting between the Anfu and Chihli elements an opportunity to enlist the Chihli troops in Fukien and Kiangsi as allies against Chêkiang, and even this situation would not have prompted him to such elaborate preparations if he had not wanted to take Shanghai under his control. The situation favours Chi Tuchun's ambitions at the moment and it appears more likely that he would be eager to fight out an old feud now than Lu Yung-hsiang, who is isolated.

Lu's Anfu Allies.

Marshal Wu replied that Chi had not started the hostile movements, that he did not want to fight and repeated that Lu Yung-hsiang had opened the campaign by arming and moving his Anfu allies against Kiangsu and had then rejected all offers of peace. He had made every effort to persuade the Chêkiang Tuchun to abandon his campaign, to disarm the Anfu refugees and to acknowlege the authority of the Peking Government by accepting an appointment from Peking as Tuchun. To all this Lu Yung-hsiang had turned a deaf ear. The Kiangsi and Fukien troops had contemplated no war upon Chêkiang, but were at war with these same troops of Chang Chih-ping and Wang Yung-ch'uan whom Lu Yung-hsiang had adopted and if he were not now preparing to use these forces to invade Kiangsu there would be no question of the Fukien and Kiangsi forces, which are under Loyang's control, participating in a war upon Chêkiang.

There can be little doubt now that Marshal Wu thinks that it will be his duty to throw the Kiangsi and Fukien forces into the *mêlée* if Lu Yung-hsiang persists in rejecting his terms and attacks Kiangsu and it was evident to-day that he was fully persuaded that the efforts of such of China's elders as Wang Shih-chen to check Lu Yung-hsiang and bring him to terms would be futile. When reminded that Marshal Wang had yesterday sent him a long telegram exhorting him to help prevent fighting, Marshal Wu threw up his hands in despair and asked what further he could do.

Gen. Lu's Cause of Action.

The Wu Pei-fu position is clear enough and it is altogether unlikely that it will be materially changed. To appreciate the whole situation it must also be understood, however, that Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang has his own good reasons for making panicky preparations for war and for resting too nervous a finger on the trigger. He will not recognize Peking for various reasons in which he would have the sympathy of most neutral observers; yet he sees Peking's cohorts closing in upon him and casting jealous eyes upon his territories. Sun Ch'uan-fang wants to be Tuchun of Chêkiang if he can and Chi Hsieh-yuan wants Shanghai. Sun Ch'uan-fang and his allies in Fukien have removed the last buffer between themselves and Chêkiang in defeating and putting to flight the remaining Anfu leaders and provided an excuse for invading Chêkiang when they drove these troops across the border, while Chi Hsieh-yuan has added the military strength of Anhuei to his own and has been very busy trying to push his way into Kiangsi also. Lu Yung-hsiang therefore sees himself completely surrounded by potential enemies, sees his access to the sea coveted by the Kiangsu Tuchun and therefore naturally welcomes allies from Fukien of his own political persuasion and affords them asylum. It may not have been on Wu Pei-fu's schedule to have Chêkiang attacked this year. It may even interfere with his plans in Kuangtung, but Lu Yung-hsiang knows that Wu Pei-fu, in his crusades for reunification, is only taking the obstacles to his schemes one at a time and that Chêkiang's turn would come sooner or later. The offer that Wu Pei-fu made him to stave off immediate strife was conversion to the cause or elimination; and he prefers to take a chance on elimination now as against a certainty of it later.

Possibility of Attack by Fengtien.

In this Chêkiang situation there has been little hope of permanent peace for several years past. It is now more nearly hopeless than ever and if the outbreak really comes it may be best if it is, as Loyang believes it will be, short and comparatively painless. A protracted fight would mean another Chang Tso-lin invasion of Chihli, fresh outbreaks in Szechuan and Hunan and more of Dr. Sun's great expeditions from Kuangtung. It is believed here that the Chêkiang Tuchun's collapse will be a matter of such a brief period of fighting that no sympathetic demonstrations will be attempted in other quarters. Asked whether he thought Chang Tso-lin would take advantage of this disturbance in Chêkiang to attempt another invasion of Chihli, Marshal Wu to-day said:

"If he feels like coming in, he can come; but the next time I shall not follow him back to Shanhaikuan but to Mukden." There is every evidence here that the Loyang strategists have the possibility of another Fengtien invasion in mind and the Peking reports of Feng Yu-hsiang's and Wang Chong-ping's troop movements on the Peking-Mukden railway are here confirmed. These are described, however, as purely precautionary movements.

MR. Cheng Hung-nien has left Canton for Shanghai on leave. It is understood that he is commissioned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to carry on important negotiations with certain parties in Shanghai, expecting to return to Canton after a stay of a few days in Shanghai.

BANDITS REPLACE TROOPS

North Kiangsu Seriously Menaced by Brigands on Troops' Departure

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Sept. 3.

Since the middle of last week it has been very difficult to obtain any news from the south and the wildest rumours have been rife. The departure of Gen. Ma and his troops and the passing through here of Gen. Pei's men, all hastening south, caused considerable uneasiness.

Conscripting of soldiers has been forced into use. Strange to say, the local people do not seem to feel any especial uneasiness for the immediate future. Their only fear is that there may be looting, should the local troops be defeated and then return here.

The withdrawal of soldiers from the various towns in the north country has caused great unrest in that area. Bandits have increased by the hundreds overnight and conditions out there are really serious. Several days ago, the large market town of Tangkeo, well fortified, was attacked, but the bandits were beaten off. This is the first time they have ever attempted such a bold manoeuvre thereabouts.

While this withdrawal of troops has necessarily caused much unrest for the time, one cannot but wonder why the local people do not handle the bandit situation themselves in the course of a few months, organizing their own militia, which would be responsible to them, and paid by them.

The local Chamber of Commerce has been actively organizing a local force to protect this city. I have been amazed at the general quiet prevailing among the wealthy classes here. Two days ago I was talking with the head of one of the local banks and he showed no uneasiness. This seems like a good sign.

Coming up the canal a little over a week ago, just before arriving at Yangchow, I noticed the bodies of several men in the canal. Later I heard that they had committed suicide rather than be conscripted for service in the south. Who can blame these people for not wishing to fight without a real reason, and against their own people, against whom they have no grudge.

LOYANG PREPARING

Foodstuffs Commandeered by the Marshal: Recruiting Activity in Kaifeng

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., Sept. 3.

While there seems to be no concentration of rolling stock for moving troops either at Chengchow or at Loyang, signs are not wanting that Honan and the great Marshal are interesting themselves in the Chêkiang-Kiangsu affair.

Without disturbing the ordinary timetable on the Lung-Hai Railway, soldiers are being quietly moved towards Suchow on the Tsin-Pu line. Reports are that one full brigade is being transported thither, apparently under command of Colonel Kuoh, formerly stationed at Kueitehfu.

The people are much exercised over the present impossibility of obtaining flour. This misfortune arises from the fact that Marshal Wu is reported to have commandeered from 40,000 to 70,000 bags from the local mills.

For the past several days all the steamed bread on the streets has been bought up by the military. This it is understood was to provision the new recruits who are being marched across country towards Chengchow.

It is said that Sun Chuan-fang is recruiting here through his local agents. These new recruits march out of the city in the night so as to give rise to as few rumours as possible, and it would seem that several thousands at least have already been mobilized within the past few days.

SLACK DIPLOMACY ROOT OF EVIL

Sir J. Jordan's Censure of Western Policy in China As Mainspring of All Ills

London, Sept. 6.

An article in the "Observer" by Sir John Jordan declares that foreign prestige has never sunk to a lower level in China, nor has there ever been such widespread and wilful disregard of foreign rights. Immunity from concerted action by the foreign Powers had encouraged the belief that outside interference was no longer to be feared. That a Tuchun of three years' standing should openly proclaim his intention of attacking Shanghai, and use as his communication line a railway constructed with British capital and by British engineers, shows to what lengths the arrogance of the military caste has gone.

Sir John Jordan particularly criticizes the several Powers for the deliberate disregard of the embargo on the import of arms and ammunition, immense quantities of which have been smuggled into China. He is of the opinion that the Provinces instead of reuniting under rigid central control, ultimately will become a loose federation.

Sir John finally suggests that the Powers should invite the Governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu to a conference at Shanghai, which might lead to a wider movement, and he also suggests that the Powers should contribute to the solution of the difficulties by agreeing to a liberal increase of Customs duties, accompanied by the abolition of the likin. —Reuter.

Go and Fight Elsewhere.

London, Sept. 6.

Counselling firmness of joint action in China, the "Times" says that the Powers should extend the precedent of the British Consul in Canton to Shanghai and tell both sides that they must do their fighting elsewhere.—Reuter.

KIANGSU'S ATTACK ON CHEKIANG

A Carefully Considered Plan: War Council at Nanking: Wu Pei-fu's Share

A correspondent in Kiangsu, writing under date of August 30, states that the secrecy in which big war operations have been carried out is a portent of the efficiency of the men behind the movement. About August 12 or 13 Gen. Chi ordered a mobilization against Chêkiang, and the first important event—was a grand war council at Nanking, at which all important officers under Gen. Chi's command were present. The well known Gen. Bei Pao-san (known as the brigand hunter) was there, having come from the most distant and isolated post. In the plan of campaign arranged, the commanders drew lots for positions and the lot of front attack fell to Gen. Bei.

Gen. Chi"s troops were already on the march when he issued statements to the contrary which appeared in the "North-China Daily News" of August 22. Prior to that occasion he had issued instructions as to the non-opening of all schools supported by provincial funds, as he needed the money for the present campaign. Owing to the impressment of boats and launches, and also the danger of molestation by "roughneck" troops, foreign children were sent to Shanghai schools by sea, *viâ* Tsingtao.

One of my friends in the leading families here tells me (I do not know how authoritatively) that it is the plan of this province to put 88,000 men into the field. It is not expected that they will win out against Chêkiang, on the contrary they may be licked, furnishing a sort of try out line for Wu Pei-fu, who is to come and give Chêkiang the *coup de grace* at the psychological moment. This informant said also that Gen. Chi was not particularly anxious to fight, but was doing so at Wu Pei-fu's bidding.

Whether accurate or not, this is in line with Wu's former plans of letting a lot of nondescripts wander forward, while he waits with his picked men for the time and place that suits him.

One of the humours of the situation is the wholesale enlistment of bandits against whom our military force have been pitted for a year with sanguinary results. A force of over a hundred came in and camped a few hundred steps from my front door. They molested nobody. The inference, is very plain that they expect to have a perfectly lovely time in some of those southern towns that have never been looted. It sounds very heroic to say that they are being thrown forward into the front line—true enough—but that same front line will offer wonderful opportunities to men of of their assimilative genius.

ANHUI TROOPS' ADVANCE TOWARDS CHEKIANG

Country Towns Caught up Into the Coil of War

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kienping, An., Sept. 2.

Doubtless many of your readers will be glad to have an idea of the military trend of events in this district.

Less than a week ago, we were imagining that this was one of the few "peaceful spots" in China; and so it came as more or less of a surprise to learn that we are well within the radius of impending warfare between Chêkiang and Anhui.

We had barely time to question the reliability of the persistent rumours reaching us, before they began to materialize into facts, and since last Friday, 29th ultimo, 3,000 soldiers have passed through this city, having halted for two days *en route* for the "front" which is reported as being "somewhere" near Kuangtchow—a city 90 li south east from here. Rumour fixes the date for the opening of hostilities on or about the 10th of the present Chinese month.

Ten thousand troops from Anhui are said to be massed or massing in that locality and so little faith have the people of this city, that they will be able to withstand the superior forces of Chêkiang that already in imagination they see this city devastated by retreating soldiers.

A City in a Panic.

This has caused a great panic in the city. Hundreds of women and girls have already left, while others are planning to go. Government schools had all opened, but have closed, and it is not at all likely at present, that normal conditions will be resumed till the threatened war clouds roll away, of which there is not much hope at the moment. The arrival and departure of these troops, with others reported to be following, is too tangible an evidence that something unusual is on foot and tends rather to the belief that their fears will become facts.

There is no military camp in this city and so these soldiers were billeted in and out of the city in temples, ancestral halls, schools and private dwellings, and their presence everywhere did *not* prove reassuring to the inhabitants, rather the reverse. Business is not as usual, and fuel and other necessaries of life are not being brought in from the country.

Added to the war clouds looming on the horizon, the clouds overhead are a menace too. After a very dry spell at a critical time for the rice, rain came in sufficient quantities to dispel the fears of absolute failure of the crops, but now the fears are all the other way. Since then too much rain has come for the low-lying land and still the sky does not clear. The wind has not yet set in the right direction—so it is easy to see how in such circumstances fear overrides every other consideration. Kienping is minus telegraphic communication but it is reported that a telephone is being installed to communicate with Kuangteh. This innovation, welcome at another time, is to the people only another sign of impending trouble.

The immediate occasion for the expected rupture has not transpired, though it has for months, it seems, been regarded as inevitable, and these 8th and 9th months have been feared.

*Kienping lies near the border of southeastern Anhui where it projects in a sharp salient between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. It is not far from the western border of the Taihu and perhaps 40 miles from the important Chêkiang town of Huchow, through which a big creek leads direct to Hangchow. —Ed.

CHEKIANG TROOPS WELL BEHAVED

Taichow's Exemplary Garrison Departure for the Front: Countryfolk War Weary

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Taichow, Chê., Sept. 3.

For several months numerous troops have been stationed here. The majority of them are young men. As far as I have been able to ascertain they have behaved excellently. I have often met them about the town, both in groups and singly, and never on any occasion have I seen anything of an objectionable character in their behaviour either towards their fellow-countrymen or towards foreigners. On the contrary they have shown themselves very friendly towards us. Five-hundred of them were marched off to Hangchow at the end of last week. Their departure caused no little excitement in the town, and people were sorry to see them go.

Regret but No Enthusiasm

The general feeling down here amongst the people is one of keen regret that there should be an outbreak of hostilities between their own and the neighbouring province. They feel that in the present state of Chinese affairs such a catastrophe will only make "confusion worse confounded." There is no sign of enthusiasm on behalf of war, but rather a feeling that nothing but harm can come from fighting each other.

Business with outsiders is very quiet. Educational work is being seriously interfered with. The 6th Middle School and the normal school ought to have opened this week. I am told they are remaining closed for a fortnight. The educational authorities know that if hostilities break out there will be no money left to spend on education, for a time at all events. They are, therefore, marking time to see what will happen.

The more enlightened and progressive Chinese feel that their leaders instead of planning to kill their neighbours, and sowing seeds of hatred and suspicion, ought to be using their influence to open up better means of communication, not only throughout the province but with neighbouring provinces. Instead of using money for the destruction of numberless valuable young lives, they ought to be devoting it to the furtherance of educational schemes. They feel, too, that the best interests of China are being sacrificed to the gratification of the mere personal ambitions of their leaders.

The most experienced amongst us say that if we have no big flood before the middle of September there is very little likelihood of one coming later. So far we have been fortunate in this respect. During August 9.03 inches of rain fell in Taichow city, quite a moderate downfall. September opened in a way that made us a little anxious. During September 1 and 2, no less than 6.58 inches fell. Of this 4 inches fell in four hours on the afternoon of the second. On the third however, only 13 points were registered. The river rose, rapidly, but most of the surplus water has been carried away. With this heavy rain the hot weather broke, and we have been enjoying much cooler weather during the last three days.

MARTIAL LAW IN NANKING

The Care of Refugees: Tientsin Police on Duty: The Problem of Schools

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Sept. 5.

Martial law was proclaimed in Nanking and throughout the province, beginning yesterday. Persons found on the streets after nine in the evening are liable to be stopped and searched by the police. Foreigners generally are falling in with the regulations, as the avowed purpose is the preservation of order.

The joint committee of missionaries and Chinese Christian leaders elected to deal with questions of refugees and so forth has decided upon certain refugee centres in case of serious danger or looting. Only women and children and no baggage will be admitted. The Chinese Citizens' Defence Association is also preparing about ten refugee centers. At Southeastern University and one of the government middle schools, students are organized into a Red Cross unit and voluntary defence corps, while dormitories are being prepared to receive wounded. The abnormal sale, however, of Red Cross flags and their indiscriminate use is lowering sadly the prestige of this organization. Among the Chinese the clamour for foreign protection and the search for names or badges which will ensure some degree of safety is more in evidence than any determined or united effort to organize the citizens for self defense or protection of women, children and property.

The consuls and others close to the situation are calm and are not fearful of any immediate trouble in Nanking. No one expects any repetition of the looting of 1913, when Chang Hsun's soldiers were turned loose for four days upon the city.

One thousand Tientsin trained police are said to be coming to Nanking to reinforce the police force here.

The Chinese official report here to-day says that Chi's troops have occupied Tai-cheng and Chia-ting and are advancing on Nansiang. Communication is open to Quisan to-day, and trains are running through to that point.

BEHIND THE LINES AT WUSIH

All Calm But Everyone Prepared for Worst

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, Ku., Sept. 6.

After a few days of panic Wusih has settled into a condition of most unwonted calm. Extremely little business is being done, and most of the factories have closed because the workers are unwilling to leave home. There has been very little conscription though all boats have been commandeered as transports. News comes through slowly so rumours of all sorts get about, but few that are exciting. St. Andrew's Hospital nurses' compound presents the appearance of preparation for a fair, the ground, where unoccupied by buildings, being almost entirely covered with booth-like mat sheds erected by prospective refugees. Few refugees have actually moved in but all are prepared to do so at a moment's notice. There is absolutely nothing of interest to report.

JAPANESE DESTROYER AGROUND

Tokyo, Sept. 7.

The Japanese destroyer Yakaze, with 400 high naval and military officers, including Field-Marshal Uehara on board, stranded this morning off the harbour of Yokosuka on her way back from Tateyama, where the officers in question inspected the blowing up of the battleship Aki.—Eastern News Agency.

SOCONY STEAMER ASHORE NEAR HONGKONG

Hongkong, Sept. 11.

The Standard Oil Company's vessel Tecumseh ran on Cust Rocks this morning in a fog. The ship, which on its way from San Francisco to Singapore with a cargo of bulk-oil, had come in to re-fuel. The Tecumseh is letting in water forward, but her cargo is being lightered and it is hoped to refloat her at high tide.

The Standard Oil Company's vessel Tecumseh has been refloated. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE educational representatives who went from Hupeh to Peking and there received a drubbing at the hands of the bodyguards of the Ministry of Communications have now sent a telegram to Wuchang asking the people of Hupeh to send a whole regiment of representatives to the Capital to support them in their continued fight to make their demands heard.

HUCHOW BUT LITTLE DISTURBED

South of Taihu Where Great Things Should Happen Still Tranquil

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huchow, Chê., Sept. 9.

On arriving in Huchow the day before yesterday I found the city quieter than anticipated. In Hangchow I was told not to row at night, but our little mission boat was able peacefully to go on all night disturbed only by the frequent passing of single launches and three boat trains of troops.

Some distance from the South Gate we could see, bravely fluttering from the roof of the new Union Hospital dedicated last June, the American and Red Cross flags. Most of the patients have been removed to the previously rented quarters to make ready for casualties from the war front.

Before we reached the city small boats told us that we could not enter; yet on arrival at the city gate, not a single guard appeared to question our rowing in.

They tell me that the city has quieted down after its first panic. Some say that half the populace has gone. The timid ones still crowd the two barges of the Hangchow launch. The Kashing launch runs. The streets are certainly less crowded and business at a standstill.

We are told that fighting has already begun near Changhing and that an advance has been made by the Chêkiang troops with very light casualties.

Conscription of labourers has been stirring the city. At one foreigner's home the other morning the little milk boy came in crying with the news that his father had just been nabbed. Official proclamations assure the people that good wages will be paid and remind citizens that in time of military crisis it is no more than their duty to cheerfully help out.

THE "HANDS OFF CHINA" ASSOCIATION

China's Thanks for Soviet Sympathy

Moscow, Sept. 9.

Mr. Li Ty-ao, the Chinese diplomatic representative in Moscow, today visited the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in connexion with the situation in China, according to the Rosta News Agency. He expressed the warm appreciation of the Chinese for the attitude of the Russian public with regard to fears of foreign intervention in China, which had been so widely expressed in the Russian press.

The "Hands Off China" Association now claims a membership of tens of thousands.—Reuter.

CIVILIAN RELIEF IN HANGCHOW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 5.

All quiet here and business as usual, some of which is very good and some very bad. The civilian authorities are busy devising ways and means for local protection, feeding of the unemployed, sheltering women and children, etc.; and the chief doctors in the City in consultation with Dr. Duncan Main have spent a lot of time the last two days organizing the Red Cross Work. The Chamber of Commerce is working hard to get funds to meet emergencies.

THE JAPANESE FREIGHT CONFERENCE

Kobe, Sept. 10.

The freight conference, formed by representatives of 47 Japanese shipping companies in May with the object of stabilizing the freight markets, has decided to dissolve immediately. The chairman of the conference declares that it has been very successful.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHEKIANG FLUSHED WITH SUCCESS

Fukien Reinforcements Rushed to Shanghai and Soochow Area: Others now Involved

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kashing, Sept. 4.

Rumours flare up like straw flames and die down without fresh fuel. We have had battles reported all along the lines, with variations. With a perversity pardonable in Chinese, the first success of the Chêkiang soldiers beyond Nanziang, between Shanghai and Soochow, is taken as a real defeat, because it will bring other provinces to help Kiangsu and the war will be prolonged until worse happens. Strangely enough, some seem to wish that Chêkiang could be driven back in one skirmish, peace be declared and the war ended. However, those in charge on the Chêkiang side seem to be rushing reinforcements from Fukien to Kashing, part to go on by railway to Shanghai and part along the Grand Canal towards Soochow.

All men under 40, unless in long gowns, are impressed into the labour corps. Boats that did not escape at the first fright have all been seized. Refugees crowd the trains to Shanghai and others prefer Hangchow. Many go to the country for a day of two, get curious or anxious, and come back. There is no panic as yet, but the people are as afraid of victory as of defeat, for either means loss to them. The rich and poor are begging for space in the mission compounds. The Red Cross flag flying from the hospitals is a symbol of safety. It is pitiful to see young and old shivering with fear and their teeth chattering to tell the latest rumour of looting at other places.

So far, nothing has happened in or near the city of Kashing. The streets are quiet and silence hangs over us as if doom were impending. Conversations with scholars, merchants, workmen and labourers, show that all are more or less dazed with uncertainty. The local chambers of commerce are enlisting 100 extra police for home protection. A solitary pony, with saddle and rider, waits at the railway to take messages to anxious ones. The telegraph line is open only to Hangchow and the trains are all late, but still running and over-crowded. Bank of China notes are exchanged for silver quite freely. The Chêkiang soldiers are paid up and are behaving well.

A Trap Suspected.

Sept. 5.

The reported preliminary success of Chêkiang forces near Shanghai does not fully reassure the people. Some are suspicious of a trap with jaws open for the advancing Chêkiang army. News is meagre from the long border line south and west of the Great Lake. The movements of troops, obvious from this point on the railways, show that a directing mind and a steady hand control the situation. Local excitement continues as labourers are impressed daily, but as they are paid for service terror diminishes.

Rice or other commodities can no longer be delivered except by one going with servants or coolies having badges. Mission hospitals and schools are full or filling rapidly. Chêkiang has been well governed, or at least the people have suffered very little from soldiers under the command of General Lu. Rice hongs are not eager to buy newly harvested grain. Silver dollars are current but small coins are scarce. Mental tension seems somewhat relaxed. Fruit and vegetables are obtainable, but there is no excess. Trains run as usual, with some delays.

The Grand Canal, with parallel waterways, gives the Chêkiang troops free communication with Hangchow and control of the railway from Shanghai also aids in the rapid movement of reinforcements. Unless a decisive battle quickly is fought, many feel that the war will be tedious and prolonged, involving other provinces. Business is at a standstill in almost every line. At Wangkanchin, a town on the Grand Canal at the border line of Chêkiang and Kiangsu, the people nearly all have abandoned their houses, fearing a battle at their very doors. The opposing troops face each other at this point and advance or retreat to await results elsewhere.

Pressed Labour the Worst Trouble.

Sept. 6.

Rumours abound, but less exciting than usual. All coolies in sight have been impressed into service for labour corps. Local "tipaos" with lists of able-bodied workmen, farm-hands, etc., are searching for the men who are in hiding.

Three flags are in use on boats not occupied by soldiers, viz., the Red Cross, the Postal Service and the Swaztika, the latter a red symbol on white ground, similar in purpose to the Red Cross. No doubt some are not properly authorized, but, in times of danger, there are people who will use anything to gain safety, or what they think will aid in escaping to a safer place than where they happen to be. There is less rush to the railway trains, now very irregular in running. Troop trains are moving with more or less precision and purpose.

The writer has gone freely among Chêkiang and Fukien soldiers, they seem good-natured and polite when not occupied. No rush or hurry, but obedience to orders is the rule. One of the boundary police was brought in to hospital, shot by mistake by the Chêkiang men. Reports of skirmishes all along the line from Sungkiang, Binmang, Huchow and Dzanghsin. beyond the Great Lake. The Chêkiang soldiers won a skirmish beyond the boundary at Wangkangchin. They moved forward into Kiangsu Province to Dzangzah, a large market town noted for silk. This is the only item confirmed by eye-witness.

Enforced labour is causing more anxiety than anything else at this writing.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM KASHING

A Situation of Great Strategic Importance

From Our Own Correspondent

Kashing, Sept. 8.

At noon to-day about 1,000 soldiers with ammunition took train ostensibly for Shanghai. They did not appear to be quite as well disciplined as the regular troops.

The canal near the railway station is full of steam launches, barges and smaller boats, showing that these men came from elsewhere. The local military commandant assembled the officers and made an address before they started. Though civilians could not hear, the men seemed to be encouraged. Bystanders said the ammunition was German, but the looks of the boxes did not confirm it.

The Grand Canal from Hangchow to this point is a valuable line of communication, almost parallel to the railway.

In former wars in this section, sea-junks brought troops to Chapu, thence by canal to Bing-wu and Kashing for a move north against Soochow or south and west against Hangchow.

There was a fort and a garrison at Chapu on the Hangchow bay, but of late years not much used. Just now, this line of approach is guarded by Chêkiang forces.

The Taipings used Kashing as a base, sending soldiers by canal through Kashan, then by river to Shanghai, or by Grand Canal to Soochow. It is still one of the main outer defences of the capital at Hangchow. One of the Sung Emperors was saved from the Kin Tartars by an army reaching Kashing first. Local strategists insist that Kashing is of great military importance. Formerly a great rice market also, but now Hazeh, or Yehzah (railway spelling) has attracted this commodity, until it compares with Wusih (north of Soochow) as a source of supply.

Wonderful Rumours.

It is reported here (take a pinch of salt) that the officers on both sides of opposing forces along the border had a feast and mutually agreed not to fight in this section. Another report is that one of the recruits got scared, tried to run away, was shot dead by the guard, at officers' headquarters. Still another, that Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu have agreed to hands off, and let Kiangsu and Chêkiang settle their own row.

Mr. Algar E. Carleton has been detailed temporarily by United States Government to take charge of the American Consulate-General at Hongkong. Mr. Carleton is well known in the Colony.

CANTON THREATENED WITH BOLSHEVISM

Parents' Fear of Influence in Schools: Dr. Sun and the Seizure of Arms

Canton, Sept. 5.

Many parents are considering the advisability of withdrawing their children from the city's public schools in other, it is stated, to prevent them from coming under the influence of the "Bolshevists." By a recent order of the mayor of Canton, Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Canton public school teachers had to join the Kuomintang Political Party. Fully 500 of the teachers have been obliged to join or incur the risk of dismissal for non-compliance of instructions. An effort is now being made to assure the parents that neither the Mayor nor Mr. Wang Yen-hong. Commissioner of Education in the city, are "Bolshevists," and that their orders to the teachers to join have been forced by the higher authorities.

A report states that the arms seized by Dr. Sun are still in the custody of his following at Whampoa, and that, to prevent further stealing by the mercenaries, Dr. Sun has ordered that what has been left unstolen should be returned to the Norwegian steamer Hav, on which the consignment arrived on August 11. Another report is to the effect that Dr. Sun has given orders to the Customs to issue clearance papers to the steamer as soon as she is ready to sail.

The refusal of Dr. Sun to order the withdrawal of the special mercenaries despatched to Canton city from the districts since the general strike, although the merchants declared their strike off as agreed upon in the preliminary terms for the return of the arms, has excited no little suspicion on the part of the citizens of Canton.

Native bankers in Canton, though they re-opened their offices on September 1, still refrain from holding meetings in their exchange, and for the present Canton is a dead city financially, as no financial transactions are possible on account of the closing of the exchange.

According to the native bankers, there is no reliance to be placed on the story to the effect that Dr. Sun had received $1,000,000 from Marshal Chang Tso-lin for the purpose of making war against the North.

The failure of the Kuangsi-ite mercenaries further to dominate the civil and military affairs of the Tungkan District along the East River of Kuangtung, as seen by their being ousted from its chief city on September 1, is believed to have more significance than the ordinary guerilla warfare that has often occurred in the past between local inhabitants and the hired troops of Dr. Sun.

The street cleaning section of the Canton Municipal Department of Public Health may go out on strike in a few days, as they are now nearly two months in arrear with their wages; and it is stated that there is little prospect of their receiving the arreas.

A Sop to the Unsatisfied.

The Municipal employees generally are stated to be much dissatisfied with the present treatment they are receiving from the Canton authorities and some of them are giving up their point in order to join the Labour and Farmer Corps of Dr. Sun's "Red Army." They are promised a uniform, a strap, a dagger, and a rifle, besides 35 cents a day; and all they have to do is to drill about an hour daily in the courtyard of the Governor's yamen. Since the organization of the "Red Army" 70 ricksha pullers have joined the force.

"Mercenary Militarism"

The Cantonese merchants, it is stated, are not blind to the power that the mercenaries have obtained in Canton, and it would appear that the merchants prefer "mercenary militarism" to "foreign Bolshevism" in the hands of unemployed coolies controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

Governor Liao Chung-hai and Police Chief Wu Te-chen, the officials alleged to have been directed by Dr. Sun to bombard the business section of Canton in the event of the strike not ending by the morning of August 27, whose orders failed owing to the unwillingness of their subordinates to comply, have submitted their resignations. Among those mentioned for the governorship is Dr. C. C. Wu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Dr. Sun, who held the post on one occasion for several weeks. General Lee Fok-lum, Garrison Commissioner of Honan, is mentioned for the post of Chief of Police.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DR. SUN AND MERCHANT VOLUNTEERS

An Alleged Breach of Faith: Arms Not Yet Returned: Arbitrary Methods

Canton, Sept. 2.

The leaders of the Canton merchant volunteer movement in Canton are in a very embarrassing position as a result of an alleged breach of faith on the part of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Sun agreed to release in return for a $500,000 special war contribution the consignment of arms seized on the steamer Hav by the authorities, but there is no sign of the merchant volunteers getting back one single rifle.

The merchants signed the preliminary agreements and called off the general strike, but now the authorities have put forward new conditions, including a pledge by the merchants that the arms to be released would never be used to oppose Dr. Sun's mercenary forces. The merchants, however, want to be free to act in self-defence, for example, in the event of the looting of shops by troops or of interference with the rights of the people.

The officers of the volunteers are having a difficult time with the younger members of the corps, who are much excited over the execution without trial by the Civil Governor and the Chief of Police of Major Chau King-shin of the 9th Regiment of the Volunteers, on August 29, after the signatures to the preliminary peace agreement between the volunteers and the authorities had been attached. The parties came to an agreement at 6 o'clock in the evening and Major Chau was executed at 7 o'clock the same day.

The elder members feel that they must forbear oppression a little longer, as at present they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by permitting the younger element to engage in a conflict with the so-called Red Army.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Probable Resumption of Strike

Canton, Sept. 9.

The arms question and the strike, which were apparently settled through the arbitration of Fang Shih-sheng and Liao Hsing-chao, leaders of the Yunnan troops, have once again come to assume a grave aspect, owing to the fact that the Government still refuses to return the seized arms and ammunition to the Merchants' Volunteer Corps. Mr. Chen Lien-pei, Commander, and other leaders of the Corps, assisted by Chinese commercial organizations in Hongkong, have demanded from the Government the delivery of the said arms and ammunition by the 10th instant. They appear to have come to the conclusion that in case the Government fails to comply with their demand, they will again take some drastic steps.—Eastern News Agency.

THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE AT SHAMEEN

Canton, Sept. 9.

The Russian Consulate at Shameen has been confiscated and disposed of in accordance with the land and building regulations of the Settlement, but following upon the conclusion of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty, the Soviet Consul, who arrived here recently, is negotiating with the Consular Body and the Chinese authorities for the return of the building to the Russian Government. As the Canton Government has not yet recognized the Soviet-Chinese Treaty or the appointment of the Soviet Consul, the matter has been referred to the authorities of the British Concession.—Eastern News Agency.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

The Argentine, Peruvian and Danish Ministers were received in audience this morning by the Prince Regent for the presentation of their credentials.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE RED ARMY IN CANTON

Yunnanese Object to Giving up Any of Their Perquisites to Find Pay for It

From a Correspondent.

Canton, Sept. 4.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Yunnanese mercenaries in Canton are strongly opposed to the proposed stationing of a Red Army in Canton, to carry out the schemes of the Communistic faction of the Kuomintang, which is led by Governor Liao Chung-hoi and Chief of Wu Te-chen. The gambling monopoly fees collected by the Yunnanese daily run from $8,500 to $12,000, and a general strike in Canton will greatly affect the mercenaries' income. Canton City is now garrisoned by Yunanese under General Liao Heng-chao of the 2nd Division with General Fan Shek-shang as his immediate corps commander. As far as General Liao is concerned, his income, apart from the gambling monopoly, includes the proceeds of the brothel tax, sometimes amounting to $40,000 a month in the western section of the city alone.

The income of the whole Cantonese Army under General Hsu Chung-chi for a month in the 19 districts where Dr. Sun Yat-sen claims only nominal jurisdiction, amounts to less than $600,000. The Cantonese Army, now commandeering the income of the districts along the West River of Kuangtung, expects to receive daily from gambling protection from 12 districts, $41,664; tobacco monopoly, from 12 districts, $7,346; and wine monopoly, $9,516.

Governor Liao Chung-hoi in Canton has but very little income, and his commissioner of finance, having other obligations to meet under greater pressure, has been unable to raise any funds for the newly organized Red Army. The expenses of the Governor's Office in Canton are being met by monthly contributions of the Namhoi and Punyu Magistracies. So far the Red Army in Canton number but a little over 300 unemployed coolies.

DR. SUN ALSO BOGGED BY WANT OF FUNDS

Offering All Sorts of Concessions for Money for His Northern Expedition

Canton, Sept. 10.

With the Kiangsu-Chêkiang issue arisen, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was offered a golden opportunity for carrying out his long cherished scheme to despatch expeditionary forces against the North but is still unable to do so owing to lack of funds and lack of unity in the South. To make matters worse, the feeling of Chinese merchants at large towards the Canton Government has of late remarkably changed for the worse. In fact, they are disgusted with the attitude of Dr. Sun towards the Bolshevik movement. Dr. Sun has considerably modified his obstinate attitude towards the merchants, and is beginning to try conciliation. It is now reported in reliable quarters that Dr. Sun has a mind to issue a *communiqué* in the name of the Generalissimo to the following effect:—

(1) The despatch of an expeditionary force shall be put into effect as soon as possible, Dr. Sun in person leading it.

(2) The administration of Canton City shall be conducted by the citizens, the Municipality of Canton shall be opened to the public, and the Mayor be elected by the citizens.

(3) Taxes of all descriptions shall be abolished and new tax regulations be formulated by those officials who are to be elected by the citizens.—Eastern News Agency.

A CRISIS IN KALGAN

Peking, Sept. 10.

Reports from Kalgan state that some sort of a political upheaval has occurred in Urga and that several foreigners have been arrested. No details are available.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY OF THE C. E. RAILWAY

A Railway that Has Achieved an Agricultural and Industrial Revolution in Manchuria: Policy of Helping the Farmer

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Harbin.

The original promoters of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were content that the great iron way should merely prove to be a section of another system. They did not in the slightest, endeavour to assist in the development of the country. But with the advent of the recent administration five years ago those in charge of the destinies of the railway soon realized, perhaps not unselfishly, that it was necessary to develop the country through which it runs.

It was with this object in view that a complete survey was made of the territory contiguous to the railway and the rivers. This work was done by a corps of economic specialists, who determined the exact number of acres of agricultural land, what the forests consisted of and what minerals could be extracted from the earth.

Through financial reverses experienced immediately after shipment of cargo from America to Russia during the war, the main line running from a small point near Vladivostok to Manchuli Station (the connecting link between the Trans-Siberian and the Ussuri Railway) became a dead loss to the promoters. Considerable enterprise was needed to restore the dying giant. The survey, made by the Economical Bureau under Mr. Michaloff in charge, was the first step in a policy of functioning not only as an agent of transportation, but as an animating factor in the industrial and commercial growth of the country. The achievement of the present general manager, M. Ostromouff, in building up the line has been likened to those of the expansionists and leaders of conquest in American railway history, such men as James J. Hill and H. Harriman, who were engaged respectively for 40 years in the northern and middle sections of the United States.

Just as during the early history of the C.E.R. its sole purpose had been to form but a link with another system, the administration now busies themselves with local needs and industries. It was found by the survey made that in a large area of 400,000 square miles transport facilities could be handled by the railways or rivers which flowed close to or past the C.E.R., and that at least one-half of this was first-class agricultural land. Of the 14,000,000 tons of produce harvested, mined or cut, at least 4,000,000 tons could be exported, all of which could in time be directed and sent by the railway. Probably three-eighths of that amount was shipped by the natives over the modern system, but the remainder was desired also by the administration and a policy of education as to the adventages of the faster and surer transportation was adopted.

Model Farms

To stimulate production the C.E.R. has established model farms in different sections of the district to teach the peasants how to farm more intensively, and how to harvest the crop in the most economical manner. This policy had resulted in the building of a model dairy. This is a marveleous cow country and of milk and butter none better are got.

What is probably the greatest industry and which has developed the most rapidly in the past few years, due in the main to increasing American and European demand, is the soya bean, the oil of which is shipped in immence quantities to the marts of the world. Experts of the Economic Bureau have shown the farmers just where they have failed, where they may improve and in general demonstrated a better method of growth and harvest of these beans. The result has been most satisfactory and the country as a whole has increased its production very much of these beans.

Cattle Breeding

The Manchurian plains and lower valleys, as in America and Australia, are the natural habitat of thousands of cattle and the grass grows during the summer to the height of a man's waist. Formerly no attempts were made at breeding cattle which provided the best meat. This is now being remedied rapidly and thoroughbred stock for breeding purposes now may be found. A special sub-division of the Company has this service in charge and teaches the peasants, Russian, Chinese and Mongol, the value of better and bigger cattle. Another branch of this division is the veterinary department, whose experts fight the plague, tuberculosis, rinderpest and diseases to which cattle are subject.

Owners of timber lands are clearly shown the most economical ways of cutting timber to permit the minumum of stumpage; men, experienced in the profession bring to their attention that neglect and underbrush are dangerous to valuable trees. In the forestry concession the Railway has built a factory where the by products of timber, those of the pines and firs in particular, may be utilized, and chemical oils, wood oils, turpentine, resin and tar are prepared for market.

Refrigerating cars are supplied to producers of milk and butter and shippers of meat to market.

Largerly Agricultural.

The country of course is in the main agricultural and what the farmer needs is being supplied to him as rapidly as possible, not as a matter of charity, but on the basis of buyer and seller on a strictly commercial manner. There is a great need on these vast plains for a method of quick and sure means of transport of the harvested grain and with the country yet in the primary stages of progress from a financial point of view, the C.E.R. has brought forward a scheme of elevators. They are, however, elevators in name only. Passengers travelling on the line may have heard of the storage system, but on inspection of the miles of tracks in the grain sections could not find a structure similar to the massive buildings on the American plains of Jowa and Nebraska. Why? Because the system is on the Mixed Storage plan. Under these proposals the C.E.R. sends out its experts who inspect the grain of the farmers along the line and then, having determined the quality, rate it in accordance with the standards of the North, which standards the mills are cognizant of and recognize. The certification is handed the peasant and the grain taken to points of destination such as Mukden, Vladivostok, Dairen or Tientsin and the payments are then made to the proper recipient according to the quality determined by the experts on the field. Capital, which is such a vital factor in the development of these plains is not bound up by any unnecessary delays and the farmer may obtain credits on the certificate issued by the railway, while the circulation of the monetary medium goes on apace.

Wool Washing Plant.

Another innovation of a pioneering nature is in connexion with the sheep and goats of the plains. At Hailar, 100 miles from Manchuli Station, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the C.E.R. has built a wool washing plant and samples of the various kinds of wool sheared on the various portions of the vast empire are washed, cleaned, sterilized and, then shipped, properly labelled, to the various wool centres of the world—ports of England, Germany, France and the United States, which are to bring to the buyers a guaranteed knowledge of the quality and length of the clip from Manchuria.

What have been the results of this unstinted effort to increase the production and the quality of the produce of the northern plains? Has it been worthwhile? Does the future seem to imply greater successes for these ventures?

One could answer all these questions in the affirmative without hesitation, for the amount of cargo handled by the railway can serve for an honest and true index of the development of the regions. The answer may be summed up in short by the statement that the tonnage which will be carried in 1924, which year is three-quarters over, on the C.E.R. will equal and probably be greater than the amount transported in the largest year in the history of the railway, 1916, when America fed the Russian armies through the port of Vladivostok and shipped munitions of war by the shipload over this line as a section of the bigger system.

Steady Growth.

From the low figure in 1913 of 1,300,000 tons, beginning in 1920, when the effects of intensification first made themselves felt, a steady and continuous growth has been experienced—1920, 1,700,000 tons; 1921, 2,250,000 tons; 1922, 2,750,000 tons; 1923, 3,100,000 tons.

The surprising and most beneficial part of the while scheme so far, has been the attitude of the company with reference to profits. Not a cent has been paid to shareholders. After a portion of the returns has been set aside for the reserve, the remainder of the surplus is placed back in the business.

Profits have gone both to the railway and its development schemes, hence the prosperous appearance of the railway territory to-day.

Increased Population.

Thus in the quarter of a century that the railway has been building or has been functioning as an agent of transportation, the population of the country has increased five-fold, where but a million and a half inhabitants peopled the plains, now no less than 12,000,000 get their daily bread and butter from the land, the streams and the mountains.

SOVIET INTRIGUE IN CHINA

Attempt to Stir Anti-Foreign Feeling by Deliberate False Reports

Washington, Sept. 5.

It is reported from Moscow that M. Rothstein of the Russian Foreign Office to-day stated that Russia takes a serious view of affairs in China and is not going to remain indifferent. "We have full ground to suspect that an arrangement was reached between the Great Powers as regards China during Secretary Hughes's stay in London. This action was contemplated long ago but America hesitated to make up her mind until the Russo-Chinese Agreement. We believe that the United States has abandoned the policy of the open door and has decided to divide China into zones of interest. It seems that England will receive the south, France the province of Yunnan and Japan Manchuria. The participation of Japan is so far not clear, but certain actions in Manchuria indicate that Japan has been given permission to occupy it."

M. Rothstein added that Russia is going to protest against the Powers' scheme. He denied that the Russo-Chinese Treaty contained any secret clause.

Secretary of State Hughes, shown the foregoing, termed it "not only false but ridiculous." Other American officials pointed out that any such agreement among Powers would be contrary to the Nine Power Treaty.—Reuter's American Service.

Bolsheviks Ruining China

London, Sept. 6.

A diplomat discussing the situation in China with a representative of the "Sunday Times," accuses the Soviet of plotting for the bolshevization of China by lending support, overt or covert, to the various fomenters of anarchy. He declares that if things are allowed to drift any longer, the extension of the civil war in China will kill foreign and British trade for years. Japan and America's reciprocal distress of each other's motives have possibly tended to prevent either assuming the lead in facilitating Chinese reunion, and, if so, Great Britain should boldly assume the lead.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PROTECTION OF AMOY FORMOSANS

Tokyo, Sept. 6.

Four destroyers have been ordered to Amoy for the protection of Formosan residents there, according to a naval announcement.

Press despatches from Amoy say that the Formosans are being ill-treated by the Chinese soldiers, whose discipline, it is asserted, is very lax.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SNAKE EATING IN JAPAN

5,000,000 Reptiles Annually Consumed

BY ALFRED E.PIERES

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

A snake dinner! Choice titbits made from the flesh of cold, clammy serpents, grilled, fried or roasted as the snake epicure may wish! Yes, one can have this in various parts of the country, and especially in the Asakusa district of Tokyo. One can also have the fresh blood of snakes to sip during the meal if one is inclined that way.

Snake-eating virtuosos of Japan declare that snake flesh is not only extremely tasty, but is also as full of strength and energy as an egg is full of meat, and in the Asakusa district where there is a regular "Snake House"—run like any *Gyunabe* (Meat) House or *O-Sashimi* (Raw Fish) House—I had pointed out to me several well-preserved old men and women whose age and appearance were attributed to the benefits derived from snake-eating.

The proprietor of this "Snake House" also enjoys the reputation of being the most famous snake-catcher in the Empire of the Mikado, and estimates that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 wiggly reptiles are annually eaten by the Japanese people. Tokyo alone consuming about half a million. The people are awakening to the value of snake flesh, according to him, and its appeal to the palate is on the increase. When Asakusa is properly reconstructed, he added, there will be several "Hebi Shokudos" (Snake Dining Halls) in this section of the capital.

Medical Value Therein

The Japanese believe that there is much medical value in the flesh of snakes, but that this medical value of the serpent is an unknown quantity largely because of prejudice. Those who eat snakes are loud in their praises of the benefits thereby derived.

At first, men and women bordering on a state of desperation, because of the failure of drugs and cures to restore them to health, betook themselves to snake-eating. These declare that they have since won back their health and attribute any benefits gained to the medicinal value of this food. To-day, many who are quite strong and healthy, eat snakes regularly in the belief that they thereby become stronger and healthier, to the proprietor of the "Snake House," is the fresh blood of snakes which is said to be a sovereign cure for many of the maladies peculiar to women.

Mr. Tashiro, one of Japan's athletes to the recent Olympics at Colombes, who gave a commendable display of his prowess at the games, is said to be a great eater of serpents, while it is also said that, when he went to France, there also went with him, as an important part of his baggage, a sack full of dried snakes, serpents being an indispensable part of his diet. He attributes his prowess on the athletic field to the flesh of snakes and several other athletes here are now confirmed snake-eaters.

Snake Farms Next

Both the poisonous and the non-poisonous variety of snakes take their place in the Japanese human system in one form or another. The majority of the ophidian reptiles are dried, charred, powdered, made into pills or capsules and then used for all variety of diseases from complications of the stomach to the twistings of the heart as the result of unrequited love.

In the neighbourhood of Mount Ibuki, which is said to be the favourite haunt of snakes in Japan, there is quite a small army of men who make a living capturing snakes for medicinal and culinary purposes. Before long, according to fanciers of snake meat, it will become necessary to have snake farms. It is believed here that snakes give great muscular strength, just as it is believed that the eating of venison gives fleetness of foot.

The Usual Legend

Snake stories, like fox stories and hobgoblin tales, are plentiful in Japan. The latest of these records the return of a pair of reptiles to a home they had been in 20 years ago. They returned to the scene of their childhood, longer, older, and trailing at their tails two smaller specimens of their tribe, a son and a daughter.

Twenty years ago, so runs the tale, a pair of snakes scientifically known as *claphe climacophora* took up their dwellings in the home of one Mr. Ochiai. The snakes became very tame and soon were regarded as pets of the family. Evil days, however, fell on the Ochiai household who found it difficult to spare the snakes any food, and the old lady of the household thus spoke to the reptiles:

"I am sorry that evil times do not permit you to continue to be with us. We can't afford it, and you must look out for yourselves. Let us hope we meet again."

That night, so runs the village story, the two snakes disappeared and were soon forgotten. Years later, Fortune smiled on the Ochiais and the old lady expressed a wish that the serpents would return. A postman, passing the Ochiai home one morning, was horrified to see two long snakes trailing their way into the Ochiai household and close behind them two shorter ones. He raised an alarm, but the old lady, hurrying out, requested that the reptiles should not be harmed. The two long and healthy-looking crawlers, she explained, were the old snakes returning to the home of their childhood and the other two their issue.

The four serpents now live in the Ochiai domicile and come at regular hours from a hole in the ground for their meals. People have flocked from all parts to see them, and so numerous have been the callers that the Ochiais have put up a notice to the effect that the newcomers can be viewed only between the hours of 8 and 12 in the morning.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Parliamentary Opposition Not Yet Satisfied: Demand for Better Recognition

Peking, Sept. 10.

The Parliamentary opposition is not satisfied with the election of a Chinese as a Vice-President of the League of Nations and with the vauge promise of the reduction of her contribution, which can only be decided by the Financial Committee. The Opposition still wants withdrawal failing the re-election of a Chinese member to the Council, which is urged on the pringiple of geographical distribution, with a view to closer co-operation.

With regard to the contribution, it is pointed out that permanent members contribute on a 61 units basis, whereas China is paying on a 65, which is out of proportion. China has so far paid 2,228,504 francs, equalling 431,907 gold dollars, which surpasses those of States which are permanent members. Moreover, China has established and maintains a special office in Europe to atend to matters connected with the League. It is finally pointed out that while the staff of the League Secretariat numbers 300 from all the States, only one unimportant position in the Information Bureau has been given to a Chinese.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

London, Sept. 9.

Addressing a meeting of the International Federation of Universities at Geneva on September 7, Mr. Chao Hsin-chu dwelt on China's claim to re-election of a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations. He said that if the result of the election of the non-permanent members would be unsatisfactory to Chinese public opinion, he did not know what the consequences would be. It would, in the face of the resolution of the Peking Parliament, and the views of the country, be very difficult for the Chinese Delegation when making its report to meet all objections to continued membership, which would be urged with increasing force. Though the Chinese were disappointed, and though they considered they had not received the consideration to which they were entitled, the speaker assured his hearers that the Chinese were still warm supporters of the League of Nations, and hoped they would not be disappointed again in the coming election.—Reuter.

TROUBLE ON THE FAUSANG

Brawl Between Passengers and Crew Develops into Serious Affair

Important developments have followed an affair which occurred on board the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s str. Fausang on August 7, while the vessel was on a voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin.

Although official action in the matter has not yet been concluded, the affair is so important that we feel justified in publishing the main facts of the case, which have reached us from an unimpeachable source.

It appears that the Fausang, one of the best-known vessels on the China Coast, left Shanghai on August 5 for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin. Shortly after 7 a.m. on August 7, the chief officer of the ship, Mr. Firth, who was on duty on the bridge, was informed of trouble between some Chinese passengers and members of the crew. He went to the scene of the disturbance, and seeing that the trouble appeared to be serious, he attempted to apprehend a Chinese passenger who appeared to be one of the ringleaders of the affair. The man showed fight and at the same time made an attempt to relieve the officer of a leather baton he was carrying, while at the same time two other passengers made to attack the chief officer. Realizing that matters were becoming ugly, he drew his revolver in an attempt to quieten the more threatening of the passengers. At this, one of them, a Shantung man whose name we understand to be Wong Shi-tsing, is stated to have jumped overboard. The alarm was raised immediately and the vessel turned round, but despite a search lasting for more than 40 minutes no trace of the man could be found, and the ship continued on her voyage.

Kidnappers' Assertion.

It seems that the trouble originated owing to some members of the crew of the ship, among whom the carpenter appears to have been prominent, discovering, or suspecting that they had discovered, that some of the passengers were kidnappers and that they had with them a young girl whom they were taking to Chefoo. The alleged kidnappers who had taken a prominent part in the disturbance were handed over to the police immediately on the arrival of the vessel at Chefoo, and a report of the affair was made to the British Consul at that port.

It has been ascertained that the man who is alleged to have jumped overboard and who presumably was drowned was a member of the crew of the Chinese gunboat Hai Chi and that he was returning from leave. His brother, who was at Chefoo, took up the case, and submitted to the Chinese newspapers a report of the affair, in which it was stated very definitely that the chief officer of the Fausang threw the man overboard. The statement was backed by the three alleged kidnappers.

British Court of Inquiry.

On August 16 a Court of Inquiry, convened by the British Consul, was held on board the Fausang at Chefoo, and lasted from 12.30 p.m. till 7.30 p.m. At that inquiry the three men who had made the statement to the press that they had seen the chief officer throw the man overboard retracted the statement, admitting that although they signed their names to it they saw no such thing. Apparently it was brought out at the inquiry that the ship's carpenter started the trouble by interfering with three of the passengers, saying that three of them were kidnappers and would have to be arrested. The deceased man is alleged to have interfered and eventually passengers and crew came to blows, the carpenter, it is stated, receiving a nasty blow over the eye. When the ship returned to Shanghai he asked permission to remain ashore in order to have his injuries attended to, and did not go with the vessel when she left on her next trip north.

Warrant for Chief Officer.

When the Fausang was in Chefoo again on August 20 the inquiry was continued, lasting from 9.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. Witnesses from the vessel were called, consisting of the compradore, boatswain, a seaman and the chief engineer's boy, and all swore that they saw the man jump overboard, the chief officer being about eight feet from him at the time. The inquiry was further adjourned owing to the absence of the carpenter, who is considered one of the most material witnesses in the case. He is required also by the Chinese authorities at Chefoo, who claim that a statement has been made to them that he was implicated in the kidnapping affair. When the Fausang returned to Shanghai the carpenter failed to rejoin the ship, and in view of his importance as a witness a warrant, which we understand has not yet been executed, was taken out for his arrest.

When the Fausang once more returned to Chefoo, on August 26, the chief officer was arrested on a Consular warrant, in which he was charged with "assaulting one Wong Shi-tsing by hitting him with a leather baton and threatening him with a revolver whereby he was put in bodily fear of his life and by some means fell into the sea thereby coming to his death." Mr. Firth was taken ashore under arrest, but was granted bail.

Chinese Demand for Boatswain.

The Court of Inquiry was continued on the Fausang on August 31, on the return of the vessel from Tientsin, among those present being the British Consul, three Chinese officials, and Mr. V. R. Eckford, representing Cornabe, Eckford & Co., the Chefoo agents of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. The inquiry was continued from 12 noon on that day till 6.15 p.m. and from 10 a.m. the following day till 5.15 p.m. Major Bush represented Mr. Firth at the inquiry on both days. Various witnesses were examined at great length, among them being the compradore, the engineer's boy, the boatswain, the seaman who already has been referred to, and the master of the vessel. At the conclusion of the hearing the Chinese authorities wanted the British Consul to issue a warrant for the arrest of the boatswain, on the evidence of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who stated that the boatswain also was implicated in the death of the man Wong. The Consul declined to comply with the request of the Chinese authorities, but put the boatswain on bail of $500, which was provided by Mr. Eckford.

Case Against Chief Officer Dismissed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chefoo, Sept. 8.

The charge against Mr. Firth, chief officer of the str. Fausang, has been dismissed.

JAPAN'S EMIGRATION PROBLEM

Conference in Tokyo to Find New Means of Exit

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

The Imperial Emigration Conference with Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as President, was convened for the first time this afternoon.

The scope of the inquiry includes to what countries emigrants should be sent, the nature of the control and assistance to be extended to emigrants and emigration societies.

Baron Shidehara in a speech declared that Japan's emigration policy should not only attempt to solve the surplus population problem, but should promote self-sufficiency in the home country regarding supplies of food and raw material.

He urged, in conclusion, that the emigration policy should be so arranged that emigrants would be acceptable wherever sent.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. K. Halla, the new Czech-Slovakian Delegate, arrived in Peking last week, and has taken up his duties. He was for three years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Prague. Mr. R. Weinzeti, the former Delegate, will leave for home at the end of the month.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN JAPAN

Alarming Spread of Mysterious Illness Which Doctors Cannot Diagnose

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

Sleeping sickness has affected Middle and West Japan to such an extent that the country is really alarmed. During the past three weeks the death toll taken by this disease has mounted to over 900 while about 2,000 are sleeping, their lives hanging in the balance.

What the real nature of this mysterious disease is has not been definitely ascertained as yet; nor its cause. Victims fall into a comatose condition, evince no interest at all in what is going on around them, lose all appetite, fall into a doze that is a half-sleep and generally pass away in a state of coma.

Elderly people and children form the bulk of the victims of this malady. Once affected, they doze away into eternity. The more virile make a gallant fight against death, but the number who have succumbed is far greater than those who have survived.

The medical world of Japan thinks the disease is an acute form of spinal meningitis or of brain apathy. Such a thing as sleeping sickness—the name the affected locality gives to the mysterious malady — according to Japanese doctors, is not known to medical lore.

Influenza in Another Form.

The provinces most affected are Kagawa Prefecture, Okayama, Tokushima and Toyama. In the last mentioned place the disease has affected military quarters and several men belonging to the First Artillery Regiment stationed there have succumbed to it. Health officials and physicians in the affected regions are making every attempt to stamp it out, but so far the malady has defied even diagnosis.

The first victims in Kagawa Prefecture, where the disease has gained greatest headway, were smitten towards the beginning of this month and for the first three weeks of August over 700 persons were taken ill, for 321 of whom the disease proved to be their last sleep.

Some doctors here are inclined to believe that the disease is another form of the Spanish influenza that ravaged the world in 1917-1918. The symptoms generally are slight fever, followed by insomnia; then a feeling of exhilaration followed by weakness of sight; then exhaustion, loss of appetite and a species of coma bringing about a stiffening of the limbs and difficulty in breathing.

Only 33 persons are known to have recovered, while the disease is spreading with a rapidity that is alarming the people of the affected localities and is causing an exodus to other districts. The Home Department has sent several brain specialists to the affected areas to study the malady and to devise means for checking its spread.

Typhoid Ranging Tokyo.

The typhoid epidemic in Tokyo and the surrounding areas, which was expected, largely due to the insanitary conditions resulting from the earthquake disaster, continues to spread, and, at the present pace set by the fever, it is believed that the mortality will exceed 10,000 by the end of the year.

That insanitary conditions are responsible for the spread off typhoid is shown by the fact that where disinfectants have been liberally employed, marked success has been achieved in arresting the progress of the disease.

A Cause of Spreading.

One obstacle in the way of checking the spread of typhoid has been the laxity on the part of the people and many physicians in reporting cases to the sanitary authorities, this being due largely to the disinclination of the patient or the patient's relatives to have the sick person taken to an isolation hospital. Some physicians have concurred in not reporting the cases, because otherwise such would affect the medical man's remuneration. Drastic punishment will hitherto be meted out to doctors not immediately reporting any case of typhoid, according to new emergency regulation issued by the Health Authorities yesterday.

WILL HSIONG KEH-WU RETURN?

Said to Have Money and Dr. Sun's Support: Yang Sen Not Worrying

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chêngtu, Aug. 18.

General Ho, a divisional General of Yang Tu-li, has had three days' rather severe fighting about Suining against troops of Teng Chi-heo about spheres of influence. It remains to be seen whether the trouble can remain localized.

The difficulty with these desultory encounters is that someone loses face whereupon a great deal more unnecessary and useless warfare is carried on, the principal sufferers being the wretched common people.

It is still a fact patent to all that Yang Sen's authority does not exist very far from Chêngtu. There are so many spheres of influence required for "57 varieties" of generals that there is constant shuffling and reshuffling among the divisions and it is very difficult to keep track of the various alliances.

Liu I-chiu and Lan Chin-chi have evidently been successful in pushing Chen Hsia-lin out of the Border country around Tatchienlu, for the doughty Chen Hsia-lin is reported to have gone off on his own to see Wu Pei-fu and put forward his grievances. It will be too bad to lose General Chen because he is a very efficient officer and administrator who has done yeoman service with a small force on the Border for over 10 years. He is too young and progressive to be shelved, so all hope he will soon provide a dramatic "come back" under the ægis of the Loyang chieftain.

Strong rumours are afloat that the redoubtable Hsiung Keh-wu has plans already made to attempt his promised returns. He has been established on the borders of Yunnan some time, collecting men and ammunition. It is well-known that he is well supplied financially and that Sun Yat-sen is backing him in the interests of the South. His personal lieutenants Tan Mou-hsin, Shih Chih-yang and Chang Tsong, are remaining loyal to their old chief, so the report runs, and they are expecting support from some of the Chungking forces against Yang Sen.

Yang Sen Wide Awake.

It is well known that both Liu Hsiong and Liu Sun-ho are not at all happy over their Border appointments and in fact have never seriously taken them on. Yuan Tsu-min also seems to have no inclination to return to Kueichow. Rumour has it that he is bold to say that Szechuan is much better picking than his own Province and that evidently there is pasturage here and to spare for all the military adventurers. However, Yang Sen seems to be unperturbed. He is quite conscious of the jealous feelings entertained against him and can be relied upon to have his secret service department in good running order. He will not be caught napping. He has the mint and arsenal running full time with full staffs.

His Numerous Activities.

The Tuchun is continuing his policy of reform. The horse and motor road to Kuanhsien has been completed as far as Shih-chang and is a splendid piece of serviceable road. Now the main city streets are being widened to permit of the projected car lines. The South Gate main artery is being pushed with all speed. This will connect up with the Union University and the roads that have been built there for some time. It will also connect with the horse road that Liu I-chiu built to the Fair Grounds during his régime.

Most of the foreigners are away at mountain resorts, but some dozen or more have been enjoying the beautiful moderate summer weather in the city and on the University campus. During the past week two visitors have been here. Lieut. Umsted of U.S.S. Palos has been visiting the Arsenal and other public buildings. Mr. Harry A. Frank, author of "Wandering in North China" is spending some time visiting points of interest in and out of the city. He has visited the Kuanhsien Irrigation system and will visit Mount Omei.

KANSU MISSIONARIES IN CONFERENCE

Striking Results of Six Years Labour Among an Apathetic People

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Lanchow, Kan., Aug. 22.

In this distant province of Kansu with its far off flung line of widely scattered mission stations it was not easy in the earlier years for the missionaries to meet together in conference. Six years ago, however, the first conference was held at Lanchow the capital of the Province, when 42 delegates representing the China Inland Mission, Christian Missionary Alliance and Scandinavian Alliance met together in the spacious hall of the Borden Memorial Hospital, which had just been opened by the Governor of the Province.

The Conference was so helpful that it was decided that a United Conference should be held every four years. Owing to the absence of so many of the oldest workers that year, it was postponed till the present year, when it was held at Titao, the headquarters of the Christian Missionary Alliance, from July 27 to August 3. Fifty-three missionaries were present, representing 17 stations. In order to attend this conference missionaries were 416 day travelling to and from their stations and covered distance of 29,110 li, equal to 9,713 English miles in carts, mule-litters, and on horses mules and donkeys. No wonder there is not a conference every year.

The native Church was represented by 40 delegates. Mr. Gibb the Deputy Director of the China Inland Mission, was the special guest of the Conference, which appreciated greatly all the helpful advice he was able to give from his many years of experience in other provinces. The papers read and discussed were of great moment.

Kansu has missionary problems not found in other provinces. Not only is the spiritual need of the Chinese to be met, but also that of the Tibetans, Mongolians, aborigines, and the 2,000,000 Moslems in our midst. They all call for special workers, if their needs are to be met fully, and the call isurgent.

The report for the last six years shows increased activities all round.

Missionaries have increased by 33 per cent., out-stations by 73 per cent., helpers paid and unpaid by 100 per cent., church members by 64 per cent., schools by 94 per cent., and scholars by 97 per cent.,

Kansu has been a difficult province for missionary labour, not owing to hostility, but the sheer indifference, of the people. At last the barren ground is beginning to bear fruit, and we trust the days of an abundant harvest are near at hand.

RUSSO-JAPANESE FISHERIES SETTLED

Tokyo, Sept. 9.

It is officially announced that the fisheries problem in Russo-Japanese northern waters has been settled by compromise. No further details are available.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SUBMARINE K 26 (2,140 tons), the largest submarine in commission, has returned to Portsmouth on the conclusion of her record 20,000-miles experimental voyage. She left Portsmouth on January 2, in the course of which she has visited Bombay, Colombo and Singapore, at each of which ports she carried out a series of experiments. She slipped into Fort Blockhouse, the home of the submarines at Portsmouth, just as though she had been out only for an afternoon cruise.

GOVERNOR Kao En-hung of Tsingtao has a reputation for being a capable administrator. Since his appointment some six months ago we have heard of nothing but the marvels of the new government in Tsingtao. The "Chefoo Daily News," however, publishes a report that a local magistrate who has just been reprimanded by the Governor for non-payment of rent, complained that he had received no salary for several months. Swear words passed between them, and finally, according to the Chefoo journal, Governor Kao apologized to the magistrate and assured him that his salary would soon be forthcoming.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP SAVED

Various Schemes Afoot as to How Best to Use It as a Memorial: Popular Resentment over American Loans

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The Mikasa, flagship of Admiral Togo, one of the heroes of the Russo-Japanese war, is saved from the scrap heap. The news has been hailed with unfeigned delight by the Japanese, to whom the Mikasa awakens sentiments not unlike those that thrill the breast of an Englishman when he sees Nelson's Victory.

At the Washington Conference for the limitation of naval armaments, every effort was made to have the Mikasa put into a special category. This, however, could not be done, but there was a feeling amongst the representatives of other nations at the conference that the sentiment attaching to the old battleship should be respected, and that, so long as the Mikasa was not employed for possible fighting purposes, an exception be made in her case and she be not consigned to the scrap heap and oblivion. The consent of Great Britain was the first to be obtained and then came that of Italy and of the United States. The consent of the French Government alone was lacking and this was received yesterday, putting the final sanction to the request that the Mikasa be preserved.

The question now is what use to make of this obsolete battleship. Many plans have been suggested, among which the most popular are that the vessel be preserved as a marine museum; that it be made the club-house of the Japan-America Association, turning a fighting vessel into an instrument whereby Japanese and Americans of the better class can meet and discuss means whereby the harmonious relations that have existed between the two nations for close on three-quarters of a century can be better strengthened; while it was also suggested that a relic of the vessel be distributed to every school in the Empire and the hulk be put to some other use.

The Mikasa was built in Great Britain by Messrs. Vickers in 1900, has a displacement of 15,200 tons, used to carry a complement of 750 men and steamed at 19.6 knots an hour. Everybody in the country will be called on to contribute to the best of his or her ability towards preserving the vessel. What purpose it is to serve is yet to be finally decided.

The American Loan

Considerable resentment prevails amongst a section of the Japanese public that further loans have been negotiated in America, and the negotiators of these loans were escorted to Tokyo under a strong guard of plain clothes police when the Empress of Canada, on which they returned to Japan, tied up at Yokohama. Those whom the police were particularly told to take care of were Mr. Junnosuké Inouyé, formerly Governor of the Bank of Japan and Minister of Finance in the short-lived Yamamoto Ministry, during whose tenure of office the earthquake smote Japan; and Mr. Momosuké Fukuzawa, a director of the Daido Electric Company, who has just concluded a loan with American capitalists through Messrs. Dillon, Read & Co. The action of the police was taken as the result of threats on the lives of these two gentlemen by the Kokusuikai (National Spirit Pre-reactionary associations which make out that Japan is slowly but surely "being handed over to the tender mercies of American money harpies."

Mr. Inouyé, besides going to America for the purpose of raising loans to be used in connexion with the reconstruction of the devastated regions, also went to Europe, and is of the opinion that the conditions in Europe are far from promising a roseate solution in the near future, despite the success attained through the Dawes report Britain, according to him, is the one bright spot in the whole picture, while he declares that the immediate aftermath of the successful London conference will be to resuscitate German industry by the employment of American capital for that purpose.

"Factories are springing up like mushrooms in Germany," he states, "but these lack working capital. When American financiers co-operate with German industrialists, the resuscitation of Germany will be brought about with astonishing rapidity. In the meantime, Britain has lost considerable ground in her foreign trade. Despite this, she continues to pay her dues to America, more than one-third of servation Society) and other the proceeds of the high taxation that country is burdened with being devoted to pay off obligations to the United States."

France's financial condition is painted in very gloomy colours by this former Minister of Finance, who says that the country is bowed underneath heavy taxation, and that any attempt to impose further taxes will bring about a revolution. "Competent financial observers," Mr. Inouyé declared, "have gone the length of stating that, during their lives, it will not be possible to see French credit restored to its pre-war level."

An Alleged Subterfuge.

A flutter has been caused in local financial circles by an editorial in the "*Kokmin*" (nation), one of the most powerful and widely-read dailies in Japan, which flatly characterized the recent loan for $22,000,000, contracted in the United States on behalf of the semi-official Industrial Bank of Japan, "a direct betrayal of international faith." The last session of the Imperial Diet authorized the National Treasury to undertake the burden of guaranteeing certain industrial loans in the following terms:—

"The Government is authorized to guarantee both principal and interest of a loan which shall have for its purposes the conversion of the National Bonds of December 12, 1918; transferring to the Industrial Bank of Japan the burden now shouldered by others."

The recent loan granted to the Industrial Bank of Japan, according to a public statement made on August 13, 1924, was "to be devoted to general current bank purposes, which include the promotion of industry in Japan," while it was also stated that "particularly at this time, when the recently enacted luxuries tariff gives protection to the manufacture of certain lines of goods in Japan, ready money with which to enlarge and improve industrial plants is needed." Such purposes are in perfect harmony with the terms whereby the United States Government extends approvals to loans.

The authority granted to the Government by the Imperial Diet, however, strictly mentions the National Bonds of December, 1918, namely, the Nishihara loans made to China, so that it is reasonable to infer that a portion of the $22,000,000 loan raised in the United States on behalf of the Industrial Bank of Japan will be devoted to the bonds issued for the Nishihara loans. On the other hand, it is a fixed and inviolable condition of the American Government that no loan in the United States can be used for the purpose of controlling Chinese resources in any way. It is this clash in the statements made that has caused the Kokumin to tax the Japanese Government with bad faith, and to question the legality of the Government's guarantee if the loan is used in connexion with the Nishihara loans. The paper further states that it would have been impossible to secure this money in America if it had been known that the proceeds, or part of the proceeds, would be devoted towards the conversion of the Nishihara loans to China.

The Minister of Finance, considerably flurried by the charge that the Industrial Bank and the Treasury had stooped to a subterfuge, declares that such is not the case at all. According to him, the terms of the contract signed in the United States stipulate that the money be used "for general current bank purposes which include the promotion of industry in Japan." The redemption of the Nishihara loans, he maintains, is part of the bank's business and that, thus, there is no violation of faith at all. That this loan will be used towards the redemtion of the Nishihara loan bonds, Y.50,000,000 of which fall due on November 15 this year, seems to be clear from a statement made to press reporters by the Minister of Finance. "The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet approved the Government guaranteeing a loan to be used for redeeming this amount," he declared. "It was clearly stated that the Industrial Bank should obtain money for this purpose and to use it in any other manner would be a violation of the law."

Nevertheless, the feeling is prevalent in financial circles here that not a single dollar could have been raised in the United States if it had been properly understood there that the funds would have been used in connexion with redeeming the Nishihara bonds which have been widely criticized both in Japan and abroad.

CANTON'S PAPER MONEY

Dr. Sun's Concessions: Not Legal Tender but Usable for Tax Payments

Canton, Aug 29.

To ease popular opposition, the Central Bank of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton has announced that all payment of public dues and taxes through it shall be made in the notes of the bank, but persons possessing these notes may have them redeemed at the bank. Shops are not required to give change in silver when these notes are tendered; that is, persons need not accept the notes as legal tender.

The Canton Government Mint, which has been turning out many subsidiary coins during the last few weeks, has stopped coinage since August 28. By order of the authorities these coins are now only good for circulation among the people, but not for the payment of taxes, which must be made in the bank-notes of the Central Bank.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HALF CHUNGKING IN FLAMES

Further Details of the Fire of August 28: Damage Estimated at $1,000,000

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Chungking, Aug. 29.

Further details are received from a correspondent in Chungking of the disastrous fire which broke out in that city on August 28.

It is estimated that damage has been done to the extent of $1,000,000 by the disastrous fire which broke out here last evening.

The outbreak started at 7.30 in a house of flimsy board and mat construction, situated on the foreshore below the city wall between the Taiping and Tung Sui Gates. Owing to very hot weather during the past fortnight all buildings both inside and outside the City were especially combustible, and on account of a high wind—the first to occur for more than three weeks—the fire progressed with great rapidity. By 8.30 p.m. it had leapt the wall and obtained a very strong hold of Barry's buildings. Very little water was available as quite a number of the City wells had become dry.

As the wind steadily continued from the east a very large area, including some of the most substantial modern buildings in the City, was engulfed by 10 p.m.

At 1 a.m. to-day the wind swung round suddenly to the northwest, bringing with it steady rain which had the effect of checking the course of the fire in that direction but caused it to spread somewhat towards the east. However, by 4 a.m., it was seen the fire had spent itself.

The total losses are said to be between one and two million dollars, of which probably one-tenth is covered by insurance.

A SECOND ATTACK UPON GENERAL FUKUDA

Attempted Assassination by Dynamite

Tokyo, Sept. 6.

General Fukuda again narrowly escaped being dynamited this afternoon. An innocent looking parcel, which had been delivered by parcel post, exploded while it was being unpacked by Mrs. Fukuda. The parlour and furniture were badly smashed, but fortunately nobody was hurt.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE NATIONAL FLOOD RELIEF DRIVE

Formally Inaugurated in Peking by Chinese and Foreigners: Sympathetic Interest

Peking, Sept. 1.

The National flood relief drive, which is being organized under the joint auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission and the Chinese National Red Cross Society, was formally inaugurated at a function, attended by a representative gathering of foreigners and Chinese, held at the Red Cross Society's headquarters in Kan Mien-hutung this afternoon.

Opening the proceedings with a brief speech, Dr. W. W. Yen, who presided, thanked the visitors for their attendance—an act, he said, which proved in itself that they took a sympathetic interest in the work on hand. Some half-a-dozen provinces, he pointed out, were involved in the floods and perhaps 30 million people were rendered homeless and otherwise left without means of existing. On the part of the Government efforts were being made to render organized relief and, following precedents, it was expected to levy surtaxes of various sorts to raise the necessary funds. The Red Cross Society of China and the International Famine Relief Commission had combined to make a "drive" with the object of raising two million dollars. It was not proposed, Mr. Yen explained, to secure the entire sum in Peking but various sums would be allotted to the larger cities and their compatriots abroad were expected to contribute liberally. They all knew, he said, that times were hard and this was not the first time that help of this kind had been asked for Some effort, however, must be made to save the starving and homeless millions and to undertake measures which would at least partly prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. "I wish to assure all who are present," concluded Dr. Yen, "that the money obtained will be spent in the wisest and most economical manner, and that every cent of it will be used for relief work, present and future."

At the end of the proceedings, during which it was announced that the President had contributed $10,000 and the Pope 100,000 lira for flood relief purposes, the gathering adjourned to another part of the Red Cross premises for tea.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Kiangsi Relief Fund

The Kiangsi International Famine Relief Committee has asked for $500,000, in addition to over $100,000 which it already has on hand, for flood relief in the province, which as one of the three hardest hit by the floods of the summer. Mr. O. J. Todd, engineer of the Commission, has gone to Nanchang to make a thorough investigation of the conditions in Kiangsi and draw up a programme of relief. He will spend about a week going over the flooded area with members of the local committee and then will return to Peking to make his report. It is expected that the relief there largely will take the form of the rebuilding of dykes which have been destroyed.

In Hunan conditions are so difficult that no less than 10 trained investigators have been sent out to make reports on the flooded areas by the Hunan Committee of the Commission. It is expected that these reports soon will be completed, after which recommendations will be made and a programme of relief measures drawn up. It will not be possible till then to estimate the amount of money needed in this province, which has also suffered heavily. Owing to the different nature of the country, the flood came there with a great deal more violence than in Chihli. It is a hilly country with many streams which became raging terrents carrying destruction to all in their paths. The water did not remain over so wide an area as in Chihli, but was level with the eaves of the houses where it did rise.

The Commission is arranging for rebuilding dykes in Hunan, and it is also proposed to make advances of seed rice on a loan basis.

THE next Peking Minister to depart on furlough is M. J. A. Barnet, the Cuban Plenipotentiary. Soon there will be five ministers absent on leave, the French, Portuguese. Belgian and American representatives having already left.

GERMAN PRISONER OF MUKDEN

Mr. Scherer's Appeal in Hearing: Sentence Likely to Be Reduced

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Sept. 8.

The appeal case of Mr. E. Scherer was heard at noon to-day and it is probable that his sentence will be reduced considerably, though the hearing is not yet concluded.

In court Mr. Scherer was declamatory and excited, but confident.

***Mr. E. Scherer, a German citizen, was sentenced to seven years' hard labour for allegedly killing a Chinese child, and has since been confined in a Chinese prison in conditions indecribably insanitary.—Ed.

CHEFOO IN A WHIRL

The Climax of the Summer Season: Warm Reception for Shanghai Artistes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Chefoo, Sept. 1.

We are now into the second half of our summer season in Chefoo and visitors are gradually leaving. The hotels are nevertheless still quite full and the town as gay as ever.

In addition to the usual amusements we have recently been fortunate enough to have the pleasure of hearing one or two first-class artists. Miss Nora Moon spent a short holiday here and during that time gave a really excellent concert at the Broadway Hotel. Miss Moon is possessed of a supberb soprano voice which, in the various items she rendered, was exhibited to great advantage. Her talent can be undisputed. Her songs cover a big range and those we ere lucky enough to hear were beautifully executed. She sings with both confidence and feeling combined with unblemished technique. Her most popular items were "One Fine Day" from "Madame Butterfly" and "How's My Boy" by Homer.

Miss Moon was admirably accompanied by Mrs. Sykes at the piano. A wonderful voice necessarily needs an excellent accompanist and Mrs. Sykes undoubtedly filled that rôle to the last degree. Apart from this she gave us a delightful solo effort in her rendering of Brahms' Rhapsodie in G minor.

We have also been favoured with a visit from Miss Kitty Barlow and her company. Several entertainments were given by this company here and were enjoyed to the fullest extent. Miss Barlow is extremely versatile and clever. She has of course had a long and varied career on the stage and among other things she has taken part in over 1,100 performance of "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Criterion Theatre, London. Miss Norton, another member of the company, gave us some pretty little songs and a variety of costume, whilst Mr. Jack Thomas as an eccentric dancer was very well received.

Although mentioned last, by no means the least popular of our entertainments has been the Minstrel Show given by the Fleet to the Chefoo residents in appreciation of the manner in which they have been received here. Words to that effect were printed upon the programme so we have no hesitation in saying so. The show was a great success and one would estimate that there were at least 3,000 people present. To select individual items would be impossible as the whole affair was so thoroughly successful. The residents certainly appreciate the spirit in which it was given and the time and trouble which it must have entailed to produce.

Having mentioned these entertainments there is little left to report upon. As a pleasure and health resort Chefoo is in a whirl, as a business centre it is very quiet. Practically nothing is moving. We expect the Fleet to depart rather earlier than was originally anticipated. Several vessels have already left for Shanghai to stand by there in consequence of rather disquieting rumours regarding conditions and possible warfare. It is hardly likely that these vessels will return to Chefoo again this summer.

JAPAN EARTHQUAKE ANNIVERSARY

Reverence for the Dead and Tributes of Affectionate Remembrance

BY ALFRED E. PIERES.

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

No prayers were said, no lesson read, When Death came o'er that fiery lea,
And yet for them, through all the land,
A million thoughts that night shall be.

A fierce sun, slightly veiled by some clouds which, however, failed to mitigate the sultriness of the morning, streamed down throughout the day yesterday on a mighty concourse of people of all classes, who had assembled in the compound of the Military Clothing Depot, Honjo, where tens of thousands of refugees, after undergoing tortures that the most sanguine of fiction writers could not have imagined, had died towards evening on September 1 last year.

From early Sunday evening they poured in, bringing with them offerings of fruit and flower's, of incense and perfume, to deposit by the temporary altars erected to the spirits of those who went through the most fearful holocaust of modern times. Men and women, young and old, thronged and surged to pay respect to those who had gone before, after such a terrible struggle with Death, rich and poor, master and apprentice, peer and peasant, all surged through the same doors, towards the same common altar, living again in memory the days that united them to their friends and relatives before the terrible visitation, living again the awful memories of that fateful day and spot.

From a distance a thin smoke, curling upwards from the now sacred spot where formerly was the Army Clothing Depot, could be seen. It was the smoke of incense burnt before the shrine where repose the ashes of the 33,000-odd persons burnt to death here last September. The multitude were all out to pay reverence to the unfortunate dead, a reverence that was all the more intense because the Japanese believe that the dead are not dead, but that their spirits pierce the veil separating the seen from unseen and are taking note of the gallant efforts made to remember them and their dire sufferings before the Last Post sounded.

It was the most appropriate place in all Japan to be when the hands of the clock pointed to 11.58 a.m., this spot where these thousands perished on that evening a year ago.

Psychology of the Crowd.

Everyone seemed to be in an acute state of nervousness. The crowd numbered tens of thousands, and anything like a panic would have been accompanied with fearful consequences. This state of nervousness increased as it grew nearer and nearer to 11.58, and a glance at the sea of faces around showed that the margin between mad, hopeless, helpless terror—as the result of the psychology of the crowd—and the outward calm composure, that was hardly kept on with an effort, was small. Your correspondent and an American teacher were the only two foreigners here and a species of indescribable nervousness seized us too.

Occasionally there were sobs, broken tributes of affectionate remembrance combined with the awful consciousness of the Unseen Power that had swept thousands across the border in one sudden blow. These came mostly from women, and willing and ready hands gently led them away to improvised first aid hospitals where a number of Red Cross nurses took charge of them.

"One Touch of Nature. . . ."

There were people in rich silk kimonos, coolies in their work-a-day clothes, artisans in the dark-hued garments of their trade, school girls in the conventional *hakama* (skirt worn over the kimono) and women in the deep mourning of foreign clothes. It told of the different strata of society that met death together there—bankers, professors of universities, cultured women educationists, people of independent means, brawny workmen, lisping school girls, mothers with babies they were nursing, when the air grew so sultry that tongues clove to the roofs of mouths.

On the altar where reposed the ashes of the victims were little mounds of flowers, fruits and other offerings. Earlier in the morning the representatives of the Highest in the Land, the pick of officialdom and the representatives of foreign lands had paid a solemn tribute to those who perished here.

The Psychological Moment.

The crowd still surged. As 11.58 approached they moved towards the altar. The air was thick with incense smoke, incense smoke that had been rising heavenwards ever since the fateful disaster. An order was megaphoned and taken up by various others. "Five Minutes More." The crowd grew rather restless. As the dread minute approached, one wondered what would be the result on this field of death if another dark hour should cast its evil shadow over the land.

In came a band of Buddhist priests of the Nichiren sect, the drummers banging out the Nichiren chant. Prayer sticks clacked fervidly, orisons rang on the air.

Another order: "Take Off Your Hats for This Ground is Holy," and, with almost methodic preciseness, the entire crowd unbared. Suddenly a whistle sounded, most probably from one of the boats moored along the banks of the Sumida. A deep gong in the grounds of the field of death boomed; other syrens, bells and whistles announced that the anniversary of the quake, to the minute, had arrived. A hush descended on all, followed almost immediately by audible prayers, stifled groans, sobs. More incense was piled on the altar, and through the cloud of smoke it was difficult to see well ahead. The drums of Nichiren continued to beat the Buddhistic chant, prayer sticks were plied with redoubled fervour.

Sighs of Relief.

The fateful moments passed. The crowd lightened up. The weight of uncertainty that something terrible might again happen this year had been lifted from the minds of the thousands gathered, a weight that had been very heavy because of psychological associations and because of the steady stream of new horrors that have been predicted by calamity howlers for months past. Something akin to a faint cheer unconsciously burst out. Till the fateful period was over, the crowd was uncertain. The anniversary of the quake being safely tided over, all plucked up new courage. A deep sigh of relief was discernible.

Money was thrown with liberal prodigality. The coins hit those in front. The crowd was exhorted not to throw the money, but to deposit it in the offertory boxes as they came along. Still the rain of coins came down. The altar floor for several hundred square yards was one mass of money, a veritable fortune.

To the Sumida.

The crowd proceeded from behind the sacred place—and if sand and gravel ever have the right to be called sacred, this spot has—towards the Sumida, where services were being held in boats for the thousands who closed their eyes to this world in the swirl of the waters of the river that winds its way through the heart of Tokyo. To the edge of the banks they proceeded and there made profound obeisance to the flag-bedecked boats, whence came the chants for divine intercession, the clack-clack of prayer and the beat of the drums of Nichiren, the main notes heard all over Tokyo yesterday.

NOTICING an itinerant mat-maker, obviously suffering from shell-shock, a Kirkconnel woman gave him hospitality, and as he bore a strong resemblance to a friend in Mauchline, she sent a wire to James Macdonald at that place. Macdonald, on arriving at Kirkconnel, identified the stranger as his brother, a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, reported "killed in France" in January, 1917. The name of W. Macdonald is tattooed on one of his arms. His mind for the most part is blank, but during brief periods of mental clarity he recollects having been buried by a shell-explosion and taken as a prisoner of war and confined in hospitals. He also vaguely recalls incidents and persons associated with his boyhood.

HUPEH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

$1,600,000 Wanted to Pay Staff and for Maintenance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 1.

On Saturday the members of the Hupeh Educational Association met in Wuchang, to hear in detail the report of their representatives who have returned from Peking and to decide upon what course of action they shall take. The situation of the teachers in all the Government Schools is certainly a serious one. The Government funds, from which they expect to draw their support, are in arrears to the extent of nearly $1,600,000. This means that the salaries of many of the teachers have not been paid for many months. Their representatives, who have been to Peking to lay their case before the Government, have been ignored. They have been treated with contumely by both the Board of Finance and the Board of Communications. Finally, they have been beaten with violence from the doors of the latter, three of their number being seriously injured. They have had to return to Wuchang, unsuccessful, empty-handed and ill-treated.

More than 100 teachers were present at this meeting. They decided that the best thing to do was to send a long telegram to Peking in the name of the Hupeh Teachers' Association, Hupeh Educational Association, Hupeh Students' Union and Hupeh Private Schools' Union. If the telegram fails to elicit a favourable reply, they decided that the next step would be declare a strike, close down all the schools, and proceed to Peking in a body to get their case heard.

Preparations are already being made for the annual worship of Confucius, which is to take place on the 5th day of the 9th month (October 3 according to the foreign calendar). The great Temple of Confucius is being swept and cleaned and painted. Th veessels for sacrifice, the musical instruments of ancient China, and the official robes of those who are to perform the ceremony, are all being got ready. The ceremony will commence at 4.30 a.m. on the day appointed, and the chief worshipper will of course be Hsiao Yao-nan, the Tuchun of Hupeh. He will be assisted by most of the principal officials of the city.

The paine due to the war between Chêkiang and Kiangsu is causing some strange fluctuations in the value of copper cash. Last Friday morning, 100 ten-cash copper pieces were valued at .304 of a tael; but by the evening they had sunk to .280. This means that the tael-cash exchange rose from 3,289 in the morning to 3,570 in the evening. The dollar is also mounting up. Last week it was at 2,280, and to-day it has reached 2,380. Paper notes are slightly more valuable than copper cash just at present.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT OF TOKYO

Community's Tribute to Popular Member of Staff of the British Embassy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo Sept. 4.

One of the most impressive funerals that have been held in Japan took place this morning when all that was mortal of Captain N. M. Toft, honorary attaché and language officer attached to the British Embassy, were accorded the last rites.

Captain Toft was bitten in May last by his dog which he had brought with him from England. To all appearances, the wound had healed and further attention seemed to be unnecessary. Toward the end of August, however, when summering at Ikao, a spa about 60 miles from Tokyo, he fell ill and symptoms of hydrophobia developed. He then also had an attack of cerebral meningitis—the so-called sleeping sickness that is alarming people here—and succumbed, despite the best of medical attendance.

The remains were brought down to Tokyo by train and reposed in state in front of the altar of St. Andrew's Cathedral all the previous night, fellow-officers of the deceased taking turns in keeping watch over the remains. The coffin was draped with a huge Union Jack, and the dead officer's helmet and sword were placed on the bier.

On either side of the small catafalque were mounds of flowers and floral wreaths, two of the latter being sent by the Japanese War Office and one by the Japanese General Staff.

The last requiem services were of a semi-military nature, Tokyo garrison furnishing a guard of honour.

The Rev. Mr. W. Gemmil officiated and, after the singing of "Fight the Good Fight With All Thy Might," the reading of the services for the dead followed. The singing of "Now the Labourer's Task Is O'er" and the pronouncement of the Benediction brought the services to a close.

A procession was then formed and the priest-in-charge, bearing aloft a cross made of flowers and greenery, led, followed by the coffin borne on the shoulders of British military and naval men, representatives of Japan's defence forces and of all the Embassies and Legations in Tokyo followed. As the small churchyard was reached, three Japanese buglers sounded the Japanese Last Post. This was followed by the firing of an irregular volley, and while the coffin was being placed on the hearse, the Last Post was again sounded. The remains will be cremated and the ashes sent to England.

It was expected that the band and buglers of the Hawkins, which reached Yokohama yesterday from China, would be present, but, for some unknown reason, this part of the programme in honour of the deceased officer failed to materialize.

Amongst those present at the funeral service were the Japanese War Minister; Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., British Ambassador to Tokyo; the commander-in-chief of the Hawkins; and Captain and Miss Inouyé, son and daughter of Marquis Inouye, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

TOKYO MAYOR RESIGNING

Loggerheads with His Council

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

Mr. Nagata, the Mayor of Tokyo, has tendered his resignation as the result of the Municipal Assembly this evening rejecting a candidate recommended by him for the post of Director of the Electricity Bureau. It is feared that this will hamper the work of reconstruction.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

As the supply of application forms for the bonus granted by Congress to American ex-soldiers who served in the war is now exhausted the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross announce that they have kept a list of those entitled to the bonus in Shanghai who could not be supplied with forms. When the latter arrive from Washington they will be sent on to the men concerned.

GIFTS totalling Y11,041.50 for the establishment of earthquake forecasting stations have been announced by Dr. Akitsune Imamura, the Japanese authority on seismology. The money was sent to the research department of Tokyo Imperial University in commemoration of the first anniversary of the September 1 disaster. The largest contribution was from by Mr. Kasuyata Kimura, of the Mitsubishi Company, who gave Y.5,000. The Ryojunkai, an organization formed by the Amemiya family, contributed Y.3,000. An official of the Tokyo Municipality gave Y.3,000 in memory of his son, who was killed in the catastrophe. Inhabitants of Haraikatamachi, Ushigome, donated Y.41.50 in 10-sen gifts. Dr. Imamura said he proposed to instal two instruments when the fund reaches Y.30,000. He has a plan which he wishes the Diet to sanction which would establish a number of research stations in various parts of Japan to forecast the coming of earthquakes.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Sale of Another Vessel to Local Concern: Only 40 Refugees Left of 800

Manila, Aug. 28.

The Ilia Morometz, one of the Russian vessels which arrived in Manila Bay a year and a half ago under Admiral Stark, has been sold to a local transportation company, leaving only two out of the 11 vessels in the original fleet which came from Vladivostok with more than 800 Russian refugees. The others have been sold to concerns here or in China. The company will use the Ilia Morometz, which is a high-powered tug, in towing work in Philippine waters, the vessel, built in Shanghai in 1916, is 154 feet long, has a draft of 17 feet and a tonnage of 580.

Only 40 of the original 800 refugees who came with the fleet remain in the Philippines, the others, including Admiral Stark, having departed for various countries. Some 600 were taken to the United States on the army transport Merritt more than a year ago and others have gone to Shanghai from time to time. Admiral Stark left only a few days ago for France, where he expects to make his home and possibly enter business. He and his followers belong to the old monarchical *régime* and at present are not welcome in their native land. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE soldier Li Yi-yuan, whose name is now well-known to foreigners in China as the man who attacked three Peking residents, is hunger-striking in prison. Li has stated that he will refuse food and drink until he has been taken to see the President. Fearing he might die, says the Chinese press, the other day the prison authorities persuaded him to drink a cup of milk by intimating that a carriage was outside the gaol waiting to take him to see the President.

A Wuchow correspondent who is at present in Shanghai states that he has received information from that city that fighting has broken out afresh in Kueilin, but the parties concerned are not mentioned. A Chinese letter received from Kueilin, written on July 25, says that Gen. Lu Yung-ting has received large quantities of ammunition from Gen. Ma Chi, of Hunan, and that Hunanese troops have arrived at Hsingngan, which is about 30 li east of Kueilin. The writer does not give details.

THE fact that Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy made the death mask of King Edward VII is recalled in the "Morning Post" obituary notice of the famous sculptor. After he had performed that melancholy duty, he said he had been struck by the beauty of the dead King's hands. They were, he said, of extraordinary symmetry and grace of outline, not associated, except in very rare instances, with a man of King Edward's habit of body. The sculptor was so much impressed that he sought permission to take a cast of them, but his wish was not conceded.

CUTICURA HEALS SMALL BLISTERS

Spread All Over Children's Faces. Baby Looked Badly.

"Our three children were troubled with small blisters which appeared on their faces. After the blisters broke the affected parts scaled over, and in time the trouble spread all over their faces. Baby's face looked badly.

"My husband advised me to send for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it the trouble seemed better. I purchased more, and after two or three weeks they were completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Hewett, 45, Appleby St., Shoreditch, London, E. 2, Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. 1. Also for mail orders with price.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Bank's Demand Selling Rates for £1 at 3/4 5/16=Tls. 5.91 at 72=$8.21	
Bank's Demand Selling Rates for G.$100 at 75¼=Tls. 132.89 at 72 =$184.57	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	72.75
Native Interest	10
Copper Cash	269,000
Bar Silver	34 1/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 83.65
New York on London	G.$4.45 5/8

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4 1/2
Demand	3/4 5/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	75
Demand	75¼
PARIS—	
Demand	1413
INDIA—	
Demand	231½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	70¾
JAPAN—	
Demand	54½
BATAVIA—	
Demand	200
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	69½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/5¼
4 m/s. Credits	3/6
4 m/s. Docs.	3/6⅛
6 m/s. Credits	3/6⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/6½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	76½
4 m/s. Credits	77½
4 m/s. Docs.	78
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1485
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/4 1/16
New York T.T.	75½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPT.

Hk. Tls. 5.52 at 3/3 1/16	£1
„ 1 at 1358	Frs. 15.13
„ 1.22 at 73⅜	Gold $1
„ 1 at 56⅜	Yen 1.97
„ 1 at 226½	Rupees 2.52
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.40	It. Lire 18.27

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

Sept. 12.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$184.01
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.22
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.84
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$75.24

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$179.70
Stg £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.01
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.37
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$72.85

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for Sept. 12:—

It. Lire 17.15	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 4.00	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.35	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates Sept. 12.—Nominal:—

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.31
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.73
Tl.: Dan. Kr.:	4.32

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Sept. 13

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 40,132,000 and $44,480,000. These figures include Tls. 4,900,000 and $25,660,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

Arrivals were:—
30 bars from London
Shipments
Nil.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 400,000 from Tientsin
Shipments were:—
Tls. 280,000 to Tientsin

Dolars.

Arrivals were:—

$500,000	from Tientsin
200,000	„ Hankow
100,000	„ Tsingtao
100,000	„ Swatow
80,000	„ Chinkiang
$980,000	

Shipments were:—

$600,000	to Ningpo
500,000	„ Hangchow
300,000	„ Wusih
100,000	„ Kashing
30,000	„ Wenchow
$1,530,000	

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34 1/16d. ready and forward, against 34⅜d. ready and forward a week ago, the highest point touched during the week being 35d. ready and forward. Reuter has reported the market daily as steady, with India, China and the Continent as buyers.

Bars in stock, 2,652, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stock of sycee and dollars amount to Tls. 401½ lakhs and $445 lakh against Tls. 400 lakhs and $450¼ lakhs last week, and Tls. 240 lakhs and $317½ lakhs on September 11, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/3½d. It was raised daily by a ¼d. until Wednesday, when it stood at 3/4¼d., where it still remains. The market opened quiet yesterday morning with sellers T.T. 3/4 1/16d. September/October, 3/4⅜d. November/December; Gold $ T.T. 75⅝ September/October, 75¼ November/December, but eased off gradually and we closed off at the tiffin interval with no sellers better than T.T. 3/4⅝d. and G.$75½ September/December.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on August 6, Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. state:—

Some fresh sales made on China account on the 31st ultimo had the effect of depressing the price 1/16d. for cash and ⅛d. for forward delivery to 34⅛d. and 34 1/16d., respectively, from which next day a partial recovery took place. This would seem to indicate that the undertone continues fairly good. Support has been given from the Continent and by bear covering.

The favourable movement of the sterling exchange with the United States of America did not appreciably affect the price of silver during the earlier part of the period under review, but the pronounced change yesterday was reflected to some extent in receding prices.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively ⅛d. 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Reporting from London on August 7, Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state:—

The price of silver, for the second week in succession, has only varied between 34⅜d. and 34⅝d., the latter being to-day's quotation. The Continent has continued to buy quietly and America has also bought in this market, but China has been a rather persistent seller and the demand has been easily satisfied. Except for a few bears covering their sales, India has taken little interest in this market, although they have been buying in New York. The premium on the forward quotation has narrowed to 1/16d., owing to most of the selling lately having been for forward delivery. The tendency of the market at the moment is a little uncertain, but the undertone remains good and we think about the present level of prices will be maintained.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on August 6, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 30th ultimo amounted to £126,487,985, as compared with £126,449,540 on the previous Wednesday. The larger proportion of the small supplies available this week has been taken for India.

The Finance Minister of the Union of South Africa has stated in the South African Parliament that there is a possibility of the Union taking steps to restore the effective working of the gold standard in South Africa, even before normal currency conditions are attained by the United Kingdom. The loss of the gold premium would, of course, affect the gold industry of South Africa, touching its capacity for paying dividends and possibly the ability to meet the miners' wishes as to wages.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June amounted to 52,130 ounces, as compared with 53,816 ounces for May and 58,323 ounces for June, 1923.

It was announced under date of the 31st ultimo, from Bombay, that the Imperial Bank of India had reduced its official rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A Promising Export Business Completely Held up by War: Stagnation General

Sept. 13

Business conditions during the past week of course have been no better than for the last three weeks and no one would expect a more optimistic report. The Chêkiang-Kiangsu quarrel and the other issues arising from it are particularly regrettable because of the fact that lately a very healthy demand has risen for China produce and were we living in normal times exporters now would be doing a trade that would largely compensate them for the prolonged depression they have experienced. It has been stated that the Chinese, when the struggle commenced, still were prepared to discuss business in produce, for many amongst the better informed held to the opinion that the conflict would not go beyond words, but there since has been cause for them to change their minds and now they are unwilling to make contracts for fear of non-delivery. This has been coincident with numerous inquiries from Home for groundnuts, tobacco and egg products. With fresh eggs, too, the Chinese are unlikely to do anything until they can see the way clear for getting supplies down from the war areas. There is the further difficulty that it is absolutely impossible now to send sycee into the interior for the purchase of general produce.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

These markets also continue dead locally, but in what little has transpired there has been noticeable a decline in cotton and a slight fall in yarn. In any case the week counts as a holiday period and the markets will be closed altogether to-day.

China Cotton.—Yesterday's spot quotations were:—Tungchow, Tls. 43; Ningpo, Tls. 45. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange the following quotations were recorded:—September, 42.60; October, 40.35; November, 39.25; December, 38.35; January, 38; February, 37.95.

Yarn.—Yesterday's quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were:—September, 163.90; October, 162.70; November, 160.10; December, 158.50; January, 158.10; February 158.

Indian Cotton.—The Bombay market on Thursday closed weak after first having declined on lower New York advices and then advanced on profit-taking, the quotations being:—Fully good broach, April/May, Rs. 466; fully good Bengal, December/January, Rs. 401; fine Oomra, December/January, Rs. 443.

Local Reports.

In their weekly report, issued yesterday, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—

China Cotton.—The market during the past week again has been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been downward, in sympathy with declines in Mid-Americans, and the net change in prices for the week shows a moderate decline. At the close, however, in sympathy with the unfavourable climatics conditions, a gradual stiffening of some half a tael from the last level had been attained. Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, as already referred to in our previous reports, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the progress of the world crops from now on until maturity and also the peace outlook in China.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been keeping steady during the past week, with a slight weakness showing at the close. Prices declined one tael as compared with last week's level. In all, some 1,000 to 1,100 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Tientsin, Canton, Szechuan, Swatow, Yunnan and Ningpo.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., in weekly report, state:—

China Cotton.—Due to the general depression in the yarn trade, which has become very much accentuated by the internal warfare now in progress in the vicinity of Shanghai, and the apprehension felt that such will develop in a general conflict in China, a major portion of the mills, both foreign and Chinese, have further considerably curtailed their spindleage. Consequently, spinners in general during the past week, have shown but very scanty interest in the local staple either for near or distant deliveries and notwithstanding the heavy declines registered in Mid-Americans and Indians, prices in the local Cotton Exchange indicated on the whole only a very slight recession in the rates, with a tendency at the close toward higher levels, apparently engendered by the likelihood of the torrential rains now being experienced damaging the near harvesting crop to a serious extent. Tone of the market, firm.

DUTCH CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Ottawa, Sept. 5.

A Trade Agreement between Canada and the Netherlands, mutually extending the most favoured nation treatment, was formally signed to-day.—Reuter's American Service.

RUSSIAN OIL FOR GERMANY

Berlin, Sept. 5.

A German consortium has concluded an agreement with the Russo-Naphtha Syndicate for deliveries of petrol and oil-products on the pre-war scale. The agreement involves an annual turnover of £2,500,000.—Reuter.

AUGUST WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The Bureau of Markets' index number for Shanghai for August as compiled by the Ministry of Finance, which stands as 148.8, shows a decline of 1.8 per cent. from the previous month and 2.9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This month had the lowest index figure since the spring of last year, due to the war preparations in Kiangsu and Chêkiang and the panic in the money market. Native interest rose to the maximum point and the dollar rate ascended as high as 75. Wholesale business has practically ceased and those who kept spot goods were anxious to dispose them off in view of the financial stringency. Consequently, all these groups, namely, other food products, textiles, metals and miscellaneous goods, had falls, while cereals, on account of the suspension of supply from the producing regions, met violent rises. Only industrial materials in the group of miscellaneous goods showed a slight increase, but this was due to some other reasons.

The monthly figures since August, 1923, are given below:—

		MISCELLANEOUS									
Last	Wed.	Cereals	Other Food Products	Textiles	Metals	Fuels	Building Materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Average	Total Average
Feb.	1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug.	1923	150.0	148.5	153.8	156.8	164.2	162.4	162.9	132.4	155.5	153.1
Sept.	„	153.2	150.3	154.8	166.9	165.2	165.7	173.0	131.7	158.9	156.8
Oct.	„	146.1	152.9	160.0	160.8	166.0	166.3	180.6	129.5	160.6	156.1
Nov.	„	141.5	157.4	165.8	157.9	166.4	167.2	193.0	129.7	164.1	157.3
Dec.	„	141.2	155.8	165.7	161.0	172.2	162.9	189.6	129.7	163.6	157.5
Jan.	1924	139.1	154.9	165.7	157.9	169.9	163.8	188.5	128.8	161.5	155.8
Feb.	„	145.6	159.8	167.9	166.6	159.5	160.5	179.0	130.5	157.4	159.5
Mar.	„	141.2	154.9	165.8	172.0	157.9	155.9	170.6	130.5	153.7	157.5
Apr.	„	131.9	156.9	158.7	167.4	159.3	155.4	166.9	132.9	153.6	153.7
May	„	132.7	164.2	154.3	164.5	163.0	149.2	178.1	131.3	155.4	154.3
June	„	138.6	156.4	156.0	154.1	162.2	147.7	176.2	130.3	154.1	151.8
July	„	143.1	153.0	156.5	153.5	167.7	146.1	160.4	131.7	154.5	151.5
Aug.	„	144.6	151.9	147.3	149.2	167.1	140.2	164.7	131.6	150.9	148.8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

London, Sept. 10.

A cable has been received in Manchester from Washington from Mr. Arno Pearse, Secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, anticipating an ultimate cotton-crop of about 12,500,000 bales.—Reuter.

GASOLINE DOWN IN PRICE

London, Sept. 4.

The retail price of standard brands of motor spirit has been reduced by 3½d. A gallon in Britain and Ireland to 19½d.—Reuter.

MANCHURIA'S CROPS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Aug. 30.

The question of the agricultural crops is a factor of extreme importance to Manchuria in general, and to the S.M.R. in particular. In fact it is upon the volume of produce carried that the traffic returns mostly depend. Although the south has suffered from the effects of drought, in the north there has been the proper amount of rainfall, which, with the succeeding hot weather, has quickened the growth of the crops. At present, the harvests are expected to be above the average. The crop outlook this year, as prepared by the Freight Traffic Department, compared with that for the end of September last year, is as under, the unit being 1,000 tons.

	1924	1924
Beans	2,890	2,380
Kaoliang	3,950	3,040
Maize	1,170	1,150
Millet	2,180	1,620
Barley	170	230
Wheat	600	350
Red Beans	180	130
	11,140	8,900

It will be seen that barley is the only item that shows a decline. These figures, however, taken from the crop status at the end of July, may be liable to variation when the more accurate returns at the end of September are consulted.

CHARTERED BANK INTERIM DIVIDEND

The local office of the Chartered Bank has received from the London office the following telegram:—"Directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of income tax."

COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 30 amounted to 92,112 tons and the sales during the same period to 87,782 tons.

AUGUST RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Batu Anam (Johore)	14,300
Chemor	21,000
See Kee	8,900
Semambu	16,500
Chempedak	13,500
Tebong	45,000
Alma	22,300
Bukit Toh Alang	20,500
Cheng	10,000
Shanghai Klebang	10,000
Senawang	19,300
Shanghai Seremban	5,700
Repah	15,000

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Asthma Cure
A little Himrod's Asthma Cure burnt on the scoop found in every tin, and the fumes inhaled, brings quick relief from Asthma, Colds, Catarrh etc.
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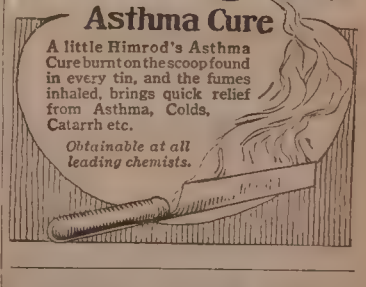

IMPURE BLOOD
brings on Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout. To obtain complete and lasting relief, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly expels the impurities, that is why so many lasting recoveries stand to their credit.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.
Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.
Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

The Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 26, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 22 to 26, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Ltd. The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 22, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of Tls. 3.50 per share (3½%) payable on September 22, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Septemter 15 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share payable on September 16, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 11 to 16, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 11th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, September 25, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 25, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending September 12, 1924.

No. 24/36

J. P. BISSET & CO.

The local share market is practically stagnant with no expectancy of any improvement until the War situation affecting Shanghai and district is cleared.
London market quotations for Chinese securities show a slight improvement on last week's p ices, and the following are the latest advices by cable:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 79. 5. 0	(Middle Price)
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, F.I.	66. 10. 0	,, Ex B.I.R.S.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, G.I.	65. 15. 0	(Sellers) ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, R.I.	66. 0. 0	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, Shanghai & Nanking Rly.	66. 0. 0	(Buyers)
,, ,, ,, Lung Tsing U. Hui Rly.	49. 0. 0	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 6. 6	(Middle Price)
Guia Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld.	1. 11. 0	,, ,,
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"	5. 10. 0	,, ,,
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ld.	0. 8. 9	(Sellers)

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.
Telephone Cont. 171 & 174.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/4½.

Shanghai, Sept. 12, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

SEPTEMBER	6th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Sungala Rub. Est., Ld. .. Tls.		..	..	..	..	..			0.75	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ld. .. Tls.	195	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	3	..
COTTONS												
Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	3	..
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 8% 1921 Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	103	..	103	..			103	..	..	..
S'hai Race Club 6½% Debs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			100	..	..	..
S. M. C. 6% 1912 Debs.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	96	..

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1924.

STOCK	Last business done.		Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc:	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1200			61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,374,314 c H $64,494,394	Dec.	Interim $3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 8/16			600,000	£5	(a £222,407 c £3,900,000	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 3s. 3d. (mkg. £1 9s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-1-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	227			56) 200,000	$ $10	(au $457,648 b $69,500	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%, ex 1923 Work a/c	10-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	s £15	c $3,888,195	Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	30		29½	21) 250,000	$10	(au $2,213,327 au $2,875,638 c $3,559,700	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	23-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(au T18v,845 au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675	720		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924 c H $7,149,847	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	23-6-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $	600	595		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163 c H $4,307,811	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	180		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,365,779 c H $6,017,540	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	350		14,000	F500	(a F101,368 c F3,784,330	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld.. (6% cum. pref.	H $	38	38		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrantless I/T. Def. Ord., nil..	7-6-24
(def. ord. ..	H $	140	110		2) 120,000	£5	c £1,862,956			
Shell T'sport & Trading (ord.	'B' £				56) 30,000,000	£1				
Co., Ld. (5% cum. 1st pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £230,084	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T	
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	c £5,000,000		Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T	85			20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.	Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3 ..	19-8-24
(7% pref.	T	49½			10,000	T50	a T410,000			
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	92½		92	47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld... ..	H $	167	167		‡ 80,000	H $50	c T2,000,000 (a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T	6½			42) 500,000	T5	c H $4,081,698		Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
Works, Ld. .. .. .. (8% pref.	T	5½			65) 600,000	T5	(a T59,500 b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923..	10-2-24
							a T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld... ..	T	195	195		‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480 b T200,000 c T1,055,261	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H $	219	213		80.000	H $50	(a H $290,319 b H $300,000 c H $59,240	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£	12/-			24) 500,000	G. $10		June	G$0.50, 1920-21	28-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½			††64) 2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£						c £252,000		No 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $	5	£3:4:6	£3:8:6	200,000	£1	(a £23,613 b £4,373	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	116			‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410 b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. ..	H $	117			‡8) 400,000	H $25	c T2,289,317 (a H $157,837	Dec.	Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
(New Reg.)							(b H $250,000 c H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $	22½	23½	24	150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229 b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,274	T20	c H $421,488 (a T2,946	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							c T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	115½			‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,289 b T20,000 c T375,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $	24¼ old 23¾ new			33). 1,000,000	H $10	(a H $86,238 c H $4,953,767	Dec.	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid, H $0.15 new shares (H $5.00 paid)..	13-3-24
Garlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss) T48 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922..	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc...	G $	100			‡18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-24
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. (ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10	(			
(pref.	G $	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st yr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	4.35			70,000	$1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T	2½	2		12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442 c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923..	15-4-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	22			27) 30,000	T10	(a T16,223 b T22,000 c T69,960	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1922-23	28-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.65			400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.37½			69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50	0.55		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	22-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.90	0.85		400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973 c T12,000	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	4½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld..	T	2.05			25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988 c T60,000	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)..	2-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Guia Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	8¼			‡48) 750,000	(21;450,000 5s; 200,000	(a c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	8½	9		8) 35,000	£1 at 2/3½	(a T17,218 b T2,625	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)..	18-4-24
Kali Gludik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5½	5½		70,000	T5	----		Incorporated 1923	18-4-24
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	9.40			35) 15,000	T10	(a T6,377 c T4,023	Dec.	T0.50, 1922	19-4-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	4	3		25,000	T10	c T7,782	Mar.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	17-7-23
Kota Bahrge Rubber Estates (1921), Ld. ..	T	2.55			280,000	T1	c T30,000		T0.60, 1922-23 — — — —	1-2-23

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, September 11, 1924.

Spot or Sept.	47¾ cents
Oct./Dec.	48¾ „
Jan./Mar.	49¾ „

Market steady.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	*a* $20,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-5-24	T97	600,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	250,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	12-9-24	T96	840,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	756,300	6	do.
		10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	3-9-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	19-5-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	25-5-24	T96	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	19-8-24	T102	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	8-9-24	T102	2,230,000	7	do.
		10 to 30	19-8-24	£104½	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	11-9-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	4-8-24	T108½	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	16-7-24	T104	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	5-9-24	T96	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	8-9-24	T96	T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1923	do.			T800,000	7	do.
	1924	do.			2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922	do.	19-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	800,000	6	do.
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	„	do.	25-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	„	do.			250,000	6	Jan-July
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd.	1912	do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	„	do.	11-1-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	250 000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	3-4-23	T95	250,000	5½	do.
	1922	do.	12-9-23	T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922	do.	10-1-24	T98	500 000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club	1901	Perpetual	2-9-24	T90	139,000	6	do.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914	5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1911	do.	19 8-24	T95	800,000	6	June-Dec.
	1924	do.			*m* 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 15	9-9-24	T96	*h* T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	11-9-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	*k* T230.000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	—	..	*l* T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*h*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls.51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90 —Tls. 500,000; *k*—Tls. 18,900; *l*—Tls. 468,000; *m*—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-24	1924: Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Total output this fin yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	125,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	23,700	22,300	236,000
Amberst (New)	„ 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.89d.	50,371	14,670	15,738	..	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	„ £200,000	Dec.	650,000	510,000	600,000	8.45d.	179,000	62,500	50,000	62,000	51,000	Nil	404,500
Anglo-Java	„ £250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	535,100	173,000	140,000	157,000	140,000	Nil	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	„ 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185.793	9.01d.	39,000	15,300	15,600	16,900	14,100	14,300	115,200
Bukit Tob Alang	„ 500,000	Mar.	205,045	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	..	23,000	31,200	29,600	22,500	20,500	126,800
Bute	„ 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	47,700	Nil	10,000	12,800	13,438	12,075	97,033
Chemor United	„ 380,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	60,000	16,900	20,200	25,300	23,200	21,000	166,600
Chempedak	„ £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	50,100	13,200	14,700	13,500	10 800	10,000	113,000
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	145,328	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	..	..	..	10 800	10,000	20,800
Consolidated (1914)	„ 375,000	Dec.	669,899	324,546	761,500	7.47d.	154,214	43,523	49,434	49,300	52,498	50,350	394,321
Dominion	„ 350,000	Dec.	271,150	308,000	306,867	9.63d.	71,685	19,369	26,695	30,274	27,289	26,089	201,401
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	1,215,000	1/0½ d.	232,000	83,000	82,090	90,000	79,000	80,000	646,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	189,239	116,710	..	6.25d.	201,500	72,900	63,400	64,100	64,300	Nil	466,200
Kapayang	„ 150,000	Dec.	104,783	79,576	84,000	†26.90	26,543	5,908	5,541	5,727	5,811	4,724	54,254
Karan	„ 250,000	Mar.	339,970	306,288	..	8½d.	..	6,050	8,100	7,240	6,597	5,577	33,544
Kota Bahroe (1921)	„ 390,000	June	449,000	587,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	173,000	50,000	53,000	53,000	56,000	Nil	396,000
Kroewock	„ £70,000	Dec.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Gld.0.28	413,300	64,000	66,772	78,000	80,000	90,000	792,072
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	220,272	171,900	..	10½d.	..	..	12,000	13,000	14,500	14,200	53,700
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	..	6,405	6,204	8,370	..	..	20,979
Pengkalan (1921)	„ 150,000	Mar.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	37,535	..	9,958	7,523	8,391	..	59,405
Permata	„ 250,000	Oct.	68,584	217,087	..	..	42,000	11,000	14,900	15,800	16,000	15,000	114,700
Repah	„ 275,000	Dec.	361,816	290,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,600	8,900	17,500
Samagaga	„ 600,000	Sept.	112,000	161,800	115,183	11.37d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	„ 100,000	June	164,105	245,596	168,464	0/9.37d.	34,400	15,600	14,300	18,000	17,800	16,500	116,600
Semambu	„ 300,000	Dec.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	30,900	17,200	20,000	25,600	24,500	19,300	137,500
Senawang (1921)	„ 375,000	Jan.	313,414	216,542	..	8.12d.	126,401	23,007	23,446	22,535	26,494	26,321	249,207
Shanghai Kedah	„ 400,000	Sept.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	16,700	..	6,300	11,400	11,500	10,000	55,900
S'hai-Klebang	„ 315,000	Dec.	377,111	288,816	408,961	..	60,510	7,983	20,331	24,746	23,236	23 919	160,725
S'hai-Malay	„ 600,000	Dec.	188,016	187,326	..	9½d.	..	..	..	..	13,500	12,000	25,500
S'hai Pahang	„ 200,000	June	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	35,100	7,400	10,000	8,900	10,000	5,700	77,100
S'hai Serembun	„ 325,000	Dec.	661,338	679,710	650,000	Gld.0.38	267,158	32,079	48,117	61,192	63,707	67,047	546,300
S'hai-Sumatra	„ 600,000	Oct.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sua-Manggis	„ 280,000	Dec.	105,757	37,875	..	17.20	..	8,922	8,838	8,202	9,185	..	35,147
Sungala	„ 100,000	Mar.	290,538	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	..	..	..	17,300	15,948	33,254
Sungei Duri	„ £40,000	June	107,011	103,689	99,000	*†30	12,133	6,548	7,367	7,813	6,336	..	48,381
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	395,900	303,700	..	7.92d.	..	25,000	25,000	29,000	30,100	29,100	138,200
Tanah Merah	„ 750,000	Mar.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	130,000	59,000	71,000	63,000	48,000	45,000	286,000
Tebong	„ 750,000	Jan.	514,566	623,600	600,000	7.24d.	183,700	63,300	63,500	55,100	53,400	34,500	443,500
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.											

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense † Straits $ cents.

See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	$	0.75	0.85			100,000		T1	(*a* Loss)T32,936	June	To 03, 1922-23			12-12-23
Semambu Rubber Este., Ltd.	T	0.85	0.80			300,000		T1	(*a* T12,709		(To 10, 1923			20-4-23
	T	1	0.85						(*c* T20,000	Dec.	(Interim T0.05, 1923—No final			30-11-23
Senawang Rubber Este. (ord; Co. (1921), Ltd. (12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.75	0.60		53)	300,000		T1	**a* T4,817	Jan.	.....			.....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.					67)	160,000		T1						
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.85			34)	400,000		T1	*a* T1,183	Sept.	T0.05, 1923			27-12-23
S'hai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. ord.	T	0.55	0.30		13)	315,000		T1	*a* T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919			24-3-20
	T	3	1½			30,000		T10	*a* T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16			2-5-17
8% cum. part. pref.	T	7½			22)	30,000		T10			(Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/23			31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.50	0.30			200,000		T1	(Loss) T1,213	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)			12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.30	0.25			325,000		T1	*a* (Loss)T10,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22			31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	107	102½		7)	30,000		T20	(*a* (Loss) 325,810					
									(*c* T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19			1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.65	2½		30	56,000		T5	(*a* T7,454					
									(*c* T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923			18-4-24
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.75			15	100,000		T1	(*a* T4,088	Mar.	T0.05, 1924			12-7-17
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	7½	7			10,000	£1 at T8.50		*a* T22,766	June	T0.85, 1922-23			12-10-23
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0.40				200,000		T1	*a* (Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919			20-6-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.70	0.60		32)	750,000		T1	*a* T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)			7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.05			154)	750,000		T1	*a* T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24			2-5-24
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.40	2.40		32)	300,000		10s.	(*a* T17,851					
									(*c* T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923			8-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.														
Swo Cotton Mills, Ld. (ord.									(*a* T3,257					
(8% cum. pref.	T	11	9	9½	15	1,000,000		T5	(*b* T1,400,000		Ord. T0.55, 1923			5-3-24
	T	108			43)	10 000		T100	(*c* T2,802,920	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1923			5-3-24
Lau Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	T	8				80,000		T10	(*a* (Loss)T36,057 (*b* T120,000 (*c* T7,612	Dec.	Final T2, (mkg. 1921			8-3-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ord.	T	3	3		80)	500,000		T3	(*a* (Loss) T98,590					
pref.	T				3)	5,000		T100	(*b* T200,000 (*c* T2,551,760	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg; T1.50 1921)			25-3-22
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Bosheku K.K.)	T	67½-old 31-new	40 15			80,000		T50	(*a* (Loss) T507,713					
						40,000		T50	(*c* T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23			24-8-23
INDUSTRIAL.														
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord;			£5 7/16	£5 0 1/16	66)	18,000,000		£1	(*a* £3,531,848		Final Ord, 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free			
(5% cum. pref.	£					4,500,000		£1	(*c* £2,251,649	Sept.	of I/T			11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350				5,000		T100	(*a* T290,406 (*b* T300,000 (*c* T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24			31-5-24
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	360	405			20,000		H$100	(*a* H$10,763 (*b* H$600,000					
									(*c* H$1,200,000	Dec.	H$40, 1923			31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25			37)	6,000		T25	(*a* T22,319 (*c* T140,016		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24			15-4-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	(20½ (6 new	(5½			400,000		H$7.50	(*a* H $93,347					
						250,000		Gs.10	(*c* H $1,050,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H$2, 1923)			4-3-24
Maatschappij, &c., In Langkat	T	7½							(*a* (Loss) T158,433 (*c* T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19			30-3-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4½	(comb. T) (cont. T17)	(comb. T)		350,000		T5	(*a* T35,698 (*c* T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923			5-4-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	5½			$)	600,000		T5	*a* (Loss) T174,689	Dec.	.....			.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5			10)	6,000		T20	(*a* T6,941 (*c* T70,000	Dec.	.....			.....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10			11)	25,000		T10	(*a* T3,130 (*c* T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921			24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	42½			1)	24,000		T50	(*a* T21,325 (*b* T50,000 (*c* T655,231	Dec.	T4.00, 1923			11-4-24
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	152			19)	50,000		$20	(*a* T24,475 (*b* T75,000 (*c* T1 770,985	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924			31-7-24
STORES.														
American Drug Co.	M$	40		40	44)	10,000	M$100		(*a* (Loss) M$221,180 M$75,560	Dec.	.....			.....
									(*c* T7,895					
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½			£16)	18,000	$20		(*a* T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-18			1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	20				1,200	$60		(*a* $7,993 (*c* $26,000	Dec.	$6, 1923			12-3-23
S. Montric & Co., Ld.	$	50			17)	10.000	$50		(*a* $12,581 (*c* $392,000	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24)			6-6-24
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6			250)	50,000	$20		(*a* (Loss) $3,567 $206,141	Feb.	$1.50, 1922-23			3-5-23
									(*c* $7,913					
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	100		1½	2,500	$100		(*a* $20,000 (*c* $250 000		$10, 1923-24			23-5-24
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Gulty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11½		11		10,000	T10		(*a* Loss) T26,956 (*c* T119,293	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22			30-12-24
									(*a* £17,022					
S'hai Electric Construction Co. Ld., "B" London	T £1	17				40,000	£1		(*a* £114,315	Dec.	(Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 26) less 1/T at 4/7½d. in £			2-6-24
														1-2-24
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	50				5,400	T50		(*a* T21,118 (*c* T220,000		T5, 1923			15-4-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3 000	T50		(*a* T10,557 (*b* T70,000 (*c* T956,357	Apr.	T1 50 1913-14			31-3-15
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co, Ld.	T	75	75		34)	40,000	T50		(*a* $109,513 (*b* $9,000 (*c* ..101	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24			3-6-24
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Française)	$	100				940	$100				$10 1922-23			5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Anr. Genl. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £5 per sh.
e „ „ £10 „
f „ „ $100 „
g „ „ $200 „
h „ „ $ 20 „
i „ „ Tls. 25 „
a Working Account 1923
c Working Account 1922
b Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (idem. "B").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to K. P. U. and Comm. Tax.
** Contingent liability for interest on 12% Cum. Prof. Shares of Tls. 9,163
1—14,000 sh' unis'd.
2—70,411 „
3— 5,000 „
4— 4,000 „
5—19,182 „
6—160,000 „
7—10,761 „
8—10,000 „

§—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd.
10—500 „
11—15,200 „
12—50,000 „
13—1,387 „
14—8,063 „
15—100,000 „
16—1,662 „
17—5,832 „
18—5,580 „
19—18,330 „
20—15,000 „
21—100,000 „
22—2,620 „
23—5 000 „
24—70,810 „
25—125,000 „

26—60,000 sh' unis'd.
27—3,121 „
28—200,000 „
29—4,685 „
30—2,000 „
31—4,000 „
32—50,000 „
33—250,000 „
34—102,570 „
35—200 „
36—16,000 „
37—1,443 „
38—1,895 „
39—1,895 „
40—490,000 „
43—1,000 „
44—1,072 sh' unis'd

47—500 sh. unis'd
48—100,000 „
49—5,644 „
50—5,116 „
54—40,000 „
55—89,000 „
56—10,634,856 „
57—5,000,000 „
58—16,000 „
61—240,000 „
62—401,055 „
63—13,000 „
64—600,000 „
65—200,000 „
66—1,953,930 „
(Notice to be issued for less than 950 each) — 66,0.7
69—128,500 „

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.

SHANGHAI NEWS

5.62 IN. OF RAIN IN 5½ HOURS

Shanghai Visited by Unequalled Rain Storm with Vivid Thunder and Lightning

To add to the thrills of mobilization and "being in a State of Emergency" Shanghai was on Tuesday swept by the worst storm it has experienced for many years.

A sweltering, perspiring morning gave promise of a heat storm, but it did not quite presage the terrific thunder and sheets of rain that were to follow. Shortly after people had resumed office labour in the afternoon the heat became more oppressive. At three the sky darkened in the southwest and the rain, at first unaccompanied by thunder, commenced.

It began and it continued for three hours—a hissing, whirling downpour, and before 6 o'clock 3.90 inches of rain had fallen. In half-an-hour it had submerged all the thoroughfares behind the Bund with the exception of Nanking Road to a depth of six inches. The usual commotion started. More people appeared to have business out of doors, and there was in addition to the normal heavy motor traffic, the hurrying to and fro of cars carrying Volunteers and other Service people. Traffic became seriously disorganized.

At five when those in the central district were hoping to start the journey home, the storm was just as intense, and there was more confusion and flooded streets. Many owners of cars and people who use ricshas and the humble tramcars discovered that they could not get home. The former were constantly having carburettor trouble. Motor-car engines refused to budge as soon as the driver went too fast knowing his axles to be under water, for by this time every thoroughfare was flooded to depths varying from one foot or more to six inches. In parts of Hongkew—in the Woosung Road area for example—only ricsha traffic was possible, there being more than two feet of water on the roads. On the Recreation Ground the ponies were standing in water up to their girths.

Terrific Thunder and Lighting.

It was useless to call for ricshas. All that were in evidence at five o'clock had been pressed into service by those who left office early. Then the thunder really began. In the grey, early dusk came flash after flash of dazzling purple, followed instantaneously by such pealls of thunder as had not been heard in the Settlement for several years.

Damp, despondent crowds stood in the doorways of the big buildings along the Bund, watching the lightning and waiting for an empty ricsha or a friend's car. After an hour's wait, at 6 o'clock the wind which had reached its greatest intensity at about 5.30 dropped, and the rain settled down to a drizzle. People at last began to move, but not till 7 o'clock did the exodus of business people finish.

Many bluejackets and Volunteers were seen to be barefooted, carrying their boots. The rain could not have fallen on a day more calculcated to inconvenience the foreign population of the Settlement, for many of the mobilized Volunteers were on duty out doors, while the Field Artillery Battery had the misfortune to be under canvas through it all.

From 7 till 9 p.m. the rain came down again furiously and another 1.72 inches were recorded making altogether 5.62 inches of rain in about five and a half hours.

MANY failings and misdemeanours have been attributed to the press in the past, but we really must contradict an impression which would appear to exist in the minds of some Chinese. An office boy, employed by one of the big local firms, on Saturday morning went to the head of his department, very perturbed by the problem as to where he was going to sleep that night. On being asked the reason for his anxiety, the boy stated that he lived in Chapei, and dare not go home as he was afraid of "the news-gang." Thus does the English language contribute to martyrdom.

A VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE AGAIN

Enthusiastic Response to an Appeal to Assist the French Concession Firemen

The result of several weeks' hard work by Mr. G.E.O. Mayne, one of the most popular and energetic members of the old volunteer Fire Brigade, was the formation on Monday evening of a foreign volunteer unit to give assistance to the Fire Brigade of the French Concession. When the suggestion first was put forward, Mr. Mayne, without a great deal of pressing, undertook to canvass amongst members of the old companies in the International Settlement and find out what measure of support could be expected. The result was most encouraging, for he secured over 30 definite promises of enlistment, practically all from men who could be considered as very active members, and all with a great deal of past experience at the work.

A meeting of prosective members of the unit was held at the Cercle Sportif Francais on Monday evening, when most of those who already had promised their support put in an appearance and there were also present a number of younger members of the old vounteer brigade, all anxious to get back to fire-fighting again.

Mr. Mayne having given a resumè of his work, Capt. M. Chapeaux, commanding the French Fire Brigade, said he had been told that the old spirit of the volunteer firemen was dead, but the attendance that evening of so many former firemen was proof that it was not. The French brigade consisted of active and reserve units, there being in the former 18 foreigners and 110 Chinese and in the latter 15 foreigners, the force being divided between four stations. The reserve could be relied upon in times of trouble such as the present, but not as a whole in a general way, and he could not be sure of a turnout on ordinary occasions of more than 10 or 12 of the active men on an average. It was apparent therefore that the brigade could do with some additional help. As people of other nationalities living in the French Concession very considerably outnumbered the French, it seemed quite reasonable that the French should ask for some outside help and he was sure that such an appeal would be met in the true sporting spirit. Indeed, there was proof of that at the meeting.

Conditions of Service.

Capt. Chapeaux then mentioned some of the difficultties experienced by the brigade as at present constituted and which would be considerably lessened if they had the assistance of a volunteer unit. They were expecting some new gear shortly and the French Municipal Council also had on order some underground telephone material, which would be used particularly for the police and firemen. The Council had decided that only residents in the French Concession could be members of the volunteer unit. The reserve would be attached to Le Torrent and would be under its own elected officers, but responsible to him as chief of the brigade.

Answering questions, Capt. Chapeaux said that at present the French Municipal Council were not disposed to admit to the reserve any non-residents of the Concession, but if it was desired he would again put it before the Council, in view of the fact that the Council of the International Settlement did not seem to want volunteers and so many keen ex-firemen were living in the latter area.

Veterans Take the Lead.

Capt. Chapeaux then left those present to discuss the matter amongst themselves, under the chairmanship of Mr. G.S.V. Bidwell, and without any question they decided to accept the French Municipal Council's terms as a general proposition. Half those present residing in the Concession and half in the Settlement, it was agreed to ask the Council to reconsider the condition as to the residence qualification. Various minor details were debated with a view to assisting in drafting the rules when the unit is formed and the following were appointed a committee to put the scheme into working order:—

Mr. G.S.V. Bidwell (formerly chief of the vounteer brigade and ex-foreman of the Mih-ho-loongs); Mr. H.W.P. McMeekin, Mr. L.M.ff. Beytagh, Mr. J. Kearton, Mr. G.E.O. Mayne (all ex-foremen of the Min-ho-loongs); Mr. A.W. Macphail (ex-foreman of the Deluge); and Mr. A. G. Mossop (ex-foreman of the Victoria).

All those present undertook to do their utmost to recruit the new unit up to the full strength allowed by the French Municipal Council, introducing only such men as could be guaranteed to work well over whatever might be considered the official effiiciency standard.

THE NEW JEWISH CLUB

Ambitious Plans for the Future: Tls. 15,000 Required

At an extraodinary general meeting of the Jewish Club "Ahduth" held recently it was decided that the premises of the Club now in use are getting inadequate for its increasing membership and for the many demands made upon the Club rooms, and, therefore, new and larger premises should be obtained. The Committee in charge have taken advantage of the proposed change to secure not only much larger and attractive quarters, but quarters more centrally located, and the new Club bids well to be one of the handiest and coziest in Shanghai.

In addition to spacious lobbies, lounge and reception rooms, the club is making provision for a dance and concert hall, with a stage for theatrical performances, buffet, two dining rooms with private rooms for parties, library, reading room, banquet and lecture hall, card and mahjongg rooms and conference hall for meetings. On their roomy attic-floor will be space for the proposed gymnasium, with showers, bath rooms, etc., as well as five living rooms.

Altogether no pains are being spared to make the new Club fully equipped in very respect, as a fitting centre for all Jewish activities. Charitable and cultural organizations will be given the opportunity of using the Club as their headquarters for the carrying out of business, etc., The club membership itself will be divided up into various "circles" for the purpose of developing the artistic, social and educational side of life, each in charge of a committee that will conduct all activities and arrange interesting programmes all through the year.

The Club's tennis courts will be kept up as before, and the fine ballroom that is to be put in will leave little to be desired in that direction.

To finance the above project it is proposed to raise the sum of Tls. 15,000, to be added to the funds now in the hands of the Club. This sum will be raised by means of debentures, of Tls. 50.00 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. These bonds are redeemable within five years, commencing from January 1926, twice yearly. The regular income of the Club affords full provision for the semi-annual payment of the debentures. By reason of the demand that has existed for so many years for a well-equipped and conveniently located centre for Jewish activities, it is believed that the full amount will be raised. in a short while. Many new members are expected to come in as a result of the expansion. It may be mentioned that about 20 per cent of its membership is non-Jewish, in the form of associate members. With the central location that the new premises will enjoy and its increased conveniences and advantages, it is reasonable to expect that the list of associates will be very much increased.

WE are given some further "Memories of M'Quigg" in the August "Blackwood" by Mr. J. O. P. Bland, wherein he tells us of Little Ministers and Dai Nippon. The ways of Staff officers and how they amass information round and about the world are recorded in the writer's own special style. Another article of interest to Eastern readers is the continuation of "Youth and the East."

AT A CONSULATE KEYHOLE

How the Real War News gets into Circulation

The following is a translation from Wednesday "*Mingkuopao*":—

"The local Consular Body held an urgent meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at the United States Consulate. There were present 17 persons. Mr. Cunningham, who presided, stated that the fighting between Chêkiang and Kiangsu had become very serious and was now in progress in the neighbourhood of Liuho. The man-of-war Ying Zen, belonging to the Fukien fleet, last night shelled Liuho, the Woosung Forts returning the fire. This shows that the navy also has joined in the fighting. As Liuho is not far away from Woosung, foreign residents and their property were endangered. He then asked those present to express their views. Opinions were expressed by the British and French Consuls and the following resolutions were passed:—

"That no fighting be allowed to take place within 30 li of the Settlements.

"That Shanghai be observed as a neutral district in order to avert trouble in Nantao which would affect the Settlements.

"That land fighting units number-5,000, from the various Powers, be detailed to various important localities for the purpose of maintaining peace.

"That the S.V.C. be called out to assist the Settlement authorities in the maintainance of peace.

"That sand and stones be stored on the boundaries of the Settlements and that police and detectives be detailed for patrol duties on the boundaries.

"That strict measures be adopted by the Settlement police against the activities of robbers, thus enabling merchants to carry on their business in peace. (*Apropos* of the foregoing it would be interesting to know what the "*Minkuopao*" thinks the police do ordinarily.)

"That the foreign men-o'war in the the Huangpu be instructed to be on the alert every night. (Again it would be interesting to know what the "*Mingkuopao*" thinks the foreign men-of-war do every night.)

"We learn that another meeting of the local Consular Body will be held to-morrow."

CHEAP SALE OF RICE

Chinese Guilds Helping to Check Profiteering

The Cantonese Merchants Association has opened a rice depot at 129 Range Road for the sale of rice at cost. Similar measures are being taken by other Chinese guilds with a view toward avoiding any rice disturbances should the staple become scarce and prohibitively costly because of profiteering. Although the cost of rice has not yet risen to a point at which disturbances are likely, the local Chinese organizations are taking these measures in the hope that their precautions will discourage speculators from attempting to take advantage of the present situation.

OBITUARY

The Late Dr. A. P. Parker

News has been received in Shanghai that Dr. A. P. Parker, D.D., the senior member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) in Shanghai, passed away in Oakland, California, on Wednesday whilst on leave. The late Dr. Parker was very well known to Americans in Shanghai and China generally, and his loss will be deeply regretted. He came out to China in 1875 as a missionary, and was here for 15 years before he took home leave. Dr. Parker last went home to America in July of this year, and fully expected to return. He was for 20 years president of the Bussington institute and College at Soochow, first coming to Shanghai in 1895, where he took over the Anglo-Chinese College. Much of his work during his missionary life was educational and translation work.

POOTUNG DYNAMITE TO BE REMOVED

Reassurance As to Security of Property on Other Bank of Huangpu

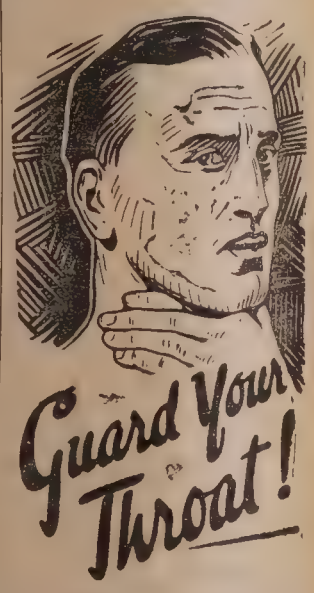
Shanghai, Sept. 11.

Reuter understands that the most satisfactory assurances have been given by Admiral Anderson regarding the protection of Pootung. Several warcraft are now anchored close in on the Pootung side, and at a moment's notice men could be landed for the defence of the place—if that ever should become necessary.

The authorities have also made arrangements whereby the dynamite dump will be removed, or all but removed, to-morrow. The dump consists of 50 tons of dynamite over 45 tons of which are the property of the Kailan Mining Administration. These 45 tons are being removed to the Kailan mines to-morrow.

The foregoing measures, it is felt, should finally calm all fears regarding Pootung. It is hoped that they will remove any justification that seemed to exist for an abnormally high war risk for Pootung.—Reuter.

FRIENDS of Miss Lucille Douglass, formerly of Shanghai, have received word from England that she has travelled through India, Egypt, Palestine, and Southern France, and visited Paris, which she left by plane to England. In London she was entertained by Mrs. Ronald Macleod, "with much talk of Shanghai." Miss Douglass will visit Quebec and spend a week-end with Mrs. Francis Ayscough at St. Andrews before going on to New York and Louisville.



It is "the weak spot" in the throat that always feels the first effects of germ attack or any sharp change of temperature. Only prompt and proper treatment will prevent germs from spreading soreness and inflammation all along the breathing tubes to the lungs.

Being a true breatheable remedy, Peps infection-killing tablets go straight to the weak spot. They find out and

Exterminate Disease Germs

When you dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth it gives off powerful medicinal fumes. These Peps fumes inhaled with the breath pass through all the air-passages into the lungs, soothing, purifying and strengthening the delicate lining membrane. Peps banish the soreness, hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, and irritating cough. They prevent the development of bronchitis, chronic coughs, asthma, and other deep-seated chest and lung trouble.

Always carry Peps to ward off dangerous colds and night chills, and the infectious throat and lung diseases so prevalent in hot climates.

PEPS are obtainable in sealed-glass bottles of medicine dealers and dispensaries in Shanghai, Hongkong, and The Straits.

Peps

INFECTION-KILLING TABLETS

CORRESPONDENCE

CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems to me that this is psychologically, chronologically, and geographically the proper and fitting occasion to bring up the question of Extraterritoriality. It is a question of great importance—one which has been before the public for many years and which ought to be settled *Now*. Questions of this kind should not be put off indefinitely, and as we are in a Republic where the democratic spirit runs high, it seems to me that we should have a plebiscite vote including coolies, servants, high class, low class, all Chinese who have suffered the oppressions of Extraterritoriality, and refugees. Those wearing uniforms might be excluded from voting.

I trust that this meets with your approval.

Anxiously awaiting your reply.

I am, etc.,
IT SEEMS TO ME.

Shanghai, Sept. 5, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that there are so many influential Chinese enjoying the hospitality of the foreign settlements, it occurs to me that the present would be in every way an unusually suitable time for you to open your columns to a fresh discussion of

The abolition of extrality,
The rendition of the Mixed Court, and
The reabsorption of the Foreign Settlements in China.

Do you not think that, at a time like this, there might appear in the discussion a sincerity and a reality distressingly absent from most previous expressions of Chinese opinion on these subjects?

I am, etc.,
PASSANT REGARANT.

Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I appeal to the gentlemanly feelings and human instincts of the foreign community in Shanghai whether this is the time to gibe at us for taking advantage of the very privileges the existence of which have seemed to be such a constant cause of irritation to us. Some of you have probably lived through a much harder time than what we are passing through, and you at least will understand how we must feel about it when we see letters as those appearing in to-day's issue of this paper under the above heading.

I am, etc.,
K. C. K.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your paper dated to-day I have noted several persons referring to the present time as being opportune to settle the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, obviously with the hope that the fact that large numbers of Chinese people have come to the International and French Settlements to seek safety, would demonstrate that the extraterritorial institution granted to foreigners is highly desirable even from the point of view of some Chinese who do not seem to mind living under foreign protection.

This suggestion is both misleading and puerile. The present war situation has little or nothing to do with the question of extraterritoriality which will have to be settled on its own merits. The fact that some Chinese, may be one hundred thousandth of the nation, have come to Shanghai to seek safety at present, no more proves the utility or justification of extraterritoriality than the eventuality of China being engaged in a war with foreign nations when the Chinese, living in Settlements, would flee to the interior for safety would prove its futility and harm to China.

Further, there is something morally wrong in taking advantage of people who are in distress. Here is a man who is in trouble and he goes to one of his friends for hospitality and help. The latter, knowing his difficulties, takes advantage of the situation and plans to get control of his household and property or to infringe his personal rights. Such a friend is a treacherous and knavish friend upon whom men of honour look with contempt.

During the Great War thousands of Belgians and other refugees sought safety in Great Britain, Holland and other countries, but this situation did not entitle these latter countries to establish concessions or the practice of extraterritorial rights in Belgium. Why should foreigners in China expect to do here what they would not do in Belgium or other European countries?

There has been of late too much talk among foreigners of the supposed anti-foreign feeling in China which did no one good. It is now time to show sincerity and good will. As a friend, I would suggest to these foreign guests that they stop all anti-Chinese propaganda in China or abroad and work for the common good of all.

Thanking you for your space.

I am, etc.,
A CHINESE who LIVES OUTSIDE the SETTLEMENTS.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

FOREIGNERS AND THE WAR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It is reported that there were several automobile loads of foreign sightseers at the Kiangsu-Chêkiang battle at Liuho on Sunday. Their adventures are being discussed with more or less garnish and it is fortunate that they have returned to the Settlement unscathed. The Chinese Government would have undoubtedly found itself involved in further international complications had a bullet struck one of the foreign sightseers, who would actually only have himself to blame.

From all reports, the Chinese troops of both sides have treated foreigners who ventured within their lines, not only with respect, but with the greatest courtesy, in spite of the fact that their presence meant serious encroachment upon the time of the Chinese officers.

I consider it the limit, however, for a certain foreigner, said to have served in France, taking charge of one of the Chêkiang machine-guns and emptying a belt of cartridges into the Kiangsu line. While the foreigner was at the gun, the Chêkiang gunner, standing at his side, was shot down. This action on the part of the foreigner cannot be called courageous, but is a piece of despicable savagery, a mere thirst for blood—as he was not concerned in the war in any shape or form. It is a breach of international law for a foreigner to concern himself in an internecine war such as is at present being waged, and also a violation of the criminal codes of all nations to have committed such an act, which is murder (or attempted murder) in the first degree.

It is a Chinese war: let them fight it out among themselves.

I am, etc.,
WM. YINSON LEE.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Condemnatory as every sane individual must be of joy-rides into the fighting area engineered by garage proprietors, one must sympathize with Mr. Yinson Lee in his attitude towards such people. But his definite statement that a foreigner versed in the arts of war, while on a joy-ride of this description, deliberately sat down to a machine-gun and emptied a belt of ammunition into the Kiangsu troops while the Chêkiang gunner was shot down beside him demands substantiation.

Mr. Lee presumably writes from within the foreign settlement and he should therefore be called upon by the Authorities, Consular (Court of Consuls) or Municipal, for proof of his statement. In the event that he is able to substantiate it, the foreigner concerned should be drastically dealt with.

I am, etc.,
W. A. G.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

S.V.C. EMERGENCY UNIT.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—An appreciable number of ex-service men, resident in Shanghai and not being members of the S.V.C., for various reasons do not wish to join up for the requisite period demanded by the Crops Regulations. Repeated inquiries have been made during the past few days as to the possibility of enrollment for the duration of the present hostilities, but apparently this matter has not yet received consideration.

Is it not possible to merge these men into different units, or, failing this, have a special Emergency Unit, which will assist in the protection of the Settlement in the same way that the Regulars and Volunteers are now doing? It will take time to fit out uniforms, but all that would be necessary at the outset would be rifles, ammunition, and a distinguishing badge such as an armlet so that they could be recognized as combatants.

The Emergency Unit scheme has the disadvantage in that an experienced gunner might find himself carrying ammunition on in an Infantry Unit, when his services could be much more valuable elsewhere.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
"1924."

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR CLOUD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It was not until yesterday that I came to read in the "North China Herald" your leading article on "Shanghai and the War Cloud," reproduced from the "Daily News" of September 1. In this article you referred at some length to the Sino-foreign gathering at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, August 28, and your remarks contained certain inaccuracies which I deem it is my imperative duty to point out as I was one of the participants at the meeting and served both sides in an interpretorial capacity.

You said that:—

"Another foreign speaker said that before he and his colleagues even considered taking steps to meet the Chinese proposals, they must have a guarantee that representative Chinese business men were wholeheartedly in the movement, would act with the foreigners in full accord and full publicity, not only secretly but on the housetops, not in Council chambers alone, but in the market place. This, to use another phrase *which will not be denied*, (The italics are the writer's.) 'put the lid on things.' The Chinese whispered together and then said they would refer the matter to their principals. . . ."

The bare facts of the case were:—

(1) The speaker in question asked Mr. Sung Han-chang, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, whether in the event of the foreign Chambers of Commerce acting upon the suggestion of a joint delegation, composed of Chinese and foreigners, calling personally on the military leaders of Kiangsu and Chekiang, the foreign Chambers could be assured that there would be no outburst of anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese community. Mr. Sung answered emphatically that so far so Chinese business men were concerned, no opposition against such delegation could possibly arise but that being no politician himself, he could not say in advance what the politicians themselves might say on the subject. Not a single foreign speaker present on this occasion asked for or even suggested "a guarantee that representative Chinese business men were wholeheartedly in the movement."

(2) The words (that Chinese business men) "would act with the foreigners in full accord and full publicity, not only secretly but on the housetops. . . ." were words never heard at the gathering. If any speaker did utter anything of the kind, he must have spoken in a manner audible to himself.

(3) The Chinese neither whispered together nor did they say that they would refer the matter to their principals. On the contrary, it was the foreign speakers themselves, who said that they were unable to decide on the spot whether they would be able to accept the proposal of joining the Sino-foreign delegation, but that they would bring this matter up at their committee meetings, after which the Chinese Chamber would be officially notified of the attitude which the foreign Chambers would assume in this matter.

In the course of your article you said that you did not wish "to be rude to the Chinese business community," but in attributing to the Chinese speakers statements which they neither made nor contemplated to make, you appeared to have done the very thing you were anxious *not* to do. In your opinion the meeting, apart from its social aspects, "dispersed unfruitfully." The facts would warrant a different conclusion. The meeting was called for a very definite purpose. The Chinese business men were very eager to see both Kiangsu and Chêkiang declared a neutral zone, and in order to better drive home to the military authorities of both provinces the wisdom of such a measure in the interest of both Chinese and foreign trade, they conceived the idea of this Sino-foreign mediative delegation of business men. It was pointed out at the ouset of the meeting that the Chinese merchants sought the co-operation of the foreign merchants instead of consulting directly or indirectly the Consular Body because the Chinese themselves firmly believed that any form of international intervention would lead to the most disastrous consequences. The object of the meeting was, therefore, to sound the foreign Chamber of Commerce as to whether they were in a position of offering the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce the one form of cooperation that was sought from them—their *moral* support and nothing else without going through diplomatic channels.

I am, etc.,
FRANCIS ZIA.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

*We never pretended, nor did we expect readers would read the article in this sense to use the actual words spoken at the meeting. But as regards its general purport and upshot we think that our informants' recollection of what happened is not less likely to be correct than Mr. Zia's.

CHINESE PATRIOTS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is amazing how many Chinese patriots come forth with the hottest words of patriotism when they can find any possible excuse to go for the foreigner. When there are no facts to go on they invent the most atrocious lies or utterly distort facts.

Where are all these ardent patriots now? Chinese soldiers are desecrating Chinese soil; they are levying money from the populace in vast quantities: they are forcibly abducting thousands of the innocent people and causing the death of any amount of them: and generally are ruining the country as much or more than the very worst bandits: and withal they have no principle at stake or any just cause for their depredations. Now then all you hot-blooded patriots is your chance. Get out into the open and show what you are made of or henceforth hold your peace.

In a single word these same persons are not patriots at all but think they can get something by abusing the foreigners.

Let them consider the foreigners are doing more for China than the Chinese themselves.

I am, etc.,
"A."

Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am at one with your correspondent "A" on this subject. But it is not long ago when the European soldiers desecrated the soil not only of Europe but also of other continents; levied money from the populace not only of England but of all the world over and in vaster quantities; forcibly abducted not thousands but millions of the innocent people and caused the death of any number of them; and generally ruined not their own countries alone but the whole world as much as, or more than, the very worst bandits—and for what purpose? The answer lies in the present conditions of Europe.

We must thank the foreigners for "doing more (presumably, good and not evil) for China than the Chinese themselves." In return for such kindness, we have to advise the foreigners that they ought to do more for Europe than for China and they had therefore better pack their belongings and go home like good patriots. Let them remember that charity starts at home.

I am, etc.,
"B."

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

***This letter is referred to in to-day's Notes & Comments.—Ed.

WESTERN POWERS AND CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The information under the heading, "Movement for Foreign Intervention and Insurance of (stored) Property, Notably in Shanghai," as given by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" appearing in to-day's "North China Daily News" has been of great interest to probably the majority of your readers. It inspires a ray of hope in our present dark situation to learn that at long last "the Home people" are beginning (even if in their own interests) to realize what their Nationals have been—and are—enduring through the "Lords of Misrule" and their factions in China.

Now, Sir, that we seem to have for the moment "caught the speaker's eye," what are we going to do? Are we to keep still and hope that something may be done for us to save us from the commercial ruin inevitable if present conditions are allowed to continue, or are we to do all in our power to insist upon permanent and binding guarantees that peaceable merchants and others be allowed to carry on their callings without hindrance from the intrigues of rival factions and other unnecessary obstacles, and with safety to their families and property in China.

Your journal, Sir, is our leading public print, and we look to you to bring all the power of the Press to bear on the formation of a movement in support of a general public endorsement by our local business world, foreign and leading Chinese, of this "Movement for Foreign Intervention in China." Send notice of said endorsement by cable, through the proper channels to our respective Home Governments, mentioning also, to show we are in earnest, that indemnities will be claimed from China for all business and other losses sustained by peaceful Foreigners through this internecine War.

I am, etc.,
VERB: SAP:

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

THE WAR AND LIFE ASSURANCE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Certain of the life assurance policies issued by companies operating in Shanghai bear a clause to the effect that "in the event of the assured engaging in war-like operations, the amount payable under the policy shall be limited in the event of claim to the aggregate of the premiums paid."

In the case of many members of the Volunteer Corps their life assurance must represent the substantial part of whatever estate they would leave to dependents in the event of death, and it seems to me (without any desire to create a panic) that it would be advisable for all such members to make enquiries of the insurance company before being mobilised, as to the position in respect of their particular policies. There is also the question as to what the Municipal Councils would or could do in the event of serious trouble, to provide compensation for any unfortunate members of the Corps.

I am, etc.,
JOHN ENGLAND.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a recent sufferer from the rigid adherence of insurance companies to the written word and their utter absence of regard for their true function—which I take to be the accumulation of funds in order to insure individual policy holders against loss and not merely to benefit their shareholders, I would like to sound a warning to those who, like myself, thought themselves securely covered against looting, etc., in the present struggle between Kiangsu and Chêkiang.

Besides the usual fire policy I hold a Householder's Complete Protection Policy covering loss from

housebreaking, theft, typhoon, flood, burst water pipes and civil commotion and I was congratulating myself that now at least I was completely covered. This morning, however, my dream was rudely shattered. I was reliably informed that the struggle was not a "civil commotion" but a "war," which is excluded from the benefits of the policy, and so the Company could not be held liable for any loss resulting from it. The insurance companies take their stand on the following definition of Civil Commotion given by Lord Manfield.

"An insurrection of the people for general purpose of mischief not amounting to rebellion since no power is usurped."

This struggle is not an insurrection of the people but of two military commander who do usurp power—hence it is a "war."

Incidentally I might mention that I am informed that the Company with whom I am "insured" (save the mark) will not cover "war risk," so there you are.

So, Sir, let me again utter a warning against putting your trust in insurance, for assuredly, should there be a loophole anywhere, the Companies will avail themselves of it.

I am, etc.,

ONCE BITTEN.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's inquiry as to the position of life insurance policy holders in the event of death occuring in the defense of the Settlement, I would say that those who hold policies in the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company are fully protected, and claims will be paid in full in the events of death.

I am, etc.,

A. G. HEARNE.
District Manager of the Manufacturing Life Ins. Co.

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apparently "Once Bitten" is one of those individuals who are never satisfied with getting exactly what they pay for, and considers that he is entitled to ask his insurance company to idemnify him for any and every sort of loss, irrespective of whether it is one which comes within the scope of his policy-contract or not. We have recently had an example of this, following the Japan earthquake, when the opinion was freely expressed in the press by numerous amateurs writing on insurance matters that Companies were under " a moral obligation" to pay for earthquake-fire damage, even though same was specifically excluded from the policies.

The "N.-C.D.N." recently reprinted an article which appeared in the London "Times" showing, *inter alia*, the percentage of underwriting profit earned by the leading British Offices, and whilst half a dozen or so were fortunate enough to get round about eight per cent., the remainder had to be satisfied with considerably less: further, some recently published figures dealing with a well managed local insurance company show that, for three consecutive years, underwriting was done at a loss.

These points are mentioned to show that premiums are already calculated to a fairly fine point in respect of the particular risks which are insured against, and it is impossible for Companies to be continuously going outside their contractual liabilities without seriously prejudicing their own financial security—which is, of course, the security of every policy holder. Policy conditions are practically standardized, and it is because the limits of their liability are clearly defined, that Companies are able to transact their business in a satisfactory manner.

No ordinary "fire" or "householder's" insurance includes war risks, and I have no doubt that "Once Bitten" would be amongst the first to kick, if, in times of peace and quietness, his premiums were increased to cover non-existent war risks. After all, it is only out of accumulated funds that losses are paid, and for every additional risk insured, a corresponding extra premium must be charged.

It would be interesting to know whether "Once Bitten" has actually already sustained a "war risk" loss (by looting or otherwise) which his Company has refused to pay, or whether he is a "recent sufferer" in anticipation? It may be inferred that he holds no insurance shares, and it is certain that his concluding remarks about loopholes are not in accordance with actual facts.

I am, etc.,

JOHN ENGLAND.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It was very amusing to read the letter of "Once Bitten" under this heading which appeared in your columns on the 10th instant. "Once Bitten" simply informs everyone of his own ignorance.

I am a Shanghai merchant who have always had need of large insurance covers in many parts of the world insuring stocks in godowns and machinery in factories against fire, and practically all my insurances have been with the largest British companies. I have also had many marine policies and a few motor-car policies and whenever a loss has occurred I have always received most liberal treatment. Being a business man and thus reading my contracts of insurance I know that all companies have essential conditions in their policies, otherwise it would be impossible to carry on the business. For instance my fire policies and everyone else's exclude earthquake, war, and a few others. If my property insured by these policies is burnt as a result of earthquake, there is no liability under the policy and I should expect nothing—why should I expect compensation for which I have not paid a premium?

Going back to the householder's policy which "Once Bitten" thought covered him against everything, I also have one of those policies, and mine like his insures against riot and civil commotion, but in the conditions of the policies it clearly states that war is excluded. I am quite satisfied that if any damage occurs to my property resulting from riot and civil commotion, I shall be fully recompensed by my insurance company but on the other hand if damage results from war, say by a shell bursting, then I am not covered and I expect no recompense. It is a pity that "Once Bitten" is so lacking in intellect that he does not know the difference between civil commotion and war. The fight between Chêkiang and Kiangsu armed forces is war.

I apologize for taking so much space, Sir, but as one who has always had every consideration from insurance companies I felt I must reply to the letter of "Once Bitten."

I am, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—At the present time the Chapei district is supposed to be under strict martial law. Even people residing in this district are not allowed to proceed to their respective homes after 10 p.m. And yet on top of this there is a bar room called the Golden Star Buffet at No. 1434 North Szechuen Road, corner of Boundary Lane, full of bluejackets drinking and shouting till the small hours in the morning and on top of this even a Chinese policeman on duty outside of this above mentioned house. It would be interesting to know if this bar room, which is in the Chapei district, is under martial law or not.

I am, etc.,

RESIDENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

A DANGER TO THE PORT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In the war news to-day there appears an article stating that a railway bridge has been blown up by dynamite.

To do this necessitates obtaining dynamite from somewhere and where would the rival factors turn their attentation to if not to the Dynamite Magazine which has been brought so forcibly into prominence by the local press? It stands to reason that, should it become necessary, one side or the other will try to gain possession of the contents of the Magazines and what is going to happen when a horde of coolies who are most likely to have been ignorant farmers impressed by the military, attempt to handle the dynamite, urged on by soldiers with loaded rifles. Do not the shipping companies realize that the distance from the Magazine to the centre of the channel is under 500 yards and that should an explosion take place the whole of the river bed would be completely changed, causing the whole of the shipping to be held up for an indefinite period? This would be the financial ruin for this Port for many a long day to come and it behoves the officials to take the necesssary precautions to safeguard the Magazines against any attempt to interfere with the contents.

I am, etc.,

SHIPPING.

Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1924.

*It is not true that a bridge was blown up. Only two sleepers and a rail were displaced. But this does not affect the force of "Shipping's" letter.—Ed.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND SOME OTHERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I regret that Mr. Gargi Devi still insists upon "censuring" me and I still claim that *"hiding under a pseudonym"* he has no such right.

I'm afraid Mr. Gargi Devi has very little experience of English politics. A few days at the "hustings" even in Gladstone's day and later would have shocked him terribly I fear. Rival condidates calling each other by terrible names, accusing the opposing party of robbery, theft, political and even human murder—to wit Irish sympathizers in Liverpool during the 80-90's—and other crimes too numerous to mention. My designation of the British Government of to-day as being a Kuli or (coolie) Government is I maintain quite correct. To call it a "Labour" Government is wrong because although many of its members have been "labourers"—that is, please, as understood generally in Great Britain, manual labourers—a great number of those in the Government, War Office, Excise, Law, etc., permanent Government officials, etc., are certainly not manual labourers—they do not pull ricshas or carry bamboo poles, they do not plough, sow and reap in the fields—but they *do work for hire* and I maintain that even as myself they are Kuli's or (coolies).

This is the distinction, Mr. Gargi Devi. The Government of England from Elizabeth down to Victorian days was (except for permanent officials) voluntary. It is only quite recently that our legislators *who control the Government, who vote for or withhold financial supplies* have been *paid* or Kuli workers. In the old days there were many poor men in Parliament and in the Cabinet (Government) but their services to the country were voluntary and not *"paid."* These I maintain were better men than any "hired" parliamentarian such as to-day are to be found in the House of Commons.

I'm sorry, Mr. Gargi Devi, that you think I'm a liar. You see I was not writing with a view to "The East." I was thinking of the British Parliament and of the "payment of members" which I have always held was derogatory to that old institution. As for my personal classification in the Hong List I should not care in the least what it might be so long as it was correct and not equivalent to your implication, say:—liar or rogue.

I should certainly not be so foolish as to use bad language or to sue for libel. The first would be waste of breath and vulgar, the second would be stupid!

How was it, Mr. Gargi Devi, that the men of the Chinese Labour Corps did not object to be listed on the pay sheets and entered on their registration books as "coolies?" We had carpenters, excellent workmen; blacksmiths, splendid experts; plumbers, builders—oh! too many to mention, but classed as "coolies" or "Kulis" (I frequently wrote in official despatches the latter!)

Are you not possibly "championing" the Chinese—*"working man"* (term used for safety) without his consent or mandate? (Term used in international dealings with very wide margin of interpretation).

Cheerio! Mr. Gargi Devi. It has been pleasant to cross pens with you, but really I fear that the Editorial (not Parliamentary) closure is imminent.

There is only one thing I *do wish* and that is that you would disclose your identity even if only privately "per Editor" because I like you and your screeding. Absolutely no *animus* on my part! So shaking you a friendly *Bon Jour M'sieur!*

I am, etc.,

A. L. HALL.

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I expected a hot onslaught from Mr. Hall but was most pleasantly surprised on reading his courteous reply in to-day's issue. You are right Mr. Hall, I know little of politics. The subject is distasteful to me through I try to keep my information up-to-date. It is a far cry between the politician and the statesman and I prefer the latter. We have too many politicians and diplomatic tricksters but too few statesmen—men who serve their country without selfishness and with true loyalty. The tactics of politicians do shock me no doubt and I am apt to rush up in arms against anything that deviates from the "straight path."

I quite agree with you, Mr. Hall, that the voluntary government worker is far superior to the paid one, for a man must truly love his country to give his services without caring for reward.

Mr. Hall, I realize that you used the word "coolie" with its proper meaning, once you so open-mindedly admit that you would not mind being called one yourself. I certainly do not think you a liar, far less a rogue, for by the general tone of your letters one can see you are a gentleman. I thought you had intended the term to be taken as an insult. I find I am wrong, but still maintain that terms liable to be misunderstood should not be used. As to my identity, the name "Gargi Devi" need not be taken as anonymous. It was given to me and I consider it as one of my real names. Many of my friends know it and some call me by it. If you dropped the "Mr." you would come nearer the mark, more I do not wish to make public. It has been pleasant to meet with chivalry from an opponent and I sincerely appreciate it.

I am, etc.,

GARGI DEVI.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1924.

POSTS TO NANKING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As one interested in the well being of many friends in Nanking, may I inquire through the medium of your columns if there is any explanation as to why letters posted in Shanghai to that port on the morning of the 4th instant had not reached there on the 7th instant, as letters posted in Nanking on the morning of the 7th instant were received in Shanghai on the 8th?

If postal arrangements in a river port ensure prompt despatch and delivery of letters to Shanghai, how does it come about that the letters from Shanghai take so much longer in reaching the same outport? The river steamers are running regularly, and are proving far more satisfactory in the carrying of mails than the Sunkiang and waterways of China medium from this end mentioned in your paper a few days preciously. Nanking is under martial law and all foreign residents are called on strictly to abide by the military regulations in force there and they are anxious for news from Shanghai friends as we are from there.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

ANXIOUS ONE.,

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Further to my letter appearing in your issue of to-day, I received a letter yesterday evening at 8 o'clock from Nanking (posted there on the 9th a.m.) in which it was stated that my letters of the 4th, 5th and 6th were delivered at their address at 4 p.m. on the 8th instant.

As I am a guest at one of the hotels in the Bubbling Well Road district, perhaps the sub-post office near Yu Yuen Road corner may be responsible for the cause of my inquiry as it certainly seems strange that letters posted by me on three different dates should be delivered to the addressee in Nanking on the same day. So much about the letters: the newspapers I sent on the same dates have not, however, been delivered yet. I suppose that they will eventually be delivered! Perhaps, perhaps not!

Thanking you for your courtesy in publishing this and my previous letter.

I am, etc.,

ANXIOUS ONE.

Shanghai, Sept. 11, 1924.

KAISAR-I-HIND

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers enlighten me as to the origin—not the meaning—of the phrase Kaisar-I-Hind? I have always been under the impression that it was coined by Lord Beaconsfield at the time when Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, but am unable to trace it in any Encyclopedia or other book of reference.

I am, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In response to "Inquirer's" request for information about the origin of the title Kaiser-i-Hind, I would refer him to H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" page 382, where it is stated that the Turkoman chieftain, Baber, a descendant of Genghis Khan, made himself master of Cabul early in the 16th. century, and in 1525 gained victories in India and assumed the title of Emperor of Hindustan. More about this chieftain can be seen in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. His descendants, and especially the famous Akbar, made the Mogul (Mongol) dynasty famous, and much of their work of consolidation and organization remained to be taken over by the British who became the successors of the Moguls, and the British monarch now uses the title Kaiser-i-Hind which the Mogul emperors originated.

I am, etc.,

I. M.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1924.

INCOME TAX

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Are you, or is any one of your readers, in a position to throw light on the above subject as it affects those who go home from Shanghai to retire?

Take an imaginary case. In 1924 the one who proposes to retire is in receipt of £1000 "earned" income and £200 "unearned": in 1925 he will be in receipt of £900 "earned" income and £350 "unearned": in 1926 he will be in receipt of no "earned" income and £600 "unearned." On what basis will income tax for 1926 be reckoned supposing the man takes up his permanent residence in England as from December 1, 1925?

I am, etc.,

PERPLEXED.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1924.

***Can any reader kindly solve the problem? Ed.

TRAINING FIELD DOGS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have the advantage of being "town bred." This, however, has made me more able to handle a tea cup than a 12 bore gun and I am more accustomed to taking my exercise on the rugger field than in a paddy field.

Since making the great mistake of coming to China I have become the possessor of a gun and a field dog but beyond knowing which is the business end of both I find myself completely at a loss to know how to make either of them effective.

No doubt there are some of your readers who are gifted enough to give me postal tuition on how to kill game with a gun but I have hopes of learning this myself.

But can any of your readers recommend me to a good book on the training of a field dog?

I am, etc.,

COCKNEY.

Chekiang, Sept. 4, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Cockney," whose request for information as to a good book that will help him in the training of a field dog appeared in the "North-China Daily News" on Saturday, will find the best answer in the latest edition of the "Field" received out here. The Editor of that paper apparently was asked a similar question and he recommends several books. I would add that if "Cockney" regularly reads the "Field" he will benefit not only by book information but by the experience of experts gained in everyday work with field dogs. If "Cockney" is not aware of the fact, I would further remind him, he evidently being a dog-lover, that the "Field" just now is engaged with many of the leading medical and veterinary professors in experiments for the prevention and cure of distemper, a dog's greatest peril next to a bad master, that funds urgently are required for carrying on the good work, and that subscriptions thereto are being received at the "North-China Daily News" office.

"Cockney's" letter carries one a little further than the subject regarding which he is immediately concerned, for it is but another point proving the necessity for a properly organized Kennel Club here. I might mention a few of the queries that have come to me in only one week, "Cockney's" being indirect, but the others were made directly.

A lady sought a mate for her Tibetan poodle bitch. I only knew of one other in Shanghai and that I found had died.

A gentleman had three dogs, one of which contracted distemper and he wanted to know what to do. I had the sufferer packed off to a reliable veterinary surgeon—and it is now out of danger—and suitable precautions were taken with the others.

A lady found a stray fox terrier in her garden: it became violently ill and she was very much upset because she had a mind to keep it failing the discovery of its owner. I was able to assure her that the dog had done nothing worse than to eat some grass and that it would be all the better for it.

A gentleman wanted an independent opinion as to the cause of his dog's death.

I cannot say how many in Shanghai have asked me to sell dogs for them and how many, especially from up-country, have asked if I could buy dogs for them. This happens every week.

All these questions and scores of others easily could be settled through the medium of a well-organized Kennel Club. Recently, several of the more interested sportsmen discussed the question of starting a club, but, in view of the fact that both the Dog Shows resulted in a financial loss, it was thought better to wait a while longer and see if more interest and support were forthcoming. It is proposed to hold a third show in November, which should be about the best time of the year for such a purpose and if we manage to do well then I do not think there will be any difficulty about forming a Kennel Club. Several sportsmen also are intent upon field trials and should such an event be arranged, "Cockney" should make every effort to attend. Books can teach a great deal, but an hour behind an expert is worth a whole book. A book cannot teach a man how to keep cool and quiet, not to worry his dogs and to accustom himself to all their moods and peculiarities. I have been out with men who have shot for many years in China—and probably never anywhere else—whose only idea of working a dog is to bawl, "Go on, Rover. Fetch 'em up," or "Come here, Rover." And I have seen terriers bring rats out of a drain in better condition than birds retrieved by Rover, but the poor fellow never had been taught better.

I am, etc.,
HARRY K. STRACHAN.
Hon. Secretary,
Shanghai Dog Show.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1924.

ROMANIZED CHINESE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was born in a country where a Latin idiom is spoken. I speak and write that idiom like any other native who went to school in his youth, and besides English, I can make myself equally understood in French and German. I also learned in my youth Greek (modern), Hebrew, Italian and Spanish, and in the course of my travels I have picked up a little Dutch, a little Russian and some Turkish, but most of the two latter I have forgotten, being now more than 20 years in this country. I have always tried to make an intimate acquaintance with all the languages I met, but owing to my advanced age when first arriving here and stress of circumstances, I could not take up Chinese as a regular subject of study.

I now wish to ask sinologues of British and American nationalities, what is the use of putting "h" before "s" in such words as *hsien* or *hsin* when transcribing in Roman letters their original Chinese characters? The only newspapers and books I read now are in the English language, and I do not know whether the French and other foreign newspapers and books printed in China use an "h" before "s" as described above. In no other language known to me have I encountered such a composition of these two syllables, and I confess that I do not know how to pronounce them. According to my knowledge, these two syllables should be pronounced like "chs" in German, "ch" to sound like the Scottish "ch" in "loch," but I have never heard Chinese of my acquaintance pronouncing the various Chinese characters like *Sin, Sien, Soo, Zung, Sung Ziang, Tsang, Tseng* or *Tsung* where "h" could be placed before "s," and I declare "h" before words like *hsin, hsien,* etc., as great an atrocity as that dreadful word "sorority."

Trusting you will find space for this letter in your valuable columns and thanking you in anticipation.

I am, etc.,
S. D.

Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1924.

HAVE WE A BIBLE OF AUTHORITY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have been deeply interested in recent articles appearing in your paper on the question of Modernism and Fundamentalism, and especially in your leader in the issue of August 25. I have also followed in papers and magazines from the United States the controversy as its grows over there. I was quite surprised, too, at your quotation in a recent issue from "Medical Press and Circular" as follows: "The fundamental truths of organic evolution are as firmly established as the rotundity of the earth and its revolution around the sun." When and by whom was this established? I emphatically do not believe it.

I have also looked in vain all summer for something from "Our Own Correspondent" in Washington, D.C., giving the situation in the controversy this year over there, since he hurried last year and the year before to report the progress of the Modernist ideas, especially in the annual meetings of the Northern Baptists and Northern Presbyterians. He seemed to me to give such a totally misleading idea of the general Baptist situation last year that I felt bound to make some reply to give more nearly the facts as they were. My opinion is that he has not been busy to report progress this year, because, as I have read reports, the gains this year seem on the wrong side to be pleasant to him to report. According to papers that I see, in the annual meetings of both these great bodies this year those who stand steadfastly for the Bible as God's inspired Book to man have been quite well in the lead.

I fully agree with you that this controversy over religion and especially when it has reference to the Christian religion will not and ought not to down, however, unpalatable to some Modernists the controversy may be, and that it will continue to the end of time.

My present aim is not to enter into any lengthy arguments on this much mooted question, but to beg that some one of your Modernist friends who is really qualified to do so will with clearness and simplicity answer the following: "Have we a Bible with any authority in its declarations and teachings? Where and what is that Bible? If we have such a Book, whence came it? Has any one any authority to change it—to take from or add to it? If so, who has this authority and from whom has he derived the same?"

I am sure that not a few, not only of Fundamentalists, but also some Modernists, would like to see these questions tackled by some really competent person, for I think it grows more and more apparent that the question at issue is really as to whether or not we have a Bible.

One of the saddest of all the sad things reported in the papers in recent months is that two high class young men who had just graduated at one of the most Modernistic schools in the United States and which is called a Christian School kidnapped and murdered in the name of science a bright young boy. I have not seen the details and cannot imagine what relation they gave to such a hellish deed to science.

Finally the Bible is either Divinely inspired or else man-made, and I have from childhood read it as God's own Book to tell me how to make the most of my life for the glory of God and to the help of my fellow beings. If men are wrong in such a conception there is then absolutely nowhere to look for guidance for this life and for the future and better life.

In conclusion I wish to say again that I think the supreme question is, Have we any authoritative Book to guide us in shaping our relations to our fellow men and to our God?

Sincerely hoping for an enlightening answer,

I am, etc.,
G. P. BOSTICK.

Pochow, An., Sept. 4, 1924.

A LITTLE JUDICIOUS LEVITY.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your many contributors will endorse Mr. Shastri's wishes that you should not lower the dignity, quality, and influence of the leading organ of news and opinion in the Far East, and, at the same time, they will understand and accept your comment.

But, Sir, the always serious-minded must not look down upon the jocular and *apparently* frivolous as really wanting in seriousness and earnestness! In these days of anxiety, disillusionment, and disappointment, want of prospect and promise in business, and possible financial strain, we delight in the opportunities given us, through the above feature, to maintain that gift of gifts—a sense of humour.

Lately, we have had some delicious examples of humour and the want of humour. The "Common-Sense" correspondent who seriously informs Mr. Petrié who "M. Barrée" was. The priceless leg-pull on the Bachelor Girl writing under a *nom-de-plume* of 18 words (let me suggest a short and appropriate one—"Philistia") who looks to meet a "decent and respectable" suitor who, in her being chaperoned, would not in the least resent the implied want of trust and slight on his honour and chivalry!

Even though some may strike a "childish" or futile note, do let them stand. They help to make "the wheels go round."

I am, etc.,
VERAX.

A JESSFIELD ROAD DAIRY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the report appearing in your paper of to-day's date on page 12 under the caption "A Jessfield Road Dairy" we would request you to publish an amendment of the final part of the report dealing with the Assessor's (Mr. Jacobs) statement of the Court's judgment.

According to the notes taken by our Mr. Lewis, who conducted the defence, Mr. Jacobs did not state "the best remedy is for the Council to cancel the licence of this dairy." In point of fact Mr. Jacobs was asked by the Council's representative if the Court would either order or suggest the cancellation of the licence in question and Mr. Jacobs refused to do this, pointing out that dismissal of the summons was based entirely upon the inapplicability of the Byelaw to this case. Upon the Council's representative commenting on the fact that the effect of the decision would be that the Council would have no control upon a large number of dairies situated outside the Setlement, Mr. Jacobs pointed out that was a matter which the Council should devise means to overcome and observed that the Council could always refuse to license or cancel the licence of a dairy outside Settlement limits. The question of the sufficiency of evidence produced as to the method of analysis, and identification of the milk analysed was raised subsequent to the Court's finding by Inspector Burted asking Mr. Jacobs if he accepted the analyst's certificate, to which Mr. Jacobs stated that the Court was satisfied with the certificate, but refused to state that mere production of certificate would be taken as conclusive evidence in the case, adding that the Court might require further evidence as to the identification of the milk, etc. although in the present case this question need not be discussed as the Court's finding was based purely on the applicability of the Byelaw.

We, therefore, suggest that in order to counteract the impression which is undoubtedly conveyed by the report in your paper that the Court suggested cancellation of the licence of this particular dairy, the following amended report of the judgment should be published.—

"The Assessor (Mr. Jacobs)—The accused was not charged with selling adulterated milk in the Settlement and in view of the fact that the dairy is outside the Settlement and the sample taken was also taken outside the Settlement this Court cannot take jurisdiction. The authority for taking proceedings of this nature is found in the Bye-laws attached to the Land Regulations which in this case are stated in the By-law (No. XXXIV) itself to apply only within the limits of the Settlement. In a case such as this which arises entirely outside the Settlement, we do not see how, even if the defendant has voluntarily agreed to take out a licence, the existence of a licence can be a sufficient ground for saying the matter comes within the Settlement.

The Council's representative asked if the Court would either order or suggest cancellation of the licence in the present case. The Court refused to do this, Mr. Jacobs pointing out that the case was dismissed on the construction of the Be-laws and no decision had been or could be given as to the merits of the case. The Council's representative subsequently observed that the effect of the decision might be that all Dairies outside Settlement limits would be beyond the control of the Settlement authorities. Mr. Jacobs pointed out that the Council's remedy is to insist on milk sold within the Settlement being pure and if found to be impure the council can refuse to allow the milk to be sold and either cancel or refuse to grant the licence. In the alternative, the Council might try and devise some means whereby it could establish fuller control, possibly by requiring a licence to consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court."

We are etc.

TEESDALE, NEWMAN & MCDONALD.

Shanghai, Sept. 5, 1924.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to correspondence and to your leader in your issue of the 5th inst., would it not be possible to form an International Infantry Company with machine gun sections on the following lines:

Name: "Shanghai Rifles"
(or any other name).

(a) Infantry Unit:
Section 1 Danes)
" 2 Dutch)
" 3 Norwegians) Alphabetical
" 4 Swedes) Order
" 5 Swiss)
etc.

(b) Machine Gun Unit:
No. 1 Gun Team Danes
No. 2 " " Dutch
etc., as above.

Such a company should form a very strong crack unit, as most of the nationals referred to above will have had military training in their own national armies. The formation of national sections in one unit should lead to very interesting intersectional competitions. In case of inter-company competitions, each section could nominate one or two members to represent the "Shanghai Rifles."

In my opinion, there should be no difficulty in forming such a unit. Should this suggestion be of interest, why not arrange a meeting to discuss matters and to form a committee? It my be argued that such a unit may be rather strong, should every section have some 20 to 30 members. In such an eventuality the "Shanghai Rifles" could be split into 2 units, A and B, or the "Shanghai Rifles" could be spilt into two companies, sections 1 to 4 remaining in the old company, and sections 5 to 8, or whatever it may be, forming the nucleus of a new company.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
G. E. B.

THE TOO RAPID PACE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—All papers of good standing, to which the much-esteemed "North-China Daily News" belongs, adhere strictly to the pledge that no names of any correspondent to their journals are devulged, and therefore the writer in to-day's issue need not fear that the "Bachelor of 32" will ever be able to find out who the "Bachelor Maid" is, even if he wishes to, and my intentions for writing the previous correspondence referred to were to inform the "Bachelor of 32" that there are some decent and respectable girls in the heart of gay Shanghai, but for no other motives whatsoever. I am sure I should not like to put the Editor to any extra work and especially not to that of match-making. I may mention that I have many friends of the "British Bachelor of 32's" type, all of whom appreciate my many virtues, not to say that I have no faults.

"Navigare Necesse Est" certainly seems to esteem the vampish type of woman amongst whom he most likely chooses his lady friends (nicotine and cocktail), well, I suppose it is a matter of every one to his taste.

Thanking you, dear sir, once again for allotting me such a big space in your esteemed paper.

I am, etc.,
One of the Bachelor Girls the British Bachelor (not gay) of 32 has not yet found in Shanghai.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read your correspondence entitled "The Too Rapid Pace" with much interest, and am now moved to plunge into the fray myself. To-day's letter I shall ignore, as it is simply designed to stir up ill feeling and has no bearing on the discussion, but as the "Bachelor of 32" seems genuinely concerned, it is to him I shall direct my remarks.

Mr. Bachelor, has it ever occurred to you that it may not be entirely the fault of the girls, that you find things as you do? The modern young men are a great deal to blame, since it is an absolute fact that the majority of them do not admire the old-fashioned womanly virtues in a girl. They prefer her to drink and smoke and paint, to go about half clad, and be a "vamp." That is, provided she doesn't carry these things to excess, of course. Nobody likes a girl to be "tight" nor behave like a demi-mondaine, but a great many of the modern young men seem to like her to ape such creatures! And if she fails to do so, at least in some degree, her popularity with the male sex suffers. If she objects to being pinched, squeezed and mauled about, in a motor-car or while dancing, she is either called "cold blooded," "stand offish," and begged not to be "a spoil-sport" or treated to uplifted brows and shrugs of scorn. It never seems to occur to the men to be ashamed of their actions, or feel any confusion when repulsed. Where is the chivalry, reverence, and respect for women, with which our grand-mothers, and even our mothers, were regarded in their girlhood days? The feeling which made men check bad language in a woman's pretence, which brought them to their feet instantly when she approached, which caused them to hesitate, and request permission, before they filled the air about her with tobacco fumes? Nowadays the young men don't think twice about swearing when out with a girl, generally quite frankly, occasionally with an ironical "excuse my French" or some such phrase thrown in for form's sake afterward. They loll in their chairs, as often as not, when a girl in passing stops to speak to them, if they mention their smokes it is after they've been lighted, an off hand "You don't mind, do you"? or "Have one?"

Some may say all this is the girls' fault, because she has lowered herself in the ways deplored by "Bachelor of 32" but if she has, why is it? Because the men like her to! Every normal girl, whatever she wants to do first, plans eventually to marry and settle down, and in order to have the opportunity to do so she must attract and please men, for, with our customs as they are today, the man is the one who makes the first decisive step. So the girl strives to please him, even if the ways are distasteful to her, and as a result she may be misjudged by appearances. Personally, I have

been brought up to practise the old-fashioned virtues of modesty, simplicity, and a self-respect that forbids familiarity in the other sex, and I always feel uncomfortable when a young man attempts to paw me about, or squeezes my hand. I am modern enough to grant that there's no real harm in these things, but I'm sufficiently old-fashioned to be distressed that a so-called gentleman can feel free to attempt them with me.

So there's your answer, Mr. Bachelor. If the men are familiar, coarse, careless, and impertinent, you will find the girls that go with them inevitably so (at least, in appearance) as well. Whatever their real feelings may be, they have to pretend to like these things, because most modern young men will not be bothered to take out any other sort of girl, as to do so will mean practising manners and self-restraint that they can't be bothered with. If the men would stop going out with girls that drink, smoke, paint, and "vamp" they'd find the girls would soon stop doing these things.

I am, etc.,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL.

Shanghai, Sept. 5, 1924.

FAMINE RELIEF APPEALS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Chinese do little or nothing to prevent famines or assist the sufferers after famine or flood have done their worst. At the same time they gaily spend untold millions in utterly absurd war and revolution which benefits nobody except a few rascally Tuchuns and such like birds of prey.

The Chinese are at their old game of getting up heartrending accounts of suffering and asking the foreigners to help them, and send them more money.

In my opinion it would be very nearly a crime to send any money to China at the present time for any kind of famine relief. It only releases that amount of money for the working of further mischief in this country.

I am, etc.,
"X."

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1924.

A BICYCLE MADE FOR TWO.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I say a few words in reply to "Cave's" letter appearing in Monday's edition of this paper?

I quite agree with him that it is a dangerous practice for two persons to travel on one cycle, that is to say through the busy throughfares of this city, and that this should be prohibited. On the other hand, if people like to take advantage of the quietude of roads that are seldom traversed by motor vehicles, etc., and travel two on a cycle, it would be unfair to deprive them of this enjoyment. Most often the cyclist carries a second person on his cycle with the sole intention of selecting a quiet spot in which to teach the novice, as everybody knows that it is quite the impossible and a most dangerous feat to learn to ride in the roads of the city.

So after all I am sure "Cave" only meant that cyclists should be prohibited from riding two on one cycle in the busy centres, and I am sure he had not the slightest intention of robbing us poor folks who cannot afford a motor car, as he probably has one, of this simple enjoyment.

I am, etc.,
AN ENTHUSIASTIC FOREIGN CYCLIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

THE RUSSIAN CADETS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Could you help me, through your valuable paper, to find out what are the reasons of the delay in the sending to Serbia of the Russian Cadets, actually under the care of the International Committee for assistance and repatriation of Russian refugees.

The permission of H.M. the King of Serbia, so long waited for, has been officially granted over one month ago, but there is a fixed limit of time after which this permission may be cancelled.

The funds required for the transportation, having to be supplied by the contractor of the lotteries, up to an amount of $120,000 cannot be the reason of the delay.

The conditions made by some shipping companies here, as well as by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are, in the opinion of everybody, very satisfactory and might be accepted at once.

Having in hand the permission for the cadets to enter into Serbia, the funds required to pay the expenses for the transportation, and the shipping companies being ready to undertake such transportation at very good conditions, why is the committee delaying the departure of the cadets for the country where they should, and wish to, be?

Enclosing my card, and trusting that you will find some space for these few lines,

I am, etc.,
VOX POPULI.

Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1924.

NO FASCISM IN CHILE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In regard to the news published in a Shanghai newspaper of to-day's issue under the heading "Chilean Mussolini Deposes President" I should be much obliged if you would kindly publish the text of the following telegram which I have just received from the Chilean Legation:

"Request publish *dementi* of Press news regarding Fascist movements in Chile. Official information received from Government states public order unaltered and throughout country complete calm reigns."

With thanks in advance,

I am, etc.,
A. ARCE,
Consul for Chile.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

WHY THE FOREIGNER COMPLAINS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I notice in this morning's paper that a "resident outside the Settlement" is advocating a friendly spirit between the foreigners and Chinese. Looking back on the last four or five years I do not think the most grasping and unreasonable Chinese could wish to say foreigners have not tried to be friendly. Always, however, it has been bad government or no government, anti-foreign jealousy, militarism, disorderly students and childish extremists who have prevented any real good feeling between ourselves and the Chinese.

The abolition of extraterritoriality presupposes a competent government in China. No nation is going to condemn their nationals to the jurisdiction of civil courts ruled by the will of the local military governors and swayed by the most noisy of the extremists.

It is foolish to compare the refugee Belgians who fled to England owing to the aggression of the Germans, (they were driven from their own country by the vast armies of an enemy nation), with the pitiful refugees who flee to the protection of foreigners to avoid the savagery of their own countrymen. Then to say the foreigner is constantly demanding and confiscating land and encroaching on the sovereign rights of China is also grossly unjust. When trade started between China and the foreigners it was found that trade was only possible if the local officials were bribed at a regular rate which would vary according to the amount of trade done. It was found that foreigners had no redress whatever if a Chinese merchant failed to deliver goods paid for or went bankrupt, etc. And it was found that the foreigners living in China for purposes of trade were at any time in danger of their lives should any matter of serious dispute arise. The result of this situation was the establishment of treaty ports for trade and, by honest government and administration, these small ports have now developed into the present Shanghai and other smaller but well run outports. Why then should these ports be returned to China? They were established because it was impossible to obtain fair dealing without them, though at that time China was as well run as it had been for some hundreds of years. Now China is not run at all. The Peking Government is a name only. Every military commander controls the place where he settles and fights the next man for it. Every soldier lives on the wretched countryman who has the misfortune to attract his attention. There is no law, no justice, there is only the sword and bribery and with these two forces the country runs itself.

The foreigners will be friendly enough when China shows that she possesses the ideals and determination of a nation. It is hard to be friendly with an individual one does not respect and cannot trust. So must it be between nations.

A few months ago the "Good Roads Movement" announced that they were going to build a road round the Settlement to keep the foreigners in! Now on all sides you hear that the foreigners shall exercise control 30 miles round Shanghai, all along the railways and should in fact stop the war.

There is a very old saying:—

"The devil was ill, the devil a monk would be,
The devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

It was applied originally to one of the despotic rulers from whom England suffered some hundreds of years ago but it applies to-day to China as a whole and to our local societies in particular.

I am, etc.,
HANDI TWOEM.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

I. S. S. BONDS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One must presume that the proprietors of the I.S.S. are always anxious that every bondholder should feel perfectly satisfied that his chances in the monthly drawings are actually as good (or as bad), whichever way one likes to put it, as a plain reading of the Society's rules and the statements on the Bond certificates leads one to suppose; and that there are no unpublished circumstances relating to the method of the draw, or the number of "live" bonds participating therein and held by *bona fide* bondholders, which do in fact seriously militate against the chances of a paid-up bond drawing a prize. Assuming that the I.S.S. proprietors really value the good opinion of their bondholders I have no doubt that they will readily answer the following questions, in a manner that leaves the meaning of the reply beyond any misconception, either through the medium of your correspondence column or an advertisement on your front page.

The points which I am sure the interested public would very much like to have answered are:—

(1) Are the issued bonds numbered consecutively from 1 to the highest number issued?
(2) What proportion of the issued bonds are now "dead" through having been surrendered, not paid up, or from other causes?
(3) Have all "dead" numbers been re-issued to new bondholders?
(4) If not, do such dead numbers participate in the draw, and how many of them are there?
(5) If they do, and draw a prize, does such prize remain undistributed for that month, and, in fact, revert to the funds of the I.S.S.?
(6) How many bonds participating in the draw are the property of, and potential prize winners for, the I.S.S. itself?

I am, etc.,
CURIOUS.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

***Information such as that required by our correspondent may always be obtained by any bondholder in the International Savings Society on applicaton to the managers or the accountants, and this was given to us quite readily on calling to see them on our correspondent's behalf. In reply to the first query, the answer is in the affirmative and to the second query the reply is "none." All "dead" numbers have been re-issued to new bondholders. No bonds participating in the draw are the property of, and potential prize winners for, the International Savings Society itself. In view of the foregoing information, questions 4 and 5 require no reply.—Ed.

B. W. A. HOSPITAL AID

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am asked by by the Hospital Aid Department of the British Women's Association to make appeal through the courtesy of your columns for more workers and funds wherewith to carry on auxiliary hospital work in the present acute conditions.

The work turned out by this Department goes, as a rule, to British Mission hospitals in the interior, but for the time being it has been arranged to forward it to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig. It is here, I am informed, that all the most seriously wounded soldiers are sent in the first instance for operations when—possible—after which, unless they succumb in the meantime, they are drafted to other hospitals. Doctors New and Tong, assisted by four well-known American doctors, Dr. Martha N. Hoahing and others, are in charge here, and I was told that hospital dressings of any description would be exceedingly acceptable: bed jackets (the ordinary short white coat, fastening down the middle, as worn by coolies); many-tail bandages (both large and small sizes); roller bandages; absorbent pads, and swabs are—in the order in which I have given them—most needed. The actual hospital including the new wards only completed a few weeks ago, is full-up; and in addition a large mat-shed has been erected in the grounds. The unfortunate men, who have been drafted into the last-named, are lying on the ground, the supply of beds being inadequate Arrangements are, however, I understand, being made to cope with this aspect of the situation. The need for coats, as I have indicated above, is really acute. It does not require much imagination to realise the condition of these wounded soldiers, when they are picked up by the stretcher-bearers from the ground, in weather conditions such as we have at present. From a Chinese source I learn that the military authorities are not particularly concerned with the comfort of their men once they have fallen. Indeed, it is said that their responsibility abruptly terminates when a soldier is wounded. The man may, or may not, be dragged out of the firing line; but then he is left to chance or to the Red Cross; no rations are provided for him, his pay ceases, no communication is made to his relatives, and if he dies, no coffin is provided. The Chinese Red Cross is doing its utmost, but on this unprecedentedly large scale of warfare in China, there are inevitably terrible delays in rescuing and treating the wounded.

With lively recollections of the splendid companies of Chinese coolies we sent to France and elsewhere from Wei-hai-wei in 1917-1918, and the admirable work they did there, and their generally good behaviour in war conditions, when they came to our aid, I make this appeal on behalf of the Hospital Aid Department, both for workers, materials of any description (bolts of sheeting are much desired) and funds, so that we may do what we can to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded,—and do it promptly.

I am, etc.,
BEATRIX MANICO GULL
Chairman B. W. A.

12 Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, Sept. 11, 1924.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

INTERPORT POLO MATCH

Shanghai's Easy Victory by Seven Goals to Three

The Interport match on the Polo Ground on Saturday, between Hongkong and Shanghai, for possession of the handsome Keswick Cup, lacked the excitement of the wonderful game on the same field two years ago, but it was quite an interesting exhibition and the many hundreds who lined the boards and filled the pavilion must have been well content. The teams were:—

Hongkong.—No. 1.—E. L. E. Davies; No. 2.—J. J. Palmer; No. 3.—R. Neville (captain); Back.—E. L. Judd. Reserve.—Lieut.-Commander C. C. Flemming, R.N.

Shanghai.—No. 1.—D. L. Newbigging; No. 2.—E. H. McMichael (captain); No. 3.—C. C. Boyd; Back.—H. G. Robinson.

The mad excitement of the galloping game is such that even the coolest and most gentlemanly player occasionally cannot help committing a technical breach of the rules, and it says much for the sporting spirit and playing abilities of Saturday's Interporters, that the many uninitiated spectators could not possibly have gone away from the field with a clear knowledge, from practical illustration, of what constitutes foul play in polo. The controlling officials as well might have been off the field, so little was there for them to do.

As to the play particularly, it was most noticeable that Hongkong were at a serious disadvantage as regards ponies. They brought 11 with them, five belonging to people not on the team and therefore probably somewhat strange to them in actual use, and four more were lent to them in Shanghai by Mr. H. D. Rodger. There was nothing much wrong with the ponies and frequently some of them outpaced Shanghai's best, but in difficult situations it was many times apparent there was not that perfect understanding between player and pony which is so essential.

How They Shaped.

Of the men it must be said that Shanghai as a team were much superior to Hongkong, and the preponderance of goals, all of which were well earned, proves that, but even on the Shanghai side there was no player over whom one could go into raptures. The amount of false hitting on either side was remarkable and far more plentiful than it should have been with such men, even allowing for the natural excitement on such an occasion. McMichael (the Shanghai captain) was, as ever, dashing, forceful and untiring, hitting with amazing length and accuracy, but he was not so impressive at No. 2 as he is at Back. Practically the same can be said of Robinson. Like his captain, he scarcely ever goes altogether off colour, but again it is very seldom that he misses the ball so often as he did on Saturday. It was stated on the programme that he was "only fairly mounted" and that may be the explanation, for there were many occasions when he was compelled to give more attention to the pony than probably he cared for. Yet Robinson played a good game and it was seldom he did not do the right thing when in a really tight corner. Boyd was distinctly patchy. At times he was absolutely brilliant and at others he was woeful, with his stick going like a semaphore. He was always in the game, ever making amends for past mistakes and at riding-off Neville was his only rival. Newbigging well deserved his place in the team. He rode like the wind, engineered openings and made the most use of others that were offered to him. He shared with Robinson the honour of being top scorer, and it was only bad luck that prevented him having more goals to his credit.

Neville's Great Game.

Neville (the Hongkong captain) easily was the best man on the field and a team all of his calibre would have taken the cup to Hongkong. No. 3 should be a ubiquitous person and Neville was all that. Wherever there was danger or a possibility of scoring, Neville had a say in it. Not even McMichael hit harder than he and not one of the other seven could approach him for accuracy. Yet he did not attempt to monopolize the play and he gave some fine exhibitions of riding-off whilst others were on the ball. Hongkong were beaten, but not Neville. Neither could fault be found with Judd. He is of that quiet, steady nature, never noticeable until something brilliant happens—the type of player who always drops into the right place without an effort, sensing a change of tactics even before it is put into operation. Judd was largely responsible for keeping the score as low as it was and he was not to blame for the goals that were scored. Davies and Palmer were outclassed by their comrades and their opponents. Both worked tremendously hard and tried from start to finish, but Davies in particular was very weak in front of goal.

The Compliments.

After the match, Mr. R. I. Fearon congratulated both teams on the play they had shown and said that special praise was due to the Hongkong men for coming up so far and putting up such a game fight.

Mrs. E. H. McMichael then presented the Keswick Cup and miniatures to the winners and herself received a beautiful basket of flowers from Mr. Robinson on behalf of the Polo Club. This was followed by another pleasing function, when Capt. Neville called for Mr. H. D. Rodger and handed him a memento from the Hongkong team, remarking amidst cheers that they were deeply grateful for his sporting action in placing four good ponies at their disposal. Hearty cheers were given for Mrs. McMichael and both teams, and the players and other members of the Polo Club then went off to prepare for a dinner, which, according to the programme, was governed, like the game, by Hurlingham rules.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS

Shanghai Defeat Hankow by 33 Shots to 13

The Recs. management made no mistake about the arrangements made to entertain both the teams and spectators and although a sombre threatening cloud hovered over the venue during the whole game the rain kindly kept off until the finish.

The green was in excellent condition and was playing very fast. Hankow took the first honour by scoring a single at the first end to which the Homesters replied with 2 shots. Scoring at the next two ends Hankow led 3-2 but met a snag in the shape of 5 at the next end which should have been saved as there was nothing remarkably near the Jack. Score 7-3.

The same can be said of the next four ends when Hankow scored a three-four and Shanghai two fours the newest wood in each case being two feet from the objective. Score 15-10.

From this point however Geordie's team found their form and, except for one or two ends, outplayed their opponents, This was in a large measure due to Stuart Young's perfect leading as end after end his woods were laid down in a beautiful position whilst Porter, coming into form sent down five drawing shots. After scoing 1 shot through the medium of Arch Crosbies neat chip on a side wood Hankow failed to score again until the 19th end when the score Shanghai 30-12. Although the score was heavy Hankow had been playing quite good bowls and after lay the shots until Cyril Porter and Geordie sent their woods down. On one occasion with Hankow lying 2 inches in front of the jack Porter just clicked it for a counter with his first and improved it with his second with a dead toucher drawn. Geordie also made several good saves and moved some perfect woods which had been sent down by Owen. The game ended in favour of Shanghai by 33 shots to 13.

The Teams were:—

Shanghai	Skip	Hankow
G. McMurdo		Arch. Crosbie
C. Porter		J. Owen
D. McAlister		H. Bowling
R. S. Young		W. Godwin

S'HAI INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING CLUB

Annual Gala: Good Times in Preliminaries

The annual swimming gala and aquatic sports of the Shanghai International Swimming Club began last Friday in a most successful manner at the Municipal Baths.

There was a gratifyingly large crowd of spectators, inclusive of many fair followers of the art of natation, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by all.

The committee are to be congratulated upon the excellence of the arrangements. The bath building was, if anything, more tastefully decorated than ever, by a profusion of flags and bunting, and great festoons of Chinese lanterns encasing electric bulbs which lent a very gay appearance to the ordinarily rather drab-looking building. A capital orchestra had been secured and its répertoire was fully appreciated by the competitors and spectators alike.

All the events on the formidably long programme were got off sharply to time, and there was a pleasing lack of those tedious waits between events that sometimes detract from the enjoyability of such functions.

Results:—

Heavyweight Race (one length breast stroke).—J. H. McGregor, 1; P. J. Angus, 2; W. F. Hamlin, 3; N. J. Hughes, 4. Time: 26 2/5 sec.

50 yd. Championship of Shanghai.—(Heat 1) J. B. Brown, 1; E. A. Brodie, 2; R. B. Ozorio, 3. Time 27 2/5 sec. (Heat 2) J. R. Tordy, 1; C. N. Brown, 2. Time 26 1/5 sec.

One Length Breast Stroke Handicap.—(Heat 1) G. W. Jennsen, 4 sec. h'cap, 1; J. R. MacDonald, 2 sec. h'cap, 2. Time: 26 2/5 sec. (Heat 2) E. A. Roche, 2 sec. h'cap, 1; P. J. Angus, 2 sec. h'cap, 2. Time: 26 sec.

100 yd. Club Championship.—J. R. Tordy. 1; R. B. Ozorio, 2. Time: 70 sec.

Throwing the Polo Ball Handicap.—T. Sofoulis (15 ft) 53ft. 6 in., 1; J. R. Tordy (scr.) 51ft., 2; E. A. Roche (4 ft.) 49ft. 5 in., 3.

One Length Handicap.—(Heat 1): Tordy (sec.), 1; V. Needa (14 sec.) 2; Time: 18 2/5 sec. Heat 2): J. R. MacDonald (5 sec.) 1; A. Jesu (2 sec.) 2. Time: 19 2/3 sec. (Heat 3) G. W. Jenssen (3 sec.) 1; L. Encarnacao (4 sec.) 2. Time: 19 3/5 sec.

Long Plunge Shanghai Championship.—J. H. McGregor, 67ft 3in., 1; R. A. Berthet, 63ft. 10in., 2; R. W. MacCabe 58ft. 4in.. 3.

Two Lengths Ladies Sweepstake Handicap.—(Heat 1) J. R. Tordy (scr.) 1; G. W. Jenssen (7 sec.) and W. F. Hamlin (14 sec.) dead heat, 2. Time: 38 4/5 sec. (Heat 2) A. Jesu (5 sec.) 1; R. B. Ozorio (1 sec). 2. Time: 45 3/5 sec. (Heat 3) J. R. MacDonald (10 sec.) 1; L. Encarnacao (8 sec). 2. Time: 51 3/5 sec.

One Length Blindfold race.—J. R. Tordy, 1; A. Jesu, 2.

220 yards Shanghai Championship.—E. A. Brodie, 1; J. B. Brown, 2; J. R. Tordy, 3. Time: 2 min. 58 sec.

Water Polo Match.—Blues won by 3 goals to 2 after extra time had been played, the score at full time being 2 goals all. Mr. McGregor refereed.

Record Time in 100 Yd. Back Stroke

The annual swimming gala and aquatic sports of the Shanghai International Swimming Club were brought to a successful conclusion on Saturday night. The attendance was even greater than on the preceding evening, and many of the events were productive of very close finishes, notably the 50 yards Shanghai Championship, which was won by J. R. Tordy in the excellent time of 26⅘ secs. If it is arranged to accept the invitation of the Victoria Recreation Club to an interport meeting at Hongkong towards the latter part of this month local followers of the sport will look forward with interest to seeing how this promising swimmer will compare with the best of the Crown Colony's sprinters. The club championship for the Gutierrez Cup was well won by the Shanghai diving champion, E. A. Roche, in awarding first honours to whom the judges were unanimous. A. Jesu was second and J. R. Tordy third, and the standard of diving exhibited was of a very high order. The back-stroke 100 yards Shanghai championship brought out only two entrants, F. H. Johnston and J. R. Tordy, the former of whom won comfortably in the record time of 85 secs. beating the previous best (85⅘ secs. made in 1922) by C. V. Jensen, who did not defend his title. The half-mile Shanghai Championship was won by J. B. Brown, whose time, 14 mins. 27⅘ secs. was 4⅘ secs. worse than last year. R. W. MacCabe was second. J. R. Tordy gave up after the 14th length. The inter-club relay race was won fairly easily by the Rowing Club, who also had matters more or less all their own way in the inter-club water polo match, which they annexed to the tune of 7 goals to 2.

At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were graciously distributed to the successful competitors by Mrs. W. F. Hamlin, who was presented with a beautiful basket of flowers by Mr. J. H. McGregor on behalf of the members of the S.I.S.C. In thanking the members for the presentation, on behalf of his wife, Mr. W. F. Hamlin made a neat little speech, in which he stated that he was glad to be back in the game after a year or twos' absence, and paid a well deserved tribute to the energy and enthusiasm of the S.I.S.C. president, Mr. J. H. McGregor, to whose continued interest in the club its success for many years past has been due. He voiced the hope that greater support might be forthcoming next year from the junior and more active swimming members of the club.

LAWN TENNIS

The Davis Cup Competition: Australia to Meet U. S. A. in Challenge Round

Boston, Sept. 4.

In the first match in the final round of the Davis Cup competition, Lacoste (France) defeated Patterson (Australia) 6-3, 6-2, 10-8.

Lacoste's youth and steadiness accounted for his very unexpected defeat of Patterson, who, in the third set, put up a spirited fight. Lacoste, who was most tenacious, played a back-court game and concentrated on the Australian's backhand.

Later.

O'Hara Wood (Australia) beat Borotra (France) in the second singles match to-day of the Davis Cup final.

The score was:—1-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.—Reuter's American Service.

Borotra's supers volleys, placing and returns at dizzy angles gave the Frenchman an advantage in the earlier stages, but at the crucial point Wood put on an extra turn of speed, when the Frenchman was visibly tiring.—Reuter's American Service.

Boston, Sept. 5.

Patterson and O'Hara Wood (Australia) defeated Lacoste and Brugnon (France), 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, in the doubles match of the Davis Cup final. Australia thus leads by two matches to one.

The Frenchmen won the toss, but the Australians broke through Lacoste's service in the fifth game, thus securing the lead, which they never relinquished. The Frenchmen battled fiercely in the second set, breaking through Patterson's service in the sixth game but the Australians magnificent volleying and dazzling placements triumphed. All four players showed nervousness in the third set, but Patterson obtained control early and soon secured the match, the Frenchmen failing to make a serious impression in spite of their frantic efforts.

The Defeat of France

Sept. 6.

Australia has defeated France in the final round of the Davis Cup Competition, thus earning the right to meet the United States in the challenge round. Patterson to-day beat Borotra, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. There remains one singles match to be played.

The Frenchman scored brilliantly in the first set on Patterson's service. In the second Patterson quickly took the lead in spite of the utmost efforts of his opponent, who slipped and slid on the soft court.

The third set was an exciting fight. Borotra made a very plucky attempt to save the game, but was finally routed.

The match, which was played in perfect weather, lasted 54 minutes.

Boston, Sept. 6.

Lacoste beat O'Hara Wood in the list match of the final round of the Davis Cup Competition. Australia has thus won three games to France's two.

The score was 8-10, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5. Wood started well, repeated breaking through the Frenchman's service. Lacoste's subsequent victory was mainly due to the tiredness of his opponent, who was unable to maintain the terrific pace. Lacoste was in his best form in the fourth set, producing strokes of deadly accuracy.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Sept. 10.

W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards have been nominated to play in the Davis Cup Singles against the Australians. W. M. Johnston and Tilden will play in the doubles.—Reuter's American Service.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

M. C. C. Defeated by Yorkshire: Drawn Game Between South of England and Africans

Scarborough, Sept. 5.

Yorkshire beat the M.C.C. by four wickets.

The M.C.C. scored 101 in their first innings. Macaulay took 6 wickets for 30. In their second innings they scored 321, to which Hearne contributed 115. Waddington took six wickets for 87.

Yorkshire scored 254, Sutcliffe making 108 and completing his 2,000 runs this season. In their second innings, Yorkshire scored 171 for 6.

Hastings, Sept. 4.

The match between the South Africans and the South of England was resumed to-day in dull weather. The wicket was wet.

The South of England declared on their overnight score of 312 for 9. Nourse took 3 wickets for 55 and Pegler 3 for 69.

The Africans made 269, Ward contributing 68 and Nourse 69. Woolley took 4 for 66 and Robert Relf 4 for 24.

Hastings, Sept. 5.

The match between the South Africans and the South of England, which was resumed to-day, resulted in a draw.

The South of England in their second innings declared at 218 for 8. Hobbs completed his 2,000 runs this season by scoring 34. Calthorpe contributed 52.

The Africans had made 219 for 7 when stumps were drawn.

Scores: South of England, 312 and 218; South Africans, 269 and 219 for 7 wickets.—Reuter.

HOME RACING

St. Leger Stakes Won by H. H. the Aga Khan: Second

London, Sept. 10.

The following is the result of the St. Leger Stakes, run at Doncaster to-day:—

Salmon Trout.....1
Santorb 2
Polyphontes 3

Won by two lengths; half a length separating second and third. Seventeen ran.

Betting: 6 to 1 Salmon Trout; 40 to 1 Santorb; 100 to 30 Polyphontes.—Reuter.

The Race Described.

A good start was made. Arcade quickly gave way to Hurrybelle, the pair being followed by Eaglestone, Santors, Watford, Irismond, Polyphontes and Zodiac, with Salmon Trout last, just behind Sansovino. Thus they raced for a half-mile, when Eaglestone forced the pace, clear of Hurrybelle, Arcade, Polyphontes and Santors, the whipper-in still being Salmon Trout. Half way Polyphontes went up third place. There was no further change until entering the straight, when Polyphontes shot to the front, pursued by Santorb, Watford, Transvaal II, Irismond, Cape Horn and Salmon Trout. A quarter of a mile from home, Santors closed with Polyphontes and took command at the distance, but was promptly challenged by Salmon Trout, who came on with a "wet sail" and won comfortably. Obliterate was fourth, Sansovino eighth and Spalpeen last. The time was 3 min. 13⅘ sec.

It was only known that Santorb was running late this morning. The starters were: Arcade (Childs), Bucks Yeoman (Beary), Cape Horn (Victor Smyth), Eaglestone (J. Leach), Great Barrier (Elliott), Hurrybelle (Winter), Irismond (Donoghue), Obliterate (Burns), Polyphontes (McLachlan), Salmon Trout (Carslake), Sansovino (Weston), Santorb (Hulme), Spalpeen (O'Neill), Transvaal (Ferre), Watford (A. Smyth), Winalot (Jellis), Zodiac (Archibald).—Reuter.

LAW REPORTS

CHINESE PRESS AND INSP. DUNNE

Alleged Publication of Libellous Comments: Managerial and Editorial Risks

The further hearing of the case of the six Chinese newspaper men, charged with having published libellous statements against Sub-Inspector Dunne, was resumed in the Mixed Court on Saturday before Assessor Whitamore and Magistrate Loh. Mr. Rodger, appearing for all the defendants except Ma Hsu, in addressing the Court stated that according to Chinese Law there was no such thing as libel. The Code stated quite clearly that whoever spoke words which were liable to cause offence was guilty of a punishable action. That did not mean publishing such statements in a newspaper, but by word of mouth.

The Assessor—The Magistrate says it could mean either.

Mr. Rogers—I ask the Court to refer to Article 10 which states that in accordance with Chinese Law no act is an offence unless that act is especially set down."

The Assessor—Surely this is all covered by the Magistrate's interpretation. It might be an offence to the eye—a libel, or an offence to the ear—a rumour. Because it has two meanings is of no avail.

Mr. Rodger then went on to point out that the information contained in these newspapers was based on what was thought to be a reliable news report namely that of the South Eastern News Agency. It was mistaken, but for that matter Reuter might make a mistake. Moreover this news was received direct from the brother of the deceased, a coolie who had informed the Ningpo Guild. He had in his turn been told the story by the dying coolie. These reports were received from a proper source and were believed to be bona-fide reports of the facts then known. This was more understandable when it was known that the case of manslaughter was filed in the British Court against Sub-Inspector Dunne. Mr. Rodger asked the Court to note that in the report the defendants stated where they had received their news. Their comment was that "if the report is true the authorities must look into the matter."

Managers' Responsibility

Although the defendants had not retracted their statements, they had published the news of the British Court proceedings and of the inquest, so that they did actually correct their statements. The facts had changed and they changed their reports. A further point was that publication was made without the knowledge of the managing directors. The managing directors were in charge of the financial affairs of the newspaper and according to Chinese Law no criminal offence could be charged against a man if the offence was committed without his knowledge or approval. How was it possible to hold responsible a managing director who had nothing to do with the editorial work? The same applied to the editors. Mr. Sun was away on leave in Soochow when these articles were published. As to the other two editors, they did not write the articles and were only responsible for the first page. They never even saw these articles, nor was it their duty to do so. There was no evidence on these points. They were sued as individuals, but evidence showed that they were not responsible, not any of them. The plaintiff should sue the individual who wrote the articles.

Mr. Covey, appearing for the relatives of the deceased, asked if the police had taken the trouble to vouch for the truth? Had they gone into the case of the kicking of the coolie down 18 or 20 steps. He maintained they had not done so. They merely said, "Thank goodness, we have our discharge, we will go to the parties who have spread the rumour. We are in China." Mr. Covey added "not in England or America." The papers had every right to publish a report which they believed. Did the complainants put Dunne on any other charge when he had been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter? No they were afraid!

Mr. Maitland—"I asked to put Dunne in the box. I was told it was not necessary."

Mr. Covey—Has Sergent Dunne lost one little bit of prestige? Have the police? No! I say no! This criminal case is only brought about to bring about a civil action. I believe Sgt. Dunne is asking Tls. 20,000 damages.

The Assessor.—All this is purely hypothetical.

Mr. Covey (continuing)—Did the police present the case to the full extent of their authority?

The Assessor—You want to argue this case on the case dismissed in the British Court.

Mr. Covey—Was Dr. Davenport ever taken to Court?

The Assessor—I must stop you. The case has been settled in the British Court.

Mr. Preston, appearing for Mr. Hsu Chien-ping, and the two defendants of the "Eastern Times," made reference to the evidence of Mr. Jabin Hsu, managing Director of the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce." "I am called the managing director," the latter had stated. "I am one of a board of eight others. Our duties are concerned with the finance of the newspaper. I have nothing to do with the editing of the newspaper." Mr. Preston went on to say that we must put out of mind British Law. It was British Law which was at the back of the charge of alleged libel. The prosecutors had picked on the managing director and the editor in each case regardless of their personal concern in the matter. They had chosen them as representing their respective newspapers and yet they had chosen them before this Court as individuals. There was nothing in Chinese Law to permit that.

Editors or Writers Responsible?

Mr. Preston suggested that the writers of the libellous statements should be charged. In a foreign paper it would be difficult to trace the writer of an article. In a Chinese paper that was not so. Every editorial was signed and anybody could at once find who wrote the article. Therefore it was not necessary to have a special law to make the owners responsible as the author was always identified by his signature. The man who was wronged had his remedy and could have charged the local news editor. In the case of the "Eastern Times," which was registered at the French Consulate, the French law stated that only false rumours which were published to disturb the public peace or which were made in bad faith were libellous. He submitted it to the Court that those articles did not affect the public peace, nor were they made in bad faith. A coolie employed in Louza Station had been struck. He had died and Sub-Inspector Dunne who charged with manslaughter. The newspaper agency sent a long report of what was supposed to be an interview between the deceased's brother and the Ningpo Guild. Those were the facts. There could hardly be any bad faith, as the police had charged one of their own men with manslaughter.

The prosecution had its remedy and he asked that the three accused which he represented should be discharged.

Centre of Responsibility

Mr. Maitland—"Mr. Preston said the Editorials in a Chinese newspapers are signed—therefore we know who wrote them—therefore we can't prosecute the other people. If so any newspaper wishing to publish a libel merely tells the office coolie to put his initials at the bottom.—A very simple way out." It had been suggested, Mr. Maitland continued that the managing directors were not responsible because they alleged that they did not know the articles were published. The work of a newspaper was often done in circumstances of great hurry, by many different minds, not always aware what the others were doing. The result was a composite faith. There must be a centre of responsibility. He suggested that it was quite impossible that men in a responsible position should be excused because they did not know what was happening. These men had made a remarkable case. They had attempted a plea of justification all through. Further the reporter from the news agency denied having said anything about Sub-Inspector Dunne stamping on the coolie's back. That was a deliberate addition by the Journal of Commerce, the article in Journal of Commerce was as libellous and inflamatory as anything that could be written. The same applied to the Shanghai Tribune. He considered that $100 fine was totally inadequate. He asked for a sentence of imprisonment. There was a further reason too. Because of the attitude of the accused in Court. All had tried to justify their articles. The only apology had been made by Mr. Lee who had said. "If the Court thinks something is wrong in my paper I am sorry."

Master and Servant.

Mr. Whitamore (the Assessor) in summing up said that in the general principle of the Law the master was liable for the acts of his servants, except in unreasonable circumstances. The libel in this case was very hard on the directors. If the proprietors could prove that the agents had published the libel it was a defence to criminal proceeding. The magistrate and he were agreed on this matter and they did not intend to inflict a sentence of imprisonment. The three directors were discharged. The Editors however were certainly reponsible for what was written. The articles were extremely libellous. The Articles in the "Eastern Times" were libellous but not so bad in degree as the others. The Editor would be told not to be so foolish again. Mr. Sun was away and was therefore discharged. The third editor Mr. Zung Pao-lai of the Journal of Commerce was responsible. He would be fined $99.

MOTOR CYCLE NUISANCE

A young man named S. A. Judah appeared before Mr. G. W. King in the British Police Court, on Tuesday, to answer a summons charging him with having ridden a motor cycle with an open exhaust.

Acting Head Constable Herbert, of the Police Reserve, said that the cycle, with an open exhaust, passed him in the Western District on the 3rd instant. Defendant was riding it. Witness was perfectly certain defendant was the rider, as he had seen him many times. The fact of the exhaust being open was not a mistake, as it had occurred many times. Witness lived within 100 yd. of defendant's house, and he could say that this open exhaust was a perfect nuisance.

Defendant denied that he was riding the cycle at the time of the complaint. He sold it previously to that and his friend, Mr. Shekury, had admitted that he was the rider.

Mr. Herbert said that he was not in any doubt about the defendant being the rider. He had seen him riding the machine many times previously and also since the date of this complaint.

The defendant was fined $3.

THE petition to dispose of 35 Nash-Mongolia bonds belonging to the estate of the late Charles L. Coltman for $50 each was denied by the U. S. Court on Monday. The Court ordered that these bonds should be sold at private sale, no offers under $50 being entertained.

MAKIN Singh, who recently was committed for trial on a charge of cutting off the right ear of a Chinese girl, with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, pleaded guilty on Wednesday when brought before Judge Grain and a jury in the British Supreme Court. and was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

MR. Leonard G. Husar, U. S. Attorney, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday morning on the str. President Cleveland, in fine condition after his holiday in the States, and glad to be back at work again, he told a representative of the "North-China Daily News." Mr. Husar said that when he arrived in May the country was feeling a slight business depression, but that slump had now passed due, he thinks, to the confidence that President Coolidge will be re-elected. Wherever he travelled, in New York and Washington, through the South and in California, Mr. Husar found the betting about three to one in favour of Coolidge. He feels that business conditions in the United States are in a very satisfactory shape at the present time.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Conflict Between the Armed Forces of the Provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu.

For some time recently, the state of tension existing between the Provincial Chiefs of Chêkiang and Kiangsu, has been a cause of concern to the Council, owing to the proximity to the Foreign Settlement of the armed forces of both Provinces, and, following upon the outbreak of war on September 3, preparations were duly undertaken to place the Settlement in an adequate condition of defence, and to secure the assistance, in case of need, of naval landing parties from the men-of-war in harbour.

In the meantime the forces of the belligerents became actively engaged in hostilities, and, as a result of information received late on Monday evening, September 8, a Proclamation was issued early on Tuesday morning declaring a State of Emergency, and Mobilization was ordered of the Defence Forces of the Settlement. At the same time, at the request of the Council, Naval Detachments were landed to assist in the Defence Measures of the Settlement, and all troops immediately occupied the positions allotted to them.

The following letter to the Senior Consul relates to the operations on the borders of the Settlement, of press gangs engaged in capturing Chinese coolies, which resulted in an immediate influx of panic-stricken refugees into the Settlement:—

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, September 8, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that impressment of labourers is taking place daily in the neighbourhood of the foreign Settlement, and that the forcible action of a press gang in the Northern suburb (Chapei) on the afternoon of September 3, in binding and leading into captivity a number of native labourers, caused a stampede of natives across the boundary line into the Settlement.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that any forcible measures put into operation on those suburbs of the Settlement beyond the boundary line, which may cause influx into the Settlement of thousands of native refugees, will cause serious inconvenience to the Municipal Authorities, and may result in the presence of mobs of unemployed and destitute people, thus prejudicing the peace, order and security of the Settlement.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that the Consular Body will be so good as to make such representations to the belligerent provincial factions, as may result in discontinuance of such action in the vicinity of the foreign Settlement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. FESSENDEN,
Chairman.

N. U. COMM. G. de' ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy
and Senior Consul.

Senior Consulate,
Shanghai, September 9, 1924.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 8th instant in regard to the impressment of labourers in the neighbourhood of the Foreign Settlement and in reply thereto to inform you that I have already made representations on the lines suggested by you to the competent authorities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy
and Senior Consul.

S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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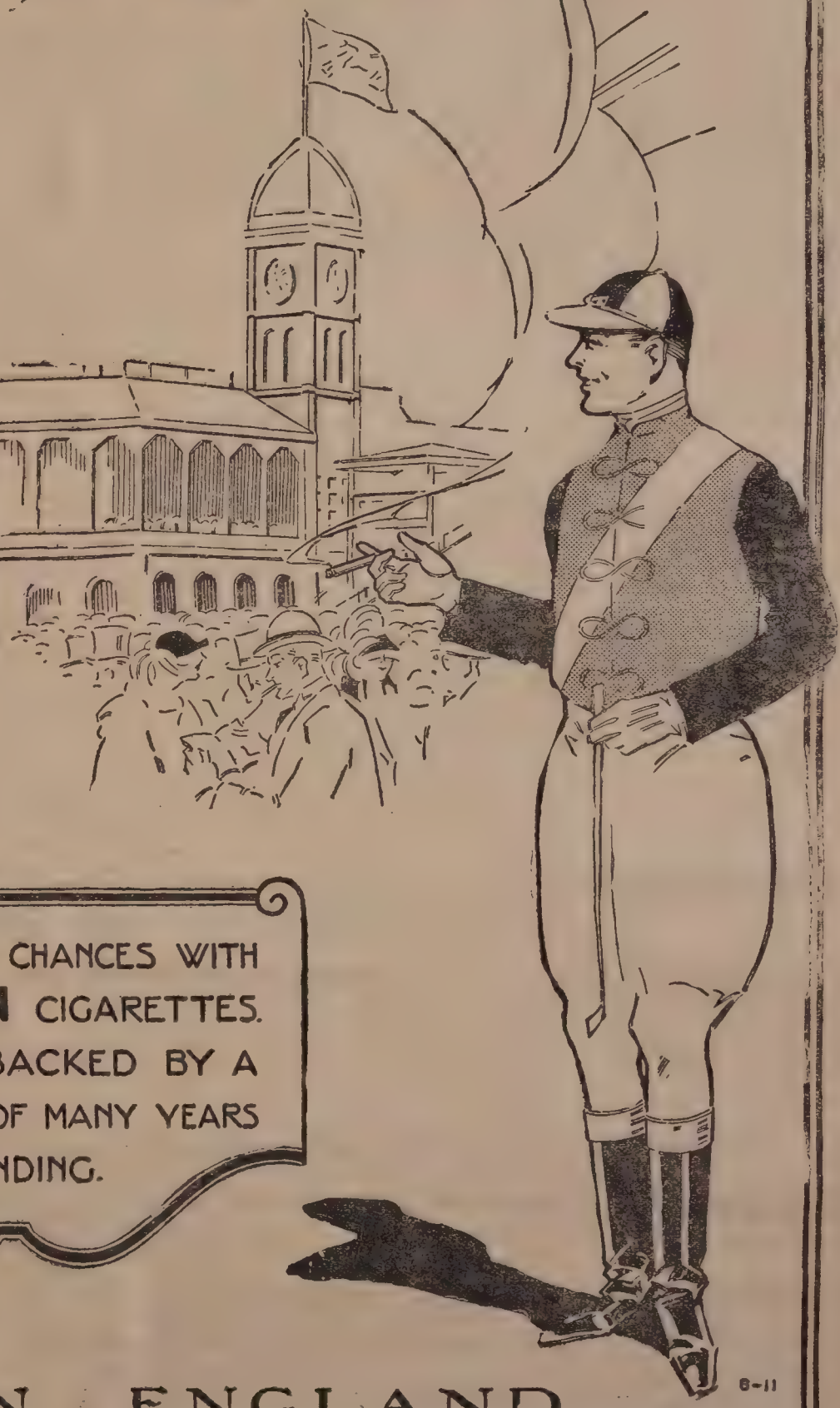

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL

French Insistence on Treaty Assistance: Other Nations Decidedly Lukewarm

Geneva, Sept. 5.

Lord Parmoor, in a powerful speech, which was frequently applauded, endorsed many of the principles laid down by M. Herriot. He declared that the Covenant of the League was a remedy for the present situation in the world.

At the afternoon sitting, M. Théunis said that Belgium would follow France and Britain and regard compulsory arbitration the best guarantee of peace. There was a prospect of a coalition of all the civilized peoples against an aggressor.

Dr. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia) also advocated arbitration.

The debate was then adjourned till to-morrow.

In the course of his speech to-day, M. Herriot praised the draft treaty of mutual assistance, in which connexion France, he said, was very optimistic. The French Premier expressed gratification at Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's support of the proposed arbitration. He declared that violation of frontiers no longer provided a satisfactory criterion of aggression, but enlarged the necessity for backing up arbitration and justice by force. "We must make," he continued, "what is mighty, just, and what is just, mighty, if we are to save the peoples from a repetition of their sufferings."

M. Herriot declared that France strongly favoured all measures calculated to control traffic in arms and prevent secret preparations for war, which, he asserted, were at present proceeding.

The speaker supported the idea of a disarmament conference.

As to Germany and Russia joining the League, M. Herriot said that the conditions under which these countries could be admitted were clearly laid down in the articles of the Covenant.

Geneva, Sept. 6.

The Assembly of the League of Nations to-day unanimously adopted the disarmament resolution, regarding which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot had previously had a long discussion.

The result was received with prolonged cheering.—Reuter.

French Press Bitterness with British Premier.

Paris, Sept. 5.

The newspapers express astonishment and disillusionment at Mr. MacDonald's speech at Geneva, especially the passage relating to armaments and admission of Germany to the League.

The *"Matin"* comments bitterly on what it calls Mr. MacDonald's failure to throw light on British plans for disarmament and security, or to explain the rejection of the League's Mutual Assistance Pact.

The *"Peitit Parisien"* says that the British Government cannot entirely wipe out the former decisions of the Assembly, and describe as a complete failure what can only be regarded as a first effort.

The *"Petit Journal"* says that apparently Great Britain herself momentarily is not fearing aggression, and loses interest in the fate of the more exposed nations. The paper trusts that M. Herriot will emphasize the French point of view.

The *"Figaro"* says that Mr. MacDonald in urging the creation of a system of automatic arbitration, seriously modifies the spirit of the League.

The *"Ere Nouvelle"* says the speech is far from what was expected of a great British democrat.

The *"Œuvre"* deplores the negative character of the speech, but is confident that M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald will find common ground to explore the road leading to justice and peace.

The *"Gaulois"* says that it is not admissible to ask France to expose her frontiers by demilitarization.

The *"Excelsior"* says that a formula must be found to reconcile the principle of arbitration with the system of assistance and sanctions.

The former Minister, M. Klotz, in an interview with the *"Echo de Paris"* said that unless the Anglo-French American Pact of 1919 can be replaced by a similar guarantee, the left bank of the Rhine will not be evacuated in 1925.—Reuter.

Hague Court of Justice.

The Hague, Sept. 5.

The Permanent Court of International Justice has elected M. Huber (Switzerland) as President in 1925-27, in succession to Dr. Loder (Netherlands). The change is a very interesting one, in view of the importance of the part the President will play in connexion with the Dawes plan

The Debate on Armaments.

Geneva, Sept. 6.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was present at the Assembly of the League of Nations during the debate on armaments, which the President, M. Motta, said he was anxious to conclude to-day.

The Maharajah of Bikanir voiced the ardent interest of the Princes of India in the securing of peace and justice. They associated themselves with the proposal concerning arbitration. He entirely concurred with with Mr. MacDonald's rejection of the draft treaty of mutual assistance. It was imprudent to reduce armaments unless security were previously assured. The Maharajah, referring to the exceptional position of India and the complex problem of the frontier, said that the reduction of a garrison would weaken the security of India. —Reuter.

An Invidious Comparison.

Paris, Sept. 6.

M. Herriot's speech at Geneva yesterday is acclaimed by the press for its clearness as compared with the British Prime Minister's vagueness. The papers declare that M. Herriot dissipated the illusion that France would abandon the mutual assistance pact as promptly as she has abandoned the Ruhr.—Reuter.

Herr Marx's Indiscretion.

Geneva, Sept. 6.

Herr Marx, the German Chancellor, recently wrote to M. Herriot, stating that public opinion in Germany compelled him to issue a proclamation to the world repudiating Germany's war guilt, similar to his statement in the Reichstag.

M. Herriot instructed the French Ambassador in Berlin to point out the deplorable effect that such a pronouncemnt would produce on the world, and most of the German journalists at Geneva telegraphed Herr Marx in this sense.

Herr Marx has now abandoned his intention to issue the proclamation. —Reuter.

Basis of Secure Peace Reached.

Geneva, Sept. 6.

A stirring scene was witnessed at the Assembly of the League of Nations this afternoon.

The British Delegation were convoked after the morning session and unanimously adopted the drafting of the armaments resolution, on which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot subsequently had a long discussion in private

M. Motta, the President of the Assembly, read the resolution to all the delegates in the names of Britain and France: "The Assembly, noting the declarations of the Governments represented, remarks with satisfaction that they contain the basis of an understanding tending to establish and secure peace, and decides:—

(1) that, with a view to reconciling in new proposals divergencies of certain points of view, and, when agreement has been reached, with a view to enabling the convocation as early as possible of an international armaments conference by the League, the Third Committee is requested to consider material dealing with security and the reduction of armaments, particularly observations of Governments on the draft treaty of mutual assistance, in pursuance of Resolution XIV. of the Third Assembly, and other plans prepared and presented to the Secretariat since publication of the draft treaty, and to examine the obligations contained in the Covenant of the League in relation to guarantees of security that resort to arbitration and reduction of armaments may require;

(2) that the First Committee is requested, firstly, to consider, in view of possible amendments, Articles of the Covenant relating to the settlement of disputes; and, secondly, to examine within what limits the terms of Article XXXVI, paragraph 2, of the Statute establishing an international court, might be rendered more precise and thereby facilitate more general acceptance of the clause and thus strengthen the solidarity and security of the nations of the world by setting by pacific means all disputes which may arise between States."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There was loud and prolonged cheering after the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot.—Reuter.

Mr. MacDonald's Idealism.

The Britsh Prime Minister mounted the tribune immediately the reading of the resolution was finished.

In a brief, impassioned speech, Mr. MacDonald emphasized, with his hand beating the desk, the awful results of the Great War, and urged the Assembly to agree to the resolution, the nature of which he explained.

"We want to fill the gap," he declared, "by deciding exactly what are security, arbitration and disarmament, and provide for their realization. M. Herriot and myself have worked towards the same ends. We have used the same road and although we often started from opposite sides of the road we have always found ourselves eventually in the middle of the road." If the Assembly succeeded in carrying out the resolution, he said in conclusion, it would give the world "real, most sure security."

Mr. MacDonald was cheered to the echo as, with emotion and bowed head, he resumed his seat.

The French Premier then ascended the tribune. He said that it would be deplorable if the debate ended in a mere academic discussion. M. Herriot was convinced that the resolution was a great step towards the creation of a real living spirit of international solidarity. It possibly was not a perfect solution but it showed the desire and will of the Assembly to realize real progress towards an era of peace.—Reuter.

Guarantee Pact Widely Supported.

London, Sept. 6.

The formation of European, American and other groups inside the League of Nations for dealing with purely local problems, is the most novel feature of a plan which has been awarded the prize of £1,000 in the British Section of the competition, arranged by the American Mr. Edward Fileno, for the best essays on how to restore the peace and prosperity of Europe by international co-operation.

The prize-winner also favours the European Mutual Guarantee Treaty, or a similar pact, to which Great Britain and Ireland should adhere with the consent of the Dominions, who, however, would not participate.

A survey of other 36 prize-winning plans and essays of 4,700 British and Dominion competitors, shows that nearly half regard the League as the chief instrument of international co-operation. The majority urge the admission of Germany to the League, while the Guarantee Pact is widely supported.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 6.

Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot have left for Paris. They were given a splendid send-off by a large crowd, including many delegates. Mr. MacDonald told the pressmen that he was satisfied with the results of his visit.—Reuter.

Foundations for World Peace

Paris, Sept. 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot arrived here this morning from Geneva. Mr. MacDonald immediately departed for London.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald arrived here this evening. In an interview with Reuter's representative he stated that the foundations for world peace had been well and truly laid. Mr. MacDonald expressed the opinion that the names, Herriot and Geneva, would be ever associated with the new world era. M. Herriot had declared that for the first time we had seriously envisaged practical measures to enforce and ensure peace and that, apart from the Commissioners' work of elaborating the schemes, all schools and universities must be taught that our countries' aim was peace and not war.—Reuter.

An Appeal for a Home for Armenians: Italy and the Mutual Pact

Geneva, Sept. 8.

In a less tense atmosphere and with a smaller public attendance, the Assembly of the League of Nations this morning settled down to the ordinary work of the session, and discussion of the report of the work of the Council last year was resumed.

M. Ador (Switzerland), who strongly appealed in favour of arbitration to settle conflicts, also appealed for a home for the Armenian people.

The Assembly subsequently addjourned till to-morrow, and the afternoon was devoted to committee work.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 9.

An important statement as to Italy's attitude was made by Sig. Schanzer at a meeting of the Third Committee dealing with the reduction of armaments. He said that Italy preferred strengthening, if necessary, the Covenant of the League rather than establishing new machinery which might divide the world into two camps: one standing by the Covenant, the other supporting the proposed treaty of Mutual Assistance. The Covenant was already a treaty of mutual guarantee. He had the same objections to the American project. Italy, however, was prepared to collaborate in amending the Covenant, which itself contained guarantees. The American plan proposed to give the International Court of Justice powers which did not belong to it. With regard to obligatory arbitration, Sig. Schanzer pointed out that certain questions were unsuitable for judicial procedure and he suggested that the Council of the League should deal with such. The Committee finally referred the replies of the various Governments on the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance to a small sub-committee.—Reuter.

FRANCE SECURE OF AID IF ATTACKED

Gratification at Lord Parmoor's Offers at Geneva

Paris, Sept. 10.

The newspapers are very gratified at what they describe as the Anglo-French *rapprochement* at Geneva yesterday. They emphasize the importance of the cautious statement by Lord Parmoor that the question of sanctions required consideration as an accompaniment to arbitration.

The *"Petit Journal"* says it now appears that in the case of war, France will be in exactly the same position as in July, 1914.

The *"Oeuvre"* points out that for the first time Lord Parmoor when using the word "sanction" did not qualify it by "economic."

The *"Matin"* says that if Great Britain is really determined to lend the aid of her formidable fleet to attacked countries, it will be a real Franco-British shoulder to shoulder.

"The *"Gaulois"* is of the opinion that Lord Parmoor's declaration is valuable, and affords satisfaction to the French thesis, but cannot replace the mutual assistance treaty. —Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 10.

In the course of the debate to-day on the work of the Council of the League last year, Mr. Tang Tsai-fou declared that there was no real peace unless it was based on principles of justice. He paid a tribute to the creat American State and to President Wilson, the founder of the League, and said that there was no real disarmament unless it was preceded by a moral disarmament.—Reuter.

Moscow' Sept. 10.—Mynheer Edo Fimmen, a Dutch trade unionist, and one of the members of the Second International, arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S DENIAL OF WAR GUILT

British and French Premiers' Warning Against an Act of Folly

Berlin, Sept. 7.

In connexion with the question of Germany's war guilt, the Geneva correspondent of "Vorwaerts" states that the news that the German Government intended to send a Note to the Allies repudiating her guilt has caused general stupefaction, and that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald telegraphed warning the German Government against committing such an act of folly, and that Dr. Branting and Dr. Nansen acted similarly. The journal says that a high British personage declared that if Germany did this then everything would be finished. Apparently the warnings have not been without effect, for up to the present the German Government has not sent the Note and has not decided whether it will be sent at all, though omission to send it will arouse wrath among the German Nationals.

Later.

The French Ambassador, acting upon instructions from M. Herriot, has informed Herr Maltzahn, the Foreign Under-Secretary, that despatch of Germany's Note disclaiming responsibility for the war would at present create a bad impression in France. Therefore it would not be to Germany's interests to send it.

Herr Maltzahn admitted that the Government was adverse to sending the Note but it felt bound by its pledge to the German Nationalists, who had made the Note one of the conditions of their support of the Dawes Agreement.

It is understood that Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann, who are on a holiday, have been asked whether the Note should be sent to the Allies or not.

Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador, has not yet been instructed to make representations similar to those made by the French Ambassador.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 8.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet will not meet before the beginning of next week in order to decide the date and form of the notification to the Allies with regard to its repudiation of responsibility for the War.—Reuter.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Employment of Asiatics on British Steamers; Free Trade and Protection

London, Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress at Hull to-day passed a resolution empowering the general council to investigate the conditions of labour in eastern countries and also protesting against the continued employment of Chinese and other cheap Asiatic labour on British steamers. The resolution calls for a bill to make such employment illegal on British ships west of the Suez Canal.

Sept. 6.

The Trade Union Congress, before concluding to-day, overwhelmingly rejected a resolution submitted by the Printing, Bookbinding and Paper-workers' Union referring to trade union differences on the subject of free trade, protection and Imperial preference and asking the General Council to approach the Labour Party with a view to establishing a joint committee to investigate industries separately and report to the next Congress.

Mr. Cook, of the Miners' Federation, said that the resolution was one of the most dangerous submitted to the Congress.

Mr. McNamara on behalf of the textile workers of Lancashire opposed the resolution

The Congress adopted a resolution affirming its determined opposition to compulsory arbitration. —Reuter.

New York, Sept. 4.—Canadian National Railway 4½ per cent. bonds to the value of $26,000,000 have been issued, simultaneously in the United States and Canada, at 96.—Reuter's American Service.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE TREATY

Determined Resistance to Ratification in British Commercial Centres

London, Sept. 9.

There are increasing indications of determined resistance to the ratification of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty at the approaching Parliamentary session. The hostility of the commercial world is reflected in resolutions passed by the Chambers of Commerce of important centres like London, Manchester, Glasgow and Coventry. It is expected that the Conservatives will solidly oppose ratification, but whether the Liberals will ensure its rejection by voting against it and thus precipitating an appeal to the country is still uncertain; though it is significant that Mr. Lloyd George's adverse views are apparently shared by Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman. The Labour and the Unionist Parties are planning big autumn—campaigns in which the Treaty will be one of the principal topics. Both hope to benefit at the expense of the Liberals in the elections, which many believe are not far off.—Reuter.

Canada's Limited Recognition.

Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 7.

Canada's recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, confirmed last March, when its agency was established in Montreal, extends only to trade matters. A sharp reminder of this was conveyed by Premier MacKenzie King to the Soviet Agent, Alexander Zaziloff, in the course of conferences which have been progressing in the last two days in Ottawa.—Reuter's American Service.

Denounced by Mr. Lloyd George as "Fake and Folly:" The Irish Boundary

London, Sept. 10.

In a speech to-day at Penmaenmawr, Mr. Lloyd George denounced the Russian Treaty as fake and folly. The Prime Minister had been held up by Socialist gunmen. It was an act of criminal recklessness to guarantee huge sums to be spent by organisers of anarchy. The Liberal Party, declared the ex-Premier, would forfeit the respect of the nation if it shirked the challenge. The Government would suffer unparalleled defeat if it appealed to the country on the Treaty.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the Government's Irish policy and approved the letter from Lord Birkenhead to the Earl of Balfour, in which the former, who was one of the negotiators of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, contended strongly that the boundary clause meant that the Boundary Commission was intended to make only minor adjustments.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Eight-hour Day Principle Ratified by All Representatives

Berne, Sept. 9.

The Conference of Labour Ministers concluded to-day. The Ministers agreed on the desirability of reaching a practical international application of the principle of the eight-hour day on the basis of the Washington Convention.

The German Minister, Herr Brauns, emphasized that he could not accept anything implying any sort of foreign control on German economic legislation. He was assured that the position of all countries signing the convention would be exactly the same. Any country doubting the efficacy of the application of the eight-hour day in another, may complain to the governing body of the International Labour Office, which may inquire into the matter. Finally the complaint may have to be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Herr Brauns thereupon agreed to recommend the ratification of the convention by Germany.

M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office, speaking subsequently on the results of the Conference, declared that the full and sincere ratification of the Convention was bound to follow.—Reuter.

BRITAIN, EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

British Premier's Repudiation of Alleged Interview

Geneva, Sept. 4.

At a reception to pressmen here to-day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphatically repudiated his alleged interview with reference to Egypt, in which he was stated to have declared that Zaghlul Pasha had ignored his last invitation to come to London and that he was convinced that the recent disturbances in the Sudan had been engineered by members of the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

Meeting to Take Place in London Between British and Egyptian Premiers

London, Sept. 8.

Reuter's Agency understands that Zaglul Pasha has informed Mr Ramsay MacDonald that he is ready to meet him and that Mr. MacDonald has accordingly sent a communication expressing the hope that the meeting will take place towards the end of September. It appears almost certain that the meeting will be in London, in view of the fact that Mr. MacDonald, owing to numerous engagements, will not be able to leave England.—Reuter.

U. S. ISOLATION "NOT REAL INDEPENDENCE"

President Coolidge Advocates Helping Germans and Co-operation with Europe

Baltimore, Sept. 6.

President Coolidge in a Lafayette Day address declared that there is no real independence in isolation, save as America secured it through the law of service. He claimed that the United States while avoiding entanglements had pursued that policy in Latin America and the adjustment of war problems of Europe. "If," the President said, "we want France and the other Allies paid, we can best work for that end by assisting the German people, now shorn of militarism, to their full place in the family of peaceful mankind."—Reuter American Service.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Republican Votes Likely to Be Affected by Woollen Market Break

New York, Sept. 6.

The political campaigns of the rival parties is likely to be affected by the passing of the American Woollen Co.'s common dividend, which has caused a break on the whole stock market, the woollen stock market itself dropping 18 points.

The Democats maintain that the action of the company has proved conclusively that the Republican cry of prosperity is a myth, and demonstrates the complete breakdown of the Fordney Tariff Bill.—Reuter's American Service.

The Maine Elections

New York, September 8.

There is the keenest interest throughout the country in the election of the Governor and members of Congress for Maine in view of the old adage "As goes Maine, so goes the country."

The early returns seen to indicate that all the Republican candidates have been elected by big majorities.—Reuter's Amerigcan Service.

New York, Sept. 9.

Later returns indicate that in the election of the Governor and Members of Congress for Maine the Republican majority is large. A 50,000 majority is predicted.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN LOAN TO RUHR COAL SYNDICATE

New York , Sept. 5.

Negotiations have been virtually completed for granting a German coal syndicate a credit of $10,000,000 to revive coal production in the Ruhr, by a syndicate of eight or 10 American banks headed by the Equitable Trust Company.—Reuter's American Service.

A SPANISH REVERSE IN MOROCCO

Spain Making Strong Efforts: France also Pending Reinforcements

Madrid, Sept. 6.

A large proportion of the Directory have gone to Tetuan, comprising the President of the Directory, General Primo de Rivera, and Generals Jordane, Muslera and Pedre.—Reuter.

Rabat, Sept. 5.

In order to prepare for all contingencies the maintenance and reinforcing of all posts in the French zone in Morocco has been entrusted to two mobile corps under General Dechambrun.

There has been a certain amount of agitation among the many Riffs north of the French zone for months past.—Reuter.

Contradictory Reports

Madrid, Sept. 7.

General De Rivera, who has arrived at Tetuan, has sent a message stating that the situation in Morocco has slightly improved but, according to an official *communiqué*, the Spanish forces have been compelled to evacuate two posts in the Western zone. The enemy continued the pressure, but was finally repulsed. The Spanish losses are described as appreciable, but small as compared with the importance of the engagement.—Reuter.

Madrid, Sept. 8.

The Acting President of the Directorate announces that the news from Morocco is now more satisfactory.

An enemy attack at Kaala was repulsed. The enemy lost 500 dead and 600 wounded in the recent fighting at Tetuan.—Reuter.

Gibraltar, Sept. 8.

It is reported from Tangier that the railway between Ceuta and Tangier has been cut, raiders having torn up the permanent way a distance of miles and cut the telegraph and telephone lines. They have also captured Bendiah.—Reuter.

Madrid, Sept. 9.

It is officially reported from Morocco that three Spanish columns defeated an enemy force near Kala, with the co-operation of artillery and aeroplanes. The enemy sustained heavy casualties.

The Spanish losses were 16 of the Spanish troops and 14 of the native levies.—Reuter.

"Unessential" Points Given Up.

Madrid, Sept. 11.

It is admitted in official quarters that Mter and a few "unessential" positions in Morocco have been evacuated. It is added that the resumption of the offensive will soon enable the Spanish to inflict severe chastisement on the rebels.—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY

Possibility of Agreement by Ulster to Appointment of Commissioner

London, Sept. 7.

It is hoped in some quarters that the Ulster Government may be influenced to favour agreeing to appoint a boundary commissioner by the action of Mr. Balfour publishing a letter form Lord Birkenhead, one of the negotiators of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The latter wrote Mr. Balfour on March, 1922, strongly contending that the boundary clause meant that the Boundary Commission was intended to make only minor adjustments, and saying it was inconceivable that any competent or honest arbitrator could take the opposite view.

Thirty members of Parliament of all parties are touring the boundary of the region at the present time and investigating the situation.—Reuter.

ZEPPELIN FOR AMERICA

Berlin, Sept. 6.

The Zeppelin Z-R3, which has been built for America, returned safely to Friedrichschafen to-day after an eight hours' trial flight.—Reuter.

PROPOSED DOMINIONS CONFERENCE

South Africa Willing to Attend: New Government Policy Made Clear

Capetown, Sept. 6.

The Minister of Finance to-day announced in the House of Assembly that the Government had reconsidered its decision and had now agreed to take part in the proposed Dominions Conference as the discussions would be merely tentative.—Reuter.

Bloemfontein, Sept. 9.

The Minister for the Colonies, Mr. J. H. Thomas, to-day announced that, as a result of a personal interview with General Hertzog, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, at which he had made it clear that there was no idea of the British Government attempting to force their view on the Dominions, General Hertzog had declared that the Government of the Union would accept the invitation which they had previously refused and that South Africa would be represented at the Conference.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Sept. 9.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Premier of Australia, to-day stated that if the other Dominions desired the Dominions Conference convened in London in October, Australia would be represented by the Attorney-General, who was now at Geneva.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL CRIME TRIAL IN CHICAGO

Two University Students Admit Their Guilt: Sentence of Life Imprisonment

Chicago, Sept. 10.

The sensational trial concluded here to-day in which Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, 19-year old students of the Chicago University and sons of two Chicago millionaries, were accused of kidnapping and murdering the 14-year old schoolboy, Robert Franks, son of a well-known Chicago business man, from whom the accuced were alleged to have demanded $10,000 ransom.

Loeb and Leopold confessed to the crime. Each alleged that the other had struck the blow which killed Franks. The crime had apparently been carefully planned.

The defence pleaded for imprisonment rather than death on the ground that the accused were suffering from "mental sickness."

The case aroused the greatest excitement. The Chicago police had taken extraordinary measures to prevent a demonstration when the sentence was pronounced to-day. Threats to lynch the accused had been freely made, and many persons connected with the case had received anonymous letters from the Ku Klux Klan and other secret societies.

Later.

Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

No Death Sentence for Minors.

Unparalleled precautions were taken to ensure the safety of Judge Caverly. Extra guards occupied the Court room throughout the night. The force inside and outside was increased to 500 men at dawn.

The proceedings lasted 10 minutes. The Judge pointed out that no minor had ever been sentenced to death in Illinois on a plea of guilty. While finding no mitigation in the crime itself, in the personality of the defendants or in that of their antecedents, he accepted full responsibility in declining to impose a death penalty on minors.

In order to comply with technicalities there were separate sentences: life imprisonment for murder and 99 years for kidnapping.

The Sentence Explained.

The sentence of 99 years on the kidnapping charge means that the prisoners cannot be released on parole for 37 years, whereas the life term alone would permit of release after about 20 years. The Court urged the Department of Public Welfare never to admit the prisoners to parole.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN AVIATORS IN NEW YORK

Only Trans-Continental Flight to Complete the Circuit of the World

Pictou, Nova Scotia, Sept. 5.

The American world-fliers to-day started on their way to Boston. Three aeroplanes took off, Lieut. Nelson, Capt. Smith and Lieut, Wade, the last-named in a new aeroplane replacing the one he lost off the Faroe Islands.—Reuter's American Service.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 5.

A telephone message from Orr's Island says that the world-fliers, bound for Boston from Pictou, descended in Casco Bay this afternoon, presumably owing to fog.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Boston, Sept. 6.

The American aviators arrived at Boston this afternoon.—Reuter's American Service.

As the airmen approached, they were escorted by a large fleet of land-planes, while all steam-craft in the harbour blew their whistles and the city bells pealed. Thousands of people along the shores tossed their hats in the air and cheered.—Reuter's American Service.

A Splendid Reception: Prince of Wales Present

New York, Sept 8.

The American world fliers have arrived in New York.

The aeroplanes were greeted with gun salutes and steamboats whistled along the whole length of Manhattan Island.

The Prince of Wales was present in the aviation field to welcome the fliers.—Reuter's American Service.

Later.

The world-fliers are overwhelmed with messages of congratulation. One was sent on behalf of His Majesty King George to Major-General Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, asking him to convey to the fliers His Majesty's hearty congratulations on their completing for the first time in history the circle of the world by aeroplane, and saying that His Majesty had followed with interest and admiration their heroic undertaking.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Sept. 9.

The American world-fliers arrived here to-day. They were welcomed by President Coolidge on the aviation field.—Reuter's American Service.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS IN LONDON

An Enthusiastic Reception

London, Sept. 4.

An enthusiastic welcome was accorded to Major Britto Paes and his companions on the Lisbon-Macao flight at a dinner given in their honour by the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce in London. The Portuguese Ambassador and other speakers paid a tribute to the achievement of the airmen, who are on their way home, as equalling the old traditions of Portuguese navigators.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Miss Gordon Cumming

London, Sept. 3.

The death is announced of Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming.

***Miss Gordon-Cumming is the well-known authoress of "Wanderings in China," and several other books on travel. She has recently been working for the development of the invention of the Numeral-Type for the use of illiterate Chinese, both blind and seeing, in the Mandarin-speaking districts of China.

Mr. H. G. Evelyn White

London, Sept. 9.

Mr. H. G. Evelyn White, lecturer at Leeds University and well-known as an archæologist of the Far East and Egypt, committed suicide in a taxicab in Leeds while proceeding to the inquest on the death of a music teacher named Miss Helen Nind, to which he had been subpœnaed. The inquest showed that Miss Nind poisoned herself by taking carbolic acid at a local hotel. Correspondence between the two was produced.—Reuter.

FILENE PEACE PRIZE

Three Awards Made in Italian Section: German Essays Unsatisfactory

Rome, Sept. 9.

In the Italian section of the Filene peace prize competition on the 7th instant, the first prize of Lire 100,000 was divided between Professors Fedozzi and Arias, who submitted a joint thesis. The second prize of Lire 30,000 was awarded to Deputy Lanzilaeo. The third prize of Lire 20,000 was divided between Signors Colombino and Prina.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 9.

Over 4,200 competitors submitted plans in the German competition of the Filene peace prize competition. The German prize committee decided that none of the essays merits the first prize, as none of the competitors entirely fulfilled the conditions of the award. It was therefore decided to divide the first prize between the writers of the two best essays.—Reuter.

FORTY ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS TO BE BUTCHERED

Ordered Immediate Execution: Russian Prince a Victim

Moscow, Sept. 5.

Forty leaders of the recent Georgian rising have been condemned to death, and will immediately be shot.

Their names have not been divulged, but it is believed that they include Prince Andronnikov, the leader of the Georgian anti-Bolshevists.—Reuter.

Constantinople, Sept. 10.

According to the latest reports a fierce struggle continues in Georgia between the Soviet forces and the insurgents, who hold the principal Trans-Caucasian railway. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Caucasus and Soviet reinforcements are being hurried to the disaffected area. Many insurgents are reported as to have been executed at Batoum and Tiflis.—Reuter.

BOLSHEVIST AGENT IN EAST AFRICA

An Undesirable Immigrant from Yugo-Slavia

Nairobi, Sept. 9.

The Yugo-Slav Bolshevist (referred to recently as having boarded a liner at Aden for Tanganyika, where the police were waiting to arrest him, and who escaped at Mombasa) was subsequently caught and sentenced to six months' imprisonment as an undesirable immigrant. He will be deported on the expiration of his sentence.—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 9.

It is announced that 24 of those suspected of being implicated in the anti-Bolshevik revolt in Georgia have been executed.—Reuter.

GEN. WRANGEL'S SHIPS AT MARSEILLES

Soviet Legation's Protest Against Proposed Sale by Auction

London, Sept. 10.

The Soviet Legation in London to-day sent M. Herriot a note strongly protesting against the proposal to auction at Marselles two ice-breakers and other vessels of General Wrangel's fleet.

The note claims that the vessels are the property of the Soviet Union and says that the Soviet Government have often declared that they would not recognize the legality of such transactions.

In conclusion the note expresses the firm conviction that measures will consequently be taken to preserve the vessels intact until they are handed over to the legal proprietors, the Soviet State.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES

A Painful Mishap at Polo

Syosset, Sept. 8.

While the Prince of Wales was playing polo to-day, dirt from the hoofs of a pony lodged under his eye-lid, causing considerable pain for half an hour, until the dirt was removed by a physician. His Royal Highness was able to attend dinner and a dance in the evening.—Reuter's American Service.

THE HONDURAS REBELLION

San Juan del Bur, Nicaragua,

Sept. 9.

General Ferrera, leader of the Honduran revolutionary forces, is marching on the capital, Tegucigalpa, where the Government is preparing defence of the city.—Reuter's American Service.

LABOUR CONDITIONS ON NAURU ISLAND

A Satisfactory Report

Melbourne, Sept. 10.

Reporting to the League of Nations, the Commissioner appointed to inquire into conditions on the Island of Nauru states that Chinese Kanakas and Nauruans are living together amicably and are well-behaved, industrious and well fed. No petitions have been received for transmission to the League.

Mr. John Ainsworth, who was deputed by the Commonwealth Government to report on the administration of former German New Guinea, recommends the appointment of an advisory council to assist the administration and also suggests admission of Asiatics.—Reuter.

U. S. LOTTERY LAWS

I. S. S. Mail Matter Banned

Manila, Sept. 11.

The Post Office has decided to prohibit mail matter from the International Savings Society, Shanghai, holding that the Society conducts a lottery.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

An Encouraging Increase

London, Sept. 10.

Imports in August totalled £103,196,000, an increase of £13,453,000 as compared with August, 1923.

Exports totalled £66,288,000, an increase of £6,184,000, while reexports totalled £8,790,000, an increase of £2,841,000.—Reuter.

BOLSHEVIK BARBARITY TO BRITISH SHIP

London, Sept. 5.

Remarkable allegations are made by the crew of the Cardiff steamer Glenester which arrived to-day at Barry from Russia.

The crew stated that a man who had been employed to guard the ship shot himself. The Rusian authorities detained the wireless operator and the third engineer, who went to fetch a doctor, and kept them in a barbed wire enclosure throughout the night, where they were cruelly illtreated by the Russian guard. The Russian authorities arrested the ship. Captain Young, who protested, was pinned against the rails with a revolver held against his stomach. The mate was hurled across the deck. The Russian guards terrorized the crew. The ship was only allowed to sail after the captain had been forced to sign a declaration that he and the crew were treated very courteously.—Reuter.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN RUHR

Duesseldorf, Sept. 6.

In conformity with the London Agreement, a decree has been published authorizing the return to the Ruhr of all who had been expelled, except certain whose return is considered dangerous to the public peace.

Instructions have also been issued for putting into force the amnesty for policital prisoners.—Reuter.

FRENCH WAR DEPARTMENT ECONOMIES

Paris, Sept. 9.

M. Herriot. M. Clementel, the Minister of Finance, and General Nollet, the Minister of War, have made very important reductions on budget items of the War Department for 1925.—Reuter.

BIG JEWELLERY ROBBERY AT LONG ISLAND

New York, Sept. 9.

The "New York World" learns that yesterday robbers stole jewels worth several hundred thousand dollars, the property of Mrs. Cosden, Lady Mountbatten and three other guests, from the Long Island home of Mr. J. S. Cosden.—Reuter's American Service.

FALSE REPORT OF ATTACK ON ITALIAN PREMIER

Peking, Sept. 6.

The Italian Legation states that the report of an attempt on the life of the Italian Premier, Signor Mussolini, published in the "Daily Telegraph" (London) and in some local newspapers yesterday, is false, according to official telegrams received by the Legation from Rome —Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DISTURBANCES

Peshawar, Sept. 8.

It is reported that a truce has been declared at Kohat and that peace negotiations between the Afghan officials and the rebel leader are afoot.—Reuter.

PATENT PENETRATIVE BULLET

Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 8.

A rifle bullet that will pierce armour steel one and a half inches thick has been patented by Charles W. Stone of the General Electric company. The bullet, of tungsten core and aluminum jacket, is no larger than the prevailing type, which will pierce only one-half inch of armour steel. The invention has been offered to the Government *gratis*.—Reuter American Service.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DRUG TRAFFIC

China's Good Intentions Handicapped by Foreign Treaty Rights

Geneva, Sept. 11.

During the discussion on the opium question in the Fifth Committee of the League of Nations, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin expressed the opinion that the question had become a worldwide one.

China had good intentions with regard to suppressing the traffic, but unfortunately, she was bound by treaty and could not control the opium supply in her own territory because many foreigners in China still enjoyed extraterritorial rights. China would endeavour to do her best, but must look to the foreign Powers to do their best to assist her in fighting this evil. China had not yet been able to carry out the import certificate system adopted by the Third Assembly of the League, as the foreign Diplomatic Body of Peking had not yet given their approval.

When the Central Government of China had full power to enforce its law, the opium traffic would be abolished Immediately. They wanted to arouse public interst in the question, but the Chinese Government and people would never agree to any action or intention which would lead to interference of the sovereign rights of China.—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET REVOLT IN GEORGIA

League of Nations Watching Events: Desirability of Interference

Geneva, Sept. 11.

The Assembly of the League of Nations to-day referred to the Agenda Committee a joint resolution in the name of the British, French and Belgian delegates inviting the Council to watch attentively the anti-Soviet insurrection in Georgia and to seize the opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace.

M. Boncour (France) on behalf of the three delegations said that in the face of bloodshed it seemed disirable that the Assembly should make a gesture against which no State could take umbrage. "We have heard talk of peace; yet blood is flowing."

M. Boncour mentioned that before they left Geneva Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot had received an appeal from Georgia.—Reuter.

Bolshevist Defeats.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.

It is reported that the revolutionary movement in the Caucasus has spread to a wide extent Fierce fighting has occurred in east and south Trans-Caucasia, where the Bolshevists have sustained several defeats. It is stated that the insurgents have occupied Tiflis and Kutais and that the Bolshevists are retreating, leaving behind ammunition dumps intact. Batum is also threatened.—Reuter.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Verdict of Suicide While of Unsound Mind: A Fatal Curse

Leeds, Sept. 11.

A verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind" was returned at the inquest to-day on Mr. H. G. Evelyn White, the well-known Far East and Egypt archæologist, who shot himself on Tuesday while proceeding to the inquest on Miss Helen Nind, a Leeds music teacher who had poisoned herself.

A brother of the deceased said that Mr. White a week ago had been very upset and had told him that Miss Nind had been pursuing him and that he had no affection for her. Miss Nind had threatened to commit suicide.

Dr. Maxwell-Telling, a personal friend of Mr. White, expressed the conviction that the relationship between the deceased and Miss Nind had been absolutely innocent.

A letter Written by deceased said: ".... I know there was a curse on me. Though I had leave to take those manuscripts to Cairo, the monks told me that the curse would work all the same. Now it has done so."—Reuter.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY

Ulster Premier's Determined Attitude

London, Sept. 12.

Sir James Craig, the Premier of Northern Ireland, in an interview to-day said that the letter which Lord Birkenhead wrote to the Earl of Balfour in March, 1922. strongly contending that the boundary clause meant that the Boundary Commission was intended to make only minor adjustments, made no difference whatever in his attitude in regard to appointing a Boundary Commissioner.—Reuter.

HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING

Firpo Defeated by Wills

New York, Sept. 11.

Harry Wills defeated Luis Firpo on points in their twelve-round bout this evening.

Eighty thousand persons were present at the fight. Firpo proved no match for Wills, whose defence was impenetrable. Wills succeeded in holding Firpo's rushes beautifully and at the same time inflicted heavy punishment on his opponent.

The only knock-down was in the second round, when Wills floored Firpo with a left to the jaw. The referee frequently had to pry the men apart owing to clinching. Firpo's gameness alone carried him through the terrific punishment which the negro administered.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMAN REPARATIONS

London, Sept. 11.

The Government to-day made the second reparation payment of 20,000,000 gold marks under the Dawes Scheme.—Reuter.

THE SPANISH REVERSE IN MOROCCO

Contemplated Withdrawal from Occupied Territories: A Desperate Plight

London, Sept. 10.

A very gloomy view of the Spanish position in Morocco is taken by the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." He says there is now hardly any doubt that the Spanish defeat in the Rift zone is irremediable. The Riffians are now almost under the walls of Tetuan, while communications with Ceuta are cut.

The Spanish expeditionary force of from 70,000 to 80,000 men are in a desperate plight, and barely able to hold their own on a narrow strip of territory close to the sea. The town of Sheshuan, with a Spanish garrison of 10,000, is completely cut off by the enemy.

General de Rivera will probably attempt to organize a special withdrawal from all the territories still occupied, except Ceuta and Melilla. —Reuter.

FURTHER HINDU-MOSLEM DISTURBANCES

Communal Rioting at Kohat: Indiscriminate Use of Firearms

Simla, Sept. 11.

Communal rioting took place at Kohat on September 9 and 10. Firearms were used and there was some incendiarism. Troops were called out, and fired. Ten persons were killed and 20 wounded. The Hindus, who suffered considerably, evacuated the city.

Later.

The trouble at Kohat is ascribed to a pamphlet insulting Moslem holy places.

The majority of both the Moslems and the Hindus used firearms indiscriminately, wounding a number of police and officials. It is now stated that 15 persons were killed.—Reuter.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN

Resignation of President

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 11.

As a result of the overthrow of the Government, following a memorial to the President by officers of the Army and the Navy, the President resigned to-day and was granted six months' leave.

A junta of three has now been formed, comprising General Altamirano, General Bennett and Admiral Neff, which will dissolve Congress.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN LOAN TO FRENCH BANK

Paris, Sept. 11.

The Banque de France states that Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company have decided that they and the Associated Bank will maintain at the disposal of the Banque de France the credit of $100,000,000 which expires on September 12. The credit was arranged early in the summer to maintain the stability of the franc.—Reuter.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF NEW GUINEA

Sydney, Sept. 12.

The report of Mr. John Ainsworth on the administration of ex-German New Guinea, recommending the appointment of an advisory council to assist the administration and suggesting admission of Asiatics, has not been popularly received. Objection is taken to the Asiatic immigration proposal, which is opposed to the Australian policy.—Reuter.

LAUNCH OF A 30,000 TON STEAMER

London, Sept. 11.

The 30,000-ton vessel Statendam, for the Holland-America Line, was launched to-day at Belfast. The Statendam is the largest vessel launched from a British yard since the war.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

A Political Crisis: The Banking Bill: The "Dead Heart" of Australia: Favourable Reports by Mr. Stefansson: Robbery under Arms: The White Ants of Communism

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Melbourne, July 30.

The position in Federal politics is approaching a crisis. The agreement between Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, and Dr. Page, leader of the Country party and also Commonwealth Treasurer, has not been accepted by the County organizations, though it has not been finally rejected. At a recent Inter-State Conference the delegates of the Farmers' Unions offered to compromise by agreeing to immunity at the next elections in regard to 70 out of the 75 seats, sitting members to be supported by both the Nationalists and the Country party, and where other candidates against Labour intrude preferences to be given away from Labour. The five seats are to be left an open question, and the whole arrangement is to depend upon a political policy agreed to by both sections of the present Ministerial following. Mr. Bruce has not yet accepted this, and seems disposed to seek some other way out of what threatens to be an impasse. Various suggestions are afoot, one that he should form a strictly Nationalist Ministry including such prominent politicians as Mr. Hughes, the late Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, the present Speaker, and Mr. Massy Greene, late Minister for Trade and Customs, who is now in the Senate, after being defeated by the County party at the last elections. Such an administration would, of course, be an exceptionally strong one, but the personal equation will intervene. Will Mr. Hughes agree to play second fiddle, after having been Prime Minister so long? Will Mr. Watt sink his differences with Mr. Hughes and sit with him in the same Cabinet, despite his previous declaration that he could no longer act with a man who was once a member of the Labour party? Dr. Page will deliver his budget this week, and there are hints that Mr. Bruce is postponing his final decision until he has done so. Amongst some of the Nationalist organizations there is a feeling of hostility towards any compromise with the Country party, which is disposed to coquet with Labour. How dangerous the Country party is may be gathered from the fact that at the very time it was professing its desire to come to some arrangement for co-operation with the Nationalists in Federal matters it was co-operating with Labour in the State Parliament to return a Labour man to the Senate against the President of the Nationalist Federation. The death of Senator Stephen Barker created a vacancy in the representation of Victoria in the Senate, and this had to be filled by a joint meeting of the two Houses of the State Parliament. The voting was by exhaustive ballot, and in the final vote every Country member, except two, voted with Labour to defeat the Nationalist. Undoubtedly this was an object lesson to Mr. Bruce, if ever he questioned the trickiness of his allies, and it would surprise no-one if he were to counter such slimness with similar slimness on his own part. His immediate Nationalist following is naturally furious, and by no means inclined to turn the other cheek to the smiter.

The Banking Bill.

The Government has quite unexpectedly been pulled up short over its Banking Bill, and by no less a person than Senator Massy Greene, whom the Country party thought they had eliminated from politics at the last general elections. Following upon the death of Senator E. D. Millen, the New South Wales Parliament, at a joint sitting, appointed Mr. Greene to fill the vacancy until the next elections, and the new Senator has made his voice very effectively heard without delay. He himself is an ex-banker and an ex-Minister and is a very capable and hard-working politician. His invention of the three-decker tariff and his handling of the schedules two years ago were masterly. Somehow I think Ministers had forgotten him. The Senate seems so remote, and sits so seldom. However, Senator Greene denounced the Banking Bill. He declared that it had been drafted by men who knew nothing of banking, while the Government had not consulted the private banks or even the Governor of its own bank. The Treasurer was neither a banker nor a commercial man, which was true enough, seeing that he is a medical practitioner. Senator Greene said that if he was sitting on the Opposition benches he certainly would support the measure, as it went nearer to the nationalization of private banking than anything so far proposed. He denounced the Notes Issue Board, and its failure to meet the currency requirements of the private banks which were financing the great primary productions of wool, wheat, etc. He suggested that the Bill should be hung up until a royal commission of banking experts had investigated the position. The Government hastily gave notice of several amendments, which were eventually adopted and the Bill sent back to the Representatives in a form which made it almost unrecognizable. The incident has also given the Prime Minister much to think about, seeing that the Bill was the offspring of Dr. Page's department.

Loans for Public Works.

Dr. Page, the Treasurer, has been following in the lines of his predecessors in trying to get some co-ordination in the matter of borrowing money for public works. He differs only from those who tried before him in his habit of talking of co-ordination as if it were the special policy of himself and the Country party instead of being the common ambition of all thoughtful public men. The States have always been very jealous of their rights to go into either the local or foreign markets for loans. Queensland actually borrowed in New York, but London is cheaper, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated. But the position is gradually becoming more difficult, and the smaller States, namely Queensland, Western and South Australia, have at last agreed to place their requirements before the Commonwealth Loan Council, and let it borrow for them on the most advantageous terms and at the most suitable times. The Loan Council consists of the State Treasurers and the Commonwealth Treasurer, but it is only advisory. Dr. Page seems gratified that he has made some little headway in this matter, but little can be gained until the two big States—Victoria and New South Wales—agree to pooling their loan requirements in the general scheme. Victoria, having a Labour government in office, will probably join in, for Labour will support anything which makes for unification. It is opportunist to the backbone, and supports unification because it holds that it would be easier to carry out the Labour policy if there were one supreme parliament than if there were seven parliaments to deal with. That it would be equally easier for the so-called anti-Labour governments does not apparently occur to the leaders of "Socialism in our Time."

Central Australia.

If ever an author regretted the title chosen for his book it must be John Walter Gregory, Professor of Geology at Glasgow and author of "The Dead Heart of Australia," published in 1906. The title has stuck to central Australia just as the belief that the North Pole marks a country of eternal night, and the absence of all life. It was in vain that the people who lived in the dead heart protested that they were not dead. Professor Baldwin Spencer travelled through the country and wrote a learned book on the aborigines, or what were left of them in the remnants of an ancient people of the stone age, with implements similar to those used in the Nile Valley before Tutankhamen existed, and with religious ceremonies, the origin of which has been lost in the passing centuries; but this work only served to strengthen the impression that central Australia, if not dead, was well on its way to that end. Now we are trying to absorb a new impression. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who has been lecturing to us on the subject of the flowers that bloom in the spring, and the butterflies that revel in the sunshine of the polar regions, has visited and indeed is now visiting central Australia. He telegraphs short daily letters to the press, while his lady publicity agent is doing the same thing. Interest is added by the fact that the Countess of Stradbroke, wife of the Governor of Victoria, is visiting the "dead heart" at the same time, and the Governor, Lord Stradbroke, who was delayed in Melbourne by political events, should have about joined them now It is alleged that just now the "Heart" is suffering from insufficient nourishment in the form of rain, none having fallen since last January, but the local stock-owners declare that they can easily carry on for another six months. Stefansson has made some interesting comments. He declares that there is no true desert, and compares conditions with those of Wyoming and Utah, in the U.S.A., much to the advantage of Australia. He saw, *inter alia*, some remnants of old tropical vegetation, and a few surviving palms, indicating that at one time central Australia had a humid climate and dense vegetation. Immense numbers of kangaroos were seen, considerable herds of cattle and horses, and irrigated vegetable gardens. He considered that the country had great pastoral possibilities, to say nothing of cultivation under irrigation. Indeed, it looks as if a colony of Mormons would de better there even than they have already done in Utah. Of course, communications are the trouble. Freight from the railhead at Oodnadatta to Alice Springs, a matter of 300 miles, is from £12 to £17 a ton, while the railway freight from Adelaide to Oodnadatta, 688 miles, is in itself a very serious item. It is expected that the present Commonwealth government will ask Parliament to extend the present line to Alice Springs. This will cost over £4,000,000, and will still leave 718 miles to connect up the southern half of the north-south line with the terminus from the North on the Katherine river, over which a bridge is now being built. An interesting fact recorded by Stefansson is that the aborigines, numbering about 230, who are looked after by a Lutheran mission, are so increasing in numbers by the excess of births over deaths that the question of supporting them is becoming something of a problem, with camel freight from Oodnadatta costing £12 a ton for flour alone.

An Incredible Story.

The most imaginative writer of adventure by flood and field could hardly suggest anything more blood-curdling than the story which is now being investigated by the Commonwealth authorities in the Northern Territory. It rests upon reports of travellers who have met aborigines at various places along the coast at the extreme north-west of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the tragedy is pieced together something as follows. I believe I mentioned about this time last year that a steamer trading in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and round to Thursday Island was supposed to have been lost with all hands and some passengers in the heavy cyclonic storms about that time. The vessel was the Douglas Mawson, a small steamer, which left Normanton with 13 of a crew and Mr. and Mrs Willett and their five children. Mrs. Willett was 35 years of age and a daughter was aged 14. The vessel was said to have gone ashore at Cape Wilberforce, and the ship's Company reached the shore. While camped the party was attacked by blacks, all the men speared and their bodies burnt, while two women—one old and one young—were carried off inland. There is added to this the touch of the novelist in the allegation that two white men (bad men of course) landed and robbed the blacks of their booty in the way of money, threatened them that they must hold their tongues, and sailed away. Even the bad man of the novelist should have proved a hero and rescued the white women, as well as the hard cash. It seems incredible to those who know the country that the story can be true, but for all that the authorities are sending an armed expedition into the country—probably a procedure unknown in Australia for the past half-century. There have been many murders along the coast in this part of Australia, and the aborigines are known to be particularly savage and daring, but it seems unreasonable to accept the story that the white men landed with money on them, but omitted to carry firearms, or take the necessary precautions against surprise. The white man who hugs the North Australian coast is sometimes foolhardy, and trusts the natives to his own undoing, but to get 13 white fools together seems to accomplish the impossible. Curiously enough the authorities are incredulous, chiefly because the "bush telegraph" of the natives did not bring the news sooner. They believe that the Douglas Mawson went down in the Gulf with all hands; wreckage was found about this spot when a police search was made, but nothing was then to be heard to suggest the story which is now agitating Australia.

How Workers are Fooled.

Melbourne is still busily fighting out the question of bus *v.* trams, and I have only noticed one serious suggestion that we should have both buses and trams and let the best means of transport win. It is amusing to note that "Money" has got its back up against the wall. It is, on principle, a strong supporter of private enterprise, and hates Socialism as the devil is said to hate holy water. But in this particular case Money, representing those who are ratepayers, and must pay up any losses made by the municipal tramways, is strongly in favour of socialism. Like the tiger once it has tasted the blood of the multitude, it has no intention of going back to shedding its own blood. Labour on the other hand, finds itself holding on to Money and begging it to suppress private enterprise lest the men in very comfortable government jobs should find themselves thrown upon the cold, cold world. Poor Money cannot make out whether he should shake Labour's hand off and agree to fight the accursed private enterprise, or whether he should stand by his life-long convictions and fight for private enterprise. But there is suddenly thrust upon us a strange fact. It may be remembered that the tramway strike, which awakened private enterprise to the opportunities awaiting buses, was caused because a certain gripman refused to instruct a recruit on the grounds that the said recruit had offered his services as a special constable at the time of the police strike. The gripman got the sack, and the men, to the number of several thousand, promptly struck work. Now it has transpired that the recruit, over whom the trouble arose, was a recent arrival in the country, that he never volunteered as a special constable, and that the worst that can be said about him was that he offered to join the police in the ordinary way weeks after the police strike had finished. The intelligent executive of the Tramway Union has endorsed this statement, which has been duly published in the official organ of the tramway employees. Meanwhile, except at hours of peak loading, the tramcars are running empty, the motor-buses are riotously prosperous and adding to their numbers, and much newspaper space and printer's ink is being wasted in an endless controversy. And all because the men rushed into a strike—against the advice of their leaders, it is true—because they had been told something by some one and at once believed it. It looks remarkably as if the "white ants" of communism had been putting in some very useful work, which, according to Gompers, the American leader, chiefly consists of smashing up the trades unions.

Whether it is the aftermath of the police strike or not, Melbourne is having a very lively time just now with her armed criminals and footpads. No Friday evening passes without a certain number of people—supposed to be carrying home their week's wages—being struck up by armed men and robbed. The police authorities are making calculations. Last week they say that the shopbreaking and housebreaking cases averaged five a day, while there were 87 cases of larceny from dwellings, and 22 bicycles were stolen. The number of cases exceeded that of last year at the same time by 21, and the value of the goods reported stolen was £2,437. For the past fortnight there were 233 larceny and "breaking" cases, and 46 bicycles were reported stolen, the value of the property lost being £4,838, which averages a yield of about £16 per theft. This is not, of course, very serious, except that it is most disturbing to the humble citizen. More exciting, and profitable, was the hold up of a bank in the Canterbury suburb to-day. The manager was enticed out by a bogus message and then an armed man entered and after a struggle with the teller, during which the latter was shot in the foot and the wrist, escaped with £568 in notes. The scene of the crime is almost exactly opposite the Canterbury railway station, which is six miles from the centre of Melbourne. About 160 trains pass through daily, all stopping, so that it is a fairly busy centre. In regard to other robberies the police are making arrests, but are having difficulties in the matter of identification. The New Labour Premier of the State is declaring that crime must be put down, and already there is talk of greatly increasing the police force, the inadequacy of which was admitted by the last government, but allowed to persist in the sacred name of economy. The present government is likely to take advantage of the general scare to reinstate most of the police strikers, in accordance with the promise made by Mr. Prendergast, the Premier, during the recent elections.

Sale of Fruit Crops.

To those who recall the wailings of the fruit-canners, and their threats that unless they were able to buy up the over-supply of fruits at their own prices they would have to close down, the news that the whole of this year's pack has been profitably disposed of will come as a relief, more especially as many of the fruit-growers are returned soldiers who have been placed on their farms at very considerable public expense. But the canners have not only sold the current pack; they have received an offer from London to take the whole of next season's output at Californian parity. Of course one may expect the canners to look this apparent gift horse closely in the mouth, and to find reasons why it should not be all that it appears. They will probably complain about the price of sugar, though they use very little, and will ignore the fact that the Board of Sugar Control allows them a rebate on all sugar used so as to bring the cost to them of sugar in their exports down to world's parity. The growers of grapes, used for dried fruits such as raisins, currants, lexias and so forth, have also been on the verge of insolvency. There is an Australian Dried Fruits Association, which controls 95 per cent. of the output, but unhappily it has devoted most of its attention to promoting the sale of its products in Australia instead of looking abroad for additional markets. Thus New Zealand, close to our doors, imports immense quantities of dried fruits from the United Kingdom and the United States. The last-named country sells to new Zealand seven times as much currants and twice as much raisins as does Australia. The position of the returned soldiers, of whom there are several thousand in this industry, has certainly become precarious. It is not their fault, but that of those controlling the marketing of their produce. The government is now taking the matter in hand, and tiding growers over their tight places by making advances against this year's exports. It is worth remembering that Senator Wilson, who represented the Government at Wembley, reported on his return that it was not the question of price in London but merely the organization of the marketing. There were offers, he said, from London, to buy thousands of tons of dried fruits, but the sellers at the Australian end stood in the way by the unsatisfactory arrangements they made.

M. Herriot found time amid the heavy duties of the Conference to visit the "Cheshire Cheese" and partake of its famous pudding. He probably found, as other visitors have done, that the Dr. Johnson who is said to have frequented the famous tavern was not a forbear of the "Pussyfoot" bearer of that name, When the French Ambassador was at the "Cheese" last year he pointed out that it was far more important to agree about gastronomy than about politics, and it may be that the "pudden" will have a more direct influence on Anglo-French friendship than many of the things that have been said in Downing Street.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Close of Olympic Games: Nations that Require Lessons in Sportsmanship

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, July 2!

Except for a few comparatively unimportant events, the Olympic Games have now come to an end with the United States first and the rest virtually "nowhere."

It is fortunate that the athletic competitions held in the arena, in the presence of the largest crowds, passed off without any serious friction, the only unpleasant incidents being the barracking of American athletes, in consequence, no doubt, of a feeling that they were really having too much success. The worst trouble occurred in the comparatively limited area of the fencing hall. The Italian sabre team would not accept some decisions of the judges, and one of the Italians behaved in such a manner towads a Hungarian that the executive committee, an international body, yesterday disqualified the Italian for all future Olympic events, censured the Italian sabre team and requested the Italian Olympic and fencing authorities to take strong measures against the offenders. Some people argue that it would be better to abandon the Olympic Games than to provide such occasions for international quarrels. On the other hand, as Mr. De Courcy Laffan points out, the greatest object of the Games is to provide a lesson in sportsmanship and fair play. The countries that are comparatively new to international athletic competitions need education in the best traditions, and they may learn to keep passion and politics out of sport when they get a few impartial judgments from such a thoroughly international body as the Olympic executive.

The Cycle Circuit of France

The cycle circuit of France, the longest and most exacting race of its kind in the world, was won by an Italian named Bottecchia, whose arrival at the finishing-post at the Parc des Princes velodrome was witnessed by 50,000 enthusiastic spectators.

The size of this crowd is typical of the interest aroused all over the country by this colossal test of courage and endurance. The inhabitants of almost every town and village through which the riders passed turned out in a mass to see them. In many places the obstruction caused by spectators on foot and in motor-cars was positively dangerous to the competitors. One of them was actually ridden down and dragged along for some yards by a car. Bottecchia was bowled over by an officious dog and narrowly escaped serious injury.

Out of 157 riders who started out from Paris on June 22 on the journey of 3,385 miles, only 61 completed it. There were 15 stages, separated by a day's rest, and some of them were over 250 miles. The course was from Paris to Havre, westward to Cherbourg and Brest, then southward along the coast to Bayonne, eastward along the Pyrenées to Nice, then northward through the Alps to Briancon, Metz, Strasburg and Dunkirk, and finally back to Paris.

The average distance per day to be covered was about 225 miles. The start generally took place about 2 a.m., and the riders were exposed to chilly nights and intensely hot days. In the northwest, they had a day of rain-squalls. In the mountains they had to climb terrific gradients and tear down the other side at breakneck speed. Most of them drank great quantities of liquid, and some drenched themselves with buckets of water as a relief from the heat. In the high altitudes they stuffed newspapers under their jerseys to keep out the cold.

The majority of the riders were professionals employed by leading firms of bicycle and tyre makers, who had staffs of masseurs and mechanics to look after the riders and machines at every stopping-place. The other competitors were ambitious amateurs, some of whom came unaided through this terrible test of endurance. One is a well-to-do farmer. Another, who broke down, is a Paris cyclist policeman. He evidently looks upon the race as a busman's holiday. The notary who started in the 1923 event was not allowed to compete this year. His mother, who acts as his trainer, did not consider him fit. She says she will look after him during the 1925 race if she can get him into proper condition!

Winner's Life Ambition Realized.

Bottecchia, the winner, was originally a stonemason. It occurred to him one day, on reading a newspaper containing accounts of cycle races, that he perhaps had more money in his legs than in his arms. He began to train, became a professional cyclist, and started out with the intention of making 150,000 lire, this being the amount which he considered necessary to rebuild the family home and create a nest-egg. This laudable ambition is now accomplished.

In the Tour de France race, prizes are given not only for the best times over the whole distance, but for the winner of each stage, and Bottecchia's total gains are in the neighbourhood of 100,000 fr. Having reaped sufficient glory and pelf, he is now retiring from the ranks of professional cyclists, but he threatens to provide a substitute in the person of another Italian stonemason who, he says, can do even better.

A Marriage in Mongolia

The story of a hasty marriage in Mongolia has just been told before the 1st Chamber of the Seine Tribunal.

In 1904, Comte Jacques de Lesdain, who was attached to the French Consulate-General at Shanghai, set out an a journey through Tibet and Mongolia. While in the latter country he encountered Miss Carmen Beley, daughter of an American railroad director. They fell in love and agreed to marry at once, and the ceremony was performed at Chabanor by two Belgian missionaries. It seems to have occurred to the lady that the legality of the union might be questioned; and, as soon as she arrived at Shanghai from the interior, she caused the marriage to be recorded at the French Consulate-General.

As her husband was attached to that institution, it may fairly be presumed that he, too, considered himself married. Returning to France with her husband, the lady notified the union to the French civil authority at Dunkirk; but, as love laughs not only at locksmiths but at lawyers, she assumed that the two notifications were sufficient. She did not know that, up to an age which appears remarkably mature in American eyes, a French citizen cannot legally marry without obtaining the consent of his parents or at least notifying them of his intention to commit matrimony and giving them time to dissuade him from the fatal step. Twenty years later, Comte Jacques de Lesdain, desiring to free himself, took proceedings for nullity of marriage, on the ground that no previous notice was given, that the consent of his parents was not obtained, and that the missionaries had no authority to celebrate marriages.

The court held that these legal arguments were sound, and granted the nullity decree asked for.

Recognition for War Generals: The Paris Communists and Jean Jaures

Paris, Aug. 1.

Continuing the process of correcting mistakes of the war period, the Chamber has just voted a Bill replacing Gen. Sarrail on the active list of the army, and this measure will no doubt be followed by others of the same nature. Any French general who has been put on half-pay can be replaced on the active list for the rest of his life if at any time he has been in chief command of French forces in the field. The only general at present on the active list in virtue of this regulation is De Curières de Castelnau, who, after the war, went into politics and sat in the last Chamber. Lyautey and Fayolle are marshals and Nivelle is dead.

If the special measure on behalf of Gen. Sarrail is confirmed by the Senate, the friends of other generals who are supposed to have been unjustly treated will agitate on their behalf. One of these is Gen. Lanrezac, who commanded the 5th Army in France in August, 1914. He repeatedly expressed his conviction that the Germans would advance through Belgium. He anticipated the turning movement which they made at the beginning of the campaign, and repeatedly asked permission to move his army up the Sambre, but G.Q.G. was not convinced and waited until it was too late.

Gen. Lanrezac is credited with having saved the situation after the battle of Charleroi and with having thus enabled the Allied forces to be reconstituted for the battle of the Marne. Before the war was a month old, Lanrezac was relieved of his command in consequence of his comments on headquarters—in which he openly said he had no confidence—his quarrels with the British command and the great freedom with which he criticised those who did not happen to agree with him. Although he saved his country from defeat at a most critical time, he has been left on half-pay for ten years, and he has not even the Croix de Guerre, so freely distributed to the humblest soldiers.

The Pacifier of Morocco.

Another commander who was hardly used is General d'Amade, who has twice directed operations against the enemy. It was he, more than anyone else, who drove the savage Moorish tribes back to the mountains, and he has been called the "Pacifier of Morocco." When Turkey joined in the war, Gen. d'Amade recommended an advance on Constantinople along the coast of the mainland, with Mytilene as the base of operations. The Allies preferred Sir Ian Hamilton's scheme for a combined naval and military attack on Gallipoli, the disastrous results of which are a matter of history.

"Enfants de Lenine."

The tenth anniversary of the murder of Jean Jaurès the great Socialist orator (whose ashes, Parliament has just decided, are to be placed in the vaults of the Panthéon) was celebrated in Paris by a Communist demonstration. Those who unconsciously associate the word "communist" with what happened in Paris in 1871 may be at once reassured. The "demonstration" was not nearly so terrible as it sounds. It was quite orderly, and was carried out in strict accordance with plan. The Paris Communists, be it stated, have forms and ceremonies of their own, and their public manifestations are beginning to look more and more like religious gatherings, if, of course, we leave the red banners out of account.

The Communists assembled in the Avenue Malakoff and marched along the Avenue Henri Martin to the Square Lamartine, where a bust of Jaurès was to be unveiled. At the foot of this piece of statuary, two members of Parliament, MM. Cachin and Semard, whose faces wore an expression of great solemnity, deposited wreaths. Then came a march-past accompanied by choruses which sounded remarkably like hymns. The way was led by a lot of unfortunate children called the "Enfants de Lénine," in red breeches. Some of them were so little that one wondered why their mothers were not there to lead them by the hand, but perhaps they were orphans. In any case they must have wondered what it all meant. Then came a few lads and girls and finally the bulk of the Communists. It was not really very bulky. The banners were plentiful but their escorts were far from large. At four o'clock the ceremony ended, the banners were rolled up and carefully put into their cases to protect them from possible rain, and the ardent Communists went on to the adjoining Bois de Boulogne, where it was soon impossible to distinguish them from mere members of the middle classes.

St. Louis Up to Date.

The Ile St. Louis—the small island in the Seine, adjoining the one on which Notre Dame stands—is going in for comic "stunts," having been encouraged, no doubt, by the success which has attended the efforts of the "free commune of Montmartre." The Ile St. Louis even goes one better than Montmartre. It is not content to be a mere commune. It is a "republic," and its present mission is to hold Sunday afternoon open-air entertainments.

The "republic" is governed, like ancient Venice, by a Doge and a Council of Ten, and the Doge, who is M. Roger Devigne in private life, has remembered that St. Louis, when King of France seven centuries ago, used to sit under an oak tree and administer justice to his subjects. The Doge has made up his mind to revive this excellent practice, but as the island does not produce any oaks he has had one made out of cardboard and set upon wheels. On Sunday afternoon, sitting beneath its slightly inadequate branches, he will, by trumpet blast, summon for trial an offender against the laws of the "republic." The criminal was allowed to wear a bright green uniform belonging to the "republic" at the last Sunday festivities, and it is alleged that he neglected to use proper and sufficient care, with the result that the uniform was soiled and had to be sent to a cleaner's, thus putting a strain on the public finances. These frolics are to be encouraged. They help to make people forget their taxes and other troubles.

"Jeu de Graces."

An old Parisian, strolling casually the other day through the bric-à-brac fair in the Boulevard de Sebastopol, spotted an article the very name of which is quite unknown to the younger generation. It was a "jeu de grâces"—a set of the simple apparatus for playing a game that was once popular among French women, long before lawn tennis, in its modern form, was invented. Each player had two wands, painted in bright colours, about 18 inches long, and two 12-inch rings covered with leather or velvet. The players stood about 20 yards apart, and one of them, taking a ring on both wands, separated them sharply and sent the ring flying towards her adversary, who had to catch it on both wands or on one. To play the game well required considerable deftness and agility, and it could be, and generally was, invested with the gracefulness from which it derived its name. Perhaps there is still an old-fashioned shop in some provincial town that keeps appliances for this innocent pastime, but it would be very hard to find.

BOTTOMLEY'S PRISON LIFE

Story of Favoured Treatment: "Valet" to Wash Him and Lace his Shoes

That Horatio Bottomley was receiving special treatment in prison has been often stated, but no actual account of the favours he is allowed to enjoy has yet been made public.

The following letter has been written to the "Daily Herald" by one who was until lately a fellow-prisoner with Bottomley and worked side by side with him. It describes exactly what is the difference between the conditions under which Bottomley is serving his sentence and those which apply to "ordinary" prisoners. It is time that the question should be asked: Why does Horatio Bottomley enjoy preferential treatment which has not previously been accorded to any convict, political or otherwise?

"Bottomley, as you may know, lives in the hospital. As far as Maidstone Prison is concerned, men try to keep out of hospital. Admission thereto was (and still is in the case of all other prisoners) always regarded as a form of solitary confinement.

"No such restrictions, however, apply to Bottomley, who is permitted to use the hospital for purposes of eating and sleeping, and still enjoys the privilege of associated labour in the workshop.

Reference to Bevan.

"He not only enjoys a dietary which would keep a navvy fit, and which includes fish and grilled mutton chops, but has actually got a valet to wash his back, lace his shoes, etc.

"Older men than he are sent to prison, men in worse physical condition than his are to be found there; unfortunately for them, they cannot claim friendship with highly placed personages.

"There is at least one other prisoner at Maidstone serving a like sentence, who is, in regard to age and infirmity, Bottomleys equal, and who was socially his superior, but who made the huge mistake of robbing his own class instead of the workers. He neither asks for, nor receives, preferential treatment, but takes his punishment without squealing or getting others to squeal on his behalf.

[The reference is presumably to Gerard Leigh Bevan.—Ed., Daily Herald.]

"Ordinary criminals have exercised, had breakfast, and are working by 8 a.m. Bottomley does not arrive at the printer's shop before 10 a.m. (and in winter time he is the only one to arrive in overcoat and gloves). He is accommodated with an arm-chair (with plenty of cushions), placed on a slightly raised platform in order that the soles of his shoes shall not rest upon the concrete floor.

Bottomley's Task.

"Lunch is taken from 12.30 till 2 p.m., and, although all other prisoners are kept at work until a few minutes before 6 p.m., 'Horatio' still keeps to his usual office hours, and quits the printer's shop about 4.30 p.m.

"A value is usually placed on each convict's labour, but the patriot's contribution is such that neither his name nor his number (which happens to be 13) is included in the roll of men employed. His precise occupation consists of separating the sections of old bound library books with the aid of a knife or scissors, preparatory to their being rebound.

"No other man who is living in the hospital is permitted to break the monotony by being allowed the privilege of going into a workshop where he may see and sometimes speak to other prisoners.

HOUSES IN THREE DAYS

M.P. Explains His New Invention: Light Material Strong as Concrete

Commander Burney, M.P., who, as the result of the invention of a new material holds out the prospect of building houses in three days, gave details of his discovery—which is being considered by Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health—to a "Daily News" representative.

The material is the joint invention of Commander Burney and an English chemist. It has, the Commander claims, a cement basis and the tensile strength of steel.

The purchase price of a parlour house (three bedrooms, a kitchen, a parlour and a living room) made from this material, he estimates at £470 inclusive.

At the moment Commander Burney is making arrangements to acquire a factory site.

This year two experimental houses only will be built, after which he expects to be in a position to begin to manufacture on a large scale.

"Twice as Strong as Concrete."

"The material," he said, "has taken over a year to evolve. Its chief assets are that it is twice as strong as concrete and half as heavy. Unlike concrete, too, it is not brittle. Its cost I estimate at about 8½d. per cubic foot.

"It is again as permanent as concrete, if anything more watertight, as heat-resisting and will take on any colour.

"The houses I propose to build will have hollow walls—each wall to have a 7-inch air space—and but for the doors the houses will contain no wood in their construction. They will be built, of course, in sections—each pair of houses in 240 parts."

The houses, he added, would be of varied design, and contain all known labour-saving and hygienic devices.

The material had been subjected to severe tests. "It cracks only after a sustained pressure of 4,700 lb. to the square inch." Commander Burney said "Yet it is barely heavier than wood.

The "Kent" Scheme

which is receiving Mr. Wheatley's personal attention is that known as the "Kent" system of rapid house-building. In this Lady Terrington is directly interested.

Houses of subsidy size and built in sections of concrete slabs could be erected quickly, Lord Terrington told the "Daily News," at an approximate cost of £400.

"The slabs fit into upright posts of concrete, and do not require any real laying. The work can be carried out mainly by unskilled labour" (as in Commander Burney's scheme.)

To-morrow, at Marlow, a further demonstration of Colonel Caughan Kent's system is to be given, when a gang of unskilled labourers will attempt to erect the complete front and the side walls of a pair of houses in eight hours, or one working day.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Mendelssohn and the Bagpipes: When to Visit Scotland: What is a Short Putt?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Edinburgh, July 30.

August is the month in which the Scottish people vacate their old country to make room for the English. From the end of this week until well on in September the Scottish accent will be little in evidence in Edinburgh's Princes Street or north and west of Perth. Fashion, tradition, and grouse shooting are the regulatory factors of the English invasion. There is also the attraction of heather in bloom. But August is by no means the best month in the Scottish year. It is in June and September, the months respectively of fesh foliage and autumnal tints, and in both cases of brilliant atmospheric effects, that the Highlands attain their true glory.

The conventional English tripper seldom sees Scotland at its best. And though the lure of Scotland's beauty is as potent as ever, the highest appreciation of it is reserved for Scottish people themselves. A succession of holidays in their own country tends to stale their enjoyment. But they have only got to spend part of a holiday out of Scotland to realize on their return the prodigality with which Nature has distributed her varied gifts of beauty over the greater part of Britain north of Carlisle and the Tweed.

Norway and Switzerland excel Scotland in sheer grandeur, and Italy in the combination of grandeur and richness. But the beauties of those countries are, so to speak, standardized, and at many points even monotonous. The endless variety of Scotland does not depend merely on the contrasts between lowland and mountain scenery, it prevails to an even more surprising extent within the Highland area itself, where both the scenery and the atmosphere that envelops it and gives it character vary in so subtle yet so definite a fashion that every mile of a walking tour leaves a separate and indelible impression in the mind. And when heat haze or rainy mist dims the wider prospects the eye can find delight in minor details of scenery that are excelled only in some of the islands of the West Indies. The only feature lacking is the native human accompaniment. "But where are your peasants?" the German tourists used to ask when they visited Loch Lomond and the Trossachs. That, of course, is another story.

Mr. MacDonald and Moray Golf Club.

A motion rescinding the expulsion of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in 1916 for his conduct during the war was carried at a special meeting of the Moray Golf Club, but the original decision still stands as the club's constitution requires a two-thirds majority.

The Chaffering Chinese.

An Edinburgh lady in a letter from Vernon, British Columbia, remarks: We had a great time hunting for land. We saw land so poor you could not raise an umbrella on it. We saw other land poorer still, on which we were assured an Irishman could not have raised a disturbance. Then she goes on,—I recently sold my ducks to a Chinaman. Selling ducks to a Chinaman is no small matter. It extends over days—nay, weeks. First, he comes and asks for "big bossy-man." "Me big bossy-man," says I. "You ducks," says he, pointing to said ducks. "Me ducks," I nod. "Me sullum. How much?" "Fifteen cents a pound," he says. At that you laugh uproariously. It's a thoroughly good joke. "Thity-five cents a pound," you say. His whole Mongolian face shines in one comprehending grin. You are a jester, you; you have a fine sense of the humour of life. These little commerce. It puts one in a good frame of mind to talk of large sums like 35 cents. but, of course, "sixten cents," says he. But you say no, and having no further time to waste, shut the door. That, however, is merely a beginning. The Chinese do not get discouraged. He hangs around all day, looks at the ducks, goes away, comes back, offers a cent more, and so on. Next day he appears again. He has a different offer, $1.20 per bird. "They big ducks," you say. "No, no," says he, pitying your ignorance, "small ducks." You pick one up and weigh it. "Seven pounds," you say. He positively giggles at this. Not only are you a jester, but your scales are a joke. With the most charming childlike smile in the world he mutters something unintelligible, which you may or may not interpret to be "You damliar," "Five pounds," he suggests. After interminable haggling you maybe get $1.25 or $1.30 per duck. He has the patience of eternity.

The Bagpipe.

According to Mr. Frank Adam in "The Highland Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," a newly published and most interesting volume, in their earliest form the pipes appear to have been used without any bag. In this form the strain upon the player of the pipes was so great that he had his lips and cheeks bandaged with a sort of leathern headpiece, which was known to the Romans as the "capistrum." It was probably this form of the bagpipe which is referred to in the Scriptures. It would appear that, even at that time, the pipes were a very loud-sounding instrument. There is record of a promise made by the Roman Emperor Nero to appear before his subjects as a utricularius or bagpipe player. The second of the series of evolutions of the pipes was the addition of a small bag and blowpipe to a chante of three or four holes. In this garb the pipes can be traced back to the ninth century A.D.

Mr. Adam details the history of the pipes in a most interesting manner, and tells some good stories. A piper from Coire-Garf, in Mar, named Donald Ferguson, joined Prince Charlie's army during "the '45." When Colonel Roy Stewart surprised and made prisoners a party of Hanoverian troops at Keith, Donald was thrown, in the skirmish, off the bridge into the Isla. However, he stuck to his pipes, and these, with great presence of mind Donald kept blowing with vigour, the inflated bag completely keeping him above water until he was rescued by some of his comrades.

Many people argue that there is no music in the bag-pipe, but as might be expected, Mr. Adam recalls that at least one musical composer of European celebrity learnt to appreciate the great Highland bagpipe. He alludes to Mendelssohn, who introduced an imitation of its strains into his Overture to the "Hebrides." Mendelssohn actually wrote 20 bars of that music in Fingal's Cave. In Edinburgh he was present at the annual competition of Highland pipers in the Theatre Royal. He also visited Holyrood Palace, saw the traditional scene of the murder of Rizzio, and the chapel with the altar at which Mary was crowned, standing "open to the sky, and surrounded with grass and ivy, and every thing ruined and decayed." "I think," he continues, "that I found there the beginning of my Scotch Symphony."

A Golf Query.

The short putt is so often in the golf dock that we overlook the disparity there may be in the views of what actually constitutes a short putt. It may be anything from a pencil's length to a yard, or even more. One man's child's-play in this matter may be another man's penance, though the putt of 24 inches or up to 3 feet appears by common consent to be the indictable range. Willie Park's idea of a short putt was, however, longer than that. This prince among putters in his book assesses any range up to 5 feet from the hole as a short putt. To many 5 feet is, to put it mildly, "that nasty distance," and a short putt in their view is played from distinctly nearer the hole. As we become permanently surer with our putters, if we ever do, or in proportion to the measure of our confidence on any given day, the five feet estimate may set the standard of the short putt, and a new higher standpoint in this respect may be one of the possibilities of the putting course vogue of which we see a good deal nowadays. It is refreshing to watch juvenile putting. There is no "now I'm for it," strained look, no furrowed brows, and the ball quite frequently gets into the hole—even from that short putt distance wherever you define the maximum. What the child seldom lacks is confidence. Some time ago a writer described someone's putting as childish. What was wrong with it in respect of confidence probably was that it was not childish enough.

Duncan Couldn't Do This.

I have just come across an account of a marvellous golfer who ought to be heard of in the Open Championship. He is Lord Bakefield, a character in a new novel by Maurice Leblanc, the French writer. When Lord Bakefield drove off on this particular occasion "the ball flew through the air and suddenly veered to the left; then, curving to the right after passing a clump of trees which formed an obstacle to be avoided, it fell on the putting green at a few yards distance from the hole." The author might have made it a few inches, but he's none of your romancers. And did Lord Bakefield look dazed, gaze in wonder at the ball which had performed so marvellous a flight? He did not. Listen. "'Well done!' cried Simon. 'A very pretty screw.' 'Not so bad, not so bad,' said Lord Bakefield, resuming his round."

Back to the Porridge and Oatcake.

Porridge is one of the three principal ingredients—the other being whiskey and the Shorther Catechism—which are supposed to have gone to the making of the Scots character. And if Scots character is not what it was, and should be, we presume it is because whisky is too dear, the Catechism rather unpopular, and porridge a gradually disappearing dish. It is, however, a question not only of character but of health and physique, according to the British Medical Association. In the opinion of Dr. Simpson, of Golspie, the Highlands of Scotland in the last 20 years have shown great deterioration through diet. The crofter formerly took porridge, milk, and mutton broth; he was then worth looking at. Tea had now largely taken their place. "Instead of oatcake," he remarked, "we have bakers' bread of the whitest description. The nearer we get to civilization the whiter becomes our bread."

If porridge is less popular with the Scots perhaps the balance is to some extent restored by the steadily-growing popularity of the dish in London. It is served as part of the regular breakfast menu at the boarding-houses of Soho, Bayswater, Clapham, and Brixton, and is daily served at all the leading hotels. Even at the Ritz, Savoy, and Carlton it is always available. Moreover, the porridge habit has obtained a hold of London's middle classes. Both at hotels and private houses, however, the meal employed is not the rough stuff of old Scotland but oats prepared in special patent ways, and there is a big difference between the natural and manufactured food.

In days of old the sturdy Scot,
Was hard and tough as steel,
Because, they say, he ate a lot
Of homely, healthy meal.
But if instead he turns to tea
The retribution cruel
Will be, we understand,, that he
Can't give a foe his gruel!

Speaking of porridge, have you heard this one? It was told by a prominent curler at the dinner of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club at Perth. A Scotsman died and found himself at the gates of Heaven. He was interviewed by the Apostle Peter, who asked him where he came from. On being told that he hailed from Scotland, he was informed that he would have to go away as they could not afford to make porridge for one.

THE BOMAN DAYS

The Ordnance Survey, by way of a diversion from its great task of mapping modern England, has had the happy thought of putting Roman Britain on a map, with all its roads, so far as they are known or almost known, and its forts and legionary camps and colonies and towns (says the "Manchester Guardian"). Simple as the map is, it must be in its way one of the most remarkable that have ever been compiled. In the lines that mark its roads and the circles and squares that stand for civil communities and military posts may be read the successive chapters of the conquest of a country and the growth of a civilization that lasted for nearly four hundred years and then crumbled and passed utterly away under the shock of a barbarian onslaught both by land and by sea. The first road that the Romans must have made, from Richborough to London, is here, together with those to Silchester, St. Albans, and Colchester, by which they set out, fanwise, on the great conquest. West of the road from Gloucester up to Chester lie the groups of forts by which they sought to hold the Celts in Wales, while up the low-lying lands of the west and east coasts run the roads by which they isolated the fierce tribes of the Pennines, with occasional connecting roads from east to west, and chains of forts as they reached the line where eventually ran Hadrian's wall. In Wales and the north the forts and camps predominate; in the Midlands and south were the settled and peaceful townships. How many of these there were, how thoroughly England was covered by the network of roads (and where it was not covered the roads were still a network thrown round the enemy to contain him), may be seen on a map like this and not easily otherwise. It is a complete chapter in England's history, a monument of the Romans' energy, and an evidence also of the fierce and determined spirit of the invaders who so utterly destroyed them and their works.

DISSATISFACTION OF WOMEN

Labour Government's Failure to Meet Their Wishes in Legislating

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 12.

There is one class which seems thoroughly dissatisfied with what Parliament and the community are doing for them—women! When the present Labour Government came into office they expected great things from it, since they were apparently innocent enough to imagine that all the Labour promises would materialize at the earliest opportunity. As a matter of fact, nothing has been done up to the present to carry out a single thing for which the women were campaigning, and this annoys them intensely because undoubtedly they thought they were making great progress politically and carrying all before them.

Every Flapper Her Vote

In the first place, there was the promised Equal Franchise. A Bill was brought into the House this Session, but it is still hung up, while each Party contends that the other is to blame. The candid truth is that nobody approves privately, whatever they may say publicly, the lowering of the voting age of women from 30 to 21 at one sweep. Most people would not object to 25, but between 21 and that age, a vast number of women, though there are of course exceptions, know nothing whatever about public affairs and for the most part take little interest in them. Although an immense amount of correspondence sent to members of Parliament passes through my hands I have not yet seen a single protest by any individual woman against the delay in passing the Equal Franchise Bill. One or two Societies have moved, but then that is their paid job. Of course, the Labour Party could have passed the Bill, and would have cornered the other Parties if it had pushed it to the front, but I gather that it is not quite so sure how these women would vote if they were placed on the register, and so it has lost some of its keenness in the matter. It now proposes to drop the Bill altogether, and go to the county alleging that the other two Parties have killed it. Such are politics.

In the next place the women claimed equal guardianship of both parents over their children. The Government could not swallow that. They introduced a Guardianship of Infants Bill, which goes a certain way along the lines required, but not as far as the women would like. Here again, there does not seem to be any great popular backing of the Equal Guardianship cry. I suppose that most married women always feel that there must be some sort of final deciding authority in any household, since a family which always found its affairs at a deadlock would speedily break up altogether.

As Usual No Money

Next, come Widows' Pensions. The principle has been approved by the Commons, but there is still no money in sight. The fourth sex problem was "Equal Pay for Men and Women in the Civil Service." The topic came up again this year, but the Government, while approving the principle, said they could not afford it as it would add £10,000,000 to the estimates. This has very greatly annoyed the women civil servants, or, at all events, some of them, and this annoyance has not been diminished by the campaign of the ex-service men to get the women out of the Civil Service as much as they can. This is not out of hostility to women, but because they want a livelihood for themselves.

Finally, there come the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Bill and the Legitimacy Bill, dealing with two groups of unfortunate women, viz., the ill-treated wife and the unmarried mother. These Bills will get through all right, and they would have got through long ago but for the fact that woman in politics is never an opportunist, and if she cannot have what she wants she usually prefers to have nothing at all.

Women Quitting the Shops

Industrially, the women are finding quite as little to encourage them. In the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1923 occurs the following passage:—

"There is a general consensus of opinion that the reversal of the process which was so striking a feature of wartime industry is now practically complete. Women have returned to women's industries, and very few of them are to be found even in those sections of men's trades for which wartime observation showed them to be peculiarly well fitted. Those who do remain have been retained as survivors of a vanishing period, and, although they will not be dismissed, they will be succeeded as they marry or retire, by men.

A statement like this is, of course, very unpalatable and the women's newspaper organs are trying to explain. They contend that the distinction between men's and women's trades does not depend upon the amount of physical exertion required. They put forward as the explanation not the work itself, but the history of the past 100 years governing the whole problem of women's industrial position. After the war a fourfold movement set in to operate against the retention of women in industry. First came the return of the ex-Service men. Pre-war employers in arranging staff reductions cynically acted upon the old courtesy adage of "ladies first." Then the ex-Service man had to be provided for—this meant the departure of more women. Thirdly the trade slump prejudiced the position of women far more than it did that of men, and fourthly the Trade Unions, when faced with the question as to who was to stay in and who to go out of the industries, decided, almost inevitably, that it should be "ladies first." These causes explain why women at the present time have practically lost all the ground they gained in the war, and the heartsearching as to causes has yielded the following concrete result. The whole position hangs again upon the old problem of equal pay for equal work. While women accept lower wages and humbler positions for equal work, the Unions must fear their competition and condone their exclusion.

The Question of Efficiency

Probably the women are more to blame themselves than they will admit. Their standard of general ability and usefulness in business is never, on the average, so high as it is among men. The majority are quite willing to attain to a certain standard but show no keenness by study or by self-education to go beyond it. It is for this reason that the majority of them, while able successfully to compete for posts in the lower grades, find that the avenues of promotion are nearly always barred. They are not barred in any way on sex grounds, but merely on the ground of efficiency.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 5.—Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, to-day announced that the Australian Government were not involved in any loss in connexion with the British Empire Exhibition.—Reuter.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

In Search of Humour

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 7.

We all search for humour nowadays and I think the palm should be awarded to the gentleman mentioned in the appended paragraph—

A Scotsman charged at the North London Police Court yesterday with being drunk was asked by the magistrate if he had anything to say. "Only," he replied, "that I was in the worst 2 min. in the morning paleing the tramlines."

He is not exceptional. In the old days when gas was used and before electric light came in it was common for smokers to climb the posts in search of a light and if in hilarious mood they frequently cleaned the glass sides and did other cheerful misdeeds which a sober and matter-of-fact public always misinterpreted.

The latest effort at imparting humour and excitement into life is the formation of the Society of the Bright Young Things. They have been getting into sad trouble of late, getting into sad trouble of late. These Bright Young Things—by the way no age is apparently barred since "young" means young in mind and not in years—have paper chases by motor-car early in the morning. They subscribe to a pool and then one of their number works out a sort of scheme of missing and cryptic clues. They are handed the first clue and when they proceed to the spot and unravel it they are then and there confronted with another similar clue and have to continue on from clue to clue until they run their final quarry to earth. There is a good deal of excitement clearly in that business both to those who take part in it and to those who don't as the participants tear about London in their motor-cars at breakneck speeds, but since the hunt seldom begins till after midnight accidents are few and the only prosecutions hitherto have been for exceeding the limit of pace.

The Bright Young Things are mostly actresses and a certain proportion of the male *jeunesse dorée*—but none the less their keenness and youth have not saved them from caustic comment on the absurdity and recklessness of the whole business, especially in these democratic days. Much of the criticism is top-heavy. I think the whole scheme is a bit ridiculous and not a little selfish, but to denounce it with the ferocity now employed is like killing a fly with a hammer. Anyway the Bright Young Things are still going on with their pastime since there is nothing in it actually contrary to law.

Successor to "Beaver."

Then there is another new pastime—it is about as stupid as the game of "Beaver" which was uttered on seeing a bearded individual, the person who made the exclamation first at the sight of a face-fungused individual being regarded as the winner. With the new pastime two persons ascend an omnibus and sit on different seats and as the vehicle passes some well-known spot or edifice one says to the other—supposing it is Westminster Abbey—"Just look at the Law Courts." Thereupon some stranger sitting near probably interposes with "You will forgive me, but that is Westminster Abbey" whereupon Number One politely rejoins, "I thank you Sir. That is 'one up' to me." He probably thinks you have only left Hanwell a little while before, but you are unperturbed and you leave your colleague to try his inventive powers and see if anyone will "fall" to them.

These stunts seem always popular. We are still fond of the old jape of standing on the street pavement and looking fixedly up at the roof of the building opposite. At intervals you remark in long drawn out accents "Ah-h-h-h." In about five minutes you will have at least 350 people all looking up at the roof whereupon your cue is to retire before they tumble to what is happening and seek your gore.

Such "exploits" are modest enough. We have not the courage of the young bloods in the olden days, when as Lord Montagu related the other day in the House of Lords, he and some youthful friends wishing to show the ease with which the streets of London could be dug up without challenge, actually selected a busy thoroughfare near the Bank, calmly stopped all the traffic and took up a large section of the roadway without the least inquiry from anyone as to their rights in so doing. Yet I almost think you could do it now.

What is the one thing in the side streets of London which will always draw a huge crowd—a Punch and Judy Show. There are still a few of these left though the race is dying out and despite the general assertion that they are only intended for children, I have long ago come to the conclusion that they are secretly maintained by adults. Children have, I fear, less humour than grown-ups, as only to-day we are assured they have long since ceased to read Dickens and Thackeray and devote themselves exclusively to Wells and Shaw.

Frankly we all look for humour in the streets. That is why we think the Scotsman referred to above was such a joyous soul. They ought not to have fined him. They ought to have paid his Wembley expenses, and invited him to come back to London next year.

SMOKELESS CITIES

Coal-Power Research

Sir H. Dennis Readett-Bayley, managing director of the Digby Collieries, Nottingham, has sent a letter to the Prime Minister on the subject of the recent coal-power research memorandum issued by the Mines Department and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He points out that after many years of experiment and investigation low temperature carbonisation is an established fact, and within a short period (a year or two at the most) it will be possible, he states, if energy is put into the "peace-time" right as it was put into the "war-time" fight, that there will be no smoke in our great cities, but the wasteful smoke will be harnessed to produce cheap light, cheap electical power, and complete utilization of the last item of value in coal.

Low temperature carbonisation, the letter states, will make coal mining in Great Britain free from explosion. The great fights made by mine owners and others have done much to prevent explosion of coal dust, and this dust will be almost entirely eliminated by the adoption of low temperature carbonisation, which uses all the small waste coal and dust and concerts it into a smokeless fuel. The coal dust that is now being left in the "gobs" would be raised and become a marketable commodity.

Sir Dennis adds that he is erecting a low temperature carbonisation plant at the Digby Colliery to treat 1,000 tons of coal a day for converting small coal into oils and smokeless fuel.

SOLICITORS' BLUFF.

Names to Advertisements of No Legal Effect

By 21 votes to 17 the annual meeting of the Law Society in London on July 25 requested the Council of the Society to take steps to discipline all solicitors who in future associated their names with any advertisement purporting to be of a legal nature which had no legal effect, and to prevent them from attaching their names to advertisements where their names were superfluous.

Mr. Percy Braby, of London, protested strongly against a solicitor's name being used in connexion with advertisements in which a husband disclaimed responsibility for his wife's debts. All those who published such advertisements were doing something which was totally ineffective.

The president said a week never passed without the committee considering a case of a solicitor advertising.

The Council, in their annual report, expressed the opinion that it would be dangerous for English and Scottish solicitors to take advantage of legislation passed by the Irish Free State, permitting them to practise in the Free State on their English and Scottish qualifications; and that it would be equally dangerous to allow Free State solicitors to practise in England and Scotland on their Free State qualifications.

THE MASTER OF THE CUTTY SARK

Stories of the Boys Under Sail: A Memorable Gathering

London, Aug. 7.

"On Monday at Falmouth, Captain Woodget will take command again of the ship he loves so well, and the soul of that great ship will awake to life again. I am going down myself to take the wheel at which I first learnt to steer 40 years ago, and will say 'Aye, aye, sir' to my old commander."

The room in Anderton's Hotel in Fleet Street roared as it never had before in its long history of celebrations as the brown-faced steady-eyed men of the Seven Seas Club and the Anchorite reacted to these words of Captain Millett, once mate of the Cutty Sark, that stirred them all deeply. The famous skipper of the Cutty Sark, in the emotion of the night, looked for a moment his 78 years.

Captain Woodget is a small, white-bearded man whom no landsman would take for a sailor, although his features have a peering look and recede a little under the dome of his head, as though blown in by strong winds and beating seas, and his hands are "rope-hookey," as sailors say, and still strong and hard for all his years. "An old eloquent" they say of ancient active statesmen, an old master mariner this whose eloquence spoke only to the initiate of the sea. To the shoreman he looked like a little local preacher in his old-fashioned black coat and black tie.

Service in Sail.

The men round the room included four old shipmasters, and nearly all of them had served in sailing ships and knew the ports of the world.

Captain Woodget did not reply to the toast. The voice that had roared against the tempest in the 'seventies and 'eighties could not now be heard in Anderton's room, and his return to see life and the welcome of his fellows had unnerved the old man so that his hard old hands shook as he clutched his gold watch chain. So his old apprentice, Captain Millett, spoke for him, and often the old man pulled the speaker up to qualify or explain a point.

Captain Millett told the great story of the Cutty Sark that is now popular history, the greatest sailing ship in history, not for her records, although she had many, but for the consistent wonder of her sailing so that people could count on her arrival in and out to Australia within a day. She is now 35. She was built to race the Thermopylae, the greatest clipper of her time, and proofs that she was better than the Thermopylae were discussed again.

They raced only once, and the Cutty Sark lost her rudder and 11 days in making the finest jury rudder ever made, yet she came in only six days behind her rival. She had never made passages like the American ships Lightning, James Bayes, and Schomberg, but their fine ships were three times her size and spread of canvas, and were passenger ships able to carry 5,000 tons of cargo, and carrying 1,400. The Lightning had made 436 miles in 24 hours; the Cutty Sark had averaged five hours at 1 knot an hour and had averaged 13 knots for seven days.

Captain Millett's Reminiscences.

Captain Millett in his narrative gave some of his own reminiscences. He was apprentice in the Cutty Sark under Moore before Woodget took over. "I was at the wheel in the South-East Trades," he said, "close-hauled, and Moore was walking back and forward much strung up, although, being a boy, I did not see what was happening as he did. At last he broke out; 'Here, my boy, don't you ever forget all your life that we are going 15 knots full and boy, and that's going.

Captain Millett many years afterwards when in Sydney saw the log of the crack ship Britannia, showing that she had come up at 14.7 knots, and an officer of the Britannia told him when they were coming along like that it was reported that a ship was coming up on them. He couldn't believe it, but sure enough "there was our famous friend the Cutty Sark coming up and past, and she was inside Sydney heads before the Britannia arrived."

The Return of the Cutty Sark.

He told the later history of the Cutty Sark, which, after years in bondage with her tall masts cut down and sailed in another rig under an alien flag, had at last returned to the British flag, rigged as in her great days by the great-hearted act of Mrs. Dowman and Captain Dowman. The Cutty Sark, under Captain Woodget is sailing from Falmouth to Fowey, where she will be the flagship of the regatta. The great mariner "swallowed the anchor" in 1898 and has been living in the depth of the country until Captain Dowman, having rescued the old Cutty Sark, asked the old commander to go on board again.

The other speeches at the gathering included a very interesting one from Captain Delix Riesenberg, of the American cadet barquentine Newport, now lying at Gravesend. He said, to the enthusiastic assent of the gathering, that a sailor must be trained on sail because the law of sail was emergency, and a sailor, whether of steam or sail, must have that in his bones.

Another speaker deplored the absence of anything related to the mercantile marine in the Empire Exhibition. Without the mercantile marine would there have been an Empire? Yet the only sign of it there was an exhibit of Indian teak in the form of a captain's cabin with a bottle of whisky and a syphon of soda on the table.

It was a memorable gathering and as many of the members said sadly as they dispersed, there would never be another like it in the world. "It is a landmark in the history of our mercantile marine," said one. "It is a landfall," sadly said another.

J. B.

THE NORTHCLIFFE MILLIONS

Rothermere to Find £100,000

A suggested compromise for the settlement of outstanding questions relating to the administration of the estate of the late Lord Northcliffe was accepted in the Chancery Court by Mr. Justice Russell.

The compromise was chiefly concerned with charitable bequests amounting to between £500,000 and £600,000.

Sir Patrick Hasting, K. C. (the Attorney-General), said there was a substantial portion of the estate of something like 29 one hundred and third parts of residue which might ultimately come to charities, in which the Crown would be interested.

As it appeared that there might be a hardship to the employees largely intended to benefit, a suggestion had been made that he should renounce his right on certain conditions. The 29 one hundred and third parts would result in £500,000 or £600,000.

The Charity Money.

Lord Rothermere had undertaken to find £100,000, so to that extent the total fund would be relieved. Thus the Crown and the other charities would each receive immediately a sum of £10,000.

He thought there ought to be a very exhaustive inquiry into the financial position, but the settlement was one he could properly accept and would be in accordance with the testator's wishes.

Mr. Maugham, K.C., for Sir George Sutton (an executor), said the legatees they were now dealing with numbered about 6,000. The compromise would clear up the state in a miraculous manner.

Mr. Luxmore, K.C., said that Lord Rothermere had put up the £100,000 so that the employees should be paid in full.

IS THE ETON BOY TAMER?

"Washes More and Dresses Less," Says a Master

"Eton boys are very much more orderly now, and in a way gentler and tamer than in my generation," declares Mr. Lionel S. R. Byrne, one of the assistant masters, who is retiring after 35 years' service. He speaks from an even wider experience, for he himself was educated at the college.

"I think the boys then were more independent and rougher," he added, "I should say the change is entirely for the better. They also wash more and dress less; that is certainly true."

Asked as to the changes which have taken place, Mr. Byrne remarked: "Everything has altered. When I first came to Eton little was taught but classics and mathematics, and now, at the top of the school, only a small minority of the boys do classics.

Bishop and "Bully."

"There is another very important social change," continued Mr. Byrne. "The barrier between masters and boys has almost entirely broken down. Boys now talk quite openly to their master, whereas in the old days there was a sort of divinity which hedged him round. This change is very largely due to the spread of athletics.

"The master of 40 or 50 years ago never appeared out of his ordinary black clothes and white tie; but now you are just as likely to find a master swimming as doing anything else.

"The first time I became impressed with this social change was in the case of a master who ultimately became a bishop. I saw him on a Saturday evening, with his face in the mud in South Meadow, with the whole of an Eton bully ("Scrum" in Rugby football) on top of him. On Sunday morning he was preaching in chapel.

College Boat Builders.

"I suppose in the 18th century the school was, to a certain extent, self-supporting," continued Mr. Byrne. "It used to bake and brew for itself. In the 19th century all that disappeared. It now seems, in the 20th century, that the school is going to see a certain amount of the self-sufficing principle restored.

"The college builds its own boats and hires them out and has by far the biggest boathouse in the country. We do a good deal of our own carting by motor-lorry, and supply bats and balls and athletic goods in general.

"Eton is relatively cheap. I do not say absolutely cheap, but relatively cheap, as compared with other schools."

The Headmaster (Dr. C. A. Alington), writing in the "Eton College Chronicle" concerning Mr. Byrne's departure, terminated a tribute in verse, in these words:—

When you are 'twere hard, indeed, to find
A man so competent and yet so kind.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

"WE WOULD SEE JESUS"

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. T. R. O'Meara, D.D., L.L.D., Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto

John 12:20,21: Certain Greeks. . . . came. . . . to Phillip. . . and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus.

How many are making this same request in the days through which we are now passing from whom we would least expect it! Who, for instance, would have expected these strangers from some distant place—we do not know exactly whence—during the limited, and for them, I suppose, busy time spent in the city, to have turned from other pursuits and other interests to take the trouble of coming to Philip and making this request: "Sir, we would see Jesus"? I believe in these days there is probably a greater interest taken in the Person of Jesus Christ, from one motive and another, than in any day in the world's history. Men and women—yes, and boys and girls too—are intensely interested in Jesus Christ; and although many of them are not forming their request in anything like the same language in which these men expressed it, down deep in their hearts there is the same longing to know about Jesus, Who and What He is, and what He can do for the sons and daughters of men.

I am quite sure myself that this is the case in many of our home churches. I remember some years ago being asked to preach in one of the largest, and, at the time at least, one of the most fashionable churches in the West End of London. At the time of the sermon I was conducted in state to the great marble pulpit, with polished steps leading up to it; and as I ascended the steps, entered the great pulpit and came forward to lay my Bible upon the little lectern provided for the purpose, there caught my eye, just under the lectern, coming between the upturned faces of the people and where I stood, a little brass plate engraven with these words, "Sir, we would see Jesus." And since that time I have scarcely ever preached or spoken in the Name of the Master, but, in one form or another, the same petition has seemed to be coming up from the waiting people. It is the desire of many a heart in our home churches to-day to see and hear about the Lord Jesus Christ. They are sick and tired to death of a great many of the sermons which are being poured out upon their inoffensive heads. There is politics, there is science, there is morality, there is education, there is the last thing that has been discovered in every line of modern interest; and not long everywhere there has been the War. This, that, and the other thing are imperceptibly and yet irresistibly crowding out the Centre of it all, the Lord Jesus Christ. And business men are coming to church, and they are saying: "We read all that in the newspapers, we hear it in the clubs, we discuss it at the luncheon table; it is in the street and the office, in the daily papers, in everything, all through the week; when we come to the Lord's House on Lord's Day, oh, do tell us something about Jesus Christ."

The Great Commission

You come from all sorts of Churches; you are Sunday-school teachers; some of you are brothers in the ministry. Let me say this to you, that we have no special commission from God for these things, but we have a great, outstanding unalterable commission to tell people about the Lord Jesus Christ; and in every Sunday-school lesson, in every address, in every sermon we preach, I plead with you in His name, let us preach about Jesus; let us hear that silent cry come from weary hearts; "Sir, we would see Jesus." Let us remember that He is standing in the midst and listening, listening for His own name. But oh, how sadly often He is disappointed! We talk about everything except about Him.

Well, as to the home churches you may have your opinion and I may have mine, but I do not think there is any question or doubt as to the attitude of mind and need of the nations beyond the seas. There never has been a day like this since the Lord Jesus Christ established His Church on earth. Just think for a moment of South America. It is a continent of religions, of churches, of altars and of ministers, and has been for many generations and even centuries past; and yet those who know South America best, tell us that by thousands and tens of thousands in that great neglected continent people are turning away from churches, turning their backs upon their priests and upon their religion. Religion has been forced upon them, but it has utterly failed; it has not gripped the hearts of men; it has not done anything to help them. It has been "weighed in the balances, and . . . found wanting," and these people are casting their religion from them, and are sending to us that pleading cry all over Chrisendom: "'Sir, we would see Jesus.' It is the Lord Jesus we want to know about."

What a solemn responsibility rests upon us who have seen Jesus Christ, and seen in Him our own Saviour, to send out to the very ends of the earth, and tell them of what we have seen in Him! What an unparalleled opportunity and privilege is ours who know Him as Saviour and Friend, to go out to the very ends of the earth, and tell them everywhere what a Saviour we have found! Never was there such a responsibility laid upon any people from the very foundation of the Christian Church to the present time. Never has there been such an open door, never has there been such a God-given chance to win people for Jesus Christ, as there is in this day of great and wonderful changes. These are terrible days, they are days of darkness and of suffering and of shame unparalled; and yet I venture to say that these are great days, God-given to us Christians. We have the opportunity and chance to do things for God and for our fellows that no generation has ever known in the past.

Jesus in the Book

But where is the Lord Jesus to be seen? Above all other places, here in this Book. Am I speaking to any, perchance, who have found Bible-study a little uninteresting lately? It has been a little difficult to keep up the regular Bible-study; it seems to have palled a little bit upon them. Do you want me to give you a golden key to unlock this wonderful Book from Genesis to Revelation, and open to you its beauty and its power? I will give you the key. It is of pure gold and of priceless value. In every Book of the Bible, on every page, look for the image of Jesus Christ, and you will never be disappointed. It will become the most enthralling Book in all literature. It will command your interest and your appetite far more than the latest novel, if only you will take the golden key, and open these wonderful Books which together make up the Bible.

What do I mean? I mean this: When you go to the Book of Genesis, look for the Lord Jesus Christ there. The promise is given that the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head. Then turn to Exodus, and you find that He is the One and the only One who can lead a soul out of the land of bondage into the liberty of the sons of God. You study that wonderful Book of Leviticus, those forms and ceremonies, those types and shadows, and they are all an enigma until you get the golden key, and find that they all point on to the coming of Him Who shall fulfil them in His one great sacrifice on the Cross of Calvary. You read the Book of Deuteronomy and you remember that "the law [is] our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ." You go on and study the Book of the Kings, and find that all the kings were imperfect and more or less failed, that all were but types of the coming of the King of kings, the only perfect Ruler of His people. You read that beautiful Book of the Psalms, and more or less directly they all centre in the one great Messiah Who is to come. Then go on and study the Major and Minor Prophets, and each in turn points on and on to the fulness of time when He of Whom they speak shall come, the Lord Jesus Christ.

Then in turn you read the Gospels. What are they? They are simply the story of the birth, the life, the suffering, the death, the resurrection and the ascension of the Lord. Then you turn to the Book of the Acts, the only unfinished book in the Bible, and you find that it is just an intensely interesting record of the triumps of the early Church of Jesus Christ. Then go on and study the Epistles, and you will find that they are merely the letters that formulated, and put within easy reach of the mind of man, the doctrines and teachings which centre in the Lord Jesus Christ. And then you approach that which, to my mind, is one of the most beautiful books of the whole Bible, the one with which it closes, the Book of the Revelation, and, as it were, the veil is for a little time drawn aside, and you and I are allowed to look in yonder and see a little bit of the Lord Jesus Christ on the throne of His power.

The whole Book is about Jesus, from beginning to end. And what I plead is that you will go back to your churches, back to your Bible-class, back to your Sunday-school, and try by God's grace to create a new interest in Bible-study, Bible-study that is more and more centralized in a search for the beautiful face and character of Jesus Christ.

"Written Epistles"

The Lord Jesus Christ is also to be seen in the daily lives of His disciples here on earth, and I know of no more solemn message that one Christian man can bring to another than this to which I am now giving utterance. The very moment we take our stand on the side of the Lord Christ and are known as Christians, that very moment we become marked men and women, marked boys and girls, and those who live nearest to us and know us best begin watching us. They watch us, not merely on Sunday when we have on our best clothes with our Bibles under our arms, but when we are not thinking about it at all—to see if they can trace the image and likeness of our Saviour.

Two years before the War, my daughter and I were taking a holiday trip in Italy. I found one of the most interesting places in Italy was the palace where the Pope lives, and one of the most interesting places in the Vatican is the Sistine Chapel, because some of the greatest paintings in the world, those of Michael Angelo, are to be found there. With the others we sought that beautiful chapel in order to see and study those wonderful works of the master artist. Strange to say, in painting these pictures, the great master, instead of painting them on the walls of the chapel, painted them as frescoes on the ceiling. And yet the score of people who were there studying those works of art that morning were not looking up at the ceiling at all; they were looking down. People had found out long ago that it was a very wearisome thing to keep looking up; but they wanted to see the beauty of art and colour and form, and so over yonder, as each one entered at the end of the chapel, he had hired for a small amount of money a little mirror, and there they were wandering about looking down into the mirror, in order that they might study the beauty of art and colour reflected there of the master-piece above.

Do I need apply the parable? Do you know that men and women, and children too, are too busy and preoccupied in these days to take the trouble to study the character of the Lord Christ in heaven! But they are exceedingly interested; they want to know about Him, they are going to pass judgment upon Him. Do you know where they are looking? They are watching your life and mine. And as they see or fail to see Christ in us, they pass judgment upon Him themselves.

To see the Lord Jesus Christ is to fall in love with Him; to see the Lord Jesus as He is, is to trust Him absolutely; to see Him is to want to serve Him.

"OUTSIDE RANGOON"

The sea makes one forget, forget,
That days are not like this all fair
With kiss or croon—and yet, and yet,
The sea has too its care.

All discontents molest the sea
Which is the same, enduring, yet—
Nor whenit still and fair would be
Can ever quite its care forget.

Take heart from that, O you and me
(When cares shall wind their narrow net),
And smile like this blue Indian Sea—
The sea that care would fain forget.

CYCLOPS.

MERI—WHO CAN PLACE IT ON THE MAP?

A Visit to Borneo's Great Oil Territory

FROM ONE OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Aug. 23, 1924.

When the agent of the Hugo Stinnes Line furnished me with information about the ports of call, I was interest to find that we were to touch at a port in Borneo, called Meri. Whereabouts in Borneo Meri was, neither the agent nor I could get any further information. It was not until after we started that I knew that the str. Emil Kirdorf burns oil and that the call at Meri was solely for the purpose of getting oil. The ardour of the sightseer was considerably damped to be told that Meri was only a small insignificant town, that lay tucked behind a shallow sand bar, at least four miles from the oil pipes; that there was nothing to see, that there were no launches or other means of open sea and that if there were and we chanced going ashore, a wind might spring up at any moment and any make it impossible for any launch or boat to bring us back again.

However, a select few of us were in luck's way. Everything we were told was quite correct, but amongst the passengers whom we took on at Manila was the Resident Official in charge of a district measuring 70 miles along the coast and as far inland as the jungle was cleared whose headquarters are at Meri. A launch had to come out to take him ashore and he was good enough to take as many as he could with him and to promise to do his best to send us back. One final incident rendered us somewhat indifferent to a rising storm: the captain was persuaded to be one of the chosen few. Of course a dozen mere passengers might have been left stranded at Meri—but not the captain. We felt that we could at any rate see whether or not there was "nothing to see" and, of course, we should be able to say at any opportune moment "When I was in Meri. . . . ."

Sins of the Atlas

Having the Resident on board, we were able to get quite posted up as to Meri and its reason for being in existence. Certainly I found myself in considerable need of being "put wise." First of all, I learnt that "Borneo" is not the name of the whole island at all, except in western lands. Malay is the language spoken—but I can make no attempt to reproduce in writing (or in speaking) the liquid syllables which glided so smoothly off my informant's lips, as he told me the proper name of the island. "Borneo" is a puzzle. It is hardly known how the name arose, what language it is supposed to represent, or what its meaning is. It is only a convenient name for all non-Bornean atlases and gazeteers (which, I presume, include all there are of such books).

The next sin of the atlases I know is to make Sarawak the name of a city—as such it is duly marked on the map, but no such city exists. Sarawak is the whole territory that was carved out of the west side of Borneo some time last century, by a Devonian adventurer who gained for himself the title of Rajah Brooke. His grand-nephew is the present rajah and ruler of Sarawak, with a 400-mile coast line, and a somewhat indefinite depth inland somewhere in the thick, almost impenetrable jungle. He exercises his authority through District Residents and his realm is regarded by the British Government as an Independent Protectorate, which communicates with the Colonial and not the Foreign Office at Whitehall. The flag is a yellow ground with a rectangular cross, the outside half, black, the inside, red (not at all a pleasant combination of colours). The capital is called Kuching, a name which means "Cat."

Oil Pipes Under Sea

Long before Rajah Brooke's day, the natives got lamp oil from surface wells at Meri. It was not until 12 years ago that the Shell Company got concessions and began the extensive works where to-day 200 Europeans and 3,000 Chinese in addition to large numbers of Malays find employment, and produce as the result of their labours 3,000 tons of oil a day. Oil pipes (with telephone wires attached) run out under the sea, some of them for three miles. With the pilot, came out several Malay workmen with all that is necessary to connect the sea end of the pipe (each of which is marked by four buoys, with the ship's reservoirs.

We left those on board to watch the interesting sight of the connexion while we hurried ashore. It was not until we had got right at the actual mouth of the river on which Meri stands that we could see any break in the coast line. The last reach of the river runs parallel to the shore, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of land, of course, covered with vegetation and tapering off to a very shallow sandbar. At the equinoctial tides there is a difference of six feet, giving seven and a half and one and a half feet of water on the bar, at high and low tide, respectively. At ordinary neap tides, there is a mere rise and fall of a foot or two.

The river has a tidal estuary, up which launches can run for 20 miles. Near the end of the estuary are some high rocks with large caves in which the swallows build the edible birds' nests so valued by the Chinese. Only very rough paths lead to the caves.

The Resident's home stands on the crest of a small hill overlooking the river and sea, a charming spot. We motored there up the steepest grade I think I have ever ridden in a car. One realized that the car was running up and down many times every day, and therefore when returning one felt as safe as if one had been on the Bubbling Well Road. But, I would rather have walked than trusted myself to a Bubbling Well Road chauffeur to bring me down.

It was interesting to find that, although between the 4th and 5th parallels of North latitude, the sea breeze by day and land breeze by night were so regular and strong that there were no electric fans in use. (As a matter of fact, the night before it had been quite chilly on deck—an impossible temperature for Hankow in August).

There are the usual amenities for a European community in the tropics: a good club house overlooking extensive recreation grounds on which, being Saturday afternoon, cricket and tennis, baseball and even football were in full swing. On Saturday nights a screen shows the most recent cinema pictures, viewed on one side by the Europeans from the club balconies, on the other by crowds on the grass of Recreation Grounds.

An Every-day Affair.

We had our adventures in returning: a breakdown on our launch, a hitch in getting a substitute that swallowed up the brief twilight and led us to negotiate the bar with a falling tide and a rising wind. We bumped and backed and grazed here and went ashore there. Finally we were a good hour late for dinner. Of course, the captain pressed our host and his two friends who had come off with us to stay to dinner—the more easily as the ship was steaming back towards the town. But while we were at dinner a sharp breeze blew up, and there was considerable consternation to find the launch had fled to safety without saying a word and there were no means of putting our guests ashore. Boo, boo, boo went our huge buzzer; blue lights were burnt, but still no launch. At last, the utmost limit of the captain's patience was reached and he had to decide to take on his guests to Singapore. Just in the nick of time, the wind having dropped, a motor was heard then the lights appeared coming over the bar, and it was not long before we received a wireless telling us of the safe arrival home of our friends and wishing us *bon voyage*.

I am afraid the captain is firmly convinced that there is nothing to see in Meri worth the risk of seeing it. I, on my part, am firmly convinced that I have been to Meri and shall ever carry pleasant memories of my visit.

A strict watch is being kept by the Peking police to run to earth the gang of scoundrels which has been spiriting away women and young girls among the flood refugees who have been coming into the capital. The unfortunate victims of the gang are secretly transported outside the wall and put into houses of ill-fame.

THE NEW YEAR OF THE PARSEES

Its Chronology and its Calendar

BY D. S. DADY BURJOR.

On September 9, 1924, the Parsees celebrated the advent of their political New Year, the 1,294th of the era of Yezdezard, the last of the Persian monarchs of the Sassanian Dynasty.

The celebrated Battle of Nehavend, fought in the year 650 A.D. between the Arab army sent by Caliph Omar, under the command of the famous general No'main ben Mokarren, and the Persians under the immediate command of King Yezdezard, sealed the doom of the Persian Empire. The Persian Army sustained a disastrous and signal defeat, and was annihilated and almost wiped out, and King Yezdezard, who fled to Seistan, and then to Merv, was assasinated by a Persian miller, who at first gave him shelter in his mill, but who could not resist the glittering glamour of gold and valuable jewels hidden on his monarch's person, succumbing to the temptation to take possession of them. The modern Parsees count their era from the year of the fall of this their last monarch Yezdezard Sheheriar.

All Conquering Islam

The subjugation of the whole of Persia was soon after achieved with amazing rapidity and the Arab conquerors imposed upon the whole of the nation the religion of Islam. Those who were unwilling to bend their knees and accept the doctrine of the Koran were put to the sword if they were captured, and the rest escaped and and took refuge in the mountains of Khorassan. The iron hand of the Arab dictators, nevertheless, soon reached them there and drove them out of their mountain fastness, and they were compelled to set sail for India, where they expected to receive the help and protection of the Hindus, with whom the ancient Persians had cultivated a close and cordial political, commercial, and even religious intercourse.

Dr. Haug says in his famous "Essays on the Parsees," that not later than B. C. 1000 the Great Brahmin divine, Tchengreghatchah, who had gone to Persia to study the religion of Zoroaster under the guidance of the ancient Magis, went back to India to propagate the doctrines of Zoroaster amongst the Hindus. So, when after a very stormy passage through the Gulf of Ormuz, where thousands of fugitives perished owing to the destructive storms that were raging at that time, a small band of about 500 souls, men women and children, reached the hospitable shores of India, and landed at a place called Sanjan, situated about 140 miles from the modern city of Bombay.

An Asylum in India

The Hindu Prince Jadav Rana, who was at that time ruling the surrounding territory, extended to them his protection and granted them full permission to follow the faith of their forefathers. He, moreover, allotted to them a large tract of land in his territory, where they established a colony of their own. With his sanction and approval, they built a shrine to Ahuramazada, the Infinite Creator of this finite world. The fire on that altar has been kept alive and burning for these last 12 centuries, and is now enshrined in a beautiful marble temple built by a wealthy Parsee family of Bombay, in the village of Udwada, near Bombay, and it is a place of pilgrimage to all the Parsees.

In grateful memory of the magnanimity of the broad-minded Hindu ruler, Prince Jadav Rana's name is invoked and adored in all Zoroastrian rituals, and as the modern Parsees are the descendants of this tiny band, whom he sheltered and protected, the name and hallowed memory of Jadav Rana will remain enshrined in their hearts as long as the race continues to exist.

According to the figures of the latest census of 1911 there were 100,448 Parsees all over the earth, of whom 51,375 were males, and 49,073 females.

The Zoroastrian Calendar

The Zoroastrian year consists of 365¼ days, divided into 12 months, each of 30 days, and at the end of 360 days, five addtional or complementary days, called the "Gathas," are added, making in reality the year consist of 365 days only. In ancient Iran, it was customary to add one month at the end of every 120 years in order to make up for the loss of the quarter of a day, or to be exact, five hours and 54 seconds, and thus bring their calendar in a line and in strict accordance with the calculation of the Solar year This process of intercalation of one month at the end of every 120 years was known in ancient Persia under the name of "Kabisa," or "Kabisseh." It is said that those Persian Zoroastrian, who still remained in hiding in Persia after the loss of their Empire, either forgot, or through their ignorance neglected to intercalate one month at the proper time of the "Kabisa," whilst those Zoroastrians who fled to India from the mountains of Khorassan had continued this intercalary month at the proper time due for "Kabisa."

The result of this unfortunate muddle is that the Persian Zoroastrians in Persia even now are one month ahead in their calculation of the Parsees in India, and whilst the Parsees will celebrate their 1,294th year of Yezdezard on the September 9, their brother coreligionists in Persia have already entered upon their new year of their era on August 10. This mistake was found out late in A.D. 1720, when a learned Persian Zoroastrian priest escaped from Persia, and landed at Surat.

"Ancients" and "Imperials"

The discovery of this discrepancy, however, created two sharp divisions amongst the Parsees of India, as some of them adopted the Persian Zoroastrian Calendar, and thus even now are divided into two parties or schisms, one calling themselves "Kadimis" or ancients, from the Persian derivative "Kadim" meaning ancient or old. The other sect is styled the "Shahanshais," which means "Imperials," or those following the ancient usage of the Persian Empire. It goes without saying, that both the parties are in the wrong, for it is evident from the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Scriptures, that the ancient Iranians regulated and adjusted their calendar by observing the custom of "Kabisa" or intercalation, but the Parsees of India have on account of the precarious conditions under which they had to live for centuries in India, and in constant fear of religious persecution, failed to observe "Kabisa," or intercalation for nearly 12 centuries, and virtually the present calendar does not admit of more than 365 days of their Solar Year, and is therefore out of reckoning.

Dr. West, in his "Sacred Books of the East" series, and Dr. Hope Moulton in his "Early Zoroastrianism" express a belief that Zoroastrian Calendar was reformed and brought up to date by Darius Hystaspes in the year 500 B. C. Again, according to the Zoroastrian Calendar the day of 24 hours duration is divided into five "Gahs" or sections. From early dawn to noon, it is "Howan Gah," from 12 to three o'clock it is "Rapithvan Gah," from three o'clock to sunset it is "Oujiran Gah," from sunset to 12 a.m. it is "Aivisruthrem Gah" and from 12 a.m. to sunrise it is "Hooshen Gah."

Baneficent Deities

Certain rituals and ceremonies are enjoined to be performed in certain Gahs only. The disposal of a dead body is enjoined to be consumated only during the day, from sunrise to sunset that is, during Howan, Rapithvan and Oujiran Gahs only. The priest in the temple is enjoined to feed the holy fire on the Altar, and offer his prayer to Ahuramazda, the Infinite Creator of the Universe, in every Gah, and invoke His blessings on all those who live in this universe, regardless of cast, creed, sex or religion, thus creating an endless chain of universal brotherhood, and banishing from human mind all sense of separateness amongst mankind.

Each of the 30 days of the month as well as each of the 12 months of the year are named after and are dedicated to a special divinity. According to the teachings of Zoroaster, in the Hierarchy of Ahuramazda there are seven "Ameshaspands," or Arch-angels and 33 "Yezads," or Angels serving Him in the process of the creation and preservation of the Universe. To us Parsees, these are high, divine intelligences, embodiments or outward manifestations of the different aspects of the Infinite and Supreme power of the Deity Ahuramazada, and it is after one or the other of these divinities that the names of the 12 months and of the 30 days are given.

The first day of the month is named after and dedicated to Ahuramazda, the Supreme Creator, and each month is divided into four weekly sections, in such a way that the first two sections consist of seven days and the following weekly divisions consist of eight days. The first division or week begins with the name of Ahuramazda, and each of the following days are named after an "Ameshaspund" or Arch-angle. The second week starts with an appellation of Ahuramazda, and the following six days are also named after an "Yezad" or angel. The third and fourth week begin also with an appellation of the Creator, and each of the following seven days are named after, and dedicated to an "Yezad" or Angel. The last five days of the 12th months and the five intercalary, or complementary days are set apart and dedicated to the memory of the departed dear ones, and these 10 days are known as the 10 "Fravardegan" days, and are considered as holy.

The Human Soul

According to the teachings of Zoroaster as contained in the Avesta, the soul is immortal and eternal, and it is therefore indestructible and imperishable. The whole Human System, according to the Avesta, is divided into three main parts or principles, *viz.*, the physical, the mental, and the spiritual. The physical is perishable, the mental is perishable also in so far as a higher and more refined mentality is evolved as the soul passes on its onward march of evolution, but the spiritual remains alive and active for ever. The soul is but a ray of the "Froher" of the Spirit, and as the Spirit is a part of the Immortal Easence of Divinity, the soul is immune from death or destruction, and those who have departed this life and have gone to the Great Beyond are, therefore, to us as alive and active as when their souls lived in their physical bodies on this earth plane. Professor Jackson in his "Persia Past and Present" rightly observes the "Farvardegan" Festival is a perpetuation of the Avestan Fravashi worship or commemoration of the Souls of the departed, "like our All Saints Day." These 10 days of the "Fravardegan" festival are, therefore, spent by the Parsees in the recitation of prayers and in meditation, and in the celebration of rites, in memory of their deceased beloved ones.

Gratitude Enjoined

It is a duty enjoined on every follower of the faith, as according to the Law of Compensation as innunciated in the Avesta, we owe a deep debt of gratitude to all those who during their life on earth have shown us love and kindness, and evinced solicitude for our welfare and happiness. The only regreattable part of the present-day celebration of this sacred festival is that it does not fall at the proper time, owing to the failure of the Modern Parsees to observe the intercalation described above, and adjust their calendar in strict accordance with the reckoning of the Solar Year. For according to the Avestan literature, the position of this fastival is somehere near the Summer Solstice, as was the case in ancient Iran. Perhaps it will not be amiss to add here that neither the ancient Iranians, nor the modern Parsees are the only people who have set aside these days as sacred to the memory of the "Fravashis" or "Manes," or Spiritual representatives of the deceased. These 10 days resemble somewhat the festival of "Dvadashana' 'or 12 days observed by those Hindus, who are the followers of Vedic Philosophy. Bal Gungadhur Tilak, one of the famous and foremost Hindu writers of modern times, states in his monumental work "Orion, or the Antiquity of the Vedas" that the ancient Hindus added these 12 days at the end of their Lunar year of 354 days to bring it in a line, and make it correspond with the Solar year, and moreover, they set aside these 12 days as dedicated to the hallowed memory of the deceased, and held them as the holiest of the whole year as," the Gods were believed to descend from Heaven, and to revisit the abodes of men."

It is also an historical fact that the ancient Egyptians celebrated the Festival of the Dead, the "Vaguit" during the month "Thot" commencing from the Summer Solstice, and that Ancient Chaldeans, Phœnicians, and Syrians likewise held the month "Tammuz," which also had its commencement with the Summer Solstice, as sacred to the memory of the dead. Doctor Moulton in his "Early Zoroastrianism" says "in the mythology of our own Germanic peoples, at the other end of the Indo-European area, there is a similar association of intercalary days at the end of the year with the annual feast of the dead. The German "Kleinjahr" of the 12 lunar months of 354 days, instead of the 12 lunar months of 360 days and the German Year ended when the sun began to turn northwards after the Solstice, and not with the Vernal Equinox. The Roman "Parentalia" celebration from Fubruary 13 to Fubruary 21 stands near the end of the last month in the old Roman Year, and recalls the "Fravardegan" by its character. At the same time was the Greek celebration of the "Anthesteria."

"Nature's New Year"

In the opening part of this article, I have stated that the Parsees celetrated their "Political" New Year on September 9. As this remark is suggestive of the impression that the Parsees are celebrating some other New Year also, I may at once proceed to say that the Parsees celebrate another New Year also, which they call "Nature's New Year" on the March 21. It is the day of the Vernal Equinox when the sun enters the Sign of Aries, and it is said to have been originated, and first inaugurated as the Universal New Year by the ancient Persian King Jamshed of the Peshdadian Dynasty, and it is now styled as the "Jamshedi Navroz," or the New Year of Jamshed. The history of Jamshed is buried way out somewhere in the twilight of ages, as King Jamshed is supposed to have flourished somewhere about 4000 B.C. and so much of romance, legend, tradition, and dim historical records cluster around his name that it will be necessary to describe it in a separate article on the appropriate occasion. Suffice it, therefore, to say at present that this Jamshedi Navroz is celebrated not only by the modern Parsees, but it is observed with great pomp and ceremony also by the whole of the Mahomadan population of modern Persia, Afganistan, Baluchistan, and the Frontier Provinces of India, and Navroz Durbars are held by the Mahomadan potentates of these countries.

"WHAT SONG THE SIRENS SANG——"

Long ago the Grecian lads
Read the daily shipping ads—
Now they ponder till they know
All the lures of P. & O.,
All the might of Funnel Blue,
T.K.K. and Nippon Yu,
And they hear the haunting cry
Of the K. P. Maatschappij.

Every heart that dreams it floats
Craves to ride on Empress boats;
Gaily, gaily, gilds the gleam
Of Messageries Maritimes;
Ellerman you can't avoid,
Nor the Triestino Lloyd,
Anchor Liners, Glen and Shire
Set the wanderlust afire,
And the spirit yearns to fly
With the K. P. Maatschappij.

All across the seething brine
Calls the tempting Dollar Line
And Pacific Mail in glee
Choruses with S. & B.—
Sure the Admiral Orient
Leads where great Ulysses went,
Fleece of Gold still beckons true
By some O.S.K. Maru,
Barber, Roosevelt, or by
Kerr or K. P. Maatschappij!

Mothers, though you love your lads,
You must bow to th' shipping ads,
Henderson's or P. & O.
Or some other S. N. Co. . . .
Humour them with Pip and Squeak,
Barney Google week by week,
They will read of great B.I.
And the K. P. Maatschappij.

CYCLOPS.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

IX.—General Information

BY R. V. DENT.

In this, our last article, we shall deal with little-known facts and methods that may be useful to the aspiring amateur and which are many of them the result of practical experience during 20 years of photography.

Primarily we repeat that the two greatest pitfalls to be guarded against are underexposure and movement of the camera, as far as the technical side of camera-work is concerned. Keep this constantly in mind and your standard of work will greatly increase. Use a meter and employ a tripod. With this valediction we leave the amateur as far as taking photographs is concerned, and wish him luck!!

How to Get Good Tones

The beautiful tones varying from light sepia to deep brown, so much admired but seldom seen in amateur work, are obtained on bromide paper with ease and certainty as a result of experience and experiment. The secret is a properly-exposed print, fully developed to a factor of five to six with an elon-hydroquinone developer; the toned colour will then vary according to the amount of bromide used. The more bromide used the darker the final brown; the less, the lighter the sepia. Too much bromide restrains the high-lights unduly or entirely, and degrades the tone. Developers generate bromide when used continuously and thus the colour resulting from developer which has been used before will not be the same as fresh developer; it is advisable for enlargements to use the developer in small quantities and twice at the most. No poor-toned black print will give a good sepia; a good rich black to start with is essential. Amidol black is no better than elon-hydroquinone black, notwithstanding the general belief to the contrary, and the toned dark browns of the latter are fully equal to those of the former. Any standard ferricyanide bleacher will work. Blisters during sulphiding are a result of different temperatures in the various solutions including the washing-water; otherwise they will not occur; in hot weather prints to be toned should be hardened first. Handle the prints carefully as sulphiding makes them very soft and easily damaged.

A Warm Weather Process

Sulphiding first, then bleaching and re-sulphiding increases the depth of deep browns but is not good when real sepias are required. Hypo-alum toning is extremely convenient in warm weather as all that is necessary is that the print be placed in it direct from the fixing-bath and left there overnight; in the morning they are fully toned. It becomes too slow in cool weather unless the solution is heated. The most practical way of making the hypo-alum toning solution is to take 40 ounces of hot water, add five ounces ordinary hypo, then one ounce alum; after which add 20 drops of nitrate of silver. This latter is important as otherwise the hypo and alum combine to form a reducer. This solution lasts indefinitely, costs extremely little, and improves with use.

The effect of sulphide toning (hypo-alum results are identical chemically) is to convert the metallic silver into silver sulphide. The latter is transparent and thus gives far richer effects than non-transparent metallic black silver. It is therefore invariably more beautiful even though an almost-black sulphide tone is made. A sulphide-toned print is absolutely permanent and will last as long as the paper support, because unless the print was washed free of hypo it would have been destroyed in the toning.

The reason for this is that hypo and ferricyanide combine to form a powerful reducer, well-known as the "Farmer" reducer; hence the need for thorough washing before toning. Sepia, dark browns, and black are the most suitable colours for chemical toning. Do each process thoroughly if absolute permanence is wanted. Partial

bleaching will give black-brown tones, as will bleaching, partial-redeveloping and then sulphiding, but permanence by these methods is not assured and it is rather uncertain what the final tone will prove to be. Double toning—bleaching with a paint-brush—is freak work, easy enough to produce. Over-exposures give muddy reddish tones.

Some workers dry their prints before toning. It is a matter of taste as regards the final colour desired.

Pretty but Dubious

Copper toning gives beautiful results but it is doubtful how long it lasts. The only reasonably safe tone by his process is the final deep pink but even that is not safe to sunlight. Greens and blues are seldom desirable but when they are, aniline dyeing (staining) is generally preferable. Green toning fades, while blue toning increases density so greatly that this must be allowed for in advance.

Mordant dyeing (using chromic acid bleacher), then dissolving out entirely the silver base with a copper-sulphate fixing bath, leaving nothing but a dye image, produces the clearest transparencies known, as there is nothing but a dye image. But it won't work for paper. Dyeing toned image gives excellent results, particularly for snow, night, and fire-side effects. There is no end to interesting experiments along these lines.

To convert a bromide print into a pen and ink drawing, outline the desired image with waterproof ink, bleach the print, and fix out in ordinary hypo. This finally leaves nothing but the drawing. The same idea is used for reliable reduction of too contrasty negative when they are required for enlarging. Bleach, redevelop with your usual developer taking care not to over-develop, and when the desired contrast is reached fix out the remainder in the fixing-bath. Halation can be considerably reduced in this way. Glazing glossy prints is done by squeegeeing to a ferrotype plate or, better, a sheet of celluloid. Hardened prints give a higher gloss, and glazing should always be done if glossy paper is used. If the ferrotype board is kept thoroughly clean, prints will not stick if they are properly dry. If the print was alum-hardened every trace of alum must have been washed off the surface before glazing; formalin hardening does not need this.

A Few Tips

Varnishing enlargements improves their appearance considerably provided the varnish is not glossy. Artists' megilp is the best thing to use; the shadows are made much richer.

Old safety-razor blades make excellent trimming-knives, transparent set-squares, and be careful to trim perfectly true, having first marked out where to cut and then doing the cutting. Sloping horizons can be cured by judicious trimming. Decide what to trim by using two L-shaped pieces of cardboard, moving them until the best picture is found.

Sunning-down is a good dodge when there is too much white in a print. It is done by an extremely brief exposure of the whole print, and is expecially useful for night-effects but of course must be used with discretion or the result is sad.

For night-work, do not fear over-exposure except on electric illuminations; these can be photographed in a few seconds or less. In the open country with bright moonlight half-an-hour at F 8 is likely to prove insufficient. Impossible to give night-exposures here, as conditions vary so greatly. Moonlight "instantaneous" pictures are simple fakes, done at twilight or dawn or else the moon is retouched in. Night effects showing all detail but obviously taken at night are obtained by double exposure, one at twilight and a full exposure by night-light (street-lamps, etc;) great care having been taken not to move the camera between the exposures.

A lens can be shaded by a piece of cardboard on the camera just as in enlarging. Vignetting the camera-lens is only shading. To photograph the view outside the window while getting a view of the room is a useful trick to know. It is done by drawing down the blinds, or rigging up a brown-paper screen temporarily, giving full exposure for the room, and then a very brief one (about ½ second) (F8, bright day outside) with the blinds up or screen removed. The resulting negative quite conceals the blinds of the first exposure, and shows both room and view.

Plate-marking a finished print is very effective. A simple way is to cut a piece of card-board to the exact size and shape wanted for the plate-mark, place this in position on the face of the print, turn over and go over the edge with a blunt instrument such as a paper-knife. Care must be used, of course, to follow the shape evenly. If it can be done over ground-glass illuminated from beneath it is easier, but this method is entirely satisfactory. It looks superior to ruling lines around the print and gives a well-finished appearance.

Colouring and Copying

Colouring prints is not nearly so difficult as generally thought; either aniline dyes (such as Velox water-colours) or transparent oil-colours (such as Roehrig's) are suitable. But the result is neither photography nor painting and the mixture of mediums is never artistically desirable. Serious workers will not have it done and of course striking metallic greens and flaming crimsons are horrible.

When copying, such as re-photographing another photograph, it is important to develop for extreme contrast or the result will be flat. Also remember that using a double-extension alters the F values of a lens, as does using the single components of those compound lenses which can be used singly; usually this means quadrupling the exposure, F. 8 becoming F 16. Also remember that a filter used mounted behind a lens alters its focus by the thickness of the filter, and this must be reckoned with when filters are so mounted. The reason why this does not apply to Autochrome filters is because the plate itself is used reversed (glass to front) and this automatically provides for the different focus. If in doubt about the exact focus, stopping down will correct minor errors.

Time Your Work

A thermometer and a time-clock are two essentials for the serious worker. When working in total darkness (indispensable for the fastest panchromatic plates, but, with due care, not necessary for any other plates made) set the clock five seconds back and allow the five seconds for turning out the light and getting ready; this eliminates all doubt and worry and ensures results. Time all printing and enlarging with a clock, as guessing will not work. Keep your acid fixing-bath covered when not in use, preferably in a vulcanite tank which can be properly covered; in this way it not only lasts longer but works better.

Holding the camera on top of a walking-stick for brief time exposures, if no better support is available makes a passible substitute for a tripod. Heavy cameras are easier to hold steady than light ones, and the minature ones are the hardest of all. A strap around the neck attached to the camera, or a piece of thick cord, will enable these light cameras to be held much more steadily as then they can be pressed down as well as against the chest. Always use the wire-release if there is one, as it minimises the inevitable jar of pressing the shutter. The lens on all Graflex cameras (except the latest model) comes out by pushing the lens-board upward and outward; many owners do not know this and therefore try to clean the back of the lens through the camera, which is difficult.

In concluding this series of brief articles for the assistance of the amateur photographer, we repeat what we said in the first article—that no attempt has been made to go deeply into the subject nor have technical explanations and masses of formulae been thrown at the reader. But sufficient information and tips have been supplied to help the amateur very considerably if he will but use them, and if a few beginners have been helped over the stiles and new vistas of possibilities shown to the more advanced workers, then our labours have indeed been worth while.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 10—H.M.S. Hawkins left for Weihaiwei yesterday evening.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. G. K. Chesterton is said to be writing a series of intimate biographies of historical characters. Savonarola, William Cobbett, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Napoleon Bonaparte are among the titles.

∴

We are to have a new history of the University of Oxford, and it will, in some ways, be fuller than anything which has gone before it. The writer is Sir Charles Edward Mallet of Balliol College, who has long been preparing his material. He has had access to manuscripts treasured in the University archives and to printed material which has scarcely been drawn upon. There will be three volumes of the history, and Methuen hopes to publish two of them in the autumn.

∴

Mr. Arnold Bennett, as has been mentioned here, is to give us another story of "Riceyman Steps." Since he wrote the volume so entitled, the corner of Clerkenwell with which it deals has become almost a place of pilgrimage. His new story is sure to bring other pilgrims, but it is not a full novel, and so it will appear in a volume with other stories. The maid of all work was a lovable figure in "Riceyman Steps," and Mr. Bennett continues her history in happier surroundings.

∴

We have from time to time had glimpses of what life is in the French Foreign Legion, which includes men of all nations. There will be a fuller glimpse in a personal book entitled "Memoirs of the Foreign Legion," which Mr. Martin Secker announces. It has been edited by Mr. D. H. Lawrence the novelist, and we are told that the author himself took his life in Malta in the autumn of 1920. His passport showed him to be an American citizen, but, by circumstances and temperament, he probably belonged to the band of cosmopolitan wanderers who are to be found in every large European city.

∴

Mr. Seymour Hicks is known to his friends as a story-teller and as a gatherer of good stories. We shall have a bunch of them in a book which he has prepared and to which he has given the title, "Chestnuts Re-Roasted." The book is something more than a collection of humorous stories and brilliant repartee, for Mr. Hicks writes with a personal touch of romance concerning many of the greatest wits that have moved in London life. He knew Sir William Gilbert, Charles Brookfield, Frederick Burnand, Sir Herbert Tree and many another worthy man. He expects that most of his readers will find some of their own chestnuts in his pages, but they will also find others which they have missed.

∴

In one of Mr. D. B. W. Lewis's amusing articles recently there was an imaginary letter from a London theatrical manager with a Jewish name, declining with thanks a play called "Love's Labour's Lost," submitted by William Shakespeare. In a more serious mood Mr. St. John Ervine, in "The Organized Theatre" (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.), pictures the dramatist setting out from Stratford to-day with the MS. of "Hamlet" in his pocket, and being thrown out of the London theatres by unappreciative managers. If Mr. Ervine seems unduly pessimistic about the theatre and the public taste he at any rate does something more than merely abuse the present state of things. He puts forward practical proposals which may make things easier for a young Shakespeare "coming up to one of the universities with the seeds of immortality in his head."

∴

Years ago Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the "New York World," used to go to Europe in his gorgeous yacht. He was accompanied by five secretaries, whom he constantly kept busy, for he was a man, even when he became blind, of immense energy, as we shall discover in a life of him which Mr. Don C. Seitz has written. It opens dramatically, for it does so with Pulitzer, then a lad of 18, jumping from a European sailing ship into Boston Harbour, in order to avoid the red tape which might have kept him out of America as an undesirable immigrant.

RECORDS OF DARING

"MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING." By Francis A. Collins. John Long. 10s. 6d.

The epic nature of the recent attempts to scale Mount Everest, and their historical significance, will be more completely realised when one has read this succinct and absorbing history of mountaineering. To the ancient mind, the mountains were places of awe and revelation, for the mediæval they held terror and tales of fiery dragons. Petrarch, who climbed Mount Ventoux (6,432 feet), in Provence, seems to have been the first to show an appreciation of high scenery that reads as curiously modern. Mr. Collins describes the conquest of the Alps, of Ararat, where no remnants of the Ark, as legend told, were found, of Alaskan ranges, of Mount Cook, the Andes, and the Mountains of the Moon, so long clouded in mystery. This record of endurance, danger, failure and ultimate triumph is as inspiring as that of Arctic exploration, and less widely known. There are still virgin peaks among the Canadian Rockies that no human being has scaled, yet must their mystery yield eventually to mortal daring. The book is illustrated with unusual action photographs taken at great altitudes.

ROBERT SURTEES

"ROBERT SMITH SURTEES." By himself and E. D. Cuming. London: Wm. Blackwood and Sons. Pp. xi. 339. 15s. net.

The creator of "Jorrocks" died 60 years ago, but this is the first detailed account of his life and work. It is an excellent example of a sporting biography, and Mr. Cuming is to be congratulated on the thoroughness and ability with which he has discharged a difficult but evidently congenial task. Surtees left behind him a scanty and unrevised autobiographical sketch. Mr. Cuming uses this as a nucleus and builds round it a well-written and well-documented study of the sportsman, author, and farming expert. For, though hunting was the passion of Surtees's life, he was much more than a mere sportsman. He was an observant, sensible man with a real literary gift, and a grasp of rural politics which was rare among the squires and farmers of his time. He held sound, though unpopular, views on the importance of land drainage (the farmer disliked having "the sap taken out of his land"), and, though a Protectionist, was as well aware as Disraeli that Protection was dead and damned, and had the courage to say so at a meeting of a North Country agricultural society in 1850. His audience interrupted him and cried "No, no," but Surtees stuck to his guns and told them they were just as likely to get the moon as Protection.

MEDICAL ANECDOTES

"AS A DOCTOR SEES IT." By B. Liber. Critic and Guide Co. 2 dols. 50 cents.

Persons in search of light, amusing holiday reading will do well to avoid this book, which is a collection of short anecdotes and sketches from an American doctor's notebook. Here is a typical specimen: It is called "Feet and Boxes":

> I examine the patient's legs, which are covered with ulcerations—This is nothing, doctor. You know I am a driver, and it often happens that the clerks, when they are in a hurry, throw boxes and packages on my feet, especially if there is no more room on the wagon. Of course, my shin-bones get hurt every day and are always sore. They never heal. But this is nothing, and I would not have come to you for such a trifle. I meant to tell you that I have a cold.

Here is another:

> The mother takes her little girl of three to the large stores to buy her Christmas presents. The stores are crowded, the air is unbearably hot and stuffy and poisonous. For hours the child is dragged hither and thither. As soon as they reach home she becomes ill and within a few days, when the toys are delivered a day or two before Christmas, she is dead.

And so it goes on. In one section of the book, entitled "Poisoned Pleasure," the doctor is a frank propagandist, describing the awful efforts of poor women to escape bearing the children they do not want. So, too, a great many of his sketches are a terrible indictment of our industrial system, and Dr. Liber's genial and optimistic countrymen, who apparently see everything through rose-coloured spectacles, would do well to read these awful little tales. In the end he leaves us very much depressed indeed, though he also contrives to create for us the impression of an all-wise and all-merciful medical practitioner. He would like to hint, we imagine, that though conditions are bad they are not entirely impossible while there is a Dr. Liber still with us.

A STRANGE COMPANY

Rirsky-Korsakoy Tells the Story of His Life

"MY MUSICAL LIFE." By N. A. Rimsky-Korsakoy. Translated from the Russian by J. A. Joffe, and edited with an introduction by Carl Van Vechten. Martin Secker. 26s.

Rimsky-Korsakov's autobiography, translated by J. A. Joffe and edited with an introduction by Carl Van Vechten, is an invaluable storehouse of facts for all who wish to know the truth about Russian composers, their compositions and Russian musical life at the end of last century.

It is, in the author's own words, very "artlessly" written; in fact, so naively that no definite picture of the writer himself emerges. We get a much more definite idea of others—of Musorgski, untaught and despising education, of Borodin sharing his meals with his cats like a character in Dickens, and of the partly fascinating, partly repellent, personality of Balakirev, whose influence seems to have been very much greater than is generally supposed. Another thing that strikes one with tragic force is the number of promising young men mentioned in passing, who came to nothing and are dismissed with the brief comment: "He went to the dogs" (or to the bad, or to the devil, as the case might be) "through drink."

The men who made Russian music at the end of last century were a strange company. They seem to have been a very friendly and cheerful body of men leading most irregular lives, who occupied their spare time in composition and in orchestrating each other's works in a manner resembling that of the legendary folk who gained a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washing; and time is showing how precarious is the tenure of life of much of their music. So casual were they in their way of working—starting on operas before the librettos were fully sketched, tearing them up and patching them up again—that it is a wonder any coherent work ever resulted.

The question of Rimsky-Korsakov's re-orchestration of "Boris Godonov" still gives rise to much controversy. Both sides will find ammunition "aplenty," as the translators like to say, in the full statements of facts which this book contains.

The translator has done his work well, but he has a great fondness for peculiar phrases, like "bow instruments" and "passages which are stricken out," and he prefers "to con" or "to scan," despising "to read." Personally, I find his way of transcribing Russian names rather trying, and I cannot see the advantage of writing "Alyeksandr" instead of "Alexander," or "Pyetyerhoff" instead of the more homely "Peterhof," in spite of philological arguments in their favour.—"Daily News."

MORE INDIAN STUDIES

"INDIA: A BIRD'S EYE VIEW." By the Earl of Ronaldshay. Constable. 18s.

"INDIAN PROBLEMS.' By Bishop Whitehead. Constable. 12s.

These two books, both excellent, impress me first of all as illustrations of the immense distance that has been travelled by the English mind in India during the past two decades. Those of us whose first acquaintance with the country dates back to the Curzon epoch can realize, perhaps better than any other observers, what it means for present-day Indian problems to be discussed, as they are here, with broad understanding by a Conservative ex-Governor of Bengal and a prelate who presided over the Madras diocese for more than 20 years.

Lord Ronaldshay permits himself a very wide range. The great Indian ages and buildings, the north-west frontier, the village and the jungle, religion, public health, and the new industrialism—these and many other subjects are treated by him in a volume that is unusually well packed. In the last, and by no means the least interesting, section of the book the tremendous question of Indian pessimism is reviewed, in relation not only to the Hindu tradition, but also to such hideous physical factors as malaria and the hookworm.

Lord Ronaldshay has little to say about the political and social conflicts of the day; Bishop Whitehead, on the contrary, is mostly taken up with them, and he has an excellent chapter on Gandhi. His survey of the outlook for the Christian Church and its social enterprises in India is valuable and challenging; but I note one interesting omission. Bishop Whitehead was at one time a leading advocate of the policy of concentrating missionary effort on the lower castes and outcastes, to the neglect of the higher classes. It may well be that circumstances rather than policy must decide that. The Bishop is surely right in linking the storm over the Ilbert Bill 40 years ago with the action of General Dyer and the recent Kenya decision as the boundaries of the crucial period in the relations between England and India. His general conclusion is cautious, and not particularly hopeful. "No more Amritsars," Clemenceau said to him at Bangalore: "you cannot rule India like that."—"Daily News."

THE CO-OPTIMISTS

Putting An End to Abnormal Unemployment

"IS UNEMPLOYMENT INEVITABLE?" Macmillan. 8s. 6d.

It is a good sign that the authors of "The Third Winter of Unemployment" should have given their new book a far more hopeful title. The very word "unemployment" has begun to sound have a dirge in our ears; the school of thinkers who follow Mr. Maynard Keynes have told us that it was indeed the sign of doom, and that our industrial day was done.

The committee of Mark Tapleys under Mr. W. T. Layton's chairmanship do not share that view, and they give chapter and verse, figures and arguments, to show that we may hope to return to a period of industrial activity where the present nightmare of unemployment will have given place to the small amount of normal unemployment due to such causes as changes in the seasons or the fashions.

The bogey of unemployment is not so terrible as he appears when his real nature is examined. The evil could be checkmated in two moves. By raising emigration to the normal figure and the school-leaving age to 16, the immediate problem could be solved at once. The moves may be impossible, but the fact indicates how much more effective than all our palliatives is the operation of the forces that cause or remove unemployment. The factor of the rate of growth of the population is in itself so decisive that Professor Bowley's arguments lead to the conclusion that if no change occurs in the birth-rate the problem 15 years hence may be an insufficiency of labour.

The other main subject dealt with by the committee is our ancient enemy, the trade cycle. Professor Badley and Mr. Stuart, two members of the committee, carried out an investigation which shows our powers of self-help.

Britain Not Going to the Dogs.

They find that all that would have been necessary to smooth out the trade waves of a decade before the war would have been the redistribution of 65 out of a total capital expenditure of 340 million pounds by public authorities. "If we had only known——" we say, and doubtless we shall say the same ten years hence unless the general causes at the root of unemployment, so ably laid bare in this book, can be understood and turned to our advantage.

The confident attitude of the authors extends to the future. England has found enough coal deposits they say to make it what it was when the cry of exhaustion of our stocks was first raised 30 years ago. Great Britain is far from going to the dogs. Tariffs cannot close doors against her. There are still vast expanses of the world to be filled up by good customers, the maritime trade of the world, which has been our life-blood, will probably increase, and if we will use them we have the technique, the managing skill and the labour power to secure an increasing share. Agriculture is the black spot, and we must cease to rely on cereal farming. The final conclusion, one which should nerve every employer and every working man, is that the abnormal unemployment of the last few years is neither chronic nor inevitable.

A FINE NOVEL

"BELLS OF HEAVEN." By the Rev. J. B. Hunt. (Melrose. 7/6 net.)

This novel by the Rev. Jasper Benjamin Hunt, one of two written in the last years of a comparatively young life, contains some fine situations, and might, with a sterner regard to the demands of art, have been made a great one. A tender young girl, Miriam Fash with no knowledge of the world, shielded by stern parents, who cherish her as their one priceless pearl—the father of sterling rugged character, the mother with an amusing faculty for quoting Scripture most incongruously—is home from mid-week "meeting" in the Black Country Grimville. In her room, where alone her artistic instincts are allowed any sort of expression—in its own ridiculous way a very pretty room—gazing at the evening gloom without, and seized by unutterable fear within, she utters a low wail. The twilight combines the terrors of the day and those of the night, and she prays for a miracle. Can it come? There seems to be only one way out of the consequences of an hour of madness at Barmouth during the summer meeting of the narrow little community. Then follows a discussion with her parents concerning the suit of Joseph Remnant, a snub-nosed, haless snob, who yet is highly acceptable at meeting. Miriam, to the astonishment of her parents, is not obedient, and again seeking her room, falls with a thud to the floor. She is put to bed, and at that moment, while the mother is attending to the unconscious girl, a motor-car is heard along the road, and the man of the world, the handsome interloper at the Barmouth meetings, makes application for the hand of Miriam. He explains that he is a soldier, ordered to sail for duty in two days' time. He has the desire—though quite ignorant of Miriam's condition—to marry the beautiful girl with whom he has fallen passionately in love. The father—more tragically ignorant—spurns him from the gate. "Dear as she is to me, the light, the hope of my declining years, I would rather see her stretched a corpse upon the bed where she is lying sick in yonder house than joined in marriage to such an one as you." The betrayer's following letter to Miriam offering marriage is also intercepted, and her miracle comes to her. She sees it in the chance of marrying Joseph within a week, before he, the confidential servant of his firm, sets out on foreign business.

What would a master do with such a situation? We know what Hardy did with a similar one: his bishop was avenged. Is it conceivable that Miriam, who made herself beloved wherever she went, by all sorts of different natures, who as ministering angel in Grimville was untouched by any filth or obscenity, and was looked upon as a saint of God, should make joyful expiation in subjecting herself to attend upon every want of the gluttonous, coarse, oily, hypocritical scoundrel of a Joseph? That she should even be ready to give up her wonder child Gabriel? That may be so; but when the brute exercises his brutality not only upon her but upon Gabriel, there seems a certain inevitableness that the angel of light should herself exterminate the brute. Whether the Bells of Heaven ring out upon that, or upon another solution of Miriam's problem, we shall leave readers to discover for themselves. But there is one thing they must not do: they must not read the last chapter of this absorbing novel first.—"Daily Telegraph."

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

"FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL"

New Duties, New Contacts, New Possibilities

By Elizabeth Pepys.

What made a sober tree seem such a rover—
Or made the staid and stalwart apple-trees
That stood so long knee-deep in velvet peace,
Turn all their fruit to little worlds of flame,
And burn the trembling orchard there below?
What lit the heart of every golden-glow—
Oh, why was nothing weary, dull, or tame?
Beauty it was, and keen, compassionate mirth
That drives the vast and energetic earth.

—Louis Untermeyer, in "Autumn Landscapes."

"Mummy, when may I go to school so as to know some nice new children?" This query voiced by one of our Youngest Set the other day on hearing her kindergarten-age sister and schoolboy brother exchanging speculations as to teachers and pals brought back much of the excited feeling that pervaded the nursery during the early days of September when we, too, were looking forward to scholastic adventures. Indeed, the desire to know "nice new children" extends far beyond nursery days, and has been known to form the motive for extending one's field of learning as far as the University. But whether genuine scholarship or simply a craving for social intercourse sets the childish heart to beating faster, certain it is that in youth's bright calendar one of the red letter days was that magical first day of school. The Long Holidays were undoubtedly a more legitimate occasion for rejoicing but after all, summer was over and it wasn't too bad to be getting back to old friends, with the prospect of meeting exciting new ones. Even the teachers, although we affected indifference or superiority to their appeal, drew us back. We were curious about the new ones, kindly disposed towards our favourites, and riotously united in projects for the discomfiting of our enemies.

The Significance of Autumn.

Beyond all this, too, we dimly sensed the prickly, tingling stimulus of autumn, the awakening of energy in response to crisper nights and shortening days, the snap and vigour of impending frosts. We did not sentimentalize about the melancholy days. We were up and ready for any rag. And so even yet, whether summer has meant leisure and the storing up of surplus spirits to be dissipated in autumn or simply the usual routine considerably slowed down, we are equally glad to apply ourselves to more serious business. Summer, with all its charms, is not the best of times to start any thing, except flirtations. Autumn, cool and inspiriting is the time for new ventures and beckoning undertakings.

The shops feel this new thrill of life. Their novel fabrics and new styles are but a prosaic expression of the fresh energies possessing the world. Art, drama, music begin their yearly cycles. Every one of us starts out on something of a new career. The gallant pledges of last January are remembered, sometimes re-attempted. The study courses, the athletic sports, the rigid diet, all the tonic processes which wilted in the summer's heat begin to reassert their claims. Our initiatives, our consciences, our intellects which have been summering deep down in the sub-cellar of our consciousness reawaken. Spring may be the time for young men's fancies and sprouting gardens; but autumn, autumn is the time to begin our schooling, old or young.

A PLEA FOR THE USEFUL CLICHES

The Handy Men of Life

By Elizabeth Pepys.

If we had to invent a new greeting for every acquaintance met on the way to the office, the world's work would never be done. If one were obliged to ask a sincere and original question instead of the time-honoured "How do you do?" or to give a truthful answer thereto, what a deal of unwelcome information would be forthcoming!

No, molds are useful and almost necessary to regulate the form of conversation. Stereotypes may not be as artistic as hand-lettering but they are far more available for the ordinary intercourse of life. Click-clack, and the thing is said, the idea has been put across. The expression may not have been strikingly original; but it was at least understandable. If one has a well-trained typewriter which will rattle off almost of its own volition: "Among the distinguished guests who thronged the hospitable halls of our well-known and dearly beloved fellow-citizens Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah Smith, we noted &c &c" not only does it save you much trouble but the Smiths and their ilk, who do their best to fill the social columns feel that they are all being handled alike and no discrimination shown.

Appropriate Adjectives.

Then in the case of "chaotic" China, what other adjective but the classic example given could be used? People have grown to expect it and feel lonesome if a synonym is used instead. How many times a day do we all solemnly assert: "China will never be thoroughly pacified without universal disarmament?" Any other formula might spoil that delightful unanimity of expression.

Again, "as has been said and so truly said." in referring to the noble part borne by women's organizations in any "undertaking for the public good" it is all but necessary to refer to the "efficient support generously given by our women's organizations, without which the project could hardly have been carried through." That phrase crowns all our "devoted efforts," it is the standard and well recognized laurel wreath that repays us for "sleepless nights and days of toil." Without it we should feel that our struggles had been "love's labour lost."

Of course one may strive to be original, to hew out some utterly new way of saying the same old thing; but the attempt usually shows the pains of creation. Moreover, having coined a phrase, the temptation to use it constantly is well nigh irresistible and then you have the same old *cliché* again. The well-worn phrase is like the well-worn boot—not precisely elegant, but very, very comfortable. The accepted formula has passed through thousands of lips, has gained its popularity by certain merits of its own and innovations must show reason for their introduction.

In the age-hallowed method of reports of company meeting for example, how *could* one improve upon the customary ritual? The annual general meeting of the Whatsitname Pepper and Salt Co. was held at the Company's offices, 999 Cankong Road, on Monday, at 11.45. Mr. Blank presided and was supported by Messrs Red, White and Blue. (directors); there were 9,222 shares represented. The Chairman said: (to considerable extent). Soandso proposed and another seconded, *ad lib*. The following resolutions were also carried. The meeting finally closes with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and there you are. Every thing has been recorded with decorum, with no strain upon the reporter's vocabulary.

Should one open with a bang; or even with another *cliché* transferred to a new field such as "It gives us pleasure to record"; or "In the cozy little offices of Whatsitname Pepper & Salt Co. four of our most respected taipans were gathered together,"; or "Matters of vital and far-reaching importance were discussed by leading business men of the community," what advantage would be gained? In this field of reporting at least, we may feel that the *cliché* is a fixture.

THE NUMBER ONE BOY SAYS

Transcribed by Elizabeth Pepys

The Number One Boy says that summer would not be so bad if one didn't have to work. It isn't the heat, it's the activity that he objects to. Sleep—that is what summer was made for, not bustling about. Leave hibernating to bears, bats or boa-constrictors, but let him sleep in summer.

He cannot understand why Master and Missy and all the children don't sleep when they could enjoy themselves that way just as well as not. If they only would there would be less of this irritating bell-ringing and life would be pleasanter all around.

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS VERY POPULAR

Sleep is a great thing for the disposition, the Boy says, and what a pity it is that foreigners don't know this. If the Boy could not nap at home while his employers were jazzing he says he would never be able to smile so suavely as he pours out cold drinks for them on their return.

Another thing that no reasonable Boy could wish to fathom is the inexplicable folly of the foreigners who play golf or tennis in the broiling sun to get hot and then fling themselves into chairs in front of electric fans and toss off iced drinks to get cool again. Queer people, the foreigners, the Boy says.

PARIS SPEAKING

Quite the Latest Thing Out

Friends in France tell us that the newest thing in fur coats is plaids, obtained by using different shades of the same fur or the dyed and natural fur in combination. Many fur coats were sold even during August, as prices are better and workrooms are not rushed. Sable, of course heads the list in desirability, while mink and Persian lamb come next, with ermine and chinchilla for evening. Leopard, trimmed with red fox is likely to be very popular.

The white haired woman emphasizes the bluish tint of her hair by adding a bit of bluing to the shampoo water, and then selecting blue-mauve scarves in the same shade to wear with white evening dresses.

Banama and "tourterelle" (a new grey) add variety to day time hosiery, outclassing the redder notes of beige, while nude and apricot are still good form for evening, together, of course with the flesh-coloured stocking. Honey coloured satin slippers are popular at the moment for dancing.

The straight and narrow, severely plain outline continues *the* only style at present, and the trend seems toward brown or black and white costumes for the autumn. Envelope bags of red or green leather give a jaunty note of contrast.

Bracelets, one only, worn to complete a costume, are now studded with every manner of precious and semi-precious stones, and many family heirlooms are being reset for this purpose. Must of these are slender affairs, but a handsome cuff-effect of emeralds and brilliants worn by the Principessa Odescalchi covers the forearm.

The Coster Kerchief has arrived in Shanghai, not from Paris but from London, where it has been extremely popular, and has just made its appearance on the street. This particular kerchief was folded in a triangle, drawn about the shoulders and tied with a loose knot at the V-shaped neck.

E. P.

An Exception.

The Indignant Young Wife: Seeing that I'm telling the truth for once, you might at least believe me.—*Sans-Gêne* (*Paris*).

ADVICE FOR THE SHINGLE-MINDED

DON'T forget that the test of one's bob is the back of the neck.

DON'T fail to make the most of a widow's peak fore or aft.

DON'T wear the hair shingled unless you have a well-shaped head—then try to make the lines of the head resemble a boy's as much as possible.

DON'T under any circumstances have the hair clipped on the neck. If the hair-line extends very far down, wear the bob low or renounce it altogether; otherwise the head looks like that of a man with the much despised round shave.

DON'T wear the hair straight back unless the brow is good looking, and never part the hair in the middle unless you definitely are a beauty of the classical type. And don't wear a barrette o a Dutch cut. You are grown up!

DON'T copy your best friend's bob—she may be a Leonora Hughes and you a Gloria Swanson. Study your own face. Consider the eyes gazing at the nape of your neck at theatres or church and don't add yet another haphazard cut to the many unsightly ones of to-day.—"Vogue."

THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER VERSES

Into my office, in the distant corner newspaper, recently tripped an old lady. She is not one of those flowerlike retiring old ladies (so seldom seen in this 20th century); she is very "active" in a number of organizations, serving on countless committees in her little country town not far distant. In her hand was a small parcel.

It turned out to be a present which she was bringing to me, all done up in tissue paper and lavender ribbons; just what might be expected from a woman of her venerable years. Before handing over the gift, the dear old soul explained that it was a book she had lately read; a volume of poetry containing at least a hundred verses. It seemed she loved poetry and had always read a great deal, and, if I would pardon her apparent conceit, knew herself to be something of a judge in that line.

A Literary Find.

This poem, however, was altogether a different matter. Even the name of the author was unknown to her and, in fact, it had a

NOTE THE SOFTENED HAT AND EMBROIDERED PANEL.

decidedly foreign sound. She had been skeptical always of all importations. Then, too, its metre and its morals were confusing, although there was certainly an undeniable fascination about the thing.

Knowing me to be a bit of an intruder into the reviewer's column, my elderly caller urged me to accept the strange little volume still enwrapped in its spotless whiteness. There was one condition attached, a kind of string as it were; I was to read it carefully and give her my candid opinion. Many of the "verses" she thought quite "pretty," but then, she admitted with a deprecating smile, she was no real critic.

If the entire book proved to be absolutely worthless in my judgment, I was so to inform the good lady with equal candor, but she would appreciate it if I would refrain from revealing her lack of discernment to the members of her social, historical, and philanthropic world.

I was becoming nervous. What vacuous bunkum or decadent translation was to be placed within reach of my spotless hands, later to cast its vitiating influence on my unbesmirched brain?

Is it Possible?

Then the insidious or meaningless thing was passed to me. With fingers well nigh trembling with excitement and curiosity I found myself untying the lavender ribbons and withdrawing the issue paper. There, to my astonishment, lay a little limp-leather book about four inches long by two and a half wide. It was bound in dark brown and the inner sides of the back were of bright green moire silk. On its right side it bore in bold and gilded lettering the name of our old familiar friend which we meet anew with unfailing regularity the 25th day of each December; the "Rubaiyat" of our quotable and companionable Omar!—Vera Palmer, "The Bookman."

HELPFUL HINTS

To Use Old Baked Potatoes

Many people who relish freshly baked potatoes, "hot and hot" from the oven, will yet eat them only under protest, if at all, when they are served, at a later meal, creamed, or Lyonnaise. These epicures assert that in the latter forms, even with parsley and onion to disguise the flavour, the strong, even rank, taste acquired by standing in their skins spoils them for a discriminating palate. The flavour, it is asserted, can be detected even in hash, unless it is highly seasoned. That these fastidious ones are not imagining the condition is evident to anyone who will take a sniff at the napkin in which baked potatoes have been wrapped to keep them hot.

If, however, the insides are removed from the skins of those left over before they have a chance to cool entirely, and the soft part is packed in a bowl that can be covered closely, the potatoes can be used without any of the strong odor being perceptible. If mashed while still hot, they can be used for potato cakes or souffle; and if to the potatoes, either plain or mashed, be added a little butter, while they are still warm enough to melt it, they will not become hard and dry before they can be used.

Keeping the Hair Wavy..

No matter how straight one's hair may be, it can be successfully waved and kept in curl for at least two days by means of water waving. Hair that is treated in this way regularly finally assumes a pretty and natural wave.

To make the wave, first dampen the hair either with a little curling fluid of some kind or else dissolve a lump of sugar in half a pint of hot water and use it to moisten the hair. The best way to do this is to dip a comb with rather large teeth into the liquid and then pass it through the hair, dipping it again when necessary. The hair should be damp, but not wet. Now comb the hair straight back from the forehead and slip a comb into it from the front at the roots so that the teeth point toward the back. Then place another comb just behind the first comb with its teeth pointing toward those of the first comb, so that the teeth of the two combs meet like scissors, the hair being drawn into a loop in this way across the head, then pinch the loops of hair between them and pin them with invisible hairpins and combs and comb the hair out with a perfectly dry comb. A very natural-looking wave will be the result.

The combs most suitable for water waving are the small round combs used for keeping a child's hair back from the forehead.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per H.A.L.S. Oldenburg ....Sept. 14
Per M.M.S. Amboise ..... „ 18
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru .... „ 21
Per P. & O. S. Morea ..... „ 22
Per A. O. L. S. Pres. Jackson „ 22

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per N.D.L.S. Schlesien ....Sept. 13
Per H.A.L.S. Muensterand .. „ 16
Per B.F.S. Eumaeus ..... „ 16
Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru .. „ 19

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per P.M.S. Pres. Lincoln ....Sept. 13
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Madison .. „ 15
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Canada.. „ 15
Per O.S.K.S. Arizona Maru .. „ 15
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru.. „ 22
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia .. „ 27
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. McKinley „ 27
Per P.M.S. Pres. Cleveland .. „ 27

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per P. & O. S. Kaisar-I-Hind Sept. 16
Per B.F.S. Eumaeus ..... „ 17
Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru .. „ 19

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kiangyung, September 5. From River Ports. Mr. McTaggert, Miss E. Seluer, Mrs. T. H. Smith.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 5. From Ningpo. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Mastra, Mr. Souza, Mr. Quina, Miss A. Parsons, Miss Parsons.

Per str. Hsinfung, September 5. From Tientsin. Madame Wilden, Mr. F. C. Murdoch. **From Chefoo.** Mr. L. Loroc, Mrs. Howard E. Orem, Mrs. Weston and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Draffin and children.

Per str. Linan, September 5. From River Ports. Misses R. Leschirskay, B. C. Smith, Lubbuck, Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Hard, Mrs. Richie and child, Messrs. Poniatoff, R. Weginer, F. R. Scott, H. Poulson, J. Bossuet, R. Bousset, H. Asmeer, F. Pillow, Robinson.

Per N. Y. K. S. Nagasaki Maru. September 5. From Kobe. Mr. R. S. Hegner, Mrs. B. S. Birkbeck, Mrs. Morpurge, Mr. J. Von Rittern, Dr. J. Morpurge, Mr. J. Von Rittern. Dr. J. Pringle, Mr. D. Drake, Mr. O. R. L. Green. **From Nagasaki.** Miss Moller. Mrs. G. Dallas, Mr. A. Speiss, Mrs. D. E. Littman, Mrs. Speiss, Mr. F. Boghano, Miss Boghano, Mrs. T. S. Stepanoff, Mrs. R. S. Kermani, Miss H. R. Kermani, Mr. and Mrs. Wayte-Wood, Miss Wayte-Wood, Miss King, Mrs. R. Grodskaia, Mrs. Tibesarb.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, September 5. From Ningpo. Mr. H. F. Handley Derry, Mr. H. Ceyuntos.

..Per G.L.S. Glenogle, September 6. From London. Sgt. R. Hall, Sgt. J. Isaacs, Sgt. B. Munson and Mr. E. Andrews.

Per str. Kiangan, September 6. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Delight, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan.

Per str. Suiwo, September 6. From River Ports. Master F. Carmo, Miss W. Smith, Master R. Smith, Rev. A. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Fredericksen, Rev. and Mrs. Throop, Misses C. and R. Throop, Mr. and Mrs. Pade, Miss V. De Salis, Dr. E. W. Poteat, Sgt. H. Grahlman, Sgt. J. M. Foney, Mr. J. W. Williams, Dr. D. C. Drumetta, Dr. G. Taft.

Per str. Tatung, September 6. From River Ports. Mrs. Libby, Mrs. Shibbeth, Miss Shibbeth, Miss Misa, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sullivan, Mrs. S. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, Dr. E. T. A. Stedeford, Mr. Roseloen, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and three children, Mr. Miminy, Mr. F. Trueman, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Aldy, Miss Pitman, Miss L. Rolliston, Miss Steward, Masters P. and D. Davies, Miss Davies, Mr. P. Camm, Mrs. F. Maddock, Miss E. Gulston, Miss Larne.

Per str. Szechuen, September 7. From Amoy. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Masters H. and D. Day, Miss Nois de Pree, Master R. Elliott, Miss M. Elliott, Mrs. F. M. Elliott.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, September 7. From Ningpo. Mr. H. B. Duff.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 7. From Ningpo. Mr. MacClennan.

Per str. Nanning, September 7. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Dr. Hunter, Mr. Prosser, Mrs. Loone and child, Mrs. Baylless.

Per str. Kiangtah, September 7. From River Ports. Mr. Aster A. Trepath, Mrs. Berren, Mrs. M. A. Justisen, Mrs. Kemp and child, Mr. W. W. Brockman, Miss R. Brockman, Mr. W. Brockman.

Per str. Ngankin, September 7. From River Ports. Mr. T. Beesley, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lobb and child, Mr. H. S. Sobbe, Mrs. Hollwill and child, Mr. J. H. Nairm, Mr. Waters, Mr. Moore, Mr. Vanderstegen, Mr. E. A. Stedeford, Mrs. P. C. Hicks and child, Miss A. L. Sherman, Mr. E. G. Sherbrer, Mr. Harmintoy, Dr. Lowrie, Miss Bolton, Miss Eriksen, Mr. and Mrs. Linquist, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. and Master Wallace, Mr. H. Peiges, Miss I. Holden, Miss A. Holden, Master H. Holden, Mr. G. R. Fennel, Mrs. Roesholm.

Per str. Shuntien, September 7. From Tientsin, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Doyle, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Newton, Mrs. Candlin and children, Mrs. Buren, Mr. Taylor. **From Chefoo,** Mr. and Mrs. Engingger, Miss Hudson, Dr. Wills, Mr. J. H. Ford, **From Weihaiwei,** Miss J. Cubban, Mrs. A. E. Sandbach, Mrs. C. Rogers, Mrs. S. E. Levy, Mrs. H. E. Rigge, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Raeburn, Mr. Schlobohme.

Per str. Loongwo. September 7. From River Ports. Mr. Gange, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. C. F. Doyan and child, Mr. J. H. Watson, Mr. A. Adreino, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Roagh, Mrs. E. C. N. Stine and two children, Mrs. Olsen and child, Mr. Stromwall, Dr. and Mrs. Aylward and child, Mr. E. C. Lobenstine, Miss P. Holdemott, Miss A. L. Chesney, Mr. A. Linglez, Mr. and Mrs. W. Horner, Dr. S. K. Games, Mrs. Turnbull and two children, Mrs. Holmwood and child.

Per str. Kiangteen, September 8. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Kiloh, Mr. McMeekin, Mr. Goodridge, Miss Piper.

Per str. Woosung, September 8. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hodee and child, Mr. and Mrs. Casey, Lady Li Ching-fong, Mr. Jastan Li, Mrs. R. Lang and children, Mrs. Shane, Mrs. Dawson, Rev. Father Schappter, Rev. Father Danik, Misses E. Cooper, B. L. Bentley, T. Wacomber, D. Rodgers, E. Smith, A. H. Jansen, Palton, Messrs. O. J. Todd, Littlefield, A. Pastway, V. Peterson, C. K. Pan, L. S. Monz, Y. M. Paltan, R. Pote-Hunt, C. H. Robertson.

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir, September 8. From London, etc. Mr. W. C. Taylor, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Richardson and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smedley and child, Rev. B. M. McOwan, Mr. L. W. Shaw, Miss Ingerson, Mr. J. E. Barrett, Mr. E. J. Harper, Mr. J. Swayn, Mr. T. Hill, Mr. R. Wardrop, Mr. J. Leslie, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. S. Sharrock, Mrs. Jordan and child, Mr. R. B. Webberley, Lt. J. Henderson, Mr. C. L. Brown, Miss Schou, Rev. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Mr. Goddard, Jr., Mrs. G. Van der Stegan, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cherry and child, Miss D. Atkinson, Mr. A. J. Sturrock, Mr. F. Strahan, Mr. J. N. Gibbons, Mr. F. Lobel, Mr. J. B. Strong, Misses M. and E. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. and Master Ferrier, Dr. and Mrs. M. Klatchko and child, Miss Bolckoron, Mr. K. Boffa, Mr. F. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Phelps. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bowen, Miss Chapman, Mr. J. Henry.

Per P. & O. S. Soudan. September 9. From Bombay, Lt.-Col. J. Holliday, Mr. D. Dhunjishah, Mr. R. S. Kathuria.

Per str. Soochow, September 9. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Van Eps, Masters Van Eps (2), Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cacase and two children.

Per R.D.S. President Harrison, September 9. From America, etc. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Brown, Masters H. P. and W. E. Brown, Miss D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. Farley, Rev. and Mrs. W. Hummel, Master W. F. Hummel, Master B. Hummel, Miss A. M. Hummel, Mr. H. J. Devines. Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley Dollar, Master R. Stanley Dollar, Miss D. Dollar, Miss M. Rehak, Miss T. Ivanoff, Mr. H. B. Van Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Illick, Master J. R. Illick, Master P. E. Illick, Mrs. L. J. Mead, Master D. Mead, Miss M. Mead, Dr. and Mrs. R. V. Taylor, Master J. R. Taylor, Miss A. R. Taylor, Miss M. L. Taylor, Mr. L. E. Nantz, Mrs. A. Lissak, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. White, Mr. B. W. Tye.

Per str. Liangchow, September 10. From Hongkong. Mr. L. R. O. Bevan, Mrs. Glascock, Captain Andrews, Master C. M. Dobson.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, September 10. From Ningpo. Mr. S. Alberts.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 10. From Ningpo. Miss H. A. Smith, Mr. J. French.

Per str. Shengking, September 10. From River Ports. Mr. Baruchi, Miss May, Bishop Roots, Master M. Dunne, Miss Weatherell, Mr. and Mrs. Buch and child, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday.

Per str. Hsinchi, September 10. From Foochow. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lacy, Master Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Boutelle, Mr. P. S. Goertz, Miss E. Goertz, Miss M. Lacy, Miss B. Lacy, Mrs. A. P. Beach, Miss F. Beach, Miss M. Bissonette, Miss H. Gossard, Miss B. Billing, Master B. Billing, Mr. P. Bankhart, Mr. S. Bankhart.

Per str. Kutwo, September 10. From River Ports. Mr. Shaw. Mr. Gettas, Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Maconacin, Mr. P. Whye, Mrs. Hildboard, Mr. Mann, Mrs. Olives, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. Olives, Mr. R. K. Hykes, Dr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Gilson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Cleary, Mr. G. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Piper, Mr. Brown, Mr. MacSmith, Mr. Kluman, Miss Donaldson, Miss Alpin, Miss Copfield, Mr. and Mrs. Bettehopt, Mr. G. Tobler.

Per str. Hsinming, September 10. From Tientsin. Mr. McFalls, Mr. and Mrs. Worley and child, Mrs. Fitz Henry and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Du Pac de Marsoulies, Miss Gunn, Madame Giraud, Mrs. Da Costa, Mr. Wulf, Mr. Wreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mr. Fish. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. Cooper and child, Mrs. Glun De Goore, Mrs. Yoes, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. H. Bishop, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Mr. Puieil, Mrs. F. Pemanorenko, Mrs. Z. Gripova, Mrs. G. Caulton, Miss K. Caulton, Mr. E. Caulton.

Per A.O.L.S. President McKinley, September 10. From Seattle, etc. Mrs. J. Adams, Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Ballou, Masters R., H. and L. Ballou, Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Behrents, Masters G. and C. Behrents, Misses G., C. and A. Behrents, Rev. C. R. Callender, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Fitch, Miss E. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, Master J. H. Foster, Miss A. E. Foster, Rev. J. R. Grace, Mr. G. Grinshaw, Miss J. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jones, Miss M. A. Jones, Miss J. Lewis, Rev. Father J. F. McCadden, Mr. G. C. Maxwell, Mrs. G. D. McCarthy, Rev. J. O'Donnell, Mr. O. Preussman, Mrs. D. C. Porter, Miss E. Porter, Master W. Porter, Mr. H. C. Reed, Miss R. Stahl, Miss M. Stahl, Rev. J. H. Sullivan, Miss A. H. Stryker, Miss F. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Twogood, Miss L. Twogood, Master F. J. Twogood, Miss Twogood, Rev. Father A. Werner, Mr. K. A. Wee, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wentworth, Bro. J. Warnock, Mr. W. C. Young.

Per str. Yingchow, September 11. From Hongkong and Amoy. Captain MacAdam.

Per str. Kingsing, September 11. From Tientsin. Major and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Bench, Mr. T. Powell, Miss Lemiere. **From Chefoo.** Mr. Firth, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. T. P. Riddle, Mr. T. P. Biddle, Jr. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. Bagot, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Trenchard Davis, Captain R. M. J. Martin.

Per str. Tuckwo, September 11. From River Ports. Mr. Bargmann, Mr. R. H. Mulley, Miss O. Buede, Mrs. Garrard and child, Mrs. Regrangett and two children, Miss Nicholson, Mr. P. Gaunt, Mrs. Codis and two children and governess, Master C. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Van Haute and child, and governess, Mrs. E. P. Harris and child, Mr. Lagrange, Mr. Bleeker and two children, Mrs. Heard, Miss Saeberg, Mr. G. H. Cook, Miss Cook, Mr. F. C. Jordan, Mr. W. T. Money, Mr. Woodbridge, Miss I. McIllwaine, Miss R. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. Y. Hartman, Mrs. F. C. McCleary, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartzell.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, September 12. From Ningpo. ..Mr. H. B. Duff, Mr. H. M. Briggs.

Per str. Kanchow, September 12. From Tsingtao. Dr. and Mrs. Morris and four children, Mrs. Mathieson, Mr. Harman, Master Mathiesen, Dr. R. A. D. Pope.

Per str. Poyang, September 12. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Chapeaux and four children, Captain Kirkham, Miss Teffneer, Miss Irliar, Dr. Noelting, Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Mr. and Mrs. Bentrup and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Haoland and two children, Mr. Keeffe, Miss Symon, Mr. Carlier, Mr. Moss, Mr. Richet, Miss J. Morris, Miss Weightman, Miss Woods.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, September 12. From Vancouver, etc. Miss E. M. Akerman, Miss E. Anderson, Mrs. G. H. Daniel, Mr. J. F. Davidson, Miss I. Dean, Mr. C. Goldrei, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gray, Miss R. W. Griest, Miss M. B. Houghton, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Howard, Miss M. S. Howard, Master J. H. Howard, Miss M. Howard, Miss C. Neely, Miss A. Peers, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Phillips, Master M. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Paty, Miss H. L. Paty, Mr. J. Ramsey, Mr. O. C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Strong, Misses H. and D. Strong, Mrs. C. E. Sterling, Mr. J. Silverthorne, Mr. A. H. Sien, Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Tavella, Mr. W. H. Timbrell, Miss E. Littell, Mr. A. Z. Sachs, Miss E. Singleton, Mr. S. A. Sutton, Mrs. M. A. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. J. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wheen, Mr. G. Demaine, Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. H. A. Macintyre, Captain W. E. Kent, Mr. U. R. McBain, Miss V. McBain, Mrs. A. F. O'Dell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Dubinsky, Master Dubinsky, Mr. B. C. Alexander, Miss D. C. Badgley, Miss L. T. Bryer, Miss H. Bailey, Mr. R. A. Brehm, Mr. D. Deyda, Miss H. R. Carlyle, Miss R. F. Davenport, Miss F. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hughes, Master R. C. Hughes, Miss S. S. Kelsey, Miss F. C. Kennicott, Miss J. Lyon, Mrs. C. Lorenzen, Mr. Y. G. Lee, Miss M. C. Merrill, Mr. J. Moran, Mr. S. W. Nyi, Mrs. K. Nelson, Miss R. Nelson, Miss R. Nelson, Rev. A. Nelson, Miss C. M. Parry, Mr. G. Rifvold, Mr. and Mrs. Slighter, Master J. Slighter, Miss R. Slighter, Miss E. Staalesen, Miss I. Winder, Miss F. M. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Weisse, Master F. F. Weisse, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Whelan, Mr. P. C. Pugh, Miss H. Skilling, Rev. and Mrs. H. Van Dyck, Miss W. Kalsheek, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Landis, Miss I. E. Landis, Miss M. Strom, Miss B. Makkson, Mr. J. O. Fraser.

OUTWARD.

Per B.F.S. Sarpedon. September 5.—For London.—Mrs. E. A. Mills. Miss E. B. Mills, Mr, Mrs, and Master A. A. Stone, Mrs. H. Browett. Mrs. H. McKenna, Mrs. J. M. and Master Robertson, Prof. A. Q. Putnam, Mr. Mrs, and Miss W. G. Parkin, Mr. J. Pickering, Mr. W. R. Stuld, Mrs. R. G. Warton, Miss G. N. Spink, Mr. H. P. B. Jones.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. Karl Kuhn, Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Mrs. A. H. F. Edwardes, Mr. A. Buys, Mr. C. L. L. Williams.—**For Colombo.**—Mrs. A. Covey.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. B. G. Tennant.—**For Hongkong.**— Mrs. N. Lockhart Smith, Mr. A. Brostedt, Prof. Brown, Miss G. Collette, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes, Miss L. Andrews, Mr. R. R. West, Mr. A. Kitchell, Mrs. W. J. Hawker.

Per str. Kanchow, September 5.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Fenton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Enticknap, Mrs. Nobbins, Miss Peppercorn.

Per str. Luenyi, September 5.—For River Ports.—Miss Parker, Miss Alederman, Miss Shipway Miss N. Marshall, Mr. J. N. Shroeder, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. W. B. Pettus, Mr. Robinson, Master Muro, Mr. W. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kingsman, Mr. W. S. Lee, Mr. Wang. Mr. J. W. Clarke, Miss Speers, Miss N. Munroe.

Per str. Sinkiang, September 6.—For Swatow.—Miss Campbell, Miss Milne, Mr. E. S. Hildreth.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. P. R. Cheetham, Mr. W. J. Stokes.

Per N.Y.K.S. Haruna Maru, September 6.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. W. Hoffman, Mr. P. H. Millard, Misses L. Donnaldson, Erickson, Grunberg, Mrs. Nesteroff.—**For Colombo.**—Mr. H. K. Sahiar.—**For Marseilles.**—Mrs. D. vera Lough, Mr. K. Lincoln, Mr. W. Brandt. Mr. M. Frobe.—**For London.**—Mrs. E. J. Forrestier, Mr. G. Forrestier. Mr. A. Forrestier, Mr. C. E. Gadelius, Mr. F. Lickeley. Mr. and Mrs. W. Parr.

Per str. Fengtien, September 6.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Hu, Mrs. J. Orme, Miss Orme, Mr. G. Orme. Master Orme, Mr. A. Orme, Mr. Gerber, Mr. T. Kahan, Master L. Lauezel, Mr. Turner, Professor Thereses, Mr. Brassenne, Mrs. Scott, Misses Scott. Mr. Scott, Masters Scott (2), Mr. T. Mertens, Mr. Collins, Mr. Fox, Mr. R. Deschamps.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Miss Kirke, Miss Brown, Miss Noness, Mrs. Langhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Glass and two children.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. Abott.

Per P. & O. S. Nagoya, September 6. For London.—Mr. Appleby, Mr. T. A. Brumley, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. H. F. Cole, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. S. Fry, Mr. A. Gaythor, Mr. A. Gutteridge, Mr. H. Gilbey, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. M. Hulstone, Mr. E. A. Haydon, Mr. J. Lee, Mr. S. G. Mills, Mr. A. J. Quin, Mr. F. Rudd, Mr. W. Ramsay, Mr. H. G. Sloman, Mr. G. D. Windsor, Mr. D. O. B. West.—**For Hongkong,** Mr. K. Bolton, Mr. A. S. Mill, Miss M. E. H. Walker.

Per str. Kaiping.—September 6.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr Chassels, Mr A. Haslam, Mrs. Nazer.

Per str. Whungqu. September 6.—For Rives Ports.—Mr H. Fittkin, Dr W. L. Berst.

Per str. Szechuen, September 9. For Canton. Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Lindguist, Miss E. Smith, Miss A. M. Yansen. **For Swatow.** Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Bonsfield, Mr. Portway.

Per str. Shuntien, September 9. For Weihaiwei. Mr. Elias, Mrs. R. Davis and child, Miss Anderson, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. A. M. Cannan, Mr. H. B. Van Bent, Master Curtwell, Master Young. **For Chefoo,** Mr. N. C. Schuntz, Miss S. Tull, Miss M. Judd, Miss Bichon. **For Tientsin.** Mr. L. Merkin, Mrs. Tebesart, Mr. J. J. Kelker, Mr. G. Armfield, Miss Fitch, Mr. Boulon, Col. T. M. McTaggart, Sgt. Grahaoman, Mr. Torney, Mr. McCardie.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 10. —For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. Kyne, Mr. C. Crew, Miss R. Olsen, Miss J. Laurence, Miss Rollestone, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Delight.

Per str. Woosung, September 10.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Vachez, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. J. E. Barrett, Mrs. H. G. Boyling, Mrs. Holwill, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. I. J. S. Rumble, Mrs. Taylor and three children, One French Sailor, Mr. R. V. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Illick and two children, Mr. Boyling.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nikko Maru, September 10.—For Japan.—Mr. H. C. Pullen, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. M. Takata, Mr. H. Roder.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, September 11.—For Japan.—Miss McPherson, Mrs. A. Anderson, Miss K. Hunter, Mr. J. L. Knoff, Mr. R. H. Clark, Mr. E. Mayhew, Mr. J. Kentel, Mr. S. J. Toussaint.

Per str. Soochow, September 11.—For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Worley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. W. W. Prosser.

Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat. September 11. —For Marseilles. Mrs. V. Paoloff, Mrs. Vulliez, Mrs. D. Prario and child, Mrs. H. Geraud, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. M. Klepper, Prince and Princess V. Ourowssoff, Mr. and Mrs. Topcheenko, Prince and Princess Gan Temouroff, Misses A. Lambert, M. Lambert, G. Klepper, H. Klepper, Mr. and Mrs. Arcier, Rev. Pères Tullard, Saimpeyre, Lemeweber, Schefter, Messrs. T. Paoloff, E. Traissac, A. Vulliez, G. Chaffarena, A. Guého, G. Klepper, Domnin, M. Alpriev, K. F. Kilpi, M. V. Massenes, H. Delmas, E. Forten, E. Miriel, R. Pavion, A. Martin, F. Boucher, M. Moulin, P. Limgari, P. Chonavel, F. Berrod, Martin. **For Colombo.** Miss E. Pfenninger. **For Singapore.** Miss E. Weisinger, Rev. P. A. Yonan, Messrs. J. W. Gorthart, E. V. Johnson. **For Saigon.** Mr. Schonberg, Mr. Morpurg. **For Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Green, Misses A. W. Ecricsson, L. Donaldson, E. P. Ossipoff, Mrs. Neumann, Messrs. Bienayme, G. M. de Rosario.

Per P.M.S. President Lincoln, September 13. For San Francisco. Mr. F. P. Root, Captain G. S. Lincoln, Dr. J. F. Illingworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ellert.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Wind Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Sept. 5	29.97	78.5	N	1	78.6	76.1	88.0	72.3	
„ 6	29.99	80.6	E N E	3	83.1	78.3	90.2	75.0	C.
„ 7	29.93	81.2	E S E	3	84.2	79.4	91.1	76.1	C.
„ 8	29.82	81.7	S S E	2	83.3	78.1	89.2	75.2	C.
„ 9	29.89	81.9	S S E	1	83.7	78.6	93.2	74.8	C.
„ 10	29.92	82.2	E S E	2	82.9	79.0	89.6	72.2	C. R.
„ 11	29.85	81.0	N E	1	81.5	78.6	86.2	74.7	C. R. O. C. R.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Sept. 5	75.2	73.8	86.2	85.8	Nil.	Nil.
„ 6	78.6	70.0	87.0	86.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 7	78.8	72.4	88.0	84.6	Nil.	Nil.
„ 8	78.4	71.0	88.4	83.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 9	73.2	66.0	90.0	84.0	3.90	Nil.
„ 10	74.4	67.4	86.8	83.4	1.75	Nil.
„ 11	78.0	67.6	85.0	83.4	0.15	Nil.

BIRTHS

BOWDEN.—On September 8, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowden, a daughter.

DEARDEN.—On September 8, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Dearden, a son, Peter.

DRYSDALE.—On August 29, 1924, at Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Drysdale, Junior, a son. Islay Ferrier.

EARDLEY.—On September 6, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. F. J. Eardley, a son, Peter Francis.

RICHARDS.—On August 31, 1924, at Newchwang, to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richards, a son.

VAN GIJN.—On September 4, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. M. van Gijn, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CAULDER — MELVILLE. — On June 14, 1924, Ernest Caulder, of Worcester Lodge, Grove Crescent, Kingston, to Ada Blanche Melville, of Shanghai.

McINTOSH—MILLAR.—On July 31, 1924, at Inverclyde, Seamill, by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Scott Pearson, assisted by the Rev. David Conochie, Bridge of Cally (uncle of the bridegroom), Gilbert McIntosh, Jun., B.Sc. (ENG.), A.M.I.C.E., to Peggy, youngest daughter of W. A. Millar, Consulting Inspector of Poor, West Kilbride, Scotland.

DEATHS

BENNETT.—On August 1, 1924, at Chatswood, New South Wales, Phoebe, the beloved wife of Captain Philip Bennett.

DISSMEYER.—On September 9, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Oliver Roy, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dissmeyer, aged 3 years and 5 months. Deeply regretted.

GRIFFIN.—On September 6, 1924, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Cecilia (Cissie) Farmer, beloved wife of G. Elford Griffin.

PENTYCROSS.—On August 26, 1924, at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, Mabel, the dearly beloved wife of F. H. Pentycross, Hongkong, and only daughter of the late Alexander Allan and Mrs. H. Allan, of Shanghai.

STEAD.—On September 7, 1924, at 33 Yangtszepoo Road, Shanghai, Emily, dearly beloved wife of Walter Stead, aged 30 years.

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MARSHAL LU YUNG-HSIANG

MARSHAL LU INTERVIEWED

Chekiang Left to Manage Chekiang: This Centre Best from Which to Direct the War

FULLY RESOLVED TO FIGHT ON: 35,000 NORTHERN TROOPS ENTIRELY LOYAL TO HIM

No Fear of Revolt in Army on Taihu Front

BY O. M. GREEN.

I interviewed Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang yesterday at his headquarters south of Shanghai. Inwardly, he was probably wishing me in Jericho. But no trace of impatience appeared in his manner, nor would it have been possible to imagine from look or word that, only the day before, he had suffered so cruel a blow as the revolt of Chêkiang and had been compelled to leave the province which had experienced five years of peace and beneficial government under him.

Except for the barricades which the French marines have set up at the bridges along the Siccawei creek, all the approaches to Marshal Lu's abode were outwardly as tranquil as if war had never been heard of. The sentries made no difficulty about letting us through until we got to the door of the Marshal's house. And here, at first, the guards, of whom there were ten or twelve, denied stoutly that he was anywhere near Shanghai, they supposed he was at Hangchow, had not heard of his leaving there, had no idea when he might be expected here.

We convinced them at last that our information was better than theirs, a secretary was fetched and presently we were shown into Marshal Lu's presence.

A Charming Personality.

To use a rather overworked but in this case quite appropriate phrase, Marshal Lu has a charming personality. Tall and broad, he has the easy, unrivalled courtesy of the ideal Chinese gentleman—whose dress, and not a uniform, he was wearing. His eyes are bright and twinkling and his whole expression denotes kindliness and humanity.

Of the reasons why he had had to leave Hangchow he would not talk much. He admitted that it was principally due to the Chêkiang provincial troops having split with his own Shantung troops and therefore he had decided to leave Chêkiang people to manage Chêkiang's affairs. Incidentally he said that General Sun Chuan-fang, the Fukienese invader, was still some hundreds of miles from Hangchow.

"What I may do in another day or two," said Marshal Lu as interpreted, "it is impossible to say. For the moment I have come here because it is the best place from which to direct the war."

"Then your Excellency means to fight on?"

"Most assuredly," was the emphatic answer.

The Loyal Troops.

I asked what Marshal Lu would now consider his front, would it be from Sungkiang to Liuho? He said that that definition would serve roughly, but that Sungkiang must be regarded more or less as a convenient expression. He went on to say that the troops on the Ihsing front west of the Taihu were entirely loyal to him, he had heard from them the day before. When I mentioned the Chinese press report that this army had thrown in its lot with the 1st and 2nd Divisions who ought to have marched against Sun Chuan-fang, both the Marshal and his secretary laughed unaffectedly. The General on the Lake front was wholly loyal to him, there were Shantung troops there and no fear of the army turning over.

Returning to the question of the Shanghai district, Marshal Lu said that he had two divisions and two brigades here, say in all 35,000 men, mostly of Shantung, his own province. He could absolutely rely on them, they were well equipped and would go on fighting, as he again said he meant to do.

I hazarded a question as to what would be the end, whether he won, or Marshal Chi of Nanking. But on this question he was evasive.

Marshal Lu said he did not think the revolt of Chêkiang would make any great difference to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, that the latter was very strong and always wholly independent of Peking, whose "illegal government" he had never recognized. But he added, in answer to a question, that he had not heard recently from Marshal Chang.

No Talk of Negotiation.

I asked him whether he had received any proposals for negotiation from Marshal Chi but he said there had been none.

Not from this quiet house, but from many parts of Shanghai the muttering of the guns would have been distinctly heard and the smoke of Liuho could be seen over the horizon. These are certainly no omens of negotiation. But Marshal Lu bears his troubles so that one would almost say he had none. Before these lines are in print, his policy may have changed and even, perhaps, there may be another hasty removal. But his last words were full of confidence. The war with Marshal Chi must be fought out.

SATURDAY.

FOREIGN AND CHINESE REPORTS OF CHEKIANG SUCCESS ON TAIHU

Marshal Chi Said to Be Calling in Troops to Guard Communications at Changchow: Chekiang Claiming Ihsing within Its Grasp

While there has been no fighting on the railway and Liuho fronts news of successes by Chêkiang come from west of the Taihu. The *communiqué* issued by Lunghua gives the details below.

A certain discount has always to be made in respect of such statements, but by trustworthy foreign reports the Chêkiang troops have undoubtedly pushed forward towards Ihing and from the same source it is learned that Kiangsu troops have lately been recalled from Quinsan to Changchow—which lies on the S. N. Rlwy. about 25 miles north of Ihing—owing to the threat which the Chêkiang forces may make to Marshal Chi's communications at that point.

In this connexion Mr. Rodney Gilbert's message to-day showing that Nanking is still confident of winning, but less confident of winning so quickly, appears to have special significance.

The following *communiqué* was issued by Lunghua on Friday afternoon:—

The situation along the Railway line is at present quiet. The Kiangsu troops made a few attacks on Liuho but were repulsed. Chêkiang advanced several *li* towards Liuho but this is not considered of much importance.

KIANGSU LESS BUOYANT

Quite Sure of Winning the War But Not So Quickly as Once Thought

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 11.

Chinese officials returning from the fighting front are no longer inclined to think that the war can be won in two or three days, but they are still optimistic and report that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, who has his headquarters at K'unshan (Quinsan), is satisfied with the results up to date and is particularly pleased with the spirit shown by his men under the most trying conditions. While reports of the great advances made in the vicinity of Liuho, Huangtu and Nanziang are somewhat discounted by individual observers, there seems to be no doubt that the Chihli armies are slowly but surely pushing ahead and the fighting about Huangtu is said to be fiercer and more business-like than anything in China's modern history. It is impossible to get details of the casualties, but it is admitted that the 6th Division, which has been engaged for the most part with the Anfu troops from Fukien, lost 1,000 killed and there have been many casualties among officers.

The Fighting on the Lake

From a strategic point of view the fighting west of the Taihu, south of Ihing, is now recognized as exceedingly important and it is on this front that the Chihli commanders, Bei Bao-shan and Ch'en T'iao-yuan, are now claiming decisive victories in every encounter with General Lu's 4th Division. General Bei yesterday wired to Nanking that his troops had inflicted a severe defeat upon the Chêkiang troops south of Ihing and had made a material advance in the direction of Changhsing, their immediate objective. It is planned that when these troops reach Changhsing they shall be joined by the Anhui forces from Kuangteh, after which they will attempt to push on towards Hangchow. Many observers, both Chinese and foreign, believe that the war will be won in this quarter and it is said that if Marshal Chi did not regard the arsenal at Shanghai as his own particular prize in this struggle, he could end the war in Chêkiang by simply holding the present line from Liuho to the Taihu and by concentrating upon the Ihing front.

The troops under Marshal Chi on the eastern line have been stimulated to great efforts and to an utter disregard of danger and hardship by offers of cash prizes. Each town has its price. One hundred thousand dollars was offered for the taking of Huangtu. The Lunghua arsenal is said to have a similar price upon it, and the unit which takes Hangchow will be paid a million, while the commander on the western line who is responsible for the taking of the Chêkiang capital will almost certainly be Tuchun of the province. It is already assumed here that General Ch'en T'iao-yuan will win the war and be Governor of Chêkiang. General Bei Pao-shan is also a candidate, however, and both commanders in the Ihing territory are undoubtly spurred on now by the hope of winning high office.

Christian General Not Coming

In the general conduct of the campaign the Chihli leaders have had two serious disappointments. It was hoped that Feng Yu-hsiang's two mixed brigades would be behind the lines at Huangtu on the tenth or eleventh day of fighting and could be used in a grand drive against the exhausted Chêkiang troops which would end the war in a day. It now transpires that Chang Tso-lin's threats have been taken seriously in Peking and that the promised brigades are going to be held on the Peking-Mukden line. As things now stand the Chêkiang forces are

all on the line so there are no reserves and there is no rest for the fighters. The Chihli army has sufficent reserves to permit of a system of relay fighting and while the men are badly worn out by the incessent struggle with mud and water they are fresher than the Chêkiang folk and it was hoped that with 12,000 newcomers from Peking it would be possible to stage an overwhelming assault. It would seem now that without reinforcements the Chihli army will simply settle down to an endurance test.

A Fukien Disappointment

Sun Ch'uan-fang's failure to give any material assistance has also been a disappointment. He has been asking for the Chêkiang appointment for a long while and it was fully intended that he should have the post, but of course on condition that he came in from the south with a large army and took it. Many apologies are being made for him here in official interviews; and inspired reports state that Sun is actually moving, but has been delayed by had roads, bad weather and what not. The truth, however, is confidentially whispered about. Sun has not left Yenping and will not leave. He refused to give any material assistance and the idea of appointing him Tuchun of Chêkiang is abandoned.

On the whole the situation is still decidedly favourable to Marshal Chi and little doubt is entertained here of eventual victory, but without further reinforcements the armies on the eastern section of the line cannot be expected to make as short work of it as was originally planned.

SEVEN AEROPLANES AT SOOCHOW

Daily Reconnaissances Over Quinsan and Taihu Fronts

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, Sept. 8.

Yesterday about 300 wounded were brought in from Quinsan, and 11 to-day. Many dead are reported from Quinsan

No more troops have been sent south (east of Taihu) to Pingwang during the last two weeks. There must be about 3,000 men there. The Grand Canal to Kashing is said to be blocked by driving piles. No fighting has been reported from there.

There are about six or seven aeroplanes in Soochow on the drill ground of the camp which is now empty, south of the city, They make daily flights, and some appear to go southeast for Quinsan. Two crashed last week. One was only slightly broken, but the other is a complete wreck. Neither of the Chinese aviators were hurt, however,

Fewer Troops for Local Front

There now seems to be little, or no movement of troops down the railway. Perhaps they are being sent from Changchow to Ihing.

Ten days ago the Chêkiang forces commandeered the new lake steamer Tai Wu (about 140 feet by 20 feet by 4½ feet) at Huchow. She will be of good service to them in transporting troops across the Taihu to Ihing, being able to make three or four round trips daily.

Conscription of coolies stopped practically the whole of last week, but it began again yesterday and is continuing to-day. The soldiers are now forcing each police district of the city to furnish a certain number of forced labourers.

Soochow city gates are closed daily at 7 p.m. The "North-China Daily News" does not arrive, therefore, until the third day.

NO TICKETS NOW TO SHANHAIKUAN

Shadow of the Mukden Warlord

Peking, Sept. 12.

The tourist agencies in Peking were instructed to-day not to sell tickets beyond Shanhaikuan, which is the centre of neutral territory in which no troops are stationed except foreign railway guards.

Up to the present tickets have been available, and ordinary traffic resulted in an exact exchange of rolling stock.

The present restriction is due to the fear that Chang Tso-lin may seize Chihli trains.—Reuter's Pacific Service

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ARMY ON MOVE

Three Divisions and 20 Mixed Brigades on the March for Shanhaikuan: Formidable Array of Guns and Aeroplanes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Sept. 11.

The main body of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops are about to move to the front. The commands are as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief, General Li Ching-ling; General Chang Hsueh-liang (Marshal Chang's son, well known as the "Young General") second in command; Generals Chang Tsou-hsiang of Kirin, Hsu Lan-chow, Wu Cheng-shen, and Chiang Teng-hsuan.

Already there are in position three Divisions and about 20 Mixed Brigades with General Li Ching-ling in command on the front line.

Martial law has been declared in Mukden under General Cheng Hsing.

The Liaoyang Regiment, considered the best in the Mukden Army, is on foot for Shanhaikuan 1,000 strong.

The Arsenal is working at full pressure turning out 500 shells for the field artillery per day. Marshal Chang has also four siege guns of 15 centimetres. He is also strong in aeroplanes. Two Handley-Page bombers with 500 lb. bombs are ready.

Fitters have been conscripted for the arsenal, the output increased and wages raised.

The Mukden party appear confident of their own power.

Coolies for transport have been conscripted and are continually on the move with stores and provisions.

Shrapnel tests were carried out yesterday in front of Marshal Chang.

No declaration of war had been issued up to noon to-day.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE MARSHAL AND HIS SON

That our correspondent writes strongly as a "pro-Chang Tso-lin" man, constitutes no breach of neutrality. All comers from Manchuria concur in the excellence of its governance. To appreciate Marshal Chang's work is not to disparage that of others. Not the least regrettable part of the present conflict is that there are men of so much merit on both sides.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

A correspondent in the North who is at present on a visit to Shanghai has given as the result of personal interviews with the leading men in Mukden many interesting facts and opinions which during the present crisis will be of added interest to our readers.

To the people of Central and Southern China, Chang Tso-lin, he writes, though a name to conjure with, is still in a way a mysterious person whose place of birth is disputed and whose parentage is deprecated, but to those who have come into contact, and had either business or friendly relations, with him, it is easy to understand the present prosperous state of Manchuria.

Though not a scholar, his organizing powers have welded the people of the North into a firm and loyal body which goes to prove a strength of mind and personality, and a tenacity of purpose which should during the present fighting materially assist him to achieve his ambitions and to place himself in a position as a virtual Dictator of China.

Not a Military Despot.

Differing from other Chinese Generalissimos, his aims are not those of a military despot, but rather to achieve through the force of arms a reunited and peaceful China. Such a colossal undertaking could only be achieved by one outstanding man and the general opinion of the foreigners residing in far Northern China is that Chang Tso-lin, if properly supported, will, in the very near future, have the opportunity of opening up a new era in Chinese history by placing his country in a position which she should have reached centuries ago. His present firm but just administration in Manchuria has earned for him the love and respect of his people to whom poverty and distress, so common in Central and Southern China, is unknown. The simple fact that the lowest class of coolie from city or country is always the possesor of a few coppers is indicative of the prosperity of the entire province. It is not to be disputed that the common evils of the Far East exist in Manchuria. Banditry and opium trafficking are not unknown, but the firm measures taken to supress these evils should eventualy stamp out what are two of China's biggest curses.

A Vivid Personality.

A truer character picture could not have been painted of the Marshal than that seen at the recent wedding of his son. Though surrounded by men whose names are household words in China to-day, he obviously commanded their respect and though physically not an impressive man his personality stood out for even the blindest to see. A side of the Marshal very few people have seen, and which I have been fortunate enough to have had many opportunities to observe, is his love for his family and family life. Though the greater part of his days are spent in the fulfilling of his many duties, his keen interest in his family and domestic affairs is well known. Successes of great men in the past and present have been achieved by their ability to select capable offices for posts of responsibility. Outstanding in Manchuria to-day are the Tuchuns of Kirin and Heilunkiang, the Civil Governor Wang and the chief of staff Yang Yu-ting, all of whom go to prove that Chang-Tso-lin possesses the same key to success which has been used by many famous statesmen when building up great organizations.

A scarcely less impressive and interesting character than his father is the Marshal's second son, General Chang Hsueh-liang, well known to the foreigners in Manchuria as the "Young General," a title which does not belie him, he being but 28 years of age and commanding a division of the best troops in the North. The misinformed might be apt to surmise that such rapid promotion has come to him by virtue of his being the son of his father, but this is far from being the case. During the Chihli-Fengtien war of two years ago, the Young General showed considerable aptitude for military leadership and by absence of vain glory, his bravery and lack of thought concerning his personal comfort and safety, earned him the highest esteem and admiration of all the troops and staff who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him. It is no idle utterance to say that it was largely his tenacity, his perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds, that saved the Fengtien army at the Great Wall during the last stages of the late war.

A Trained Soldier

Unspoilt by Western education, but a scholar of no mean learning, the Young General has devoted his life to soldiering, the close study of military tactics, and the sympathetic command of his officers and men. No detail affecting the efficiency of his troops is too small for his personal consideration. He shares with his father the characteristic of being able to recognize ability in his officers, and to reward, with quick promotion those deserving. His duties are both numerous and arduous, but never too much for his untiring energy. Besides commanding one of the crack divisions, he is Director General of the Fengtien Aerodrome, the biggest and best equipped in China. The Chinese pilots receive from him every encouragement and he is always one of the first to take a seat in a machine, when some new "stunt" is to be tried.

The Young General is most popular with the foreign residents in Mukden. As an honorary member of the Club and an ardent supporter of it, he is often to be seen playing tennis with the few members who are equal to giving him a game. He is an excellent shot, a keen beginner at golf and fond of associating with foreigners by whom he is generally adjudged a sportsman and a gentleman.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NOTES

The Second Army Corps of Chêkiang are reported to have occupied most of the advantageous points outside Ihing, the fall of which is said to be imminent. The progress of the Chêkiang forces has been much assisted by three battalions of the 19th Division under General Yang Chun-pu refusing to fight and falling back upon the city without firing a shot. Ihing City is reported to have been pitilessly looted by the demoralized Kiangsu troops. It is feared that further looting will be committed prior to the evacuation of the City by the 19th Division.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan is said to have hurriedly left Quinsan for Changchow upon hearing of the mutiny of his troops at Ihing and Wusih; and, for fear that General Yang's troops might turn against himself by seizing Changchow, to have returned to Nanking.

General Bei Bao-shan is also reported to have left the front near Shanghai and returned to Haichow *viâ* Yangchow upon receipt of bad news from Kiangpei. This is said to explain the lull in fighting at Liuho, Huangtu and Kiating during the last two days.

Tuli of Anhui on the War-path

A correspondent writes from Anking on September 9 as follows:—

General Ma Lien-chia, Tuli of Anhui, left Anking together with his staff and a battalion of troops on board two steamers, the Anfung and the Lichi, at 8 p.m. on the 6th instant, and arrived at Wuhu the next morning. He will proceed to Hsuanchen in order to direct field operations. The districts under the Wuhu circuit, comprising Hsiuning, Chihchi, Kuangteh and Langchi (also called Chienping), all adjoin the Chêkiang territory. With the exception of Kuangteh and Langchi, all are hilly districts and easily held by defenders. The flat plain of Kuangteh and Langchi forms a splendid battlefield. Therefore, General Ma's plan is to launch his principal attacks upon Chêkiang from the vicinity of these two districts, although he has defined six districts, namely, Langchi, Hsuanchen, Ningkuo, Kuangteh, Tangtu and Chihchi, as the fighting area. The Chêkiang forces are also said to be massed on its border towns fronting Kuangteh and Langchi. A clash is soon expected.

In Anking, martial law has been proclaimed since the 3rd instant. Precautionary measures are being taken both on land and water.

MONDAY.

CHEKIANG MOVE ON QUINSAN

Double Attack from Anting Said to Be Going Well: Soldiers in Need of Clothes

While bad weather continues to hold up all fighting on the eastern front according to foreign information, Chêkiang Headquarters rather surprisingly announce an attack as having been started on Sunday morning at Anting and Kading which is stated to have gone well.

With all respect, it is difficult to believe that the fighting can have been very serious, not only because the state of the ground would impede movement, but because the mud would be continually choking rifles and guns.

It is a fact, however, that on Saturday the Red Cross received 28 wounded men and on Sunday 14.

An urgent appeal is being issued by the Chinese Red Cross for clothes for the soldiers in hospital. Their own have to be fumigated and, being uniforms, cannot be returned to the soldiers until the end of the fighting.

The casualties in the present warfare appear to be far in excess of those in recent Chinese wars. Our correspondents at Soochow and Nanking report their hospitals full and we know that the Red Cross here has been very busy.

On the west side of the Taihu, the Kiangsu commanders appears to have thrown in reinforcements and Chêkiang has not yet taken Ihsing. (This spelling, as that most in vogue will henceforward be used for Ihing and Nyishin.—Ed.)

Sunday's Chêkiang *communiqué* is as follows:—

Quinsan the Objective.

Lunghua, Sept. 14.

This morning at about 8 a.m. Chêkiang troops started attacks from Anting and Kading simultaneously. Reports were received at noon to-day stating that the advance on both wings had been very successful. Troops from Anting are approaching Henli while on the other wing they have advanced towards Taichow. The object is to attack Quinsan from both flanks.

Serious fighting also took place between Sousan and Ihsing. Chêkiang troops were not successful in the taking of Ihsing as had been anticipated, the enemy having brought reinforcements from the other part of the line by boat from Wusih.

A telegram received from Mukden states that the troops of Chang Tso-lin had opened fire and expected to capture Tsaoyang, which is situated near Jehol. A further telegram stated that Tsaoyang was captured to-day.

No Change at Ihsing.

11 p.m.

During all yesterday on the Ihsing front, heavy artillery fire, concentrating on the Kiangsu lines, was met by a similar exchange of shots—heavy attacks but no great relative change in the positions of the armies. No information had come through as to the number of casualties, which it is thought are light, owing to the inability of the opposing forces to come together at close range, due to the muddy fields.

In the Kading sector, the Chêkiang men succeeded in driving back the Nanking troops for a slight gain which they managed to hold, while at Liuho, with the defenders still holding the village, no great changes took place.

The biggest movement of regiments took place on the Huangtu portion of the extended front, in a frontal attack, directed along the railway. Chêkiang advances, successful as they were for more than two miles toward Anting, failed ultimately in the main objective, for it was found impossible to hold the advanced lines, as the artillery could not be brought up and placed, nor could the infantry entrench themselves or form adequate defences before the Nanking forces returned, reinforced, to regain what they had lost. Casualties larger here probably than on the other sactors.

WAR PREPARATIONS ON THE YANGTZE

All the China Merchants' Steamers Delayed by Troop Carrying

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 7.

The outbreak of fighting near Shanghai has already affected the sailing times of the China Merchants' Company's steamers. Those coming up-river are carrying thousands of Chinese refugees, who delay the steamer by their crowding off at the various ports. Those coming down are bringing troops. The Kiangwah, which was due coming up-river to Kiukiang at 4 p.m. yesterday, did not arrive until 8 p.m. The Kiangshun, which should have come down from Hankow and reached Kiukiang at 9 a.m. had not arrived and not been heard of at 9 p.m.

Reaching Wusueh after midnight, we could see even on the hulk the signs of warlike preparations. Two big republican flags adorned the front of the hulk. A smaller flag marked the temporary quarters of an officer, in front of which the defenders of (part of) their country stood with fixed bayonets. But Hankow is in sight, and it is time to pick up one's luggage and prepare to disembark.

NUMBERS OF WOUNDED ON KIANGSU SIDE

But Many Very Slight: Charges of Looting at the Front

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Sept. 9.

Our hope is that the S. N. R. may be clear within a few days. It seems certain that there is heavy fighting along the railway and at Liuho. It seems to be fairly certain that Marshal Chi is in person directing the fighting near Nanziang, which he hopes shortly to capture.

It is reported that troop trains carried Wu's picked troops to Quinsan last night, and many more troop trains are moving to the front to-day. One foreigner, who saw one these trains, said these were the most soldierly, and best equipped troops he had seen so far. It is also reported that General Feng's troops will pass through by train this evening and to-night. At any rate the Chêkiang forces will have their hands full within twelve hours.

This morning the three Soochow hospitals received by boat train—towed by launch—228 wounded from Liuho. It is estimated that 600 wounded have gone through by train to Nanking—perhaps some of these will be cared for at Wusih and Changchow. Soochow has received about 600 wounded in three days. The dead on the Kiangsu side are estimated at from 500 to 3,000, and the Chêkiang losses are said to be much heavier.

Conscription of workmen still continues, but less than yesterday.

Evidences of Looting.

Sept. 11.

It is reported that the S. N. R. will soon be open, so that some troops are being transferred to the Ihsing front, as the job at Shanghai is almost complete. (Is it?—Ed.).

Soochow received only 43 wounded yesterday, and 71 this morning. Both days these came from the Liuho front by launch tow. Only a small percentage are badly wounded. The 71 this morning are of the Second Division, and are the toughest crowd of robber-type soldiers that Soochow has so far cared for. Only about 10 of the 71 were badly wounded, many of the others having merely blistered feet, or slight wounds—possibly self-inflicted in order to give them a chance to retire to the rear. A large number of them had loot in their possession in money and small valuables. They arrived at 3 a.m., and it is reported that they got rid of a large amount of loot before they were examined by the Red Cross workers at 6 a.m. All loot found on them was taken from them, when they were examined. One Red Cross worker voted that these robbers be lined up against a wall and be shot. Even one of their officers had a sum of money in his possession—probably from the sale of loot, or this perhaps was his share of the loot. The hospitals have nearly reached their limit of wounded until the camp outside Chang-mên is prepared to received the convalescent and "walking" cases. This type of wounded is causing a good deal of trouble, because the promised guard, really to control these men, has not been forthcoming so far.

PEKING WAR NEWS

Victories Claimed for Kiangsu

Peking, Sept. 14.

Official bulletins claim that the Chêkiang forces at Liuho, Kiating and Huangtu on September 12 were defeated and suffered many casualties and that, owing to lack of reinforcements, they are being surrounded.

The defeat of the Kiangsu forces near Ihsing (Yishing) is not confirmed by these reports, which, on the contrary, state that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's forces have occupied a portion of Lanshan and have captured over 50 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Ninth Division, which has been recruiting in Peking for transport work since September 9, has enrolled 3,000 recruits.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS INTO WHICH CHINA IS RESOLVED AT THE PRESENT DAY.

In respect of the above map the reference to pro-Chihli or anti-Chihli means, of course, political party ascendency only. There is no evidence that the people of these provinces are interested in the dispute.

The Chihli Party to-day controls the heart of China, the valleys of the Yangtze and of the Yellow River. It controls the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Anhui, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Shensi, Szechuan and Fukien. The principale railways running through these provinces, are the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Kinhan Railway, the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the Lunghai Railway, Peking-Mukden Railway, Taoching Railway, Pienlo Railway, Shantung Railway. The estimated area of all provinces under the control of the Chihli Party is 814,285 sq. miles; the estimated population 273,480,797 (P.O. 1922).

A point must be made with regard to the provinces of Szechuan, Kiangsi and Fukien. Szechuan has only recently been unified under General Yang Sen and although apparently all is peaceful, its loyalty to the Chihli Party is not absolutely assured. Kiangsi is weak under an unimportant Tuchun and might well be the point of attack should Dr. Sun Yat-sen really enter the fray. Fukien is supposed to be absolutely under the domination of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but its Tuchun, General Sun Chuan-fang, was disloyal to his previous master, General Wang Chan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh, and is said to harbour a grudge against his present overlord, who appointed another to the position in Hupeh which he coveted.

The opposition to the Chihli Party consists of the Manchurian Provinces, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang; Chêkiang and Kuangtung. The principal railways in this area are the Peking-Mukden line, Chinese Eastern Railway, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, Kirin-Changchun Railway, South Manchuria Railway, Canton-Hankow Railway (Unfinished), Canton-Kowloon Railway, Canton-Samshui Railway. The total area of these provinces is 500,380 sq. miles; the total population 81,294,435.

Whether Kuangtung's participation in the present war really includes the will of the province or is a personal expedition on the part of Dr. Sun hardly admits of doubt. More information of General Chen Chiung-ming's attitude is necessary.

Hunan and Kansu are here placed within the Chihli Party sphere of influence, but Kansu is at present of no importance and the possibility of General Tan Yen-kai always effecting a shift in the political situation in Hunan is to be considered.

The neutral provinces, Shansi, Yunnan, Kueichow and Kuangsi are very important. Shansi will remain neutral, living its own life without regard for what goes on in other parts of China. Kuangsi is under the control for the moment of pro-Peking political parties. Yunnan and Kueichow are "dark horses."

THE WAR SEEN FROM THE KIANGSU SIDE

Brisk Fighting on the Ihsing Side: Fancy Tales of Chekiang Men Supplying Themselves with Rifles from Shanghai Constables

By H. L. Pearce.

General Headquarters,
Quinsan, Sept. 13.

There has been no important change on this front during the past 24 hours, and the severe fighting which has taken place for possession of Huangtu leaves the opposing forces practically as they were three days ago. Heavy rains which have fallen during the past two days have rendered difficult ground still more difficult to cover. Casualties have been numerous and use is being made of the waterways to bring in wounded men. There was only occasional artillery fire yesterday and during the night.

The official bulletin issued late last night states that on the Ihsing front, troops commanded by General Bei Bao-shan (the Right First army) drove back enemy forces at the village of Lanshansui, midway between Ihsing and Changhing. Some scores of men were killed, and a number of officers.

Chêkiang forces made determined efforts to advance on the Kading sector during the night of the 11th, but all attacks were repulsed by men of General Chu Hsi's Division. Kiangsu artillery did effective work in these engagements.

On the Liuho sector, a movement in co-operation with the naval force there is about to take place.

Fairy Tales of Chekiang.

A report has been received from Shanghai that the number of deserters from the Chêkiang army is increasing daily, and there are no troops available to fill the gaps. From the same source comes news also that the Chêkiang army is beginning to suffer from a lack of provisions and ammunition, and to such an extent in the case of the former that they have been compelled to collect rifles used by the Shanghai constabulary. In the event of defeat, it has been determined (the informers report) to destroy the arsenal at Kiangnan. (Correspondents at the front on this side have seen no evidence of these harrowing circumstances—Ed).

There is great activity on the line here, and this morning many troops left for the front. They will possibly strike from Quinsan in a new direction. We have had a visit from an enemy aeroplane, but the occasion was not one for general consternation, the visitor dropping a couple of ineffective bombs a mile or two beyond the city, and then returning.

There appears to be room for improvement in the organization of the medical service, and with this purpose Dr. F. A. Wilmot, of the University Hospital at Nanking is here to make investigations.

Uses of the Red Cross.

Incidentally, one observes the Red Cross flag put to curious uses. Some Chinese appear to have formed the idea that the flag is a protective emblem which may be used by all and sundry, quite innocently, of course. An amusing instance has occurred at Soochow, where the Electric Lighting Company, possibly with a view to saving their employees from mobilization, made all, or most, of them members of the Red Cross, paying their subscriptions and providing them with Red Cross uniforms. This morning, I noticed one of the men fixing Red Cross flags on electric lighting standards at Soochow railway station. Perhaps he was making non-combative assurance doubly sure.

Father Time Storm Bound.

I must mention a little tragedy of time which has occurred. All the clocks on the line are out of commission. The reason is that the Chinese whose burden it was, in happy days of peace, to run up and down the line and wind 'em up, was caught in Shanghai when the storm broke. Such is war.

WAR LONG PREPARED: LONG TO RUN

Kiangsu Wounded Grow Numerous: Sides Fairly Even Now But Kiangsu Has Reserves

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, Sept. 11.

Among observers in Nanking two convictions are growing: one, that careful war plans were being made on the Kiangsu side some time before the actual outbreak of hostilities, and another, that the war will not be ended soon. It seems that China is in for a long drawn-out struggle, which will seriously affect transportation, business, education and progress and the happiness of the people.

The constant arrival of troops in Hsiakuan from up the river and from the north indicates that Chi certainly has the active backing of the Chihli Party generals. To-day 400 new Shantung recruits for the 6th Division passed through.

Word comes from Soochow that the hospitals there are overflowing. Changchow hospitals are preparing to receive wounded. About a hundred wounded have been sent back to Nanking and are now in the Military Hospital here. The Nanking University Hospital and the Red Cross Hospital at Hsiakuan are prepared to receive large numbers of wounded. Dr. Frank Wilmot, of the Nanking University Hospital, has been asked, through official channels, to proceed to the fighting area to organize the medical relief for the wounded. He leaves to-morrow, accompanied by a Chinese staff.

To-day's *communiqué* reports continuance of heavy fighting on the Ihsing front. An attack from 4 p.m. on the 8th to 8 a.m. on the 9th resulted in the wounding of the Chêkiang Colonel, Yang Shu-chih, a captain, five lieutenants and 70 soldiers. Minor successes are reported from skirmishes near Huangtu. At the Liuho River mouth, the Kiangsu fleet has been firing on Chêkiang positions. An enemy boat which tried to reconnoitre at night was driven back.

At present, official circles admit that the opposing forces are about evenly matched in strength. But Kiangsu has the reserves.

SHANTUNG AND CHIHLI TROOPS AT KASHING

Scattered Posts Called in to Swell Main Forces: Big Action Expected

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kashing, Sept. 11.

The appearance of scattered units of Shantung and Chihli troops from outposts in this territory indicate preparation for further fighting. These men are loyal to Marshal Lu, but do not seem to know what they are to fight for.

Local police recruits also show some effort at home defence; the new uniforms and other equipment give a smart appearance.

Many think that the Chêkiang forces will make a stubborn resistance at the fighting lines until some decisive factor emerges or prolongs the conflict.

The Chinese "man in the street" (when you can find one) agrees with Napoleon's dictum without knowing its origin, *viz*:—"That Providence is on the side of the big battalions."

The chess-board strategists predict eventual surrounding and overwhelming of the Chêkiang eastern front.

However, there are many who think that Marshal Lu is an able commander, that with ammunition and favourable positions maintained, he can win terms advantageous to his contentions.

In Chinese history, treachery has often done as much to decide an

issue as real fighting. It may occur again.

Local markets continue to show slight improvement.

Sept. 12.

Stout resistance at the front, makes the situation more quiet in the rear of the Chêkiang forces in this action.

As the Chinese are born opportunists, the prolonged suspense gives a chance to try any one of seeming possibilities. Consequently, the market is timidly resuming.

Railway less crowded, boats coming in, some cargoes useless to looters are seen on the waterways.

A decision of some kind is expected to begin at the front.

MUKDEN ARMY GOING SOUTH

Endless Trains of Guns, Munitions and Stores

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mukden, Sept. 13.

Traffic has been entirely suspended on the Peking-Mukden line since the early morning and for the first time the Chinese station is completely in the possession of departing troops.

To-day train after train left, with guns, troops, ammunition, ponies, stores, equipment, machine guns, pack mules and food stuffs.

The troops bivouacked in the vicinity of the railway station and the public were denied admittance to this area.

There is artillery in plenty *en route* to the south and their equipment and uniforms seem to be well worn, and the ponies in good condition.

Capt. Mackenzie has been presented by Marshal Chang Tso-lin with a gold watch, suitably engraved, as a recognition of his services to the Aeronautical Corps.

The Mukden party evidently mean business.

CHANG NOT KEEN TO FIGHT

Notes on His Flying Force

A most competent observer, who has just left Mukden and who has to a more or less degree been in the actual confidence of the Marshal, vouches for the statement that Marshal Chang Tso-lin does not want war in any manner, shape or form in China at the present time. Pursuing the policy of agricultural development, which was elaborated after the disaster of 1922, the Mukden Tuchun has built up a powerful and vital kingdom of his own, which he does not at all desire to fritter away in battle.

There are playing upon him, however, powerful forces, according to this accredited information, urging him to action, and with the exception of a mere handful of his Military Cabinet, the whole of the latter are at one in wishing to attack Peking—it is even suggested that Brigadier General Chang, the son of the Marshal, is now, contrary to his former attitude, with those who want war.

The aviation corps, according to our informant, is not what it has been cracked up to be. In the aerodromes and hangars of Mukden armies there are exist some 50 or 60 machines but many are in various stages of repair and decay. Within the past month no less than three of the best flying machines there have plunged to earth. The Chinese aviators, however, were lucky and got off with slight injuries.

A fleet of no less than 18 Breguet planes, of 300 h.p., not dissimilar to the machine in which Capt. Doisy flew to Shanghai, are on the field in Mukden. But there is a lack of pilots to fly them. Chinese pilots are accustomed, according to our informant, to flying at 8,000 feet when they circle in bombing formations and this is, as every military man knows, at least seven times too high to utilize their bombs in the most effective manner. Even the most scientific range-finding instruments are valueless in ascertaining approximate distances from a mile and half in the air.

Marshal Chang has, however, men who will be of value in observation and actual fighting operations—they are Russians. They are eight in number and have seen flying service during the Great War on the German front. If the other camps do not find similar experts, Chang will have an undoubted advantage.

Mukden, Sept. 12.

The city is now under martial-law which was proclaimed on the 9th instant. The negotiable paper issued by Fengtien Provice has fallen in value, the present quotation being $190 for Y. 100. This is $60 cheaper than in the middle of last month.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking Also Moving Troops

Peking, Sept. 8.

It is announced that a part of the Ninth Division under General Tung Cheng-kuo will be shortly sent to Hsifengkow and arrangements are being made to transport supplies of rice from Paotingfu to Peiyuan for their needs. There are also signs of activity amongst the troops under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's command. Field guns and rifles were seen being transported this morning from the godowns at Sanchiatien to Marshal Feng's headquarters at Nanyuan and it is supposed that a part of these munitions will be allotted to the First Brigade, who are said to be under orders for the north.

The Government sent General Pao Kwei-ching, the newly appointed Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to Mukden this morning with a view to reaching an understanding with Marshal Chang in regard to the Kiangsu-Chêkiang situation and thereby averting a Chihli-Fengtien war.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES

Northern Explanation of the Mukden Army Move

Peking, Sept. 10.

A Mukden paper received in Peking to-day announces that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's autumn manœuvres are to begin on September 25 and that four Mixed Brigades are under orders to proceed to Chinchow. The preliminary arrangements for the manœuvres are said to have been entrusted to General Chang Hsiao-liang, the Marshal's son.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan is sending some of his troops to the help of Marshal Chi, according to reports from several sources. He has telegraphed to Peking that he has ordered General Wang Ju-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtze, to go to Pukow with General Chin Yun-ao and furnish all possible assistance to the Kiangsu forces. The news that Marshal Hsiao's 4th Mixed Brigade is proceeding by river from Hankow to Nanking has already reached the headquarters of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang at Hangchow.

No Chihli Men at Shanhaikuan.

Reuter's Agency has been requested by the Chinese Government to state that there is no truth in the report that Chihli troops have been moved to Shanhaikuan, Hsifengkow and other places in the north and that since the fighting in 1922 there has not been any movement of Government troops in Chihli and the neighbouring provinces.

The report that the Peking-Mukden railway inside Shanghaikuan was interrupted yesterday morning on account of the transportation of troops also is stated to be untrue.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARTIAL LAW IN PEKING

Peking, Sept. 12.

The Metropolitan Area has been placed under military control. A police announcement explains that the Legations as well as the many foreign residents in the area must be strictly protected and that plots against peace and order must be prevented. The schools have been notified that no political agitation will be permitted.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Mukden.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

The editors of several Peking news agencies who were arrested by the police for circulating alleged false news regarding the war situation have been handed over to the Peking garrison headquarters for trial.

GEN. KAO SAO HSIANG
One of the Chêkiang Command at Nanziang

TUESDAY.

FIGHTING RENEWED AT HUANGTU

Some Close Engagements and Much Gun-fire But Little Change of Position

A steady action appears to have been fought at Huangtu on Sunday afternoon, with somewhat indefinite results.

Kiangsu opened the engagement with shrapnel fire at about four o'clock, the shells dropping just behind Huangtu railway station. A pathway leading out of the station on the eastern side houses four 75 mm. field guns (i.e. about 3 in. guns), which were most probably the object of the Kiangsu fire. A number of the Kiangsu shells burst quite close to these guns, but failed to do any damage, burying themselves harmlessly in a paddy field at the back of the station. The Huangtu battery of guns, however, replied by firing shells straight along the railway, striking the embankment a mile or so higher up the line. This was probably done with the object of wrecking the line at that particular point and so making it impassable for trains.

About this time brisk machine-gun and rifle fire was exchanged, and kept up for about an hour. Wounded were coming in steadily to the station all the afternoon from the direction of Huangtu village, which is on the south side of the railway line. About two or three miles to the north of the lines crashes could be heard which gave the impression that two more field guns were in action at that point, and these would, of course, be in the hands of the Chêkiang troops. More machine-gun and rifle fire could be heard from the vicinity, and it would seem that the Kiangsu line takes a curve in that direction, bringing their front closer to the Chêkiang line in the north than in the south.

A Bayonet Charge.

Later.

Advices from the Huangtu sector state that an advance was made just outside of Huangtu village on Monday morning in which the Chêkiang forces attacked Kiangsu at the point of the bayonet and drove them back three *li*, holding the territory thus won throughout the day. Sunday night was characterized by heavy artillery fire, neither side doing much harm, though expending much powder and shell. On Monday just before noon Kiangsu artillery fired upon the sector between Huangtu and Kading to which Chêkiang replied with machine-gun rapid fire and an occasional big shell. To the right of the railway Gen. Lu's men began operations shortly afterwards but did not follow up with infantry.

Three or four wounded came into Shanghai Station from Huangtu during the day, casualties of the evening previous.

Official reports have it that 1,000 men at Lunghua were transferred to this sector during on Monday night while another 500 (not stated where from) were seen detraining at Shanghai North in splendid form, to be sent to Liuho.

A foreign observer who visited Huangtu on Sunday has it that 20 car loads of coffins arrived there during the day.

Midnight.

A report from Lunghua late on Monday night was to the effect that there was heavy fighting on three fronts, Huangtu, Liuho and Ihsing, but that the position was unchanged.

WAR AS SEEN FROM NANKING

How Nearly the Kiangsu Troops got Through at Huangtu Last Week: Sharp Fighting West of Taihu Lake

From Rodney Gilbert.

Nanking, Sept. 14.

Surprisingly little detailed news of the fighting in the vicinity of Shanghai is coming in here and at this writing General Bei Bao-shan, who commands the right column in the mountain south of Ihsing, claims sweeping victories and the capture of Chêkiang officers. The report of the fighting in the immediate vicinity of Shanghai, when the artillery firing was heard in the settlement, reached Nanking by way of the Shanghai papers before the local Government officers had heard of it. It is now announced that on the 9th a large force from the 6th Division went southward from the neighbourhood of Anting, passed to the south of Huangtu and forced the Chêkiang troops back to Chenju, which is virtually on the outskirts of Shanghai. Having achieved so much, the Kiangsu troops were faced with reinforcements brought from Liuho by motor lorries and were driven almost all the way back to the point near Anting from which they had started.

It is admitted here that Liuho has not been held and that the Kiangsu 4th Mixed Brigade, commanded by Wu Heng-tsan, and the new 2nd Division, commanded by Ma Yu-jen, are only holding their own west of Liuho. Before Kiating, General Chu Hsi, in command of the old 2nd Division, and Li Tien-chen, with the 3rd Mixed Brigade, are apparently making no effort to advance upon Kiating, but are trying to move southward on the west of the city. The Huangtu front is still bitterly contested but General Kung P'ang-to with the 6th Division, while claiming to have taken Huangtu several times, has not been able to hold it and is now between Anting and Huangtu. At Quinsan the 3rd Honan Mixed Brigade, an Anhui Mixed Regiment and a Hupeh Mixed Regiment were being held in reserve as late as the 11th and there is no news as yet of their having gone into action.

On the Taihu Front.

On the west of the Taihu, the Kiangsu forces claim to be advancing rapidly in three columns and to be forcing back General Chen Yao-shan and his 4th Division, though they are not yet within striking distance of Changhsing. General Bei Bao-shan is on the right with a Mixed Brigade now known as the 1st New Division. General Yang Ch'un-p'u is in the centre with a brigade now described as the 19th Division, and General Chen Tiao-yuan is on the left with the 5th Mixed Brigade.

These leaders are fighting in the hills in the vicinity of Hsiangshan and their reports are of the capture of various mountain passes which do not appear on the maps and cannot be identified. There seems to be little reason to doubt, however, that more progress is being made in the west than in the east where Marshal Chi has apparently done nothing to boast about for some days.

Official bulletins published here claim that the Chihli fleet which is lying off Liuho has had encounters every night with Chêkiang boats from the Huangpu and has driven the scouts back in each instance. These reports are obviously fiction since the foreign gunboats at Woosung report that no Chêkiang gunboat has left the river since the fighting commenced.

The Fukien Invader.

Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, in an interview with the writer, claimed to have positive information that General Sun Chuan-fang left Yenping, in Fukien, on September 1, with a large force and was already over the Chêkiang border bound for Chüchow where he will join the Kiangsi forces. This is pleasant news for the Kiangsu commanders, who had come to believe that Sun Chuan-fang had not moved and would not move, but it will be disappointing to both General Bei and Chen if Sun Chuan-fang fights his way to Hangchow, because both are intent upon winning the Tuchunship.

According to the latest reports a fresh advance has now been made by the 6th Division due south from Anting in the direction of Sungkiang and it is claimed that Tsinpoo has already been taken.

THE FIGHT FOR IHSING

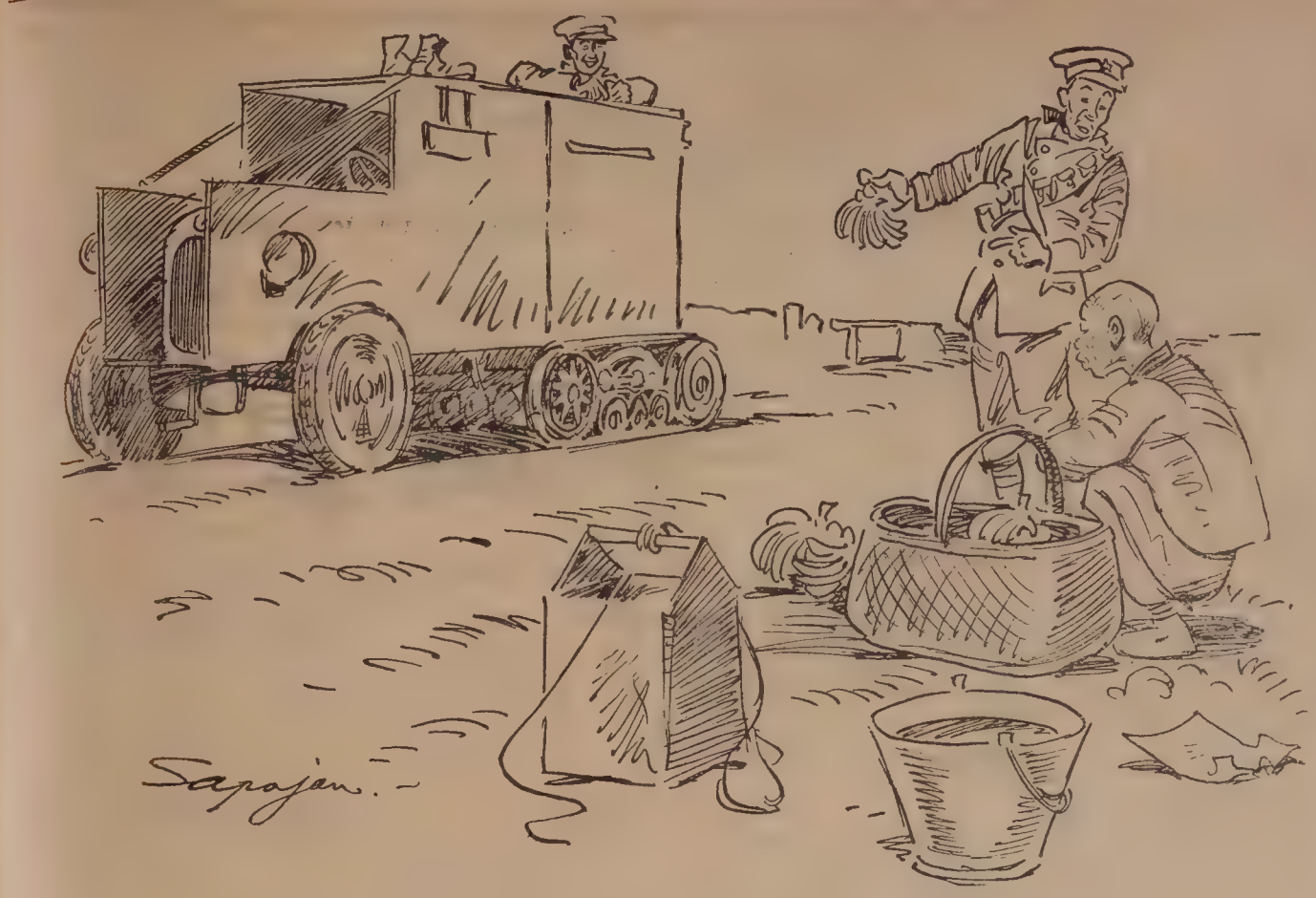
Naval Encounter on the Taihu

By Our Special Correspondent.

Nanking, Sept. 12.

According to information received in Nanking yesterday, there was a renewal of heavy fighting at Ihsing, on the Taihu side where the position is gradually developing into one of great importance. On the night of the 9th instant, a Chêkiang force attempted to take a strongly held village in the vicinity of Ihsing, but was driven back with considerable loss. The attack was renewed on the following night, but was again driven off and again with heavy casualties. The estimated losses of the Chêkiang force are perhaps exaggerated, but according to our information there is no doubt they were serious.

A "naval diversion," details of which are at present only meagre, has occurred on the Taihu lake. Pushing forward their enveloping movement, a Kiangsu force surprised a convoy of junks, said to have numbered 100, proceeding in a north-easterly direction across the lake. It was afterwards discovered that they carried 600 volunteers and were loaded with ammunition, and it is assumed their purpose was to raid the railway line at a point between Soochow and Chowhanghing. Kiangsu artillery opened fire, and the closely packed convoy presented a target of which the gunners took full advantage, 75 of the junks being sunk, the rest escaping. The number of lives lost is not reported, and although all possible rescues were effected, the casualty list in this little affair must have been heavy.



VOICE FROM THE ARMOURED CAR:—"YES, WE HAVE NO BANANAS"

IN THE OUTPOSTS OF HUANGTU

Fighting Renewed as the Sun Dries up the Fields in Railway Sector: Chicken and Tea with a Chekiang General

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Huangtu, Sept. 15.

According to all prognostications, heavy fighting was to be expected yesterday as soon as the sun came out to dry off the miry soil along the extended battle front from the Taihu Lake to Liuho. Anyone with nothing but the conventional idea of the Chinese soldier to guide him, would have been surprised by those we went with in the train from Shanghai to Nanziang. For the Chêkiang military, as typified by these, are entirely different. Not only one, but at least 50 per cent. of them were reading Chinese newspapers with reports of their own activities. One of them to my left spoke to me in quite good English.

The trip to Nanziang was made in a very few minutes and Chenju, the half-way point, quickly passed, seemed to be unaware that a war was being fought, though hardly gun fire sound away.

We had to wait at Nanziang the better part of an hour until the military train for Huangtu was made up and fully loaded with ammunition and nonchalant soldiery. Suddenly a shot rang out and we all ducked as the bullet ricocheted by our ears. What was it all about? Had the enemy slipped round the defences seven miles up the road and got within our lines—we hoped not. A slight moan came from one of the multitude of soldiers camped on the platform in various stages of dress and undress, some of them exemplifying the day of Excited Insects, and our attention was focussed upon one of them, trying to staunch the flow of blood from a wound in the upper ankle. We found out later that he had been extracting the bullet from the barrel of his automatic by drawing the slide back and, in some unexplained way, had pulled the trigger before completing the operation. His wound bound up with a dirty rag and a bit of paper, he was soon on the back of a comrade and on the way to hospital, the derision and wrath of an officer ringing in his ears.

The Artillery Tunes Up.

There had been no firing at all on this ever important sector since the night previous, we were informed by our interpreter who became engaged in conversation with various soldiers, but the train which we took from Nanziang had hardly reached the station house (with a single shell lodged in the walls) when a barrage became general. Machine-guns and rapid-fire Maxims filled the air with reports, sharpened by the use of smokeless powder, though the three guns, which were imbedded in the clay within 200 ft. of the station, did not join.

The country was amazingly dry after the week of intensive rain and, with the exception of the paddy fields, filled to their normal depth by water regulated at the dykes, was ready for an infantry charge, should either force decide to advance.

A Western commander would delight in this neighbourhood to make a night attack. Rice growing waist high, cotton to a height of 18 inches with creeks and ditches intersecting and netting the vicinity, afford splendid protection. But best of all from a military point of view is the splendid protection given by the small villages and scattered houses and clumps of trees, some of them covering several acres—here one man could approach a battery, as did heroes in the World War in their raids on machine gun nests and clean them out, and hold them until assistance arrived to complete the capture. Really a day attack under the covers as mentioned could be made with slight loss of life on either side's gun positions.

We walked on and on, leaving the station and moved in a westerly and southerly direction while the fire became more intense, with now and then the deep note of a trench mortar or a heavy gun, and as we passed immediately behind a Chêkiang battery, or series of batteries, they joined in the chorus, their sharp notes and rapidity of fire showing them to be Maxims. The whistle of the shells we heard plainly for several seconds.

After another half an hour we approached the village of Huangtu itself, and the sound of the cannonading increased as the return fire from Chêkiang on the Kiangsu batteries became more evident. The houses flanked the creek here, a waterway from 50 to 100-ft. wide in places, and as we overtook a group of coolies who were transporting small ammunition from the train to the village under escort of a corporal's guard, we noticed life in the main road of the town and a party of soldiers ready to leave for Shanghai, who had with them three wounded, carried on stretchers.

Lieutenant and General.

It was here, we met Lieut. Tan, aide-de-camp to Gen. Chuang Tse-ping, who had just returned from Shanghai with a bag full of money to pay the soldiers. He told us that not far from the further boundaries of the village a heavy infantry attack had taken place that morning.

We had some difficulty in making ourselves understood, and we could not use our interpreter very well, but the discovery that he knew some Russian established a medium. Lieut. Tan stated that he had spent several years in Russia and Siberia, Moscow, Petrograd and Vladivostok, and had a Russian wife in Harbin. He escorted me and the interpreter to Gen. Li Hu-ching's headquarters where we awaited the General's return from the front lines, something over a mile away.

Presently Gen. Li came in, a well groomed and well built man. Questioned as to his native province, he fulfilled expectation by admitting that he was a Shantungese, educated at the military college at Paotingfu. But 30 years of age, he seemed young indeed to have charge of that important sector, directly between Nanking and Lunghua, where the Kiangsu forces are pounding so hard now. But his eyes lighted up as he told us of the spirited attack his men had made that morning, as they drove back the enemy for three li in a bayonet charge.

Greeting us with a pleasant smile, but not forgetting military duties, Gen. Li asked to see our passes, and expressing his pleasure when he saw them, said that he would be glad to return the call in our Shanghai offices when peace times rolled round again—when this would be he would not venture an opinion, though he was extremely optimistic, as to the Chêkiang chances of ultimate victory.

The Inner Man.

The Chinese can be a perfect host on the battlefield as well as in his own home and after we had been seated for a few minutes we were asked if we were not hungry. After a six mile tramp and no breakfast, it may be imagined how we enjoyed the lovely chicken, hot tea and glass of three-star brandy to top off with, that he set before us. A toast to him and a final toast to the success of the Chêkiang forces (he did not like the brandy—made a face) and we were off on our long walk back to the station after we had been politely but firmly refused permission to visit the batteries in action not far off—it was too dangerous, the General said.

Under the shelter of the houses of the village we were not seen by Kiangsu snipers, but as we approached an open space we saw a party of soldiers duck to avoid the bullets as they scurried past. We waited until they had gone well along and then, thinking that all was safe, made the start. Hat in hand, with bended knees, a perfect skirmish position, we ran the hundred feet to the next house—the snipers saw us and got two bullets at us before we were by.

Half a mile further on after we had crossed a high bridge in an exposed position without being fired on, a bullet suddenly whistled between Lieut. Tan and myself into the creek alongside. Calmly he turned round and rolled up his sleeve, and showed the bandaged lower arm where he had been hit the week before on the same road.

Nothing further of import took place, and on arriving at Huangtu we crawled into the cab of the engine—the safest place on the train—and returned to Nanziang, where we took train for Shanghai.

WU PEI-FU'S TROOPS ON THE MOVE

Towards Shanhaikuan with Guns, Aeroplanes and Gas-Masks

Tientsin, Sept. 15.

The troops of Marshal Wu Pei-fu continue to move from Paotingfu to Shanhaikuan. They are fully equipped with artillery and aeroplanes, while a Tientsin firm has received instructions to manufacture gas masks.

It is reliably reported that the railway is cut on the Manchuria side of the Great Wall in order to prevent invasion by the Chihli troops.

All foreigners are returning from Peitaiho, and it is believed that hostilities may commence at any moment.

The Mukden reports of firing at Shanhaikuan are untrue.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ENGINES AND CARS FERRIED OVER YANGTZE

Clever Work in Bringing Pukou Rolling Stock Across to Shanghai-Nanking Ry.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, Sept. 12.

The railway service from Nanking to Soochow has been well maintained, four ordinary trains running daily, but it was rumoured a few days ago that the passenger service was to be suspended. Much credit is due to the staff for the manner in which the service has been maintained under conditions of very great difficulty, though of complete cordiality between the foreign officials and the military.

A piece of work by the Chinese of considerable military and engineering interest has been the method of transferring two engines and a large number of wagons across the river between Pukou and Nanking. Means had to be improvised, in the absence of a ferry and rails down to the water's edge, and ingenious use was made of great beams of wood upon which the rolling stock was transferred from the rails to a lighter, and so towed across. Often enough the lighter swung round perilously in the crossing, but, in the whole operation, only one coach was lost.

DEFENCE OF IHSING

Magistrate Said to Have Killed Himself Being Unable to Raise Funds

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wusih, Sept. 12, 1924.

The first group of wounded soldiers from the Ihsing front arrived in Wusih to-day. They report that the fighting at Ihsing commenced on September 6 and that the position of the lines remains unchanged. They claim to have killed or wounded 2,000 Chêkiang soldiers, but of course this statement cannot be taken as unqualified fact.

A rumour, so far unverified, has reached us that the Ihsing magistrate, having raised all he could of the money demanded of Ihsing for the support of the army, and finding it impossible to raise the full amount, has committed suicide. This item is given for what it is worth. It is impossible to know if it is true.

The people in general are more hopeful in Wusih that this city will escape looting entirely and their spirits have improved considerably since assuming this hopeful outlook.

THE FINE WORK DONE BY THE RAILWAYS

Armies and Civilians to Supply and Only a Single Track But All Well Done

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Sept. 13.

Someone ought to say a good word for the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway. To keep armies supplied near either terminus and serve the civilian population with a single track is no easy task.

The continued rains are threatening the maturing rice crop; impressed labour now taken from country districts delays gathering in the grain.

Conversations with junior officers at military headquarters to-day, indicate that Chêkiang commanders are on the alert, determined to fight and hope to win. Advantage of position, morale of men and plenty of ammunition make up somewhat for lack of numbers.

The Chêkiang people do not seem to care what party controls the province. This section has been safe and orderly under General Lu. Improvement in the police force suggests that the time may come when the Chinese will not need soldiers or military governors. This wretched war may help the people to wake up and find that they can protect themselves from themselves by themselves.

It was reported some days ago that a plucky Frenchman under a British flag selling American goods was molested by officious underlings. His remarks were so polite and so pungent (in Chinese idiom) that his audience melted away in a smoke screen.

A representative of the B. A. T. Company, in a properly registered motor-boat, was officiously urged to part with it under the necessities of war. He took his stand as a neutral, gained his point, kept his boat and goes undisturbed about his business.

PROTECTION OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS.

Sasebo, Sept. 15.

The defence-ship Tsushima left Sasebo for Shanghai this morning for the protection of Japanese residents.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WEDNESDAY.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT HUANGTU

Marshal Chi's Apparent Determination to Force His Way Through to Shanghai: Busy Day of Preparation at Huangtu

Rash as it is to prophesy, all indications are that a determined battle is due on the Huangtu-Liuho front in the near future.

It is said, on what should be good authority, that Marshal Chi, of Kiangsu, is resolved to try to break through here in the hope of winning the war quickly by capturing the Shanghai district. Our special correspondent at Kiangsu Headquarters reports that fresh reinforcements from Marshal Wu Pei-fu, originally intended for west of the Taihu, have been deflected to Quinsan.

It is also said, on what should be good authority, that some of Marshal Chi's generals would prefer to make the Ihsing (west of Taihu) front the important front. Here, it is said, Marshal Lu proposes to make his chief effort.

If this theory be correct, each Marshal is acting on the defensive, where the other plans to make his most vigorous assault.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Nanziang, Sept. 16.

An air of expectancy pervades officers and men alike, a feeling of something we-know-not-what, hangs round the bases and advance posts. Everyone in the Chêkiang camp is on the *qui vive*, for the big Kiangsu attack is expected at any moment. The men are confident that man for man they are better fighters than the invaders and that they could, if the terms were at all equal, drive them back with ease. But there appears no doubt that numbers are against them and possibly ammunition and supplies.

The staff officers, with one exception, yesterday spent the entire day on the actual front, inspecting the outer defences, and Gen. Chuang Tse-ping expressed himself as being well satisfied with the situation.

During all Monday night a heavy artillery fire was kept up by both the Chêkiang and Kiangsu batteries and the German guns spouted flames of fire occasioned by Chinese-made shells. From the point of view of the Chinese soldier the bombardment was really heavy, though a veteran of the European War would think little of it. The heavy 75 mm. guns at Huangtu Station, the heaviest on the front, fired under 20 times each, one of them 17 by actual count.

Gunners at this point told me that they had now elevated the guns and were firing at a range of 4,000 metres, which is twice the range of the previous week. The time fuses are set at nine seconds, and the gunners claim to have actually destroyed a Kiangsu gun post at this range. Scattered over this immediate vicinity are no less than 30 guns, most of them mountain guns, the 75's made by Krupp and the small ones by the Arsenal; shells for both types come from the Arsenal.

Warned Off from Huangtu

War correspondents were yesterday warned by Major Lin, who left Nanziang for the front lines where his car is located, that Gen. Chuang Tse-ping did not want them to come up to Huangtu because of the expected attack and the sniping fire round the station, but he permitted them to go at their own risk. There was rifle fire at Huangtu Station—the Kiangsu sharp-shooter had the range and if one even stood still for a moment a bullet would whizz over one's head, too close for comfort. These men are situated right along the tracks and have the big black bulk of the military train as a mark. To walk in the open was decidedly dangerous. Major Lin showed me, in his car, the point where a bullet had entered and crossed just above his stomach while he lay sleeping, to bury itself in the wall alongside the bed.

Reports received by field wire at the Nanziang headquarters indicated that most of the fighting had taken place on the right side of the tracks, while to all appearances it seemed that the advanced posts at Huangtu Station taken on Monday morning by a bayonet attack were still within the Chêkiang lines.

Plentiful Supplies

Coolies carried large quantities of arms and food supplies from the station to the village and other parties took more toward the Kading sector, shells for the 75's, belts of ammunition for the machine-guns and cases of clips for the rifles. Bread, baked at Nanziang, was carried also. Strange as it may seem, the morning train had attached to it a whole car full of straw shoes for the troops, which were seized on eagerly by the men when they arrived.

At a late hour last evening the armies held positions as follows:—from a point at Tsinpu, infantry holds the line running in a north-easterly direction to Kading, diagonally across the tracks at Huangtu. Heavy batteries at the station are flanked on either side by other lighter guns, those on the left about two miles in a direct line distant, those on the right somewhat nearer. The Chêkiang infantry is placed approximately one li (a third of a mile) in front of the batteries, the Nanking infantry two li further away and the Nanking guns another two li to the rear.

LUNGHUA REPORTS ATTACK

Midnight.

A *communiqué* issued late on Tuesday night by Lunghua reports a heavy attack by the Kiangsu forces on all fronts. Heavy artillery was used at Huangtu, Kiating, Liuho and Ihsing. According to this report Chêkiang has been able to hold its ground in spite of the large reinforcements Marshal Chi has received from Honan and Anhui.

According to a telegram received at Lunghua from Marshal Chang Tso-lin at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, his 2nd Army gained 25 miles after capturing Nanling which is in the general direction of Shanhaikuan. The Mukden armies are still outside the Wall but are occupying cities within Chihli province. The 1st and 2nd armies are concentrating on Shanhaikuan in preparation for a mass attack.

Insurance Risks

London, Sept. 16.

London marine insurance underwriters have notified a cancellation of war risk in open covers and policies which include voyages to Chinese ports. This is in accordance with the provision of a clause in the policies. Current war insurance to China is about one-eighth per cent. with institute of cargo clauses or one per cent. with a clause which extends cover for a month after arrival in warehouse.—Reuter.

WITH THE KIANGSU ARMY

Numerous and Well Equipped Force Spread from Quinsan to Liuho

BY H. L. PEARCE.

General Headquarters,
Quinsan, Sept. 15.

The official *communqué* issued last night was notable only for its brevity, merely stating that there was nothing new to report on the whole front. Despite the exceedingly stubborn fighting which has taken place—and the Chinese appear to be doing battle as never before, in foreign style—no appreciable advance has been made by either side on the Liuho-Tsingpu line, save at Liuho, where the Kiangsu forces have gone forward some eight li since hostitities opened. The line here runs diagonally across the village, and Chêkiang troops hold the major portion, their opponents having possession of about one-quarter on the south side. On this sector the Chêkiang troops have made effective use of land mines, and they have another temporary advantage in a big supply of hand grenades, of Chinese manufacture. The Kiangsu men are without these, but the deficiency is soon to be made up.

The Anting line remains as it was a few days ago, and there has been no change in the situation at Tsingpu; nor has there been striking development at Ihsing since the last Chêkiang attack was driven off. Numerous desertions are reported in this quarter.

A Solatium from Peking.

The troops are well provided for and appear to be in excellent spirits. To-day they were informed of the Presidential mandate asking them to remain loyal to the Central Government, the request being accompanied by a gift of wine, cigarettes and other luxuries, in quantity almost enough to fill a special train.

This morning, Marshal Chi had a long conference with Wong Tse-chen, who came down as a "special delegate" from the President.

Quinsan is full of troops and reinforcements are going forward to all points in the line. The canal to Liuho is crowded with boats conveying fresh troops to the front, and this morning the first contingent of Anhui men to arrive at Quinsan left by that route. All the men here have full and smart equipment, and stores are abundant.

Wu Pei-fu Troops.

Later.

At Wusih, at 11 p.m., two special trains passed through, conveying a big contingent of Wu Pei-fu's men to Quinsan. They were part of the 14th Division, and numbered certainly not less than 2,500, closely packed in freight wagons. They have come down from Pingliang. I had been officially informed at Quinsan earlier in the day that these troops were expected to arrive there in three or four days. It had been anticipated that they would be thrown on the Ihsing front, and their movement for Quinsan indicates that Marshal Chi is still determined on making a thrust directly for Shanghai. Very possibly Wu's men will be heard of at Nanziang or Tsingpu.

Neither side seems to have made any great headway in aviation, and it will be a long war which finds them with anything approaching an efficient organization. At present on both sides the fighting value of this arm of the service is negligible. Foreign pilots and mechanics are still being sought. During the past week, two machines have come to grief while manœuvring about Soochow, both accidents due to inexpert control. Yesterday, two more machines, of British manufacture but not of the latest construction, were sent down from the Government aerodome at Nanyuan.

Strange Tales of Shanghai.

Our intelligence department on the Shanghai side has not served up anything of a sensational character in its latest effort. It reports that General Ho Feng-lin has chartered two American ships lying in the Huangpu, for the purpose of carrying off the stock of ammunition at the Arsenal, in the event of a quick move being necessary. A note is also made of the recent floods in Shanghai having washed up a number of land-mines in the vicinity of the Arsenal.

From the same source comes a report of the death of General Yang Hua-chao, who was severely wounded at Liuho, and of Ho Feng-yu, brother of the Defence Commissioner, who was wounded in action. (Both these untrue.—Ed.).

Country People Suffering.

Among all the country folk suffering misfortunes of war behind the lines, those in the Liuho district have the worst tale to tell. There have been many casualties among those who have clung on to their little farms and an attempt is now being made to organize a relief force. By special request of the Civil Governor at Nanking, Drs. Price and Stewart on Saturday set out for Liuho, with a small staff of Chinese, forming the first unit of the American Red Cross in this field. They will range round the Liuho district and give all possible assistance to refugees and wounded among the civilian population, and will send in an early report as to what further assistance is required.

Misuse of Red Cross.

Whilst on this subject, I may mention that complaints are becoming more numerous as to misuse of the Red Cross. It is even alleged here that some representatives of the Society have disposed of Red Cross flags, "at $25 per," solely for display on the carriages of Chinese driving from the City to the railway station *en route* to Shanghai. Coming up on the train last night, I fell in with an enterprising Chinese reporter, in full Red Cross uniform. In addition to his professional card, he carried another, for presentation to military officials, describing him as a full fledged official of the Red Cross. The flag seems to cover a multitude of neutrals.

MARSHAL TUAN RE-ENTERS ARENA

Former Anfu Premier's Telegram to All Parties and Leaders on the Crimes of Peking and China's Suffering

The return of Marshal Tuan Chi to the political arena is matter of moment, perhaps as important to the belligerents as the winning of a battle. After the Anfu defeat, Marshal Tuan retired to Tientsin to study Buddhism. All political groups have attempted to influence him to leave his studies and accept his responsibilities as the senior ledder of all militarists in China. He has steadily refused. It has been known that even Wu Pei-fu at one time flirted with Tuan Chi-jui, suggesting the possibility of peace in China by Tuan accepting the Presidency while a prominent member of the Chihli Party, meaning Wu Pei-fu, would become Vice-President. Tuan would have none of it.

His support of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang is not surprising. Lu is the last of the Anfu Tuchuns. In effect, Tuan remained a power, although most of his pupils, "Little Hsu," Chin Yung-peng and others were driven from public life, because Lu Yung-hsiang remained in Chêkiang. Lu has always been regarded as Tuan's man so that the ex-Premier's support of him was not unexpected.

The form of his circular telegram is, however, curious. Although he attacks Tsao Kun and his *entourage*, using classical terms for the vilest phrases, he sends the message to some of the most ardent supporters of the Chihli Party, actual participants in the present conflict. He includes such names as General Sun Chuan-fang who is reported to be moving against Chêkiang from Fukien and Admiral Tu Shih-kwei who is handling the Admiralty for Tsao Kun and is fully supporting Chi Hsieh-yuan. It is also to be noted that he includes all political parties, Tsen Chuan-hsuan of the Tsenhseuh-hui, Liang Chi-chao of the old Chin-putang, Sun Yat-sen of the Kuomin-tang, Tong Shao-yi of the independent Kuomintang, Kang Yu-wei of the reactionaries, Sun Hung-yi and Wu Ching-line of the Parliamentary Groups, etc. There seem to be no distinctions except that three important names are omitted, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan and Feng Yu-hsiang.

In Chinese political circles this fact is taken to indicate that Tuan has sent this wire as a feeler to determine what would happen if it were suggested that he would assume leadership of a new grouping of political personages. Tuan Chi-jui is respected even by his enemies. He is known to be honest personally. The military men would follow him, as their senior.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has despatched the following circular telegram to the chief personages in China. The address contains many prominent names including:—

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his staff in Canton, Generals Chen Chiung-ming and Lin Hu at Swatow, Marshal Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, Marshal Lu Yung-ting at Nanning, General Shun Hung-yin at Kueilin, General Liu Hsien-shih and Hsiong Keh-wu at Kueiyang, Generals Liu Tsen-hou, Liu I-chiu, Liu Siang and Yuan Tsu-min in Szechuan, General Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, General Sun Chuan-fang at Yenping, Messrs. Tsen Chuan-hsuan and Liang Chih-chao, Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei at Nanking, Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, Chang Ping-lin, Chang I-lin, Kang Yu-wei and Sung Hung-yi at Shanghai, Mr. Chang Chien of S. Tung-chow, Marshal Wang Shih-chen, Mr. Sun Pao-chi and Dr. C. T. Wang in Peking, Generals Chang Shao-tsen, Chin Yun-peng, Wang Chan-yuan and Chen Kuang-yuan and Mr. Wu Chin-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives at Tientsin, the Two House of Parliament at Peking, M.P.'s at Shanghai, as well as all the Inspector-Generals, military and civil governors and defence commissioners of the provinces, all division and brigade commanders, all provincial assemblies, all general chambers of commerce, all educational associations and other legally constituted public bodies and the Press.

The message is as follows:—I have just read the telegrams successively circulated by Commanders-in-Chief Lu Yung-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin, in which they offer to devote their utmost strength to the rescue of the people thrown into distress by the increasing chaotic condition of our national affairs. How brave and how good is their utterance!

Iniquity on Iniquity.

The political iniquities committed in recent years have been such as we can neither bear to hear nor wish to see. Peking has become a dunghill. The Central Government has become a medium of corruption and bribery. They care neither about our nation nor about our people. They know not the meaning of politeness and righteousness, integrity and shame. Their only object is to appropriate everything by force; but they certainly lack the ability to retain what they have gained. Sycophants are ruining the government and indulging in immoral deeds without restraint. They have even robbed the nation to enrich themselves; they have felt no scruple, in order to get only a few hundred thousands in cash, to tolerate a national loss of millions, such as in the case of the German Issued Bonds. They maintain large military forces to keep themselves in office. Our nation and people have been reduced to such a poverty-stricken state that officers and clerks who stick to their duty day and night have not the wherewithal to support their families, while our soldiers and policemen who keep watch even in the inclement weather cannot even keep themselves from cold and hunger.

A nation need not fear any scarcity but inequality in distribution, from which the abusive practice of superiors and inferiors snatching profit the one from the other will at last exhaust the wealth of the nation. The non-payment of foreign obligations, when due, lowers national credit and invites scornful reproaches from our neighbours.

Military engagements continuing for several consecutive years have left scarcely any of our southern provinces undevastated. The fickleness of the weather has afflicted almost the whole of our central provinces with famine. How necessary for us now to assume a penitent mood and give our people some respite to recuperate. Yet, at this very moment of famine and suffering, four provinces have been ordered to attack Chêkiang, with the object of extirpating all those who hold views different from theirs, regardless in involving the innocent. For the sake of one's own exaltation and glory, crimes offensive to Heaven are being perpetrated. Whoever acts in such a perverse way cannot surely escape unscathed.

When the Worm Turns.

Now, that "the downtrodden when pressed to the extreme point will certainly rise again," is taught in the Book of Changes. "To punish the guilty and to rescue the people" is a principle expounded in the Book of Spring and Autumn. Those who have hitherto run errands and done other services for them might have been overawed by their power, or moved by friendship, or driven by cold and hunger. Moreover, as they are as stupid as they are cruel, several cases of loyal and trustworthy servants having been dismissed, just as the hounds were killed and eaten after a hunt, have been heard of.

Those who can read the portents of the times have long been disaffected. Those who hold far-sighted ambitions should rise to this occasion. Heroic and brave men in this country as well as my former colleagues will surely not lag behind when a benevolent and righteous deed is to be done. Let all rise at once, just as Liu Kun and Fan Pang did in ancient times, to save our people from destruction by fire and water.

I issue these views of mine in haste giving expression only to an infinitesimal part of what I want to say.

Signed:—TUAN CHI-JUI
9th day.

Despatched for Marshal Tuan at Lunghua by Ho Feng-lin, Seal, on September 15.

CHANG TSO-LIN AND PRESIDENT TSAO

Mukden, Sept. 16.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin this morning issued a proclamation announcing his intention to fight against President Tsao Kun himself and that he

has decided to proceed to Chinchow, where he will assume the Command of all forces.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops have crossed the frontier both at Chaoyang and Kaiaeu (?), and an early clash is expected.

Marshal Chang has telegraphed to President Tsao Kun an enumeration of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's crimes which must be brought to justice, and adds "as Your Excellency is surrounded by Wu Pei-fu's traitors, I will send aeroplanes to inquire about your health, and to ask if you are still at liberty."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WU PEI-FU TROOPS FOR MARSHAL CHI

Persistent Reports of Chihli Forces Moving Towards the Great Wall

Peking, Sept. 12.

News from reliable foreign sources indicates that troops from Honan, Hupeh and Anhui are being sent through Nanking by rail to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's headquarters at Soochow.

Despite official denials, reports of troop movements in the North are still very persistent. One received from Lanchow this morning states that General Peng Shou-hsin is moving his 15th Division to Shanhaikuan and that troops of the 23rd and 26th Divisions are being sent up from Machang to relieve them. In response to demands from the south for aeroplanes, the Air Department has sent three "Vickers-Vimy" aeroplanes and a batch of pilots to Pukow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE RED CROSS EVER MORE BUSY

Very Severe Fighting During Past Week at Ihsing: 600 Cases at Changchow

The fighting on the Ihsing-Changhsing front during the past week was very severe, resulting in 600 wounded being brought to Changchow (on the S.-N. Railway), according to Dr. H. S. Chiao of the Red Cross unit at that city. 200 wounded soldiers were taken to the Red Cross hospital, the remainder being under the care of the military surgeons.

Dr. C. F. Neal and Dr. F. T. Chang report from Quinsan that 300 wounded are in the Red Cross hospital at that city. Red Cross units have now been established at Taichong and Anting to provide for the wounded brought to those centres. At Quinsan, the Red Cross has been required to care for refugees as well as wounded, particularly during a short period at the beginning of the war when there was some looting.

Two new Red Cross units were opened on Wednesday. St. Mary's Hospital has offered to accommodate 100 patients, according to Dr. New Way-sun, Field Director of the Chinese Red Cross. The Yatung Hospital at Nantao has also been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross.

One of the most serious problems facing the Red Cross comes of their regulation that once a wounded soldier is brought into one of their hospitals, he may not leave until the war is over. The Red Cross finds that that is the only way it can remain a strictly neutral organization, operating on both sides and within the foreign concessions. The result is that the hospitals are being filled with soldiers who may have to remain some time and for whom food, clothing and blankets will have to be provided. The Chêkiang military authorities are sending as many wounded as they can handle to the Woosung Naval Hospital, as there the rule of neutrality does not hold. As soon as a soldier recovers, he can be sent back to the front. The fact that so much attention is being paid to wounded soldiers indicates that this war is different from other Chinese conflicts in which fighting has been done mostly over the heads of the combatants.

A curious tale was brought in by one of the Red Cross surgeons from Nanziang. A conscripted ricsha coolie received a bullet in his neck. While the surgeons were examining him to locate the bullet, he excused himself and gently coughed it up.

FIELD KITCHEN AT NANZIANG

THURSDAY.

BATTLE THAT DID NOT COME OFF

With All Ready at Huangtu for a Big Encounter Kiangsu Attack Dies Away: Correspondents Not Allowed at the Front

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Nanziang, Sept. 17.

The battle front at Huangtu yesterday was very quiet indeed, though the official *communiqué* as issued at Lunghua on Tuesday declared that a heavy bombardment had been begun by Kiangsu on all four sectors. Military observers in Shanghai in view of this declaration thought that the big push was under way and that yesterday would find the biggest battle of recent Chinese internecine warfare in full force. But such was not the case. At Nanziang, the rear post of the Chêkiang forces, matters were more quiet than usual, perhaps because all preparation for a defence had been completed. A few troops arrived from Shanghai and more returned to this port, but the exchange was normal and even, and indicated nothing unusual.

Two circumstances would lead one to think that great things are developing. The general staff were not at the Nanziang front, but had gone off to Lunghua and Liuho—Gen. Chuang Tse-ping left early yesterday morning for a visit to Liuho, where rumour has it that Kiangsu will attempt to execute a flank movement. He was expected back last evening. Gen. Yang Hua-chao, who, according to our Nanking correspondent, is thought to be dead by the Kiangsu forces, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning on a special train and departed at 11 a.m. for Lunghua for military conference with Gen. Ho Feng-lin and Marshal Lu's son.

Huangtu Front Forbidden

The other reason for believing that the armies will be fighting soon lies in an edict of Gen Chuang to war correspondents—Thou shall not leave the railway platform at Huangtu. Yesterday morning at the Huangtu front Colonel Lin informed the foreigners, representing the Shanghai papers, that they would not be permitted to go to the lines under any circumstances except under escort provided by the General Staff. They are not to leave the platform. The reason given was simply that there was too much danger and the Chinese officials did not want any foreigner to be hurt in their war. This may be true, but on the other hand Nanking has been receiving information through the Shanghai press that it did not have from any other sources, and, with a big battle inevitable some day soon, local defence officers naturally wish to keep their secrets.

Supplies at Nanziang were being pushed to the various fronts, on the railway to Huangtu and by motor caterpillar trucks to Kading, while three or four mountain guns are siting on the platform and the roadway in readiness for the call when it comes. Two tractors and a Ford car were kept busy running a mile away to the steamlaunch which plies to Kading loaded with bombs, rifle ammunition and shells for the guns. The last load to leave consisted, by the way, of four large cases of a prominent brand of beer and a dozen cases of a still more favourite make of brandy The steamlaunches, about 50 ft. in length, are kept busy the entire day as military ferries and make many trips over the eight-mile waterway with supplies of all kinds. Others are commandeered at times.

The Motor Tractors

The tractors are rather interesting machines of local manufacture though nothing at all like the big ones of the world war upon which tanks were mounted and which did so much damage. The chassis are of Citroen make and have been surmounted with quarter-inch plate on the one and lighter material on the other. The first previously had a machine-gun on the top which has now been removed and the car is used for transportation. Unfortunately the tractors are not likely to stand up for any length of time for two reasons—the chauffeurs race the engines so much that they will probably burn out ere very long, while on the other hand the belting used on the wheels is of rubber only and cannot stand much hard wear and tear. The front wheels are of the usual style, but on the rear two smaller steel wheels, about 16 ins. in diameters, are placed in front of and behind four very small wheels, the six absorbing the rough spots in the road, and in the country if necessary.

Two bomb-throwers and 10 or 12 cases of bombs were among the cargo which arrived on the Shanghai train and were taken on to Huangtu—the shells are wicked-looking affairs with winged tails similar to the big aerial bombs now used in the West. Seeing these weapons of war so new to China, a military man observed that a good hand-grenade attack would be the easiset and most effective way of dislodging either of the entrenched forces.

On the early morning train 80 coolies recruited in Chapei were taken to the front, while on the return train a large supply of empty shells were despatched to Lunghua for refilling. A plentiful supply of shoes and flour and clean clothing arrived at Nanziang during the day.

Four Japanese camera men, representing the *"Osaka Mainichi"* journeyed to the front on the noon train, after they had had some difficulty with the soldiers at the North Station. They carried the Japanese flag as well as the emblem of their paper. The former excited the Chêkiang soldiers and the party was held up for some time, though no actual danage was done them. They were prevented at Nanziang from proceeding to Huangtu.

The Deserted Village

Nanziang presents a deserted appearance and with the exception of a few barber shops catering to the military and a tea shop and a secluded corner where several played mahjongg, there were no signs of life in the entire village. Red Cross stations, advantageously placed, contained but an occasional wounded man, while another dwelling, over the door of which were flying the American, the Chinese and the Red Cross flags, housed a Red Cross officer and his staff and a motley collection of children who were being cared for under the auspices of a Shanghai missionary society.

The air of tenseness, which characterized the Huangtu front for several days, seemed yesterday to have relaxed somewhat, though military discipline was maintained.

LUNGHUA COMMUNIQUE

Practically a Day of Rest

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua last night stated that yesterday had practically been a day of rest. Neither side took the offensive and whatever shooting took place was desultory. The report that 2,000 men had come down from Mukden to reinforce the Chêkiang army was denied by Dr. Loh, General Ho Feng-lin's secretary. The naval engagement said to have taken place on Tuesday was a very minor affair, the Kiangsu ships firing a few shots which fell short and did no damage.

MARSHAL WU PEI-FU IN PEKING

Military Conference to Decide upon Plan of Operations Against Fengtien

Peking, Sept. 16.

The transportation northward of the greater part of Marshal Wu's 3rd Division was commenced yesterday and it is expected that they will be stationed in the vicinity of Peking.

The object of Marshal Wu's visit, it is reported, is to hold an important military conference in order to decide upon a definite plan of operations against the Fengtien troops. This move on the part of Marshal Wu, coupled with the despatch northward of the 3rd Division at Loyang, will, it is generally observed, go a long way towards encouraging and sending to the fronts the leaders of all the Chihli forces, who have so far maintained a somewhat negative attitude.—Eastern News Agency.

Hankow, Sept. 16.

An Ichang despatch says that the 5th Mixed Brigade of the Hupeh troops, some 1,000 men, arrived in Ichang from Szechuan on the 14th instant and will proceed to Nanking in a few days by way of Hankow.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, Sept. 17.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived in Peking at 3.30 this morning.

Gen. Feng's Preparations

In connexion with a press report to the effect that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang declined the President's request to send his troops to Kiangsu and to Shanhaikuan, a communication to the press from the police authorities of Peking says that on the contrary Gen. Feng is attending to military preparations day and night and that more than half his troops have already been despatched to the front, while the remainder are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Numerous high civil and military officials met Marshal Wu Pei-fu at the Station on his arrival. Marshal Wu drove to his temporary residence, and after resting for a few hours called on the President and was engaged in a conference at which General Wang Chen-ping and other local notable personages were present.

A distinct reaction of the former nervousness in Peking is noticeable,—Reuter.

Tientsin, Sept. 17.

The 12th and 14th Mixed Brigades of the Chihli troops are now being transported to Langchow by rail. The 26th Division is also marching towards the same destination. It appears that the greater part of the Chihli troops are being concentrated in Luanchow. It is reported in Chinese circles here that Marshal Wu will, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, remove his headquarters to either Fengtai or Langfang.—Eastern News Agency.

RACE FOR SHANHAIKUAN

Chang Tso-lin Believed to Have 50,000 Troops Near Border: 60,000 More Available

Peking, Sept. 13.

Owing to the report that Chihli troops would shortly be sent to Shanhaikuan most of the foreign detachments in that neutral territory received orders yesterday to be ready to withdraw at short notice.

The train service between Peking and Shanhaikuan is normal to-day, but there does not seem to be any regular connexion for passengers passing through that centre. Marshal Chang Tso-lin informed the foreign Consuls in Mukden yesterday that he did not intend to allow any more Fengtien trains to pass Shanhaikuan "because Peking had stopped the service from the south at that point." According to information reaching Peking, however, Mukden made the first default in this respect. A close inspection of passengers and foreign passports is being made near Shanhaikuan by both sides.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is now supposed to have about 50,000 troops near the southern border of Fengtien, and it is estimated that he might place in the field another

60,000 men without running the risk of losing control in Manchuria. If he does march on Peking, he will probably be faced with at least an equal number of troops, including General Feng Yu-hsiang's 25,000 men, probably the most efficient fighting force in China.

The First Shots

Later.

Hearing a report that 5,000 Fengtien labourers were digging trenches about six miles beyond Shanhaikuan, the 15th Chihli Division on September 15 sent a party of scouts to investigate. On a moon-lit night the scouts went on warily until they were fired on in the quarter indicated. Shots were exchanged for a few minutes after which the scouts retired.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS DISAPPEARED

No Trace Since September 4: Said to Have Been Taken as Spies

The disappearance of two Japanese correspondents somewhere beyond Liuho is arousing great concern among local Japanese authorities. Mr. Furuichi, representing a local Japanese commercial newspaper, and Mr. Shikida, who was engaged locally by the "*Osaka Mainichi*" for war correspondence, left for Liuho in a hired car on September 4. The chauffeur waited for them several hours at Liuho, but they did not return and a heavy bombardment having started, he went on to Shanghai. Nothing more was heard of the Japanese newpapermen except a rumour that certain Japanese had been used by Kiangsu as spies and had succeeded in passing through the Chêkiang lines on the way to Quinsan.

Several days later, Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General, was informed that a Kiangsu brigade commander had been captured by the Chêkiang troops and that in his pocket was found the card of a Japanese in lead pencil. It is believed that he had interviewed the brigade commander, who, growing suspicious, arrested him and his companion as Chêkiang spies. The difficulty in the situation is that thus far the men have not been located. Inquiries at Nanking officially made by the Japanese consul there were unsatisfactory, the Kiangsu Government promising to search for the men but denying that they know their whereabouts at the present time.

Both men probably carried only a small amount of money and no supplies. There is the possibility that stray bullets hit them as they were passing through the firing lines and that they are wounded or killed. There is no reason to believe, at present, that the Kiangsu authorities would not hand them over to the Japanese Consulate at Nanking, were they aware of their presence in a military prison.

HOW CHANG TSO-LIN STOLE A MARCH ON THE CHIHLI FACTION

Peking's Hope of Polishing off Chekiang Undisturbed: Frustrated by Mukden's Swift Move

The following is a summary of an article in the "Shunpao" by its Tientsin correspondent.

At first, Chihli's movement of troops took place only during night time, and other war activities were indulged in secret. But nothing on such a large scale could have escaped the lynx-eyed spies of Fengtien who soon put their warlord at Mukden on his guard. Scouts were put on duty day and night by the Fengtien Army stationed west of Suichung and other precautions were taken against a surprise attack by the Chihli Army.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, popularly known as the Young General, proceeded to Chinchou on September 8 on a tour of inspection. General Li Chin-lin, accompanied by his adviser General Chih King-shun and Chief of Staff General Yang Yu-ting, returned to Suichung on September 9 after having inspected the military dispositions at the front. General Yang returned to Mukden the same day to submit a report to Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Apparently all details of the military programme have been satisfactorily carried out in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan.

The next important point to be inspected by the Commander-in-Chief Li would be Hsifengkou, and then Jehol. As soon as military arrangements at these places have been completed, fighting will probably begin.

Only a few days ago, Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun were fooling each other by an exchange of pacific sentiments and by sending mediators to and fro. It was the common belief that peace, at least in appearance, could be maintained for some time yet between Fengtien and Chihli. It came therefore quite as a surprise to all that both sides should have so quickly developed a hostile attitude. The change was effected not by magic but by a letter from Chang to Tsao.

Chihli Forestalled.

The Chihliites had planned to attack northeast after having crushed their foes in the southeast, thinking that Chang would sit on the fence in the meantime; that he would help Chêkiang to fight the Chihliites only if the Chêkiang Army were victorious; and that in the event of Chêkiang being defeated, he would mediate between the two warring parties. They never anticipated that Chang would actually intervene so soon on the side of Lu Yung-hsiang. To their dismay, Chang suddenly sent a letter, containing an ultimatum to the effect that unless all military activities against Chêkiang were stopped forthwith, it would be impossible for the Fengtien Army to avoid a conflict with the Chihliites. After consulting Wu Pei-fu of Loyang, the Chihli Party decided to accept the challenge, as they had gone too far to beat an honourable retreat.

When the Kiangsu-Chêkiang quarrel was approaching an acute stage, Chang Tso-lin despatched Mr. Liang Siu-fang to Tientsin to persuade Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to emerge from his retirement; but Tuan still counselled caution. However, as Chang was firmly of opinion that co-operation by all parties against Chihli was absolutely necessary, he sent Mr. Liang again to Tientsin the following day on the same errand, and General Hsu Lan-chou two days later with a letter in his own handwriting in which Chang sincerely submitted his views and earnestly requested Tuan to listen to him. At that interview, a delegate from Lu Yung-hsiang was also present who added his persuasive eloquence to that of General Hsu Lan-chou, to which Tuan yielded at last.

Marshal Tuan's Advice.

The same evening, a conference was held, principally to decide the place at which it would be most convenient and dependable for Marshal Tuan to direct the campaign. The upshot was that Fengtien was selected as preferable to Chêkiang which is accessible from too many sides; and since the fortune of war is always uncertain, Shanghai, though safe enough, is not considered a desirable place to live in, as it is under the control of foreigners and as no military measure could be openly taken by a Chinese therein. Besides, Fengtien has under its command the troops and resources of three provinces, being thus stronger than Chêkiang. If victorious, the power of the Central Government could be seized; and in the case of defeat, the geographical position of Manchuria would always enable one to hold out on the defensive.

This decision, arrived at a few days ago, was telegraphed to Mukden for approval, and Chang at once sent a reply warmly welcoming Marshal Tuan to Mukden. A portion of the Civil Governor's yamên at Mukden is being reserved for Tuan's accommodation. For all we know, Marshal Tuan may have already started on his way to Mukden by the time this appears in print.

FRIDAY.

TREACHERY IN CHEKIANG

1st and 2nd Divisions Join the Fukienese Invader and March on Hangchow: Marshal Lu Retreats to Lunghua

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 18.

The latest rumour last night was that, after a consultation with the chief of the gentry and the Chamber of Commerce, who advised him to leave, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang said that he would. At 10 p.m., however, he was here, although some 20 boxes of his personal belongings had been carried out of his house to the railway-station.

I have just learned that his yamên is practically empty. It is thought that the Marshal has gone to Kashing or beyond, where Gen. Chen Loh-shen has been sent from Huchow.

Gen. Pan, who went to the Fukien border, has joined hands with the Fukienese invader Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, and the two are expected here in a couple of days, coming down the Chien Tang River.

Launches on the Chien Tang have ceased running.

5 p.m.

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang and General Chang, the Civil Governor, left Hangchow at 3 p.m.

Marshal Lu's Announcement from Lunghua

A *communiqué* issued by Dr. Loh General Ho Feng-lin's secretary, at Lunghua announced that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang had arrival at Lunghua at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday.

A statement was issued to the Chinese shortly after his arrival, which contained the following statements:

"Marshal Lu came to Shanghai personally to direct operations on the fronts.

"Before the war started Marshal Lu stated that he desired peace and would do everything possible to preserve the tranquillity of Chêkiang Province. He pledged himself to keep this promise and should war become inevitable, he would do everything possible to prevent the ravaging of Chêkiang. Now that enemy troops from both Fukien and Anhui have invaded Chêkiang, Marshal Lu has decided to leave Chêkiang affairs to the people of Chêkiang Province.

"Whether he returns to Hangchow or not depends upon the outcome of the war and the wishes of the Chêkiang people.

Lunghua issued a denial on Thursday night that Liuho has been captured by Kiangsu. They claimed that the fighting had been desultory and unimportant.

How Marshal Lu was Worsted

The Hangchow *coup d'état*, which forced Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to leave his capital for Shanghai is reported to have been organized by Hsia Chao, (Hsia Ting-ho) Chief of the Constabulary of Chêkiang Province and known to be unfriendly to Marshal Lu. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to eliminate Marshal Lu from Chêkiang. Every political crisis has affected his position in the province, finally resulting in his relinquishing the title of Tuchun and taking the lesser title of Director-General of the Reorganization of Chêkiang. The latter title makes him subservient to the will of Chêkiang in theory, rather than under the authority of the Ministry or War, as Tuchuns are supposed to be. But behind his change of title was an effort on the part of the Constabulary Chief to drive Marshal Lu, who is a Shantung man out of the province and to utilize the Provincial Autonomy Movement to make himself, a Chêkiang man, Civil Governor.

Provincial Troops Disaffected.

The 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Chêkiang Army are Provincial Troops and differ from Lu Yung-hsiang's army in that his men come from Shantung while the provincial divisions are manned entirely by natives of Chêkiang. It has been known for at least two years that these divisions have maintained representatives in Peking and have been in negotiation with the Chihli Party for the elimination of Marshal Lu, who is the last of the Anfu Tuchuns, and to place a Chêkiang general in his position. Altogether, these two divisions are said to number 14,000 troops and they were stationed on the Chêkiang-Fukien border. In addition to these troops, Hsiao Chao directly controls about 10,000 men of his own in the constabulary. None of these troops have ever been loyal to Marshal Lu. The Chêkiang Provincial Troops were sent to the Chêkiang-Fukien border because apparently they could not be trusted in the crucial position on the Ihsing, Huangtu or Liuho sectors. Instead, Marshal Lu used altogether outsiders, the two Fukien divisions under Chang Shih-ping and Yang Hua-chao.

The 1st and 2nd Chêkiang Provincial troops are now marching on Hangchow from the border. At the same time, the Fukien army under Sun Chuan-fang is moving into Chêkiang province, having fought a sham battle at Chuchow. The 4th Division, stationed at Changhsing, on the Taihu, is also reported to be moving in the direction of Sungkiang, although this has not been confirmed. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's Anhui troops at Kwangtehchow are moving into Chêkiang.

In Chinese financial circles in Shanghai it was suggested that one of the reasons for the *coup d'état* was the inability of Lu to obtain ample funds from Chang Tso-lin to carry on. Efforts were made to raise money in Shanghai and in all the large cities in Chêkiang. The merchants and bankers refused to lend Marshal Lu any money, saying that they were opposed to the war, which was bound to ruin their province. The approach of alien troops and the fear that they would ravage the province had much to do with the decision of the gentry and merchants to support Hsia Chao in his political manœuvre.

Marshal Chang Said to Be Remaining at Mukden

Mukden, Sept. 18.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who had decided to leave here for Chinchow to-day, postponed his departure for some reason of other.—Eastern News Agency.

Volunteers Mobilized

The Volunteers who have been standing by for the past few days were mobilized at 10 p.m. on Thursday and all the boundaries of the Settlement were amply manned. If leaderless troops from Huangtu and Liuho try to get into the Settlement, the defence forces are ready for them.

At midnight, however, all was quite quiet around the boundaries and there was no report either of fighting or anything untoward up the railway.

There has been another rush of refugees from Hangchow to Shanghai, in particular two trains full of Marshal Lu's subordinate officials and their families. His Staff are with him at Lunghua,, whither also all his papers have been removed from Hangchow.

Firing at Liuho

Later.

There were reports of heavy fighting at Liuho at 1 o'clock this morning Large numbers of wounded were brought to the Woosung Naval Hospital which had to send its surplus to the Red Cross Hospital in Shanghai.

It is doubtful, however, whether a serious action will now take place since Marshal Chi must be aware of what has happened in Hangchow and, with all the cards in the hands, he surely has more to gain by a humane attitude toward the Chêkiang soldiers.

KIANGSU NAVY AT LIUHO

Long-Range Firing: Small Effect: Chekiang Soldiers Well Entrenched

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Liuho, Sept. 18.

All reports to the contrary, the Nanking navy is assisting the land forces at Liuho and shells fired by these ships from 75 mm. guns and also of a smaller calibre were picked by the soldiers, according to their story. The warships, two in number, are somewhat over 20 *li* distant from the village of Liuho and the shells are well spent when they reach the rear posts near the road to Shanghai. Up to the present the navy artillery has done no damage, while it is claimed that in the engagement two nights ago the sailors fired on their own troops during their attack and did some damage until it was ascertained that the supposed enemy was a friend.

No Serious Fighting.

Fighting on this sector has not been at all serious, according to the reports emanating from Colonel Chang, who has so efficiently defended this village against an army which out numbers his own very largely. Kiangsu batteries fired in vain at his defence, he stated, and no damage was done, but much powder wasted. Yesterday during the day an aeroplane flew over the lines for a period of perhaps 10 minutes and after dropping a few bombs which did no harm, retired to Nanking lines.

The Hangchow soldiers, infantry to the fore, are deeply entrenched several *li* from the village, the whole of which is now being held again by his men, according to Colonel Chang. Yesterday it was reported that Nanking made two attempts to advance their lines by means of engineering infantry, who crept forward, shovel in hand, to dig in, but the Liuho men noticed them and drove them back with rapid rifle and machine gun fire.

At 6 p.m. yesterday the bombardment began again in a rather desultory manner all on the Kiangsu side as Chêkiang are not wasting their ammunition.

Defences Towards Shanghai.

The Chêkiang lines have been slightly extended and bear round the village to the south to meet possible flank attacks, a company of men living in an old temple near the end of the road. Here have been mounted two light mountain guns which, however, are rarely brought into action. Further defences have been erected along the road to Shanghai and a fine-looking Krupp field gun of 75 mm. calibre has been placed about a mile from the turn in the road, the barrel pointing over the northern flank. In addition to these precautions a man stands watch at each bridge between Lotien and Liuho.

The Chêkiang machine guns are now placed within 400 metres of those of Kiangsu. Yesterday afternoon a call was sent in for more ammunition, that is from the front lines to the base in the village. More also is being sent from Lunghua, for yesterday morning more than 20 motor-cars were seen at Shanghai North waiting for the train from the Arsenal to transport the ammunition over the motor-road to the front.

Reliable reports yesterday were to the effect that the Chêkiang forces on this sector have spent no less than $20,000 for transport service in the two weeks that they have been fighting. This is for gasoline, oils and supplies and repairs. It is understood that several new tractors have been purchased and one of them was seen on the road yesterday.

Dum-dum Bullets.

Dum-dum bullets taken from the jacket pockets of a colonel of the

Kiangsu army, are alleged by the Chêkiang soldiers to have been a portion of a great many found where the Northern soldiers have been stationed. Guns which are alleged to have fired the bullets are also in the hands of the troops from Hangchow. The bullets are nasty-looking things. One in my possession is of a calibre larger than a .45 Colt automatic and the nose is a solid bit of lead with a nick in the side. In addition to the single one handed to me I saw a whole bandolier full of them; they were old and the brass shells were well covered with verdegris. The soldiers who had these cartridges and gun were threatening their unknown foe with terrible vengeance, while one of them, pointing to his wrist and forearm, indicated more graphically than he could express in words, as he made signs with his fingers, that the path of the unethical missile would be large and likely to shatter his entire arm, while pointing to an ordinary bullet he narrowed the aperture between his fingers and smiled.

The gun which fires the shell is an old model of American make and looks like one of those guns that pioneers in their struggles on the plains of long ago called the Buffalo gun. The name on the barrel is undecipherable but the year of the model is easily distinguished as 1888.

ANOTHER PUNITIVE MANDATE

Subjugation of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Suppression of Fengtien Revolt

Peking, Sept. 18.

A Presidential Mandate was issued this morning ordering the subjugation of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the suppression of the Fengtien revolt.

The mandate quotes petitions from Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Wang Chen-ping saying that Fengtien troops have mobilized and have moved westward along five routes. "A Fengtien rebellion is thus apparent. Mukden has long plotted against the Government. Fengtien troops have destroyed the railway at Wanchiatun, while at Chaoyang they fired the first shots in the war between Chihli and Mukden, subsequently throwing pontoons across the Taling river. Two Fengtien brigades then attacked Chaoyang, which compelled the Chihli troops to take measures for defence.

Growing Difficulties.

"In recent years the State has been confronted by growing difficulties. The people are tired of disorder. Since my assumption of office my aim has been to secure permanent peace, but Lu Yung-hsiang broke the peace. The punitive mandate against him was intended to bring an end to the rebellion in the southeast. The three Manchurian provinces constitute the northern rampart of China. In 1922 Chang Tso-lin warred against the Government and was quickly defeated, after which the Government hoped that he would repent, but on the contrary he proves that his ambition has not abated. It now appears that Chang is taking advantage of the state of war in the southeast again to disturb the country. His circular telegram shows that he has perfected his plans to disturb the national peace. The Government cannot suffer this state of affairs to continue and is obliged to utilize the national resources to suppress Chang Tso-lin.

Property to Be Protected.

"The Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commander-in-Chief are hereby instructed to suppress the Fengtien rebellion. In the areas which Government troops occupy or pass through, the lives and property of Chinese and foreigners must be efficiently protected. If the Fengtien troops surrender they will not be punished.

"Marshal Wu Pei-fu is hereby appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces engaged in the suppression of the rebels and Marshal Wang Chen-ping Vice-Commander-in-Chief and, concurrently, Base Commandant. General Peng Show-hsin is appointed Commandant of the First (Eastern) Army; General Wang Huai-ching Commandant of the Second (Northern) Army, and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Commandant of the Third Army" (which is apparently intended to reinforce either front). "General Chang Fu-lai is appointed Commandant of Reinforcements; Admiral Wen Shou-teh Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and General Chen Shih-chi Commandant of Shantung and Chihli Coast Defence."

OUTPOSTS OF CHEKIANG CAVALRY AT HUANGTU

Shanhaikuan Bombed.

Later.

An official bulletin says that the Fengtien forces are entrenching at Chaoyangszu near Chaoyang. Marshal Chang has ordered Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces to send two brigades to Jehol, *viâ* Tannanfu (?).

Fengtien aeroplanes dropped eight bombs on Shanhaikuan at 8.30 this morning. No damage was done.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

KIANGSU LINE BEYOND IHSING

Personal Account of Position and Reply to Chekiang Claims of Victory: Kiangsu Plan of Huge United Attack

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 17.

There is every evidence from all points along Marshal Chi's line that the present prevailing quiet, which is broken by little but Chêkiang's vociferous claims of victories in the Shanghai press, is only a lull that will be followed within a day or so by Kiangsu's vigorous resumption of the campaign at every point from Liuho on the Yangtze to Kuangteh on the Anhui border. A crushing offensive is being prepared which is designed to prevent Chêkiang from shifting troops from one salient to another to meet local attacks and which, one is almost forced to believe, will end the struggle in a victory for Chi Hsieh-yuan.

The writer has just returned from the Ihsing (alias Ihing) district at the urgent request of local officials who wished him to have ocular evidence of the relative positions on the line west of the Taihu so as to disprove the extravagant claims of the Chêkiang propagandists in Shanghai. There everything tended to prove that while the press was claiming victories, Marshal Lu's forces were steadily losing ground, that their material losses were heavy and were not being replaced by fresh troops and that while their resistance was desperate, often genuinely heroic, they had been pushed to a point in this hard mountain fighting where a determined offensive on the part of Generals Ch'en T'iao-yuan and Bei Bao-shan (alias Pai Pao-san, etc.) would land the Kiangsu armies in Changhsing and in possession of the easy lines of communication with Huchow and Hangchow. It is not pretended that the situation is the same throughout the lines east of the lake, but the situation on the west is in such striking contrast to the published reports that the latter must be discounted in all cases and Kiangsu's reserve strength is now so much greater that one cannot help putting faith in the success of an imminent offensive along the whole front.

Ihsing Never in Danger

The writer left Nanking on Monday in company with Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, proceeded to Changchow by rail and that same night set out in a launch for Ihsing and the small town of Shushan (otherwise Chosan), 30 *li* or more further south, where Generals Yang Ch'un-p'u of the 19th Division and Ch'en T'iao-yuan of the 5th Division, have had their permanent base from the beginning and from which they have first defended the mountain passes further south against Chêkiang's attacks and have since launched their counter attacks, which have driven their assailants well through the mountains through country in which troop movements of any sort were difficult and have now paused on the eve of a victory by order of Marshal Chi to await the general attack before proceeding further.

The general tranquillity of the country, the quiet of unlooted Ihsing and the obvious security in Shushan were in themselves evidence that this district has never been fought over and that the Chêkiang troops have at no time emerged from the mountains which rise as a formidable barrier another 30 *li* south of Shushan. In the latter town the writer not only had an opportunity to talk at length with Generals Yang and Ch'en and their officers but was able also to pick up evidence from reliable foreign sources which fully confirmed their accounts of the present relative positions.

Chekiang's Heroic Bravery

The present Kiangsu line begins on a mountain known locally as Lanshan, at the village of Lanyu near the lake front and some distance south of Wuhsikou (alias Wuchekow). Here the Kiangsu troops with of the 19th Division occupy eminences on the still more southerly Hsiangshan now held by about 250 Chêkiang troops of the 4th Division. From this point the line runs southwest through Chientaotsui, a most important point commanding the old imperial highway to Hangchow, to Liang Sheng T'u Ti Miao, on the Chêkiang frontier itself. It was from these two latter points the Chêkiang troops launched their offensive against Kiangsu, it was at these points that they put up their sturdiest resistance against Ch'en T'iao-yuan's bandit fighter from Hsuchow and sustained losses of considerably more than a thousand men and it is from these points that General Ch'en now commands the highways into Chêkiang, along which he is ready to pour his own troops, the 19th Division and an Anhui Mixed Brigade whenever the word is given for a general offensive. Between all of the points the Kiangsu line occupies the commanding ridges, supported liberally by machine-guns and with artillery at some points, and upon these mountains, covered with pine forests and giant bamboo growth, they have been having desperate hand-to-hand fights for nearly two weeks, gaining foot by foot, with an enemy whose equipment, reckless courage, adroitness and initiative they admire in the most liberal terms.

At the present writing the Chêkiang forces are facing this line, General Bei Bao-shan's column further west and the two Anhui Mixed Brigades at Kuangteh, with the remnants of three regiments of the 4th Division and two battalions of Yang Hua-chao's Fukien troops. All others have been removed now to the eastwards and the remaining units are now under orders, as was discovered from a dead colonel's note book, to abandon the offensive, defend their positions and attempt to prevent General Ch'en from penetrating to Changhsing, whence communications with the rest of the province are easy.

General Bei Bao-shan with his 1st Division is making an independent advance through very difficult mountain country, using Lihyang as his permanent base and Changchu (mapped as Changche) as his present base. His advance line is near the Chêkiang border south of this latter city, but the writer found it difficult to get detailed information of his present positions although it was claimed in Shushan that he was in touch with the Anhui forces from Kuangteh.

Desperate Fighting

Everyone with whom the writer came in contact, including foreigners, testified that the fighting on the front had been not only picturesque but remarkably well fought on both sides. Local bandits, taking advantage of the situation, have appeared as additional opponents at times and have done some damage before their presence was discovered. One band of men from the Chêkiang lines, attacked the Kiangsu machine-gun positions with pathetic heroism, armed with swords, spears, flails, and other antique weapons in a spirit of sheer bravado. Generals lead their soldiers to the attack and the loss among officers on both sides has been very heavy. The writer found General Ch'en recovering from a state of complete exhaustion in which he had returned from a sojourn at the front the previous night.

At the time of my visit there had been no fighting at any point on the front for two days. The Kiangsu troops are under orders not to advance except in conjunction with Marshal Chi's own troops on the east and the Chêkiang forces are ordered to conserve their strength now for defence, so both were satisfied to arrange a three day truce to give the Red Cross an opportunity to bury the dead and bring in wounded. The latter were not numerous at Shushan and the Kiangsu leaders admit total losses of a few hundred only. Sanitary and hospital arrangements as well as the provisioning of the troops have, as is usual in Chinese warfare, been poor on this western front as they are known to be equally poor on the east.

Biggest Work on East?

So far as can be learned here no further reinforcements are expected from other provinces. Approximately 15,000 men have arrived from Hupeh, Honan, Anhui and Shantung and are being stationed behind Marshal Chi's line at various points in anticipation of the grand assault which may come at any hour now. There is much speculation upon the form which this will take and of course plans are very strictly guarded, but there is some reason to believe that a great deal of force is being concentrated behind Liuho, Huangtu and Tsingpu and that the heaviest fighting will be in the vicinity of these towns.

A VISIT TO THE TAIHU FRONT

With the Chekiang Army Now Striving to Force Its Way to Thsing

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Changshing, Chê., Sept. 13.

Your correspondent was able to get through to Huchow from Kashing, good fortune having sent a launch there for fuel oil—the supplies at Huchow having been exhausted.

A walk through tthe streets of Kashing on Thursday, September 11, before leaving had failed to produce sight of a single soldier. Nor did we encounter any signs of military activity *en route* to Huchow. The small towns and villages through the country seemed to have about one half the usual number of

In the above map Hsushan is the same place as usually spelt Shushan Kiangsu claims that Chêkiang never got beyond the hills on the border line just north of Chipo.

people on the streets. We took the route through Wootsung and Saungling in order to avoid having to pass the Kiangsu lines at Pingwang. The canals which are usually dotted with many farm-boats, house-boats, village packets and launches were deserted except for an occasional small packet plying between villages. The fields along the route just ready for the rice harvest showed very few labourers at work. After a dull trip we arrived at Huchow at 2.30.

Hospitals Everywhere.

At Huchow we found a launch which was going to the front and arranged passage. It was to leave at 8 o'clock. The intervening time was spent in a visit to the Red Cross headquarters, the new union hospital and a trip about the city. The local Red Cross Society shows great activity. It has numerous departments and has taken over the commercial school buildings to house their offices. About 100 people are devoting their entire time to fur-

ther this organization. This number including those sent out on active service at Changshing, (also, in some maps, Dzangshing), the organizers of small branch societies in the surrounding towns and villages and the officers at headquarters. About 40 men in uniform have been sent to the front —a doctor and corps of first aid men—stretcher bearers, and a burial squad. They have made arrangements with the local hospital to take care of about 200 wounded soldiers. However, up to this writing none have been sent back from the lines to Huchow.

At the hospital the superintendent, Dr. C. D. Leach, stated that they were prepared to take care of 200 soldiers in the new building just opened last June. A large building matshed 100' by 50' has been built to accommodate refugees in the hospital compound in case of need. The hospital has an old building which can house another 100 wounded who are to be sent there if the new building cannot hold them all.

Less Panic Under the Guns

He stated that the people had been in the greatest panic when the war talk had started and about 40 per cent. had left town. Since the fighting has actually begun conditions have quieted down considerably and those who remain are trying to go about business as usual.

A trip about the city showed many business houses closed. The main streets marked by the absence of the usual jostling crowds, and by the presence of extra police on duty.

Inquiries gained the information that there are practically no soldiers in reserve in Huchow, all have been sent to Changshing. The flying field will take some weeks of preparation before it can be used, some canals through it remain unfilled and the ground is a gluey mass of mud. As most of the troops going to the front on this sector pass by the city outside the walls, little is known by the residents of any movements which may take place.

The local Christian community was panic-stricken in the early days of the warscare and wanted to take possession of the mission compounds as refuges from looters and bandits as well as the dreaded soldiers. So far the missionaries have persuaded them to wait until there is actual danger. Preparations have been made to feed the refugees should they come, however, and stacks of rice bags stored in the churches against the time of need.

Yet More Wounded

At 8 o'clock, Thursday night your correspondent embarked for Changshing which was reached just after 1 o'clock on Friday morning. The rest of the night was spent at a Chinese inn. We were too tired to be fastidious and were soon asleep.

After breakfast brought in from a restaurant on the street the base hospital was visited. It is housed in a series of school buildings,—Chinese houses about in courtyards and passages. The operating room is at the entrance, the principal's desk doing service as a table. The wounded were sleeping on the floor, side by side on straw scattered loosely about. Within the other rooms long planks had been stretched on trellis and covered with straw, and the wounded soldiers put in as close as they could get together, one row against each wall with narrow aisle between. The chief surgeon stated there were over 200 wounded in this hospital and about 100 in two other similar places in Changshing. Those needing operation were to be sent on to Huchow, 30 being ready to go as soon as boats could be obtained for transportation.

The Tents of Israel

At 9 o'clock we left for the front, about 14 miles away. We went by launch to Kaipu (or Chipo) a little fishing village on the edge of the Great Lake. Here were assembled a fleet of boats of all kinds house-boats, cargo boats, water-police boats and a canal gunboat. Three miles down the coast of the lake another gunboat was anchored about 700 yards offshore. Our pass was inspected by the sentry at the landing who ushered us into the presence of the officer in charge of the station. After inspection we were permitted to pass with a warning regarding the danger. After a walk of three miles along a stone-covered country path, which is the main line of communications of the right wing of this sector, we were halted by an army Red Cross man, who said that headquarters had telephoned to warn us that there might be danger ahead. After convincing the station of our desire to be careful and that we knew of the danger we went on, following the field telephone wire down the road. We passed occasional ammunition dumps and wayside stations, donkey and cable trains loaded with supplies.

In another two miles we were again stopped, this time urgently, we had rounded the point of a hill which runs down to the edge of the lake. One mile ahead we could see the tents of the Chêkiang forces just on the lee side of a long ridge which began in high hills on the left and ran down to the lake on the right, a little further we came to an advanced dressing post and Red Cross station, located in a temple. About 200 stretcher-bearer coolies and soldiers were crowded in, squatting and gambling or lying down in the straw on the dirty floor.

A Day of Recuperation.

The medical officer advised us not to go any further; we were already in range of the Kiangsu artillery, though there had not been any shelling that day. As they had been commanded to halt us we had to be content with looking at the trenches on the top of the hill through field glasses. The tents appeared to be 200 feet from the top but no soldiers were visible. An occasional rifle shot echoed through the valley, otherwise no sound proclaimed that grim war stalked abroad.

The officer stated that it was a quiet day as both sides had fought hard for three days and were now bringing up more ammunition and supplies, and consolidating their positions generally. According to him the Chêkiang forces had assaulted the position of the Kiangsu troops beginning on September 8, and finally had pushed on a distance of some three miles. They had captured a 70 millimetre field gun, the standard of the 3rd regiment 73rd Division of the Kiangsu Army. The gun was proudly exhibited as the officer described the brave charge of the Chekiang soldiers. Other trophies were two land mines and a box of hand grenades.

The officer described a gross misuse of the Red Cross flag. He claimed that a detachment of Kiangsu men had advanced under cover of the Red Cross flag and had then set up a machine-gun and operated it although wearing Red Cross insignia. Since then the Chêkiang Red Cross workers, stretcher bearers, etc., had been fired on repeatedly and several killed.

A Naval Engagement.

The Chêkiang men stated that a naval battle had been fought off shore in the lake on the preceding day, two Kiangsu gunboats being sunk and the Chêkiang boats remaining—practically uninjured. In proof of their statement a gunboat was pointed out standing by about a third of a mile from the beach.

A General Tsoong had disappeared with 50 men during the preceding days—fighting. It was hoped that he had become separated from Chêkiang forces and was lost in the hills but nothing had been heard from him for over 24 hours.

A general advance was expected to be made along the whole sector soon. The soldiers seemed well supplied with ammunition and other equipment, except their shoes were of cloth with grass sandals. All seemed in cheerful spirits, even the drafted coolies who were guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Fighting on Anhui Border.

Sept. 13.

Information has been received here that fighting began at Szean on the Anhui border on the night of September 11. Troops and cannon have been rushed to that point viâ Huchow.

It is reported that slight advances have been made by the Chêkiang forces in the west Taihu sector in the direction of Nihshing. The enemy is slowly being pushed back. Casualties have been few and the moral of the men is fine.

Thirty-two wounded have been received at Huchow.

SAPAJOU'S MILITARY STUDIES.

HARDEST FIGHTING WITHIN RECOLLECTION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Chê., Sept. 16.

A sick or wounded soldier from the fighting front returns occasionally to the hospital here for treatment. Some of them say it has been the hardest fighting of their experience. The number of killed and wounded seems to be exaggerated.

One feature of Chinese warfare now current is reporting the death or disappearance of well known officers. It is embarrassing to renew the acquaintance of a man who has been dead for a week after being several times killed.

Chêkiang troops now move rapidly over railway and waterways. A few foreigners and some Chinese visited Haining to see the Hangchow Bore to-day. The tidal wave was not unusually large. Farmers in quiet districts busy gathering rice crop. Labour scarce.

THE POWERS AND CHINA

U.S. Policy: Defence of Foreign Life and Property But No Intervention

London, Sept. 12.

The diplomatic correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph" says that the United States Government has decided to cooperate in the defence of American and other foreign life and property in China, but no intervention of a forcible character is contemplated, for which the sanction of Congress is requisite.—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 12.

According to the Rosta News Agency M. Edo Fimmen, a Dutch trade unionist and one of the members of the Second International, in a speech at a public meeting to-day declared that the transport workers of the world would do their utmost to prevent the Powers from interfering in the internal affairs of China.—Reuter.

Baron Hayashi's Views.

London, Sept. 13.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, interviewed by a representative of the "Sunday Times" on the position in China, and asked how the Powers could intervene unless prepared to spend a lot of money, which America and Japan are certainly not prepared to do, thinks that little is possible at the present time beyond protecting nationals' lives and property. He suggests the establishment of small military guards on the principal railways, either Chinese or foreign, or perhaps Chinese under an international body of officers.

It will be time for the Powers to intervene usefully, says Baron Hayashi, and offer combined assistance, when a definite decision has been reached in the struggle, or all the claimants are exhausted. Japanese statesmen to-day recognize their predecessors' mistake in refusing to support Yuan Shih-kai, as the British were so prepared to do.

The Japanese Ambassador testified to General Chang Tso-lin's military and commercial ability.—Reuter.

PEKING'S NEW CABINET

Issue of Presidential Mandate of Appointment: Only Two New Members

Peking, Sept. 15

A mandate issued at 4 o'clock this morning appoints the following as the new Cabinet:—

Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wang Ko-ming, Minister of Finance.

General Lu Chin, Minister for War.

Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister for the Navy.

Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Huang-fu, Minister of Education.

Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications.

The new members consist of Kao Ling-wei, a former Premier, and Mr. Huang-fu, who, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in February, 1923, agreed to settle the Gold Francs question on a basis of gold payment.

The members of the recent Cabinet not included are Mr. Cheng Ko and Dr. Wang Chung-huai. The latter's portfolio was only nominal, owing to his absence abroad.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RUSSIAN LEGATION HANDED OVER TO SOVIET

Peking, Sept. 12.

M. Karahan, the Soviet Amabassador, having declared that his Government is still a protocol Power, the Russian Legation was, this morning, handed over by the Netherlands Legation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

Peking, Sept. 11.

The official Gazette announces that the Ministry of the Interior has established a special commission to study in detail portions of the Sino-Russian Agreement which concern that Ministry.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A Peking Japanese news agency circulated a story last week to the effect that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, disguised as a coolie, paid a secret visit to Peking. While in the capital and in this humble disguise he took part in an important military conference at the Presidency!

THE Asiatic News Agency of Peking says it is reported that, in case of the renewal of the Chihli-Mukden civil war, the Soviet troops will seize the Chinese Eastern Railway by force. Owing to his difficulty in arriving at any compromise with the Mukden Tuchun over the future administration of the railway, Gen. Pao Kuei-ching, former Minister of War, has intimated his non-acceptance of the offer of the presidency of the line. According to Chinese commercial reports losses will be enormous this year unless the various questions are settled as soon as possible.

LEADING ARTICLES

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CHINA'S FIGHTING CAPACITY

Sept. 15.

WE wonder who the optimist was who first propounded the pleasing fable that the Chinese are a nation of pacifists. Whoever he was his characterization, though contradicted by the records of history and the facts of experience, is still believed in by the majority of mankind and is assiduously propagated by that mass of unthinking humanity who, in the words of a once famous orator, are "indebted to their memory for their wit and to their imagination for their facts." Chinese history is a record of wars as sanguinary as those of the most pugnacious nations of the West. Every schoolboy knows the stirring tales of "the fighting states" and even the country yokel is familiar with the names of the great warriors of that epoch for he sees them portrayed on the stage or hears their fame told in story and song by the strolling storyteller in the village teashops. About this time (200 A.D.) lived Kwan Yu who, more than a thousand years afterwards, was canonized as the god of war. After winning fame as the Chinese *beau idéal* of knightly chivalry he was beheaded by Sun Chuan, who became King of Wu (Kiangsu) and was the first ruler who made Nanking his capital. Kwan Yu's picture may be seen in many of the shops on our streets and in the homes of the people. He appears a bronzed and bearded hero, guarded by a savage-looking warrior who stands behind him with a gigantic sword in his hand. It would not be fair to saddle the Chinese with the atrocities committed by the Mongol hordes at the beginning of the 13th century, but those who are inclined to belittle the fighting capacity of the Chinese should remember that Genghis Khan and the other founders of the Yuan dynasty carved out an Empire and conducted campaigns in comparison with which the achievements of Alexander and Caesar were trivial and their conquests almost parochial.

The prevalence of banditry in China is no new thing. Rob Roys and Robin Hoods abound in Chinese legend and authentic history contains records of men of this class who seized the throne and ruled the country wisely and well. Han Kao-tsu, the first ruler of the Han dynasty, is a case in point. His fame is such that to this day every Chinese is "a son of Han" though it is nearly two thousand years since the bandit chief became an Emperor. Chu Hung-wu, who overcame the Tartar dynasty and founded that of the Ming, in 1368, had a similar origin and he is gratefully remembered by his countrymen because he delivered them from the yoke of the hated outlander. The mid-autumn festival, celebrated two days ago, commemorates his great achievement. It is held on the 15th day of the 8th month, when the harvest moon is at the full. Legend says that the moon cakes, which are at this festival sent by friends to each other, were used to convey notices for a rising when the Tartar garrisons were massacred, simultaneously, in village and city. Moon cakes are still eaten at this festival as they were in Judea in the days of Jeremiah the prophet (Jer. 7: 19). Judging by the advertisements in the shop windows a good trade is done and modern China is in no danger of forgetting the exploits of the brave days of old.

The northern Chinese is usually credited with being a better soldier than men of the south but the clan fights of southern China are notorious for their bitterness and implacability. They have been carried across the Pacific and contribute a lurid chapter to the early history of California. It is true that in more recent years the Chinese soldier has rarely distinguished himself in battle, but there are two facts that explain, if they do not excuse, apparent pusillanimity. First, he is recruited from the lowest stratum of the people, and is always underpaid as well as untrained. Second, in his encounters with foreign foes, he has invariably borne inferior weapons to those with which his opponents were armed. This inferiority is less marked now than in times past and must be regarded as a diminishing quantity. If China has an army of a million men under arms, as many good judges believe, three quarters of the host may be regarded as negligible. But that leaves a quarter of a million well fed, well drilled and well equipped troops with which an enemy would have to reckon. This may be a matter of gratulation to the Chinese but it has its sinister side. It means that war to-day is infinitely more deadly and exacts a heavier toll both in men's lives and the costs of armaments than the struggles of the past. The possession of a powerful army is, as the Kaiser discovered ten years ago, a strong temptation to make war. The present war illustrates this. The question in dispute is no more difficult of adjustment than, say, the Ulster boundary question. Yet the opposing factions have rushed into war and other military chieftains, north and south, have hastened to blow the trumpet for battle. How much blood must be shed, how much treasure wasted and how much misery inflicted on the people before counsels of peace prevail no one can foretell but it is impossible, in view of these facts, still to credit the Chinese people with a pacific temperament.

DR. SUN AND THE SAFETY OF CANTON

Sept. 15.

IT is most charitable to believe that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was not in full possession of his faculties when he wrote the manifesto which is published on the opposite page. We have often heard him accused of being deliberately anti-British, but we have never hitherto seen any convincing evidence of it and, considering what he owes to Great Britain and to British friends, we should not like to believe he was. Yet the manifesto is as much calculated as it could well be to stir up hatred against the British. It alleges a Fascisti movement in Canton supported by British imperialism, it rakes up all sorts of slander of imaginary British atrocity in India and elsewhere and it speaks of the just action of H. M. S. Cockchafer at Wanhsien in obtaining retribution for the murder of the American citizen Mr. Hawley as designed to satisfy British imperial frightfulness. Precisely how British imperialism, so-called, is gratified by punishing the murder of a member of another nation, Dr. Sun does not apparently stop to think. Of course, the facts were in his possession, but facts evidently do not suit his present mood. The ugliest part of the manifesto and of the telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is that both suppress essential facts to deceive readers and present Great Britain in the blackest guise.

What is the truth? The Canton Merchants Volunteers, whose organization was formed in order to protect the city from depredation by Dr. Sun's mercenaries, imported arms from Europe, having first obtained a permit to do so from Dr. Sun's Government. When the arms arrived he seized and still holds them. This, coming on the top of months of illegal taxation and perquisition of all kinds, and combining with a fresh attempt by Dr. Sun to force worthless paper on the city, roused the merchants to rebel and they declared a general strike. There appears no reason to doubt that Dr. Sun did intend to bombard the suburb of Saikuan, though we are told that many of his generals withstood him. To call Saikuan a centre of Fascist rebellion, or to attempt to draw distinctions between it and Canton generally in respect of defencelessness, is an insincere paltering with terms. Nobody knew better than Dr. Sun that the merchants were wholly without arms. The British Consul-General first informed, the Civil Governor by word of mouth that measures would be taken if foreign property were injured; then, apparently, as the full brutality of the project became known, a more direct warning was given, in which, we are glad to see. Hongkong supported the Consul. For this humane intervention the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly at Canton has sent public thanks to the Diplomatic Body.

We have said that Dr. Sun cannot have been master of himself when he wrote the manifesto, but it is none the less a very pernicious document. We print to-day translations of two most violent anti-foreign leaflets which have been distributed in the streets of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, and Peking itself. Probably there are more of which we have not heard and we may be sure that their authors will seize cagerly on Dr. Sun's manifesto, with still more perversion of the facts than he himself has committed. We may believe that the people who work up propaganda of this kind are not more than one in a thousand. But in moments of popular excitement, the violent minority easily gains the lead and we cannot leave out of account the added influence of Moscow's agents to make whatever trouble they can. In such a crisis the interests of foreigners and of the overwhelming mass of orderly and respectable Chinese are one and while we detest the mad fury of Dr. Sun's manifesto, we may welcome it for the example it has given that Great Britain does not shrink from action on behalf of defenceless citizens of China—an example we are sure will be marked elsewhere.

A sword of gold and silver which is to be given to the Prince Regent as a gift felicitating his marriage in January has been received by the Peruvian Minister to Japan from the President of the Peru Republic.

CHINESE AND THE TREATIES

Sept. 16.

FROM one who has long been intimate with China and Chinese thought we have received a letter that bears so acutely on the present situation, that portions of it must be quoted.

The largely justified, intense pride of race and sense of superiority to their neighbours of the Chinese has in no wise been shaken (he writes) and the Greek "hubris"—insolence, in the classic sense, though the modern use of the word hardly conveys the right shade of meaning—is what would be the residuum of braising and pounding any Chinese in a mortar.

In Chinese history any pact or treaty with an opponent was always thought of as a temporary expedient, a breathing space, and never as binding if its terms could be successfully evaded. The treaties with foreign Powers are no exception in Chinese eyes. Dislike of and a feeling of restraint and annoyance at the presence of foreigners in China has in no way abated and foreign-educated students do not lose it through being petted and made much of in foreign lands. They learn our tricks and our language; but their racial instinct—and instinct is race memory, in my view—remains the same.

There is much in the two letters we publish to-day from Chinese readers which amply bears out our correspondent's observations.

The longer we all live among the Chinese, the more we are brought to realize that there is solid foundation for their pride of race. Their culture is, in important respects, in advance of that of the West; their ideal of the "superior man" fulfils the highest meanings of the word gentleman; and we cannot have any dealings with Chinese without perceiving that they make a real effort to live up to that ideal. However angry he may be with you internally, a Chinese rarely forgets his manners and at all times he responds quickly to courtesy in others. But these qualities have their inevitable defects. We are all of us more alive to the mote in another's eye than to the beam in our own and the Chinese are certainly no exception, while their inability to realize other people's points of view is illustrated in the letters from our Chinese readers to-day. One of them says, for instance, that no Power would dream of demanding to put its guards on trains in the United States because one train has been held up and rifled by robbers. The answer to this is obvious. Everybody knows that not only the United States Government but every policeman in the country will burn to catch those robbers, to do justice and make reparation. These are matters of pride with a Government which respects itself. Again, we may say without boasting, that in a British court of justice a foreigner is likely to get more rather than less his due, because judge and jury alike feel it so much a matter of pride that there shall be no tittle of complaint against their impartiality. But can a Chinese say that his Government and officials take the same nice view of what belongs to their prestige? The fact that not only the Lincheng outrage has remained utterly unrequited and unrecompensed, but that, since it, no fewer than nine foreigners have been killed and thirty-five captured by brigands and all equally unavenged, ought surely to prick the Chinese pride of race sharply. Yet it seems wholly indifferent to such disgraces. And the foreigner's complaint is directed as much against this indifference as at the outrages themselves. We admit that in other countries foreigners are liable to be injured occasionally. But in all civilized lands, when this happens, redress is given. It is not in China.

Discussion by Home newspapers of what the attitude of the Powers shall be towards the present war, with injudicious references to the possibility of intervention, all cabled back to this part of the world, have further inflamed the noisiest section of Chinese already embittered against the foreigner by the consciousness of their own shortcomings. It is human nature to hate the sight of those whom one has injured unjustly, because it makes one ashamed. So with some of the more violent of Young China in their attitude to foreigners. Now, as is said in the footnote to one letter to-day, we cannot think of any responsible foreigner (apart from mere club talk which means nothing) who asks for intervention. There are no grounds for it and in the absence of a responsible government it would be futile. But we do ask that the Powers shall adequately guard the Treaty ports (as they appear ready to do) and insist, whether in war or in peace, on adequate respect for Treaty rights (as they have not been doing at all: hence many of the troubles of China). Unfortunately the foreign Ministers in Peking, leading a shut-in existence which blinds them to the real facts of life in China and further misled by the normal prejudices of the official mind, are disposed to take the view that the treaties are out of date and insistance by foreigners upon their provisions equally so. This makes life easier for the Diplomatic Body but it does not improve matters for their nationals or indeed for China. In the present mood of the extreme nationalist agitators, to take a strong stand on the treaties is tantamount to taking advantage of China's misfortunes. But hysterical talk of this kind must resolutely be faced. There has been enough of the weak diplomacy which Sir John Jordan recently castigated in a Home paper and it has brought us all, Chinese and foreigners alike, to a sorry pass. The converse is not a gunboat policy, no slicing of the melon, no taking advantage of other people's misfortunes, but merely to insist on the fulfilment of those treaties which exist only because Chinese officialdom has shown that, without them, it will not accord those ordinary rights and liberties which in every civilized country are regarded as a matter of course.

THE AGE OF NOISE

Sept. 17.

THIS old earth of ours has passed through many epochs styled by various names. The one in which we are at present living would be more correctly defined by a philosopher than by a geologist. It ought to be called the age of noise. Wherever human beings congregate in any numbers to-day, there is noise, our ears are assailed by the roar of the trams, the shrieks of locomotive whistles, the infernal hoots of the motor horn and the thousand and one varieties of din that go to make up our modern civilization. Many people, indeed, do not care to live in the country, the quiet of the rural districts makes them feel uncomfortable and they rush away at the earliest opportunity to the haunts of hubbub.

But noise in its physical sense is not the only sort before which we bow down and worship. There is noise in its metaphorical sense which we also adore. Blatancy in all sorts of forms parades itself before us. In fact we appear to have reached such a pitch that

the measure of public attention any person or thing can gain is chiefly due to the "noise" with which they are introduced, rather than to their value in themselves.

There is room in our present day society for a "social engineer." The man in charge of machinery takes prompt measures when he hears a shrieking bearing. The "social engineer" would likewise be empowered to take means to deal with shrieking journals, shrieking politicians and shrieking advertisements. There is a decay of stillness in all walks of life and we are to-day in danger of confusing "noise," auditory or optical, with efficiency and honesty. We listen to the man who makes his voice heard the farthest and try to believe he is dropping pearls of wisdom. Journalism of a certain type drags its readers through a world of headlines. Advertising, though a necessity nowadays and itself a wholesome adjunct to modern business, often tends to sacrifice stateliness to glare, blare, and "stunts."

Literature and art are feeling the effects of this modern craze for noise.

There is a distinct tendency to seek after the bizarre. The disciples of these movements of course attempt to disguise their follies under the titles of "modern spirit," "self-expression" and the like, but the fact remains that many of the devotees of these so-called "schools" are merely making a noise, either literal or metaphorical, in order to force for themselves a recognition that, as far as the merits of their work is concerned, is wholly undeserved.

One of the greatest needs of the present age is quiet. Through lack of it we miss much of the real joy of life, though things have come to such a pass that it would be extremely difficult to convince many people of the fact. The mid-Victorians may have been somewhat stodgy persons, but they were wiser than we are to-day in that they knew the value of quiet, and in this era were begun many of those movements for the benefit of humanity to which we now owe so much.

THE NEUTRALITY OF SHANGHAI

Sept. 17.

WE wrote strongly a week ago of the iniquities of the military press gang, which was then terrorizing the districts round Shanghai. It is therefore the more incumbent upon us now to call attention to the many evidences that the Chêkiang and Kiangsu commanders are doing their utmost to conduct the war as humanely as possible. It has been asserted more than once by both sides that coolies impressed for transport work are being paid. From general appearance this seems quite likely to be true. At any rate, the fear of the press gangs has largely died down. One correspondent reported, ten days ago, that houses in Quinsan had been looted. Against this, our special correspondent at Kiangsu General Headquarters tells us to-day that special arrangements are being made for the relief of the country folk at Liuho, who are said to have suffered more than any others through the fighting. Also, one of our staff, visiting Huangtu ten days ago bore witness to the respect that was being paid to property in farm houses and cottages deserted by their owners. Tribute should be paid (especially by a newspaper with correspondents in the field) to the courtesy of the officers on both sides towards foreigners visiting the camps, notwithstanding that one may imagine that the presence of such visitors is often most unwelcome. No doubt there have been instances of ill behaviour by the soldiers towards the people among whom they pass. Such are inevitable in war time. But at the beginning of hostilities both Marshal Chi and Marshal Lu announced with great earnestness that they would do their best to conduct the war with the least possible inconvenience both to their fellow countrymen and to foreigners; and it is but fair to recognize the pains that have been taken by their subordinates on both sides to make their promises good.

Such conduct, however, welcome as it is, naturally tends to make the already complicated path of neutrality still more difficult. To vary the words of an old song, Shanghai might almost say

"How happy could I be with either
If t'other were rather less nice."

In order to be perfectly neutral, it is of great importance to know whether we are to regard the present commotion as a war or a rebellion. The insurance companies have had no difficulty in deciding that it is war, and the ordinary person is not likely to disagree with them. But how do the Powers regard it? The balance of opinion is quite clearly that they wish to remain absolutely neutral. Does this mean that they regard Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang as a belligerent or a rebel? Inasmuch as they have recognized the Government in Peking as the one legitimate government of China, there would appear to be only one answer to this question. On the other hand, Marshal Lu, and with him others controlling not much less than half China, have never for one moment acknowledged the legality of the Government of President Tsao Kun. Looking at the matter quite dispassionately, therefore, it seems hard if they are to be regarded as rebels by outside peoples, who indeed have no interest in one side more than in the other, and are making it plain that they do not desire to be involved.

The question is one of considerable importance to Shanghai, as instances frequently arise on which it has a very distinct bearing. For example, one party or the other may have, stored in a Shanghai godown, property which is of military value. Supposing it wishes to remove this property, and the opposing party protests to the Shanghai authorities on the ground that to hand over supplies of military value to his opponent is a breach of neutrality, how is the point to be decided? If one party is a legal belligerent and the other is not, then the one appears entitled to get what it wants out of Shanghai, and the other is entitled to nothing. But to take this line, is certainly to be unneutral; it would not accord at all with what we believe to be the general sense of fitness; and furthermore, in view of the general circumstances of China and conditions of the country, it appears to be straining the recognition accorded to Peking a year ago unduly far. In all circumstances, it appears most desirable that the Diplomatic Body should give some ruling which would let us know where we stand.

SOME smart work on the H.A.L. str. Muensterland brought the str. Kweichow safely out of a difficult situation. The Kweichow, with a broken rudder, was sighted about 120 miles off Tsingtao. There was a heavy sea running and it was very difficult to get a line across, this eventually being managed by putting out a boat. The Kweichow has been towed into Shanghai for repairs.

TACKING AGAINST THE WIND

Sept. 18.

RECENTLY we drew attention to the close parallel between the ancient and modern civil wars of the Chinese, the war between Wu (Kiangsu) and Yueh (Chêkiang) in the time of Confucius, 2,500 years ago, being similar to the present war between the same provinces. It almost seems as if the pessimists are right when they say the world is constantly changing, passing from one extreme to another, but never advancing, like a sailing ship tacking against a strong wind but making little or no actual headway. And in modern China the prospect of being able completely to abolish internal strife and war seems as hopeless to-day as it was felt to be by Confucius in his time. It is narrated that one day the great sage ascended a sacred hill and, sighing deeply, said to the three disciples who were with him:—

"Standing on an elevation like this, one looks over, as it were, the whole world; and alas! alas! as I do so I cannot help being struck with the sad fact that, of the myriads who live in it, there is scarcely one man to be found who is not devising some means by which he may best injure, or even, if occasion served, destroy his neighbour. That in itself is sad enough. But there is something still sadder. It is to be so helpless and incapable, that even when we would wish to do so, we can neither find remedies for existing evils, nor some way of warding off those which are to come."

Turning to his disciples, who being younger were more hopeful, Confucius said, "You, my friends, have doubtless thought over this matter; let me have then your counsel with regard to it, each one speaking in his turn." After a few minutes reflexion the martial-minded Tsze-loo was the first to answer.

"As for me, I think I could manage it easily, if I were placed at the head of a great army. But even then, I would not be precipitate. Before taking the field, I would see that my troops were thoroughly organized and disciplined and commanded by competent officers; then, when all was ready, I would lead them against the enemy, with clang of gongs and many-coloured standards glittering in the sunlight. The victory assured, I would cut off the heads of the vanquished leaders, and expose them publicly as a warning to evildoers. Then—if I were king—I would return to my capital, and there, with the assistance of these my two companions, take such measures as would cause the existing laws to be respected, and the ancient usages to be revived."

It is hard not to agree with Tsze-loo in thinking that the decapitation of turbulent unscrupulous leaders responsible for civil war would straighten matters out considerably, and probably there will not be much dissent when we say that if some—we do not say all—of China's present leaders were to "pass on," they would not be greatly missed; at least there would be no profound and widespread lamentation over their departure. But the policy of "off with their heads" usually fails because successors of the defunct officials may be just as bad. Moreover, an empire or state held together by ruthless military force, by a policy of blood and iron, cannot in the nature of things last permanently. "You speak like a soldier," was Confucius' comment on the speech of Tsze-loo.

"On my part," said the second disciple, Tsze-kung, "I should act quite differently. For instance, in the case of two rival states about to commence hostilities, I should wait for such a time as the two hostile armies were drawn up facing each other. Then, clad in mourning robes, I should throw myself between them. I should supplicate the generals to proclaim silence, and, as soon as I was able to obtain a hearing, I should set before them in moving terms all the horrors of war, and the blessings of peace; I should dilate upon the ignominy of defeat, the agonies of a lingering death, the miseries brought upon bereft wives and helpless children. Moved by my words, they would doubtless lay down their arms; and then—if I were a king—I would make Tsze-loo my war minister."

The Chinese are strangely susceptible to emotional appeals, especially if reinforced by material considerations, but emotion by itself accomplishes nothing. "Tsze-kung," said Confucius, "You are an orator." All the Chinese are orators. No wonder Tsze-kung thought it would be necessary to supplicate the generals to keep silence.

The third disciple, Yen-hwui, remained silent for a time. After a few prefatory remarks he went on;

"We would begin by separating the evil from the good, by banishing sycophants and ill-doers, and filling their places with men of probity and purity of life. It would be their care, not only to instruct the people in their several duties, but to see that they put into practice all that they had been taught. Having accomplished this, we need have no fear of enemies. We should be able to disband our armies, level our fortifications, use the stones of our ramparts for building, sow grain in the ditches, and turn our weapons—for which there would be no further use—into tools for our labourers. Military science, under these circumstances, would not be required; and as there would be no longer any field upon which Tsze-loo could display his great valour, I would advise him to transfer all his energies to civil life, and to be exact and untiring in the performance of all its duties. As for Tsze-kung, I fear his eloquence would be out of place, and perhaps he will allow me to suggest that it might be better for him to exemplify by his works that which he would seek to impress upon others by his words. Such, Sir, are my ideas with regard to this subject. Should they be erroneous, I humbly supplicate my master that I may be enlightened."

After the fashion of reformers in general, Yen-hwui made his fellow disciples uncomfortable by his assumption of superior wisdom and virtue, and by his unpleasant remarks concerning their speeches. And he does not solve the problem himself. The men of probity and purity of life who can suitably fill high public office are not easily found and for a successful statesman other qualities are necessary besides probity and purity. Further, while it is comparatively easy to give moral instruction to the people—no nation has ever had so much of it as the Chinese—the tremendous difficulty is to induce them to put into practice all they have been taught. That is the difficulty with us all. "You speak like a sage, Yen-hwui," was the sole response of Confucius.

To-day if leading Chinese were asked the question put to his disciples by Confucius, how would they answer it? Are they any wiser than the sages of old? But pessimism cannot be allowed to have the last word. Despite his discouragement Confucius builded better than he knew. As a public officer he made good use of his opportunities. He inaugurated many useful reforms; caused laws to be respected; ameliorated the condition of the people; developed the power of the State, and in a short time effected a great change in the moral condition of society. Most important of all, his teachings have profoundly influenced the Chinese for twenty-five centuries, and have held them together while other nations have risen, flourished, and decayed. The Chinese are now in close contact with a form of civilization to which they are unaccustomed and are finding it extremely difficult to adapt themselves to the changed and changing conditions. In time, when they tack in another direction against the wind, no doubt they will find remedies for existing evils and a way to ward off those which threaten to come.

A FORTNIGHT OF HOSTILITIES

Sept. 19.

WITH the sensational news received last night that the Chêkiang General had gone over to the Fukien invader, that the two are momentarily expected in Hangchow and that Marshal Lu has left his capital for Lunghua (presumably) it is evident that the war may collapse speedily in East China. Everything depends on the attitude of General Hsia, the new civil governor of Hangchow, but if Sun Chuan-fang gets into the Chêkiang capital, it must be said that the chances of defending the western front look slender, even if Marshal Lu can continue to hold the eastern, and with it Lunghua and Woosung. Sun Chuan-fang is said frankly to desire the Tuchunship of Chêkiang. So do others, very near to Marshal Chi of Kiangsu. If the carcase is not absolutely on the table, the eagles are already gathered together, presaging possibilities of further discord. What follows was written before the news of Marshal Lu's departure and may stand as merely a record of the general position.

At the end of the first two weeks of fighting—to be exact sixteen days since the first shots were exchanged—it may be of interest to try to sum up the general position and results. The latter, in a military sense, are practically nil. Much ammunition has been burned: some thousands of men killed and wounded—the casualties indeed have been far beyond what previous Chinese wars have shown; but little material change in the two armies' original position. It is extraordinary that this should be so. We are safe, we think, in assuming that Kiangsu outnumbers Chêkiang and has the larger equipment, without counting that Marshal Chi has received reinforcements from the North and from up the Yangtze of 8,000 men at a moderate estimate. (In this we are taking only those troops that are testified to by foreigners). Since the fighting began it may well be that Chêkiang have fought so well that Kiangsu could not get through; or that Marshal Chi is still waiting to accumulate such an overwhelming mass of men and guns that he may hope to win through to finish the war in a single battle, as Mr. Rodney Gilbert tells us to-day is the Kiangsu Marshal's design. But there remains always the great mystery why he did not strike sooner. He was in considerable force at Quinsan certainly some days before Marshal Lu had got troops up the line to Huangtu. What was there to prevent Marshal Chi from marching straight through to Shanghai?

The Kiangsu line on the eastern, that is the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, front runs practically north and south, from Liuho on the Yangtze, through Kading, Anting (on the S. N. R.) to Tsinpu. The latter place is fifteen or twenty miles north of Sungkiang. Westwards, and about twenty-five miles north of Kashing, Kiangsu also hold Pingwang, to the southeast of the Taihu. What with hills and chains of lakes we must suppose the country is too difficult for any attempt by Kiangsu, from Tsinpu or Pingwang, to get astride Marshal Lu's communications on the Shanghai-Hangchow line. But the vital importance of this railway to Chêkiang and of the

S. N. R. to Kiangsu gives great interest to the operations on the west side of the lake. Here we would refer our readers to the letters by Mr. Rodney Gilbert and our Huchow correspondent (writing from Changhsing) on page 11, to get the position as seen from either side. From Mr. Gilbert's account, the Kiangsu authorities are quite explicit as to what they mean to do.

But in any case with the advent of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, even if Chêkiang be vanquished, the war is not over. There is a great deal of inner history to be written in respect of the North which it would be most interesting to read. Marshal Chang certainly told the foreign Consuls in Mukden on Sunday, September 7, that he was bound to come in and on the same day his manifesto, denouncing the "crimes" of President Tsao *et al.*, was published in Shanghai. Yet Peking never got that manifesto and for some days after Marshal Chang's army had begun to move south, the capital thought or affected to think that he was merely bent on army manœuvres. It is only when Marshal Chang writes to the President that he is "sending aeroplanes to inquire into Your Excellency's health" that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is summoned in a hurry to Peking. Nevertheless we may believe that Peking is ready for Marshal Chang along the sea front, by Shanhaikuan and the Great Wall. And we may also shrewdly suspect that Marshal Chang's attitude in this region will be defensive and his real attack will be somewhere else altogether.

The position of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is rather piteous, though, however much one may respect him personally, one has little patience or sympathy to waste on him politically. He claims Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang as his allies. At last the moment has come when he might move northwards in the name of the Constitution and in concert with a powerful combination. And behold he is stuck as a fly to a flypaper. He has no funds nor possibility of raising them and Canton, whence he should draw his strength, is at last effectively antagonistic to him, outraged by his intolerable taxation, his unjustifiable treatment of the volunteers, his Bolshevik army. One does not think that Canton will play much part in the present struggle.

THE CHINESE APPEAL TO MARSHAL LU

Sept. 20.

A MEETING of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is to take place at noon to-day to discuss the situation in Shanghai as a result of the retirement of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang from Hangchow and the presence of the Marshal in Lunghua. The Chamber in the past has been sympathetic with Marshal Lu and although it claimed neutrality during the war, it is not difficult to understand that, with Chêkiang men predominant among the members, the private sympathies would be with Marshal Lu. The change in the situation, however, requires that some steps be taken to save the city, not only the foreign concessions, but Chapei in particular, which is in danger of being looted by what might become a retreating, leaderless army. It is known that the Kiangsu attitude is that as long as Marshal Lu is at Lunghua and as long as he maintains armed forces at the front, they must fight in spite of the fact that his departure from Hangchow practically wins them the war. In fighting at Liuho and Huangtu, they are endangering Shanghai.

Marshal Lu's sympathizers are suggesting a fight to the bitter end in the hope that before Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan can reach Lunghua, Marshal Chang Tso-lin will act. On the other hand, large numbers of merchants, bankers and others feel that the war ought to end now and that it is as harmful to China as it is inhumane to continue a useless struggle. It is therefore being noised about in Chinese circles that an effort will be made within the next twenty-four hours, to convince Marshal Lu that he has been defeated and that the patriotic course to take is to announce his defeat and to recall his troops, notifying Kiangsu that the war is over.

The problem then arises what is to become of the 30,000 troops now engaged in the vicinity of Shanghai. In peace as well as in war, these defeated troops are a menace to Shanghai. Should Marshal Chi win his war without further fighting, he ought to assume responsibility for their return to Shantung, whence they came. Should the war continue, Marshal Chi will of course do nothing for these troops and they will be driven on to the borders of the Settlement by the invading army. This, in the view of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, is a calamity which will harm the Chinese more than the foreigners, who can look after themselves. It is, therefore, believed that Marshal Lu will listen to reason and not continue a war which can only smirch his excellent reputation among the people of this war. If the war ended to-day and the Chêkiang troops, especially the two Fukien divisions, were handled satisfactorily, no mischief could be possibly done to the outskirts of Shanghai. If this does not happen, one need only point to the example of Liuho. It is for the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to show its capacity for statesmanship at this moment and to act.

FALSE PROPHETS

Sept. 20.

FOREIGN residents in China have learnt to put up with a good deal of misinformed and often ridiculous comment on China's affairs in Western papers, because they can do nothing else. But the combined ignorance and malice of Mr. Bertrand Russell's article in the "New Leader," reported in yesterday's telegrams is really too much. While it is possible now that the fighting in the neighbourhood of Shanghai may collapse, at the time when Mr. Russell was writing there was every reason to believe that, instead of its being "of little importance" as he magisterially asserts, it was of the very greatest importance. He says that "all decent Chinese despise the Tuchuns:" no doubt there are and have been vicious examples among the Tuchuns, but to speak as Mr. Russell does, is not only a gross libel on a number of men much more deserving of respect than their opinionated critic, but is untrue in fact. No Chinese despises Lu Yung-hsiang and Chi Hsieh-yuan, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu nor are they deserving of any such feeling, however much one may be against them politically. Again Mr. Russell says that the Tuchuns "give excuses for interference in Chinese affairs by the Powers and for the extorting of concessions in return for support." This is nothing else than a deliberate attempt to rouse the worst section in China against the foreigner. Nobody yet has shown any sign of interference in the present war in China: the United States Government have distinctly stated that they will not interfere; Japan is dead against interference; Great Britain announces that there is no possible question of intervention; and we certainly need not think that anybody else will take a different line. As for concessions extorted "in return for support" we challenge Mr. Russell to point to one single example of such a thing since the Republic began.

Mr. Russell, we are told, "pays a warm tribute to Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the pioneer of the Republicanism in China and the proletariat's friend." We agree with Mr. Russell to this extent that we believe Dr. Sun Yat-sen to be entirely free from sordid desires to put money in his pocket, and personally to be sincerely convinced of the doctrines he preaches. But none the less it is difficult not to think that the Republicanism he pioneers is essentially "Sun Yat-senism." The record of his doings in the past few years suggests very strongly that he can believe in no system of Government other than that of his own conception and that any difference of opinion he dismisses as flat blasphemy. There is no character in modern China more difficult to judge fairly than Dr. Sun Yat-sen. While we respect him as a man, the plain fact is that he has been nothing but a cause of strife and unhappiness to his fellow-countrymen; and as for Mr. Russell's flowery description of him as "the proletariat's friend" we need only point to the state of Canton and Kuangtung under his administration.

As for Mr. Russell himself, it is true that, unlike some commentators on Far Eastern politics, he has actually been in this country. But it is as well to remember the facts of that visit. He came here with strong prejudices in favour of Bolshevism. He consorted almost exclusively with men of revolutionary disposition. If he saw any of the more solid and respectable elements of the Chinese people, subsequent events suggest that he only did so in order to prove, at their expense, the immense superiority of Mr. Bertrand Russell and everything he thinks. There have been many false foreign guides to China, but assuredly none more dangerous than this one, who seeks every opportunity to involve his own country in ruin and, if allowed his own way, would certainly do the like by China.

THE Hankow press reports that the Ministry of Communications has tendered an apology to the representatives of local schools who received a beating when applying for funds. The Minister has now remitted $20,000 to Wuchang with the request that the representatives shall be withdrawn from the Capital. On receipt of this news the educational staffs in Wuchang met at the Yellow Crane Tower and decided that the remittance should be refused and that their original demand should be further urged upon the Ministry.

IN the course of a telegram to Gen. Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan on September 11, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said:—"To-day I held a Military Council which were unanimously of the opinion that as your Excellency had rendered conspicuous services to the Republic, an exalted title should be conferred on you so as to facilitate military operations. We have therefore nominated your Excellency to be Deputy Generalissimo which post, I hope, you will at once assume." On the same day, another telegram was sent to General Tang Chi-yao, containing a proposal to appoint him Commander-in-Chief of the united Army of Szechuan, Yunnan and Kueichow, and expecting him to declare war and lead an expedition against Peking as soon as possible.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Unnecessary Strikes

One of the salient features about the industrial troubles which have been so much in evidence in the United Kingdom since the war is the number of strikes which have been unpopular with the majority of the strikers, and which have in the end proved to have been as unnecessary as harmful. There is no doubt that to the great majority of thinking workers a strike is an instrument that is to be used only when all other means of obtaining the required end have failed, and it is the extremists, both in the ranks of the men and among their leaders, who have been responsible for practically all of the numerous strikes of the last few years which have been neither just nor fruitful. It is significant that among the unions with a reputation for intelligent leadership (the Seamen's Union, for instance) and a capacity for broad intelligence, resort to the extreme measure of striking is seldom adopted, it being preferred to strive for more real co-operation between all concerned, with a more equitable distribution of the fruits of the industry, rather than waste hundreds of thousands of pounds without any real benefit to those involved. A striking example of this feeling is to be found in the 42nd annual report of the Ship-constructors' and Shipwrights' Association, in which, among much other reasoned expression of opinion and policy, there is the following! We cannot give up the right to strike, but it should be the last means resorted to and not in the way it is now being adopted in many cases, before negotiations have been concluded or provisions of agreements carried out. This disregard of procedure and the running of disputes by those who are in no way responsible, either financially or otherwise, cannot too strongly be condemned, as no executive of any union desirous of maintaining the rules of their organization could support such interference, or countenance the methods which have been adopted in many of these disputes." Such honest and logical reasoning as this strikes the vital point of most of the labour troubles which have occurred during the last few years, and unless the principles adopted by the Ship-constructors' Association are more widely embraced by British Labour, the ultimate and inevitable outcome will be widespread indiscipline, followed by utter disintegration, if not something worse.

Just a Query

In these days of civil warfare and stern hand-to-hand fighting one's thoughts almost naturally revert to the trams. When the fares last were increased and attention was drawn to the very handsome additional profit made in the following week as compared with the corresponding week in the previous year, the reply came that the larger receipts were not a consequence of the increased fares but of the greater mileage run. If so, what can be the explanation with regard to last week's statistics, which show that the distance covered, 115,111 miles, was 1,619 miles less than in the corresponding week of 1923, whilst the gross receipts were $8,400 higher and the effective receipts roughly $1,000 higher? That, however, is by the way and what one would like to know still more is why in one week the car mileage was so much less. Of course, the great storm on Tuesday badly dislocated the service for a few hours, though there was not a total stoppage, and some cars still were out of action on Wednesday (the last day of the statistics). Probably also the mileage has been affected by the track relaying operations which still are in progress, but additional services have been put on since a year ago, notably the Kiangse Road railless route, so there should be gains to set against the losses. In view of the overcrowding regulations which at last are being enforced (although they are no more than elaborations of rules framed in the beginning but always ignored) there is all the more reason why the tram services should be expedited, which in the official language means more car miles run, but, as has been pointed out, one can go to a stopping point near a terminus on a 9-minute route and watch many trams pass on the way out but wait for as much as half-an-hour for one to return. No wonder the cars all are filled to their utmost capacity and people complain that the abolition of one evil has produced another. Municipal tramway services have been outstanding successes in many great cities.

American Shipbuilding.

Many thinking persons in the United States are deploring the manner in which most of the great American shipyards — shipyards whose output in the latter days of the war was of such great assistance to the Allied cause—are now being allowed to languish and, in many cases, pass utterly out of existence. When the great efforts of America but a few years ago are considered, it appears more than strange that the shipyards of the country, which in a very short space of time transformed the U. S. to the second shipbuilding and shipowning nation of the world, are now being permitted to pass wholesale out of existence. A writer in an American shipping journal takes a particularly gloomy view of the situation and is very bitter at what he considers the general apathy in a matter which is of such moment to a great manufacturing and exporting country such as the United States. He states that "the American shipbuilding industry is not as well off as the brewers." As the writer signs himself "Old Scotch" one can imagine him as possibly being equally sympathetic towards both industries. He goes on to say that "the worst part of their period of sackcloth and ashes is that no one seems to care a rap. . . The ravages of time, the corrosion of the elements, and the insatiate demands of disappearing capital, are co-operating to bring matters to a crisis at no distant date . . . The shipyards owners and the workers are not the only ones interested in this grave problem. Our very national life will be intensely affected if these fine shipyards. . . are allowed to go to scrap. A nation such as ours, situated geographically on what is practically an island, must have means of communication with other portions of the world, both for sustenance and defence. . . . The means of large trade must always be on the water. We cannot depend on other fellows to build our ships for defence and commerce. . . American shipbuilders have stood the terrible setbacks as long as they are humanly able. No sane man would think it proper, even in these days of peace on earth, to allow all our means for manufacturing high explosives and instruments of war to lapse completely. Why, therefore, should the thinking men who are giving expression to their views in the public press, sit supinely by and witness the gradual but sure disintegration of our shipbuilding facilities, one of the greatest factors for national prosperity as well as safety, without warning the public of what it will mean to their future interests?" The declining output from American yards can be noted month by month, and while the general slump in shipbuilding doubtless accounts for some of it, there is no doubt that —possibly for reasons beyond control—an industry which could be of incalculable benefit to the country is being allowed to wane and die.

The Arming of China

Locking the stable door after the horse has bolted ever has been a feature of international politics and always will be unless there occurs a change almost beyond the imagination at the present time. When we read of the Belgian Ambassador in London solemnly requesting the gallant little country's big ally to allow its distracted subjects in Shanghai to find shelter on British cruisers, it can be understood how small is the chance of really pressing questions receiving the consideration they call for. For years the Government in Hongkong and the Customs and international police at China ports have been doing their utmost to put a stop to gun-running and they have stuck to their task, although they must have been convinced from the beginning that they could not gain more than a one-hundredth part of success. In

Shanghai almost more than anywhere else we knew the later effects of gun-running and many have been the demands, appeals, almost prayers for help from the other end. What, for instance, could be done in the case of ships flying the flags of lesser Powers, coming out here with full cargoes of arms and ammunition and everything certified as in order by the home government? The armed brigands have had their fling and still are practically unchecked. Now it is again the turn of the armies of the Provinces, but on a much larger scale than ever before. As a consequence we get the following message from London:—

The "Daily Telegraph," referring to the reported arming of the conflicting Chinese forces by different Powers with political motives comingled with commercial considerations, urges the League of Nations immediately to attend to this matter and to endeavour to seek the termination of these abuses by requesting all Governments to veto the sale of armaments in China just now.

If only that had been done long ago! The League may call an emergency meeting and pass a resolution, but the mischief has been done.

The Art of Scrounging

The British Army, in war as in peace, is nothing if not independent and original, and even in song and speech it has its own special possessions, some of them unused and probably unappreciated by the less enlightened civilian population. Such happy terms as "cushy," "swinging the lead" and "scrounging," are essentially army property, appealing only to the army. It is more than probable that the pedantic person would hotly deny that the word scrounge is legitimate and, strictly speaking, he would be correct, for in the best circles it is never uttered. Its etymology is as remote—and probably as disreputable—as the ancestry of a meandering doggie of Nantao; the practice of its meaning is in direct contravention of the cardinal precept of the Tenth Commandment; and yet, withal, it is a charming, delicious word, thought of nowadays mostly in reminiscence and not with malice aforethought. Gone are the days—let us hope for ever—when, if the battalion had casualties among its mules and wagons G.S. and there was an urgent necessity of completing establishment in those items, the second-in-command (or maybe the old man himself) gently, subtly, cunningly and indefinably let it be known if the necessary quota of wagons G.S. and the mules to pull them with possibly a couple of spares, were to stray to the battalion transport lines in the stillness of the night, no questions would be asked and the gift would be accepted and appreciated as though from Heaven. Scrounging is not a qualification or an accomplishment so much as an art; and the expert scrounger, like the genius of letters or poetry or politics or the law, is born, and not made. And the strangest thing about scrounging is that while, in peace time, it would rightly be looked on askance and the scrounger roundly and rightly condemned, in time of war it is an accomplishment that has full freedom and acclaim. Business men who had donned the uniform and who, in commercial life, were meticulous as regards the property of others, were attacked by the fever of scrounging, which has an illimitable scope in permitting the scrounger to scrounge from another unit anything that was needed, from shovels to rum, with the inviolable exception of arms and ammunition. In fact, the army code had it that the worst offence—apart from the one mentioned—that a scrounger could commit was to be caught in the act! The present conflict betwen Chêkiang and Kiangsu would provide excellent material for a comparison between the scrounging abilities of the Chinese and the British soldier. The son of Cathay, especially if he come from Shanghai, has an excellent groundwork for practising the art, but in this matter at least, and with no feeling of national predjudice, we would put our money on Mr. Atkins.

The Joss City

When we consider the narrowness of most of Shanghai's streets, the constant stream of all manner of traffic that is moving in all directions, the vast number of Chinese who seem always to be about, and the calm, casual manner in which most of them disregard even the most elementary principles of safety, it is remarkable that the number of fatal accidents in Shanghai, particularly those to do with motor vehicles, is comparatively so small. It seems strange, for instance, that in the United States, where (as in Shanghai) they have pavements for people to walk upon and where, as not in Shanghai) the people do try to walk upon them as much as possible, there should be such an enormous number of fatal accidents. The extent of these accidents may be gathered from a statement by a New York traffic magistrate who, a few weeks ago, remarked that the battlefields of France had proved safer than the highways of America, for whereas in 18 months the United States lost 48,000 killed in France, in a corresponding period in the United States 96,000 people were killed by motor-cars alone! Even allowing for the fact that in the United States one person in 10 (or even less) owns either a motor-car or a Ford, such a death roll is stupendous. It cannot be claimed that the average driver of a car in Shanghai is any more skilled in avoiding accidents than the average driver in America; and it is obvious that in America, with the proportion of pedestrians per motor-car so small, the danger to the pedestrians should be appreciably more than in Shanghai, with a much wider proportion. Considering, however, the manner in which the average Chinese pedestrian in Shanghai courts sudden death, the chances of the street walker in Shanghai meeting with such an end would appear to be approximately level with those of the pedestrian in America. That they are not, in practice, is obvious. There must be some explanation. Is it that that good joss which, we are led to understand, the Chinese have so much faith in when it comes to dodging motor-cars, actually does exist, and that so far as extermination by motor-car is concerned, Shanghai is something of a Joss City?

China's New Terror

It is not the adoption of every new thing from the West that can be hailed with joy in China and referred to as a sign of progress. The country being so badly off as regards roads and railways, the organization of postal and commercial aviation lines might have been regarded as a general benefit, but when it comes to bombing aeroplanes the question arises as to whether it is going to be a repetition of the case of the installation of more and worse devils in the place of a few driven out. In its August report, the United States Department of Commerce (office of the Commercial Attaché, Peking) states:—

According to a Mukden despatch, the largest hangar in Asia is rapidly nearing completion. This is built of reinforced concrete, 750 ft. long, 85 ft. broad, and will house 50 of the big bombing type aeroplanes. The erecting engineer is a Russian with war experience. The hangar is being built at a contract price of $100,000. It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has recently made, arrangements with American authorities for sending a group of nine students to America to study aeronautics. This group was to leave about August 1. In this connexion it is interesting to note that General Wu Pei-fu has obtained permission of the French Government to send eight students to France to study military and aeronautical sciences there.

When Chinese armies fight the actual damage amongst the contestants never is very great, the ravaging of the countryside by victors and defeated alike and the murder and conscription of peaceable and industrious country people being the worst feature. Even though there are some aeroplanes with the rival provincial armies now, they have done very little, but if the warlords are going to concentrate on the training of young officers in the best Western aviation schools things will be different. The poor, ignorant coolies, made soldiers in five minutes and incompetent to do more than fire a rifle from the hip, and lacking the courage and enthusiasm for a just cause to go in for a bayonet charge, do very little damage, but even one bombing aeroplane, properly handled, will play sad havoc, and the possession of several of them will give the ambitious war-makers a greater sense of power than ever.

Sunday Sports

The clergyman at Home who has challenged anyone to show him a Bible text prohibiting Sunday games has not produced a very sound argument in support of his case because, as has been pointed out, the Jews of old, so far as historical records show, were not strongly addicted to athletic pastimes, and even amongst the pleasure-loving and athletic Romans, Greeks and other ancient peoples organized games were not so much an attraction as individual feats of strength and skill. Or, to take a more modern example, in the period when the English first secured their reputation as a sporting nation, it was really field sports, riding and boxing that got them the honour. Football had very little hold on the people and even cricket was not so generally played as many may think. The vicar, indeed, treads on dangerous ground when he asks for such evidence, for although the need for approval or otherwise did not exist when the Bible was written, he will find in the early chapters of English history that Kings and Parliaments, more keen then than they can be now on the enforcement of religious observance, passed many laws forbidding Sunday games. A very good case can be made out in favour of Sunday games working in such an argument and a great many clergymen already have subscribed to the submission that Sunday games are advisable and quite in acord with the Christian religion and can be played without interference therewith. His name and benefice have been forgotten for the moment, but ever there will remain the example of the clergyman somewhere on the upper reaches of the Thames, who invited sportmen to come to early service at his church on Sundays, and to come in their flannels or Norfolk suits, and to bring with them their fishing rods, lunch-baskets, bats, golf sticks, or whatever they would need. The porch and grounds of his church looked like a sporting outfitter's store, but the church every Sunday was filled with an earnest, interested and steady congregation. There can be nothing but admiration for one like Harry Kingman, who refuses to play baseball on Sunday because he personally does not think it right, but we have not heard of him forcing his opinions on others.

Miss Christina Kolontai, the first woman Soviet Ambassador to Norway, presented her credentials to the Norwegian King at Christiania on September 9. She was escorted to the court in a Royal carriage. Norwegian Communists protested against the alleged luxury displayed by the proletarian envoy.

Canterbury Cemetery, where Joseph Conrad was laid to rest, is picturesquely situated "without the city walls." As a member of the Roman Catholic faith, he could not be buried in one of the many ancient churchyards (and notably that of St. Martin's where King Ethelbert was baptised by Augustine), which are still in use, but his remains passed through the venerable streets of the Metropolitical city—the "Mother of England"—and he lies within sight of the Stour meadows and the Kentish hopgardens that he loved so well, and within sound of the "cruel Canterbury bells," which his great contemporary in modern romance, Rudyard Kipling, tells us drove the mourning fairies away from Dymchurch.

The Prince of Wales laughed at the Archdruid's promise that any poem he would at any time submit to the Eisteddfod "would be duly and truly considered." And, indeed, it is a long time since any of the royal line has taken to poetry. It would be almost lèse-majesté to connect the word with Queen Victoria or any of the Georges (the first two of whom did not know enough English). Charles II. might have come under suspicion, but probably any offering of his Muse was suppressed as unfit for publication. James I. wrote widely and tediously of theology and politics and tobacco, but seems to have thought poetry too frivolous a pursuit for his argumentative pen. But with the Tudors we reach a freer air, and Henry VIII. was as unabashed a poet as he was a musician. Even Elizabeth, woman of affairs as she was, did not disdain the lyre, though her biographer is unkind enough to dismiss her few attempts at English verse as "worthless." But for a royal poet whose poems are worthy of a better epithet, we have to go back to James I. of Scotland, whose "Kingis Quair" ranks with the minor classics.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

DISTORTED VIEWS OF CHINESE AFFAIRS

Mr. Bertrand Russell's Praise for Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Attack on Tuchuns

London, Sept. 17.

"The fighting going on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is of little importance," asserts Mr. Bertrand Russell in an article in the "New Leader," in which he attacks the British policy in China. He declared that the rivalries among the Chinese Tuchuns—whom all decent Chinese despise—give excuses for interference in Chinese affairs by the Powers and for the extorting of concessions in return for support. The only exception to the rule that the Tuchuns are merely ambitious brigands, Mr. Russell affirms, is Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to whom the writer pays a warm tribute as the pioneer of Republicanism in China and the proletariat's friend.

After commenting that the restoration of Weihaiwei to China is long overdue, Mr. Russell says that he does not think that Labour's policy will ever be adequately carried out until a certain number of men sympathizing with it are placed in important official posts both at the Foreign Office and in the Diplomatic service. In conclusion, Mr. Russell declares that, unless a special effort is made to check the information derived from British banks, merchants and officials, the British Government are bound to serve the interests of capitalism in China.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNISM

A Split in the Party: Many Members Leaving Canton for Shanghai

Shameen, Sept. 16.

A fierce controversy within the Kuomintang Party has resulted in a split in the Party. Many members have left for Shanghai and Mr. Sun Fo has resigned the post of Mayor of Canton. Sentiment is growing, especially among the returned students, against the Communistic tendency. Mr. Ma Soo, in a declaration, says: "It is desirable to retain the friendship of Russia, but not to accept everything Russian in as much as Communism is entirely unsuited to China."

Mr. Hu Han-min has been requested to succeed Mr. Liao Chung-kai as Governor of Kuangtung and General Li Fuh-lin, the bandit suppression commander, has been offered the position of acting Mayor of Canton; but it is probable that neither will accept before a final settlement of the Merchant Volunteer disagreement is reached.

With Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Shaokuan there are about 10,000 troops under the command of Gen. Wu Te-chen, the former Chief of the Canton Police.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINA'S HUGE PRODUCTION OF OPIUM

Refreshing Common-Sense Advice to League of Nations Opium Committee

London, Sept. 16.

In a letter to the "Times," Sir Frank Swettenham, dealing with Sir John Jordan's proposal for the gradual reduction of the export of opium from India, and of the consumption in the Far Eastern territories of the Powers, at the rate of 10 per cent. a year for ten years, says that if this advice were accepted and enforced it would put an end to the production of prepared opium in India and its consumption in the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and Hongkong, "but what about China which is producing 15,000 tons of opium yearly, or nine-tenths of the world's production? If Sir John Jordan's suggestion were accepted and enforced what is to prevent China from producing a few more tons to replace it? Is not the Opium Advisory Committee straining at gnats while swallowing a camel?"—Reuter.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT THE TAIHU

Soldiers, Stores, Motor-Bicycles, All Sorts of Stuff on the Road to Ihsing

From Our Own Correspondent.

Huchow, Chê., Sept. 14.

There is great activity outside the south gate of this city to-day. A train of passenger barges are passing through on the way to the Taihu sector. Seven barges and a half-dozen cargo boats loaded with coolies prepared to work or fight as the case may be. Coolies old and young, well dressed and ragged, one-eyed, some of them, fine specimens of physical manhood, others, but all cheerful and laughing, as if bent on a picnic. These coolies were recruited in Shanghai and were transshipped to Hangchow and thence towed to Huchow. The men say they have been *en route* a week in all. None are armed and, untrained as they are, they constitute cannon fodder of the fresh and green variety. Their boats have stopped for the evening meal beneath the walls of the Huchow Union Hospital whose wards are already crowded and jammed with the wrecks from the battle field to which they are so blithely going. Laughingly they go to burn their lives out on the altar of ambition of men whom they know not, apparently satisfied with a bowl of rice and no comforts of life in return.

Two contingents of Red Cross workers from Hangchow gaily flying numerous flags and spick and span in new uniforms are also on their way to the front. A group of 100 including 20 doctors from the Provincial medical school and from private practice in Hangchow, make up the Chêkiang Red Cross Society Field Corps. They have a fleet of seven houseboats. The unit from the Church Missionary Society Medical School and Hospital is made up of two doctors, four medical students five nurses, two administrators and eight stretcher bearers. This unit is regularly affiliated with the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Another military group on the way to the front is the company of soldiers which has been on duty at Mokanshan. They are quartered in a local temple and are going to Szean near the Anhui border.

Two foreigners have just returned from the Taihu sector. They had spent the night of September 12 at the front beyond Kaipu which is on the edge of the lake. There was very little fighting that night and the next day up to noon. Yesterday they were back at Dzangshing and report very little fighting from the other portions of this front. At general headquarters great quantities of military supplies are being unloaded, many boatloads of shells, machine guns and rifles. Among them was noticed an armoured automobile and two motor-cycles. Having been over the country hunting, one of the men was much puzzled to know how this stuff could be put to use, as the roads are but rocky paths.

Wounded Pouring in.

The wounded continue to pour into Huchow. Already 150 have come, 100 being sent to the Huchow Union Hospital and 50 to a local hospital in charge of foreign-trained Chinese doctors. As the boats arrive about 10 o'clock at night, the doctors and nurses are feeling the strain of the emergency, as the men have to be attended to at once, many requiring serious operations. These soldiers bear up bravely under the most awful wounds and take their discomforts and maimed condition as part of the game. The thought of approaching death worries only the occasional, and a stoical outlook characterizes the great majority, who apparently want to get back to the front.

The engagement is announced between the Rt. Rev. H. Moule, D.D., Bishop in Western China, and Miss Dorothy Martin, of the West China C.M.S. Mission.

DR. SUN'S ANTI-BRITISH TIRADE

British "Imperialism" Denounced Because British Counsul Threatens Action if Defenceless City of Canton is Bombarded

The following Manifesto has been issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of the Government at Canton and Head of the Kuomintang:

From the moment that the Compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Canton openly began his rebellion against my Government, I had reasons to suspect that his antinational movement was supported by British Imperialism. I have been reluctant, however, to believe this in view of the accession to power of the Labour Party in England which, in its conferences and programmes, repeatedly expressed its sympathy with exploited peoples. And I still had hope that this Labour Government, now that power was in their hand, would prove their professions by at least abandoning the old gunboat policy which, in the past, has heaped disaster and humiliation on China and would inaugurate in this country that era of international honesty which is reputed to be a principle inspiring the political thought of British Labour. On August 29, the British Consul-General addressed a despatch to my Government, stating that the Consular Body in Shameen "protested against the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city" and concluding with this menacing note which is tantamount to a declaration of war: "I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available." My Government repudiates the suggestion that it could be guilty of "the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city," since the only section of Canton against which Government might be compelled to take action is the suburb of Saikuan which is the armed stronghold of the Chan Lim-pak rebels. But this infamous suggestion coming as it does from a body which includes the authors of the Singapore massacre and the Amritsar and other atrocities in Egypt and Ireland, is typical of Imperialist hypocrisy. And even in my own country, I need but refer to the latest British outrage at Wanhsien where the bombardment of a defenceless city by British Naval Forces was only averted by the sacrifice of two of my countrymen who were summarily decapitated without trial, in order to satisfy Imperialist frightfulness. Is it because such outrages on a weak and disunited country are perpetrated with impunity, that here in Canton waters the British Navy again threatens to fire upon the authorities of another Chinese city?

But I see a further and more sinister meaning in this challenge of Imperialist England. Reading it in the light of the diplomatic and moral support and of the millions of the Reorganization and other loans which the Imperialist Powers have for upwards of 12 years consistently given to the Counter-Revolution, it is impossible to view this act of Imperialism as other than a calculated attempt to destroy the Kuomintang Government of which I am the head. For here is open rebellion against this Government, directed by a trusted agent of the most powerful engine of British Imperialism in China, and a so-called British Labour Government threatens to shoot down the Chinese authorities in Canton should they take the only form of action which would enable them effectively to cope with a movement aiming at their own overthrow. And what is this Kuomintang Government that Imperialism wants to destroy? It is the only ruling body in the country which strives to preserve the spirit of the Revolution from utter extinction. It is the sole centre of resistance to the Counter-Revolution. Therefore British guns are trained on it. There was a time when the order of the day was the overthrow of the Manchu conqueror. The time is come when that order of the day shall be the overthrow of Imperialist intervention in China—the principal obstacle to the completion of the historic work of the Revolution.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Canton, Sept. 1, 1924.

Dr. Sun's Telegram To Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Right Honourable Ramsay Macdonald, London.

The Canton compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been organizing a body of so-called Chinese Fascisti, whose aim has now been revealed to be the overthrow of my Government. This was to be carried out when the rebels could be effectively armed with arms and ammunition imported from Europe on board the steamer Hav. The Hav arrived in Canton on August 10, and was immediately seized by my Government. Since then, a state of rebellion has existed in Canton in the guise of a strike engineered by the rebels and other counter-revolutionaries. At a moment when I was deciding on necessary measures to cope with the rebellion, the British Consul-General sent a letter to my Government, containing the following:—"I am now in receipt a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available." In view of the diplomatic and financial support which successive British Governments have consistently given to the Counter-Revolution in China and of the fact that my Government is to-day the sole centre of resistance to that Counter-Revolution, I am forced to conclude that the real object of this ultimatum is the destruction of my Government. I have to protest in the strongest terms against this latest act of Imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of China.

SUN YAT-SEN.

British Consul's Despatch.

H.B.M. Consulate-General, Canton, August 29, 1924.

Sir,—Having heard yesterday from several sources that the Chinese Authorities contemplated opening fire on the city of Canton, particularly on the suburb of Saikuan, the Senior Consul yesterday made a verbal protest to the Civil Governor, as under:

(1) "That in the event of foreign persons or property being injured, they would hold the government responsible;

(2) That they protested against the barbarity of firing on a defenceless city;

(3) That in the event of injury to foreign person or property they would take whatever measures they deemed desirable."

I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the city, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available.

BERTRAM GILES,
H. B. M. Consul-General.

A COUNTER-BLAST

Canton Residents' Appreciation

A counter-blast to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's recent manifesto accusing "British Imperialism" of a desire to overthrow his Government is forthcoming in a telegram which has been despatched to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking by Mr. Chung Shing, the Speaker of the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly, expressing appreciation, on behalf of the people of the Province, at the Consular warning given to Dr. Sun against his proposed bombardment of the city. The telegram reads as follows:

"Dean, Diplomatic Corps, Peking.—Kindly request colleagues convey to their respective Home Government following: The people of Kuangtung deeply appreciate the action of the Consular Corps in Canton warning Dr. Sun Yat-sen against his intended bombardment of their defenceless capital. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang Government irregularly constituted has never been recognized at Home or abroad. Its recent work of devastation and oppression were akin to that of pirates and bandits in South China, against whom the British and naval authorities, especially at the request of Consular representatives of the Governments the interests of which were being affected, have been justified in taking all necessary steps.—CHUNG SHING, Speaker, Kuangtung Provincial Assembly.

ANTI-FOREIGN DISPLAY IN PEKING

Violent Handbills Distributed Throughout the Capital

Peking, Sept. 8.

Apparently as part of the "Humiliation Day" programme in Peking, handbills containing the following were distributed in the vicinity of the Chienmên and throughout the Legation Quarter by Chinese in a motor-car:—

"To Foreigners.

"We Chinese citizens apply to you foreign diplomats and citizens and warn you that the Chinese people cannot tolerate any further act of violence and insults of your Governments.

"Our patience has come to an end. Woe to you if you will not awake in time and not (sic) give up predatory treaties which strangle China. To-day the Chinese people protest against the protocol of 1901 as a source of violence and insults to China. We demand:—

Obedience to our laws.

Retrocession of concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin and other places.

Restoration of Customs houses.

Stop robbing our customs revenues.

Don't strangle with your customs tariff our young industry.

Remove your troops from Peking. If you are not thieves and robbers what reason have you to fear the Chinese people?

"Don't interfere with our internal politics and struggles that are going on China. This is our own affair. If you don't like it go away from our country. We don't keep you in China by force; think it over before it is too late.

"English, Japanese, American, French robbers and bandits be careful, the time of redress is near.

"Either stop the policy of violence and give up the treaty of 1901 or the high walls of the Legation Quarter and the troops will not keep you safe.

"Since the Legation Quarter is a part of our city it must be governed by our laws. We cannot tolerate any Chinese being looked upon as a defenceless dog in the Legation Quarter."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ABNORMAL RAINFALL IN KIANGSI

But Harvests Unscathed: No Military Activity Is Reported

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kanchow, Ki., Aug. 29.

After the floods in the late spring there has been a certain amount of suffering in this district, but the harvest on the whole has not suffered, although it is later this year on account of the abnormal rainfall.

The summer continues to be a quiet one, in spite of the many rumours which have been current. The latest rumour is that Northern troops are to advance against Kuangtung.

The city continues to harbour only 6,000 who have, on the whole, behaved very well, and have assiduously drilled.

The Taoyin has been superseded in this district, the former, office holder having been transferred to Kian. The Kian Taoyin has been brought here. So far there is no mention of abolishing this office for this district.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army in Southern Kiangsi has established his headquarters here.

REACTIONS OF WAR

Taku Bar Endangered by Want of Dredging

Tientsin, Sept. 18.

With the stoppage of trains Tientsin will soon be faced with a shortage of coal. The serious and worst aspect is that the Haiho Conservancy Board and the shipping lines will soon be unable to obtain bunkering. It is believed that they will have to cease dredging at Taku Bar with the result that the river will be silted up preventing the entrance of steamers.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TACHIENLU PURGED OF EVIL

The Annual Offensive against the Forces of Darkness: Devil Dances the Event of the Season in Tibetan Society: Incoherence of the Ritual

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tachienlu, Sze., Aug. 2.

Tachienlu this morning, it is supposed, is quite free from devils, demons and evil spirits. Yesterday they were enticed into a lump of tsamba and butter and shot into oblivion at the river side. Freedom from wicked spirits is no mean blessing and the people of Tachienlu, Man, Han, and Fan, should be very grateful to the assiduous lamas for helping them to get rid of such pestilent individuals. Devils, dragons, and demons are not easily moved, nor are they easily persuaded to give up their nefarious work. The lamas however have a way all their own and year by year Tachienlu gets a regular clean up, the evil spirits apparently being sent about their business.

Different religions use different means of getting rid of different spirits. Some people use prayer, others use gunpowder, the lama ingeniously uses the "Devil Dance." The lama believes that arrayed against him and therefore against all people, are diabolical sorcerers, scheming necromancers, common swindlers, artful jugglers, expert conjurers and a whole host of fortune tellers. And they are all scheming to destroy the lamas peace of mind, his accumulation of merit, his prospect of paradise, his hope of Nirvana.

The visitor to this border town has only to see a "Devil Dance" to realize how real and potent is the spirit world in the mind of every lama. During the devil dance a lama was waiking somewhat gingerly round the temple courtyard when suddenly and mysteriously he espied an evil spirit in the horn of a yak which was lying uselessly on the stone slabs. He pounced precipitiously on this simple, harmless, yak horn and forthwith expelled the demon. How it got there and why it was there and how he knew it was there and how he drove it from there no one seems to know.

Daily and hourly the lama finds himself, or thinks he does, fighting the whole pantheon of dark force inhabitating the goblin world, the ghost world, the demon world and the spirit world. They follow him when he walks, they disturb him when he prays, haunt him when he reads. The lama aims at getting good, doing good, and being good and in this three-fold exercise he finds a hard struggle for existence. He pronounces endless charms, he recites interminable incantations, he repeats numberless formulas, he prays harder and faster and oftener than any other human being and yet the devil world still torments him, harrasses him, allures him, defies him. He prays eating, sleeping and playing. He repeats protective prayers, defensive prayers, aggressive prayers. Nothing however is so officacious and so satisfying and so remunerative and so entertaining as the devil dance. This apparently is the master-move, the *summum bonum*, in dealing with the forces of the spirit world.

An "Exorcism Assembly."

The devil dance is simply this—the interpretation depends entirely on whether we use the inductive or deductive method. No two men receive the same impression; no two lamas give the same explanation; no two temples perform the same incantation. Europeans call the performance a devil dance, Chinese call it an exorcism assembly, the Tibetans call it a religious dance performed by monks; the populace regard it as play-acting with a religious significance. What it really is, however, history has obscured, tradition has obliterated, and custom has abused.

This year the devil dance was held on the tenth of the seventh moon, Padma Sambhava's birthday, and at the Red sect temple, just outside Tachienlu. This religious festival is now becoming one of the most popular holiday seasons on the Tibetan frontier. For days before the dance, elaborate preparations are made to feed and accommodate the large concourse of people. Temporary booths, open air tea-shops, and a large variety of restaurants cover the open space in front of the temple. The Tibetans erect their tents near the lamasery and live there while the performance lasts. What to the lama is apparently a life and death struggle—evil versus good—is to the ordinary population of this border town a time for nice dressing and fine feasting. The Tibetan ladies with their Tibetan husbands and their servants turn out in all their finery—silk embroidery and gold ornaments of every discription. Chinese ladies and their husbands and families are there in large numbers in their finest silks and satins. The wealthy families in the city pay from 20 to 50 rupees for a box and this includes tsamba and butter and sweets, while the show lasts. Facing the temple courtyard on which the dance takes place there are 100 boxes, or in other words, the domiciles of the lamas. A huge awning stretches across the courtyard, protecting the dancers, the band, the attendants and the large audience occupying the pit.

On the morning of the tenth, Padma Sambhava's birthday, the dance begins by a kind of religious opening ceremony; then follows the sweeping of the courtyard and the show begins. For two solid days the lamas dance themselves tired, the band blows itself tired, and the onlookers gaze themselves tired. The music is quite weird and uninteresting and to the monotonous drone of pipe and drum the lamas masquerade for hours round the temple courtyard. One reason why the show is called a devil dance is the fact that the lamas who perform are dressed in every synonym for hideous, impish, demonical sillyness. Some masks give the impression of a weird, uncanny, lunatic performing from sheer pleasure.

Bait to Entrap Devils.

The interpretation or explanation of this two days dancing is not widely known nor are the lamas very clear about its signification. Padma Sambhava when he came to Tibet from India is supposed to have driven a great many devils from the Roof of the World. When he did so, how did he do it? Did he dance them out, decoy them out, push them out? Are the devils driven out every year the same devils or are they new and quite modern? What is the relation between the dancing devils and the spirit world? The simplest explanation we can get hold of is this—the lamas dance in every evil, distorted, weird guise they can think of, and while dancing, by some mysterious magic art, they are able to "hook" any daring spirit bold enough to show its face within the temple courtyard. As the "hook" must be free to "hook" more devils a contrivance, made of tsamba and butter-called by the Tibetans a "Linga," that is an image; is placed in the temple courtyard. At the close of the dance, when all the demons, devils, ghosts, goblins, have been "hooked" grabbed and stowed away in this image of tsamba and butter, the lamas carry it to the river side and there it is blown into oblivion.

Eaten by Hungry Beggars.

The last and final act is a terrific scramble by all the local beggars to get the biggest share of the tsamba and the butter. The lamas throw the image away and the beggars grab and eat it thereby consuming a great many devils.

Another interpretation is this: the dance is merely a performance to ensure good luck, good harvests, good weather-freedom from war, pestilence and famine. The dance in some way is connected with appeasing or destroying the evil spirits who cause and bring misfortune and disaster.

This year the British Consul and several other European visitors to the border witnessed the dance.

JAPAN AND THE WAR IN CHINA

Press Strongly Advocating a Policy of Neutrality and Non-Interference

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

Despite the fact that there are now signs of the disturbances in China extending in scope more rapidly than ever, public opinion in this country lays stress upon the necessity of maintaining the policy of non-interference in China's domestic affairs. In this connexion, the "*Jiji*" writes:—

"While the Lincheng incident revealed China's anarchical state and disorder, the present warfare exposes the actual condition of chaos prevailing in that country. China is thus, as it were, seeking of her own accord to run such risks as to incur intervention by the Powers in her internal affairs. So long as the interests of any foreign Power are not affected by the present Kiangsu-Chêkiang war, it is by no means improbable that unlooked for results would ensue, of great importance from the international point of view, if any Power were so rash as to support one party to the detriment of the other in China. It is devoutly hoped that the Powers will be strictly cautious of actions that tend to further the chaotic conditions in China and will adhere to their policy of non-interference." The Tokyo "*Asahi*" says in part:—

"The United States has already declared her non-interference in China's domestic affairs and there is no doubt that Great Britain will adopt the same attitude. Japan, too, as a result of the recent Cabinet meeting, has definitely decided for non-interference and all the political parties also are reported to have agreed to the decision of the Government. It is to be hoped that with non-interfernece in view, Japan, Great Britain, the United States, and France may arrive at a thorough understanding in full agreement. It is also to be hoped that the Governments and peoples of the different Powers will entertain no unjust suspicions of the actions of others and will be on their guard against speech and conduct calculated to discredit others."—Eastern News Agency.

DESTITUTE CIVILIANS IN WAR AREA

Special Organization of Relief by Kiangsu with American Red Cross Aid

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, Sept. 13.

Six hundred wounded have arrived in Nanking. There are said to be 300 in Quinsan where Dr. Frank Wilmot of Nanking is assisting the Army Medical Corps and several hundred at Soochow and Changchow.

The Kiangsu civil authorities have requested the foreigners and Chinese church of Nanking to help in organizing relief for wounded and destitute civilians in the fighting area. It has been decided to do this work under the name of the American Red Cross and the first unit, consisting of two Americans (Dr. Warren Stuart and Mr. Frank Price) and four Chinese, is leaving to-day for the eastern front. Pitiful appeals are coming back from towns and villages near the fighting line.

Mr. Sam J. Mills is proceeding to Shanghai to consult with organizations there regarding similar relief work for civilians in the war zone, on the other side of the fighting line. The work will be absolutely neutral in character.

Marshal Chi's headquarters are reported from many sources to be in Quinsan.

A Rush of War Brides

An interesting effect of the war in Nanking has been the hurrying up of marriages. According to Chinese reports there were 800 war brides yesterday, the responsibility for whose safety now rests on husbands instead of parents.

ANTI-RED FEELING IN SIBERIA

Increasing Public Anger with Soviet: Private Trading Barely Possible

A gentleman who has lately returned from Siberia, in a statement to a representative of the "North-China Daily News," paints a very unpleasant picture of conditions in that part of Soviet Russia. "The country is exceedingly unhappy," he said. "The people are dissatisfied with conditions and are creating disturbances. An unfortunate method they have of showing their annoyance is to wreck the trains of the Trans-Siberian Railway. This is being done at the rate of two a week and the authorities cannot stop it. The crops of Eastern Siberia show a fairly good quality, although it is reported that they show a deficit of approximately 1,000,000 poods as compared with last year.

"In spite of the new Economic Policy reforms, private enterprise has been entirely eliminated, hitting particularly hard the Chinese traders, thousands of whom have been forced to close their shops and leave the country. The policy of State capitalism is being put to the test and the Government is fostering co-operative societies and is undertaking trading operations on its own, to grapple with smuggling, which is on the increase.

"Robbery and murder are rampant, particularly on the highways leading to and from the goldfields."

ANTI-FOREIGNISM IN KIANGSI

Propaganda from Peking: An Extraordinary Circular: A Day of Humiliation

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanchang, Ki., Sept. 7.

In view of the foreign pressure with regard to the Sino-Russian Conference, some "intellectual" person in Peking advocated that September 7 be made a day of national humiliation, with anti-foreign intent. The movement is spreading widely in China and the young students are naturally the leaders everywhere. In Nanchang to-day there would have been a parade, had it not been prevented by the officials. There was therefore only a distribution of circulars intended to instil in the minds of the lower classes a bad impression as to the high-handed action of the foreigners.

The following is a translation of the circular:—

"To-day is a very sad and shameful day in the history of China. Brothers, you should realize the savageness of the imperialism of Britain, the United States, Japan and France towards our nation. Since the Opium War they have continued to oppress our country, have robbed us of our money, and have forced us to make unequal treaties. Under the Nanking Treaty we paid an indemnity of Tls. 2,000,000 and five ports were opened to foreign trade. Under the Tientsin Treaty Tls. 4,000,000 were paid, and this was followed by the Treaty of Peking. As a result of the Sino-Japanese war we paid even more (Tls. 400,000,000) and Liukiu and Taiwan were cut off from our map. In 1900, the eight Powers were allied in ruining our capital and robbing us of our treasure under the pretext of punishing the Boxers, who were stated to have slain a number of their missionaries. But, in fact, they were far more savage than those Boxers and killed our people just like killing chickens, without paying a single cash. In consequence of this, we were forced to enter into a Treaty by which we paid an indemnity of Tls. 400,000,000 and the foreign soldiers were allowed to remain within our capital, Peking. The following list summarizes their robberies from us:—Authority to control the Custom House, authority to build railways, authority to control our postal administration; freedom to establish educational institutions, churches and wireless station, to station soldiers here, to enjoy extraterritoriality and to dwell within our ports.

"These are only some of the mischievous things done in the past, but there are, in addition, many other acts towards China which have been committed without giving proper indemnity and without proper solution. They are: the affairs of June 1 and September 1, the occupation of Weihaiwei, the Liyuyuan, Liukwiyuan, Tienchoushou, Yehhuchen and Chiabonmen affairs.

"Now, brothers! Is our nation going to be oppressed for ever by them? Are out people unable to save our nation? We should awaken and we must succeed. For this purpose we set this day of national humiliation to arouse us to stand up and fight against imperialism and annul the irreciprocal treaties and regain our territory."

DR. SUN'S DEPARTURE FOR SHAOKUAN

Mid-Autumn Festival Tided Over by Pacific Measures: Second Strike Postponed

Canton, Sept. 14.

Prior to his departure for Shaokuan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen officially appointed Mr. Hu Han-min as Civil Governor of Kuangtung, invested with the functions of the Generallissimo *pro tem.*; Mr. Liao Chung-kai as Secretary of Finance and concurrently Superintendent of the Board of Military Stores in addition to the post of Chief of the Bureau of Financial Affairs of Kuangtung; General Li Fu-lin as Mayor of Canton *pro tem.*; and Mr. Li Lang-ju, leader of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, as Acting Director of the Peace Preservation Bureau of Canton.

Later.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's departure for Shaokuan and the scheme he has announced for the relief of Chinese merchants at large, coupled with Mr. Liao Chung-kai's declaration that Communism would not be put in force by the Canton Government and that arms and ammunition would be returned unconditionally to the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, have to all appearance brought about favourable results. And the plan for a second general strike is reported to have been postponed for the time being with the result that the mid-autumn festival has been tided over apparently without any trouble.—Eastern News Agency.

ICHANG'S BEGGAR PROBLEM

Nearing Solution: Noble Efforts to Reclaim Mendicants

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Sept. 9.

At the beginning of this year the local officials made an attempt to clear the streets of male beggars. Many were a bit doubtful that any permanent good would come of the move. They expected to see them all back on the street in a short time. The scheme, however, has not failed and from that time I have rarely seen a beggar except one or two old blind men and a few women. The scheme is a very praiseworthy one. It is likely to result in a good proportion of the men becoming useful members of the community. They are taught carpentry, boot making, tailoring, etc., and quite a squad of them are scavengers on the streets.

The China Merchants S.N. Co. have been unfortunate in the extra ship which they had chartered for the run between here and Hankow. She is the Kiang Ching, and went badly ashore on her first trip up. She is manned entirely by a Chinese crew. The company is said to be going to try and dig her out and re-launch her. It will be a big job, as she is well out of the river in a paddy field, and unfortunately for her the river is falling.

According to a Peking news agency, a cable has been received in the Capital stating that the public announcement of the engagement of Miss Catherine Schurman to Dr. Gavin Miller has just been made in New York City. Miss Schurman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schurman of New York City and the niece of the American Minister. It was during her stay at the Legation last year that Miss Schurman met her fiancé who was a member of the staff of the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE MONGOL

Foreigners' Surprise Visit to Mongol Headman near Chalantung: A People Living with Nature

Confronted by a band of armed and villainous looking Mongols, just round the bend in the road and halted by a sharp guttural cry, a party of American and British tourists, riding Mongolian ponies, reined in shortly and stopped as quickly as possible. Business-like weapons were pointed at them.

The guide, a short and wiry, Russian, with fierce bristling moustache, moved forward and held overhead a blue enamel tea kettle. Exchanging guttural phrases with the chief of the Mongols, the latter made it clear that they were friends and not the well known and heartily-feared Hunghutzes, of whom every child and even the dogs are warned to beware of. The two groups then approached each other and made friends by means of the guide, who, acting as interpreter, introduced various members in a mélange of Chinese, Russian, Mongolian and a smattering of English.

The visitors, as they explained, had left the watering place of the North, Chalantun—a resort built by the Chinese Eastern Railway on the main line between Manchouli and Harbin, some 11 hours distant from the latter city—early that morning for a trip to the village where they now were. Having heard, while living in those clean and comfortable bungalows at Chalantun, of the chief's prowess, they had throught to visit him and bring him gifts.

Cigarettes given to the chief and to his various followers were cardially appreciated, and an invitation was extended to go inside his modest dwelling. He would provide hot water for preparing breakfast.

The house, one of many similar structures, held not only the chief and his family, but also several of his numerous wives, whom he brought out fondly for inspection by the visitors, while a whole flock of children, offsprings a whole various females of the establishment, cavorted and played round at his command.

The barbarian explained through the Russian guide and interpreter, that he was head of the several small villages which they could see, and held soverighty over 200 dwellers in the immediate vicinity. There was a communal life to a great extent and when meat was needed, he sent out huntsmen into the neighbouring hills or into the valley, through which flowed a crystal clear stream, and if the goddess of the chase beamed on them, they would bring back several deer or a stag, while the stream and others near by provided then plenty of fish. That day, however, visitors noticed, luck had not been with the natives, for a party of hunters returning over the hilltops failed to show anything worth while. Their collection of weapons was interesting. Of all the variety of the rifles, none of them appeared to be of a 20th century make.

The water being hot and breakfast well under way, seats were taken on the earthen floor, covered with skins. During the meal a survey of the interior was made. The inside dimensions were not more than 18 ft. by 15 ft. The roof was thatched but not without a few holes, and, while the party were eating, they could see the birds bring food to their young, who dwelt in four nests hung within and under the roof, the parents flying about the faces and shoulders of the inhabitants, displaying no fear whatever.

Vessels, of the most primitive origin, served for containers of liquids, or were used to gather the few stray vegetables. Villagers had made them by very hard labour, first selecting the proper slippery bark tree, from which the covering was carefully slipped off probably after a wetting and pounding, shaped and the skin sewed and tied round to make the whole water proof. The wash basin from which the guests washed was nothing else but a cross section of a broad tree, nicely burnt and cut out to form a receptacle. Strangest of all perhaps, was the chimney running from the ground up the wall, to a point just above the eves. This too was but a tree trunk, hollowed. For a hook to gather the long grass and straw a many-pronged fork, naturally grow and selected from an ordinary tree served very well. Two-wheeled carts, with wheels twice the diameter of those of a Peking cart really showed a few indications of a slight knowledge of mechanics. The stove within the house ran entirely round the room with the exception of the opening made by the door. Being merely an intense radiating system, clayed over and made airtight, this most necessary adjunct to the home for the long seven-months winter, formed a warm spot for all to snuggle up against during the, zero and worse, weather.

After a well enjoyed meal, a few lessons in geography and philology were exchanged by host and guests, and after he had told them of the best places to hunt and fish in the vicinity of his home and between there and Chalantun, he ascertained that several of the party had come from America. Was America a big place, was it as large as Chalantun, and had the people in America heard that he was chief of the Solons out in the wilds of Manchuria. It was carefully explained to him that the United States was much larger than all of the vicinity, larger than from Harbin to Shanghai. They were sorry, but the Americans did not know of him. Well, where were Harbin and Shanghai, why didn't the British and Americans speak a different language, he and the Russians did? Not to be confusing, further discussions along these lines were avoided, but when it came to taking a picture of the old chieftain, he was all for it but became a little jealous, when Noah, so-called by the guests because of his age and skin garments, which appeared to have grown to him, was also requested to be in the setting—perhaps Noah had been a former but now vanquished chieftain.

Having been informed that one of the party had some knowledge, of medicine, he immediately had brought forward all the sick children and other people. One of the younger was deformed and others appeared to be suffering from a form of swelling skin to goitre. Told that no medical supplies were with the party, he was then informed that good doctors could be had at Chalantun (where one is in attendance for the wants of the summer visitors) and it was suggested that he secure assistance at that place.

A gift of Chinese wine to the chief, which was then drunk from the common vessel, and with goodbyes and well-wishes said, the visitors made their way along their 20-mile ride over the mountains and through numerous valleys to headquarters—Chalantun.

MINES AND BARRICADE IN GRAND CANAL

Strong Defences Established by Both Sides to Guard the Water Ways

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kashing, Sept. 14.

A trip to the border of Kiangsu and Chêkiang at Wangkangchin (also spelt Wangchiangching and Hwankonking) was made to-day. The Colonel in command was courteous, declaring that Chêkiang would fight to the utmost any effort of Kiangsu to use the Grand Canal as a line of attack on Kashing to the railway. They have retained a number of the most efficient soldiers from Anhui, Shantung and Chihli to manipulate the field guns in position. A small fleet of steam launches, barges and police boats are ready to dash into Kiangsu or bring up reinforcements.

A small force here can check an army, as shallow lakes on either side prevent a flank movement. The nearest Kiangsu troops are at Pingmang (locally Bin-Bang) 10 miles north on the Grand Canal. Local residents say that this famous water-way has been barricaded by Kiangsu driving piles across the channel, while Chêkiang has laid mines in advance of the trenches. Small canals on either side at right angles to the main canal, with low-lying ricefields, would impede a marching army.

Chêkiang has materials at hand to block the channel against a fleet of iron-clads. Arrangements are crude, but probably effective.

***Wangkingching lies north of Kashing about seven miles up the Grand Canal.

BEE-KEEPING IN CHINA

Experiments in Anhui Town: Great Possibilities of Developing Industry

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yingchowfu, An., Aug. 28.

Are the readers of "North-China Daily News" interested in bees, especially the Chinese variety? Three times within the last four years a swarm of bees has come to us. The first occasion was during the first week of October, 1920. They settled on a tree in one of the mission courtyards in Chengyangkuan and were captured by the gate keeper. They made honey enough, comb and all, after that date, to carry them through the winter; but they perished during the great flood of 1921 when for three months we were surrounded by water for miles on every side.

The second time was during the summer of 1923, when I was in an out-station. A swarm settled on a tree just over my wall and was captured by the gatekeeper. Half naked as the Chinese working man usually is in summer time, he climbed the tree, sat on the branch beside the bees, held his hat over them until they had all climbed up into it; then he came down very carefully with his hat and the bees in one hand, walked all the way round from the front gate and to the back courtyard where a Chinese bushel basket had been prepared for them. In front of this the hat was deposited and the bees speedily transferred themselves to the basket. Then a lid with three perforations, for their ingress and egress, was securely fastened on, cracks and crevices were plastered up with mud and a rain proof cover was being prepared; but the bees did not appreciate what was being done for them, and left the next day but one. They proved themselves to be very docile creatures seeing that the gatekeeper could capture them in that simple manner without being stung, for they carry daggers in their hip pockets that they know well how to use on occasion.

The Same Docility.

The third occasion was during the month of June of the present year, when a swarm settled in a Chinese date tree in the courtyard of my house in Yingchowfu, and was captured by a carpenter working on the premises at the time. The swarm was captured by the same method and housed in a similar bushel basket. The bees at once settled down to business and it was interesting of a morning to watch them tumbling over each other, going in and out, the ingoing ones being well loaded with wax material. On Sunday, August 10, they swarmed; i.e. sent out a fresh colony. It being Sunday morning a company of interested spectators was soon on the ground, all eager to help but very few apparently knowing what to do, though all knew what to say. However, the same carpenter was soon up the tree holding his hat over them and they were transferring themselves to the hat. Had there been but the one man all would have been well, but there were present the proverbial too many cooks who spoil the broth. One said spray them and another smoke them. We allowed the Chinese to attend to the matter in their own way and soon one was up the tree with a jug of water which he sprayed over them, using his mouth as a sprayer, and another was up on an adjacent roof with a bundle of dry aromatic herbs, used for smoking mosquitos, in his hand, alight, treating them with smoke. Another had constructed a sort of a brush of twigs and was trying to sweep stragglers toward the hat. With all this fussing no one was stung but an officious yard coolie who was standing down below shouting up orders to those in the tree.

But at last this nagging proved too much for even Chinese bee patience, and when most of the bees were already in the hat or festooned on its rim, they suddenly picked themselves up, as at a word of command, filled the air for a shot time, and again settled down, but this time over the wall in a neighbour's courtyard, on a timber of a mat shade. Here they were speedily captured by the neighbour in a hat, without smoking or spraying. Apparently when a man captures a swarm of bees in his own premises it belongs to him, regardless of where it may have come from. The neighbour kept this one. Throughout the whole process the same remarkable docility was displayed by the bees, in their forebearing to sting those who were annoying, or any of the spectators except the yard coolie.

Eight days later our swarm sent off a second colony. There was no skilled hand present to capture it, until, wearied no doubt with the crude efforts of amateurs, it left and went we know not where. But they displayed the same docile good temper, and left without drawing their daggers on any of those who were unskilfully trying to capture them. Thus we lost two strong colonies, the first because of too much assistance in capturing them, and the second from lack of such assistance.

Chinese Apiarists.

Bees are one of the undeveloped resources of China. Scientifically handled they are capable of adding both sweetness and profit to Chinese life and business. Present methods are crude and wasteful. Honey is cut out of the hives in the autumn after the frost numbs the bees. Many bees drop to their death with the honey and there is always a possibility of the queen being among them.

I have seen great vicissitudes in the Chinese honey industry, such as it is. There is a market town 100 li from here where before the famine of 1910-11-12 honey was sold in quantities aggregating several tons in a season, buyers coming every year hundreds of li to load up with it. During those famine years the industry was almost completely wiped out, and only during the last three years or so has it definitely recovered.

LINK BETWEEN KANSU AND THE COAST

Russian Engineer Building Motor Road from Lanchowfu to Shensi Railhead

FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Lanchow, Kan., Aug. 23.

One of the main items of news is that the route of the new motor-road has been planned and work begun on it. The road is to run from Lanchow through Anting and Tonquei to Tsinchow, than into Shensi, and on by Lungchow to Sianfu, where is will join the motor-road from Sianfu to the railhead at Shanchow.

The difficulties of the task are immense. Several mountains have to be negotiated, and many streams crossed. The whole route is through loess soil, and the washouts that are sure to occur will interfere greatly with the value of the road through the summer months. It is unlikely that the road will be metalled, and carters and muleteers will try to use it wherever it appears straighter or more level, than the highways whose route the new road is to follow. But we may hope that all these difficulties will be overcome, and if so, that Lanchow will come to be within easy reach of the coast within a few months time.

The work is under the capable administration of Colonel Ranchner (formerly a Colonel of Russian engineers) who will see the work done if at all possible.

The city roads are in the charge of an enterprising young Kansu officer, named Wei. It has become evident that a steam roller is needed, but who will tackle the job of bringing an engine weighing seven or eight tons to this point, still a month's journey from the railhead? Undoubtedly, the newly made streets are an improvement on the old, if only the improvement can be made permanent.

It is the birthday of the Governor in a few days time, but he has decided not to celebrate it, as the summer is so dry and hot and crops are poor. Wheat has soared to the price of Tls. 58, or about 300 per cent. the price two years ago. The opium this year was more plentifully sown than last year, but has not proved so good an investment. Prices are bad, and the "opium fine," now euphemistically known as a "land tax" presses heavily. In some places those who refuse to grow opium are compelled to pay a "lazy tax." What a thought for the perplexed Chancellors of Europe! Workmen who work are fined for making so much money: workmen who slack, are fined for not working hard enough!

THE BOLSHEVISTS OF DR. SUN

Final Refusal to Give up Arms of Merchants: Officals Divided About Reds

Canton, Sept. 8.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has definitely refused to release the arms and ammunitions seized on August 11, and has delegated ex-Governor Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, two leading "Bolshevists" now in Canton, to act on his behalf in the arms question, thus relieving Generals Fan She-shang and Liang Heng-chao, of the Yunnanese army, from further interest in the matter.

The compositors and printers, attached to the Canton newspaper offices, went on strike on September 8, upon failure of the publishers to agree to their demand for an increase of wage from 35 to 50 per cent. There were no Canton newspapers published on September 9.

Governor Liao Chung-hoi, on September 6, advised a delegation of Canton newspapermen to support Dr. Sun's northern expedition

It has been reported that the declaration of war by Dr. Sun's Government will be made against Peking on September 14, and that Dr. Sun himself will arrive at Shiukuan a few days earlier. Shiukuan is on the northern terminal of the Kuangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Dr. Sun has issued an order repealing the tax on mahjongg playing in the restaurants of Canton and vicinity. Simultaneously, he has issued an order forbidding further impressment of coolies for military service.

At the call of the Kuomintang, the cadets of the military Academy of the "Red Army" at Whampoa and other communistic organizations met at the Public Garden, Canton, on September 7 and passed the following resolutions:—

"That the 1901 Protocol made between China and several other Powers after the Boxer trouble should be repealed" and

"The Northern Expedition against Peking is endorsed."

It appears from complaints heard from several factions of the Kuomintang in Canton that not all of the officials and policemen now on service are wholly in favour of Bolshevism. The Canton policemen, who were ordered by their chief on September 7 to distribute circulars attacking foreigners and merchants, did not do so of their own free will, as they afterwards told their friends.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SALE OF ARMAMENTS IN CHINA.

League of Nations Urged to Prevent Abuses.

London, Sept. 15.

The "Daily Telegraph," referring to the reported arming of the conflicting Chinese forces by different Powers with political motives comingled with commercial considerations, urges the League of Nations immediately to attend to this matter and to endeavour to seek the termination of these abuses by requesting all Governments to veto the sale of armaments in China just now.—Reuter.

AVIATION FATALITY IN KOREA

Phyongyang, Korea, Sept. 13.

Lieutenant Moriwaki and Sergeant Ebina were killed in an aeroplane accident to-day.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Peking Tram Car Co. to extend its lines from Hsichihmen to the Summer Palace, from Pochenmen to Patachu, and from Tehshengmen to Jehol. Branch lines will also be constructed as far as Nanyuan and Tunghsien. It is learned that the tram service in Peking will start at the beginning of October.

MR. SCHERER'S APPEAL

Sentence of Seven Years' Imprisonment Reduced.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Sept. 16.

I have just been informed that the sentence on Mr. Scherer has been reduced to three years and two months. Details have not yet been published, but probably extenuating circumstances, not referred to in the first trial, have now been taken into consideration. The text of the judgment is not yet ready, but will be delivered within a few days or a week.

*Mr. E. Scherer, a German citizen, was sentenced to seven years hard labour for allegedly causing the death of a Chinese child.—Ed.

C.M.S. HOSPITAL WAR WORK

Red Cross Unit for Ishing Front: Hangchow Hospital as Base Hospital.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 13.

The first Red Cross Unit, numbering 23, left to-day for the Huchow (Ihing) front. The unit organized by the C.M.S. Hospital. Doctors, assistants and nurses are among the best qualified members of its staff, and it is felt that they will succeed in rendering adequate help. Dr. Duncan Main has been asked to send another unit, but whether he can do so without weakening his present forces is not yet apparent.

At present not a few refugees have sought admission to the Hospital, complaining of nervousness and "cold feet." They are for the most part being accommodated in offices and students quarters. Ample room is reserved for the civilian population and those most severely wounded at the front. The hospital is prepared to deal with 200 casualties in addition to its other work.

Appeal for Medical Stores

Once again this splendid institution is the succourer of many. Bandages, cotton wool, gauze, lint, old linen, beef-tea, condensed milk and medical supplies of all kinds, especially sheets, are urgently needed to cope with the present increased demand. If the British Women's Association appeal is over subscribed it will no doubt direct some of its overflow into interior channels. It may interest your readers to know that during the Great War the C.M.S. Hospital sent, in addition to two foreign doctors, five Chinese doctors, eight nurses, and two interpreters to France.

An inch an hour rainfall has been quite common lately: very few roofs have been rain-proof. If the weather does not clear up soon we shall have floods and further distress.

Hangchow Buoyant

The City is quiet and so are the people and they appear very hopeful.

Marshal Lu was quite well pleased with his visit to the front. He will probably soon be paying a visit to the Huchow front to encourage his men who all seem to be loyal and keen in spite of the weather. If the last few days have not damped their ardour I am sure nothing will.

Mr. H. F. Handley Derry, H.M. Consulate Ningpo, left yesterday for Ningpo by way of Shanghai.

TOKYO'S MAYORALTY

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, ex-Governor of the Bank of Japan and former Finance Minister, is the final choice of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly for the mayoralty. Formal offer of the post will be made to Mr. Inouye to-day.

The vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. Nagata following rejection by the Assembly on September 5 of a candidate recommended by him for the post of Director of the Electricity Bureau. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Sept. 17.

Mr. Junnosuke Inouye has to-day declined the mayoralty of Tokyo.

DR. SUN'S NORTHERN EXPEDITION

Confession of Wrong-doing by Kuomintang to Conciliate the Cantonese

Shameen, Sept. 13.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen left at 10 this morning, accompanied by his wife, in an armoured train with over a thousand troops. He will remain in Shaokuan for a week or 10 days, after which time he will move between Canton and Shaokuan until the mobilization is complete.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in a manifesto admits that Kuangtung under the Kuangtung to co-operate with the agreeable taxes and the oppression of disorderly, unthinking generals and unscrupulous officials, who have been enriching themselves under the pretext of raising money for the Government.

They have rendered the people's lives and property unsafe, the manifesto goes on to say, and therefore the merchants, especially, gradually lost faith in the revolutionary Government. The course of action adopted by the revolution is unsound, and is clearly due to the indifference of the people towards national affairs. He calls on the people of Kuangtung to cooperate with the revolutionary government, and promises the following:—(1) to despatch various troops northward as soon as possible. (2) To reorganize the Canton Municipality for self-government, the people to elect a new mayor. (3) All miscellaneous taxes to be cancelled, and taxation to be decided and regulated by the newly elected officials.

It is reliably reported that Mr. Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will soon leave on a mission to Mukden.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Possibility of a Compromise with Gen. Chen for a Combined Attack

Canton, Sept. 15.

The discussion continues as to the necessity for the Canton Government effecting a thorough understanding with Gen. Chen Chiung-ming.

The mission of Tan Mo-hsin and Shih Ching-yang, who recently visited here, is apparently to establish an offensive and defensive alliance between Gen. Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan and Dr. Sun Yat-sen in conformity with the former's will, so that the troops under the command of Dr. Sun and Gen. Tang may be enabled to advance toward the subjugation of the Chihli faction. On the other hand, the delegates of Gen. Tang appear to be busily engaged in an effort to bring about peace between Gen. Chen Chiung-ming and Dr. Sun Yat-sen with a view to inducing Gen. Chen to invade Fukien at this juncture.

Interviewed to-day by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, Mr. Shih Ching-yang stated that Dr. Sun having already agreed to Gen. Tang's proposal to come to terms with Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, an agreement had been concluded between Dr. Sun and General Tang and that Mr. Tan Mo-hsin was on his way to Haifeng to meet Gen. Chen. Mr. Shih expressed the belief that a compromise between Dr. Sun and Gen. Chen was possible and emphasized the fact that a golden opportunity had arrived for all the provinces in the south-west, including Yunnan, Kuangtung, Kueichow, and Szechuan, to dash forward towards their common goal, *viz.*, the overthrow of the Chihli faction.

Later.

The troops under the command of Gen. Chu Pei-teh left here for Shaokuan yesterday morning and four brigades of the Honan troops under the command of Gen. Fan Chung-shiu also left for the same destination this morning.—Eastern News Agency.

NEGOTIATIONS for the purchase of Russian oils have been in progress between the Nippon Sekiyu (Petroleum) Kaisha and the Soviet authorities in Vladivostok (says the "Japan Chronicle"). In the matter of prices the negotiations have, however, come to a deadlock, and as the Russian side has to wait for the instructions of the Moscow Government on each occasion, no noticeable progress towards an amicable settlement is anticipated. Several days ago the company despatched one of its staff to Moscow to open direct negotiations with the Government there.

FROM MIENCHOW TO BEHLUTING

A Pleasant Holiday Trip through Interesting Country

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mienchow, Sze., Aug. 23.

Not long ago our family went for a holiday, and an account of our journey may be of interest. Mienchow to Behluting is four long days away, but we did it in five. On the first day we stayed at Lokiang, 90 li away. Here the C.M.S. has an outstation.

Who does not know that pleasant feeling of freedom that comes over one as one leaves the cares of work behind and takes to the road? Making for the southwest we soon pass the temple of the Eastern Peak (Tong Yuh Miao). For a time we pass along a now rarely used road, the remains of the road which went to the city when it stood farther northwest. Part of that road may still be seen on the river bed. Beautiful canals almost like rivers abound. The rice looks green and fresh, and here and there a path with winding witchery lures one up and away to where the "good folk" hide. I am no geologist, but a little observation reveals what a good time a geologist might have studying the mixed formation of the higher ground that follows us on our left until, at last unable to escape, we are compelled to ascend it after leaving Tsao-kopu.

This place, which was full of soldiers, is 30 li from Mienchow, and a long 30 li on is Kinshanpu; the country between is hilly and rather wild in places, but a fair amount is under cultivation. Here also a large company of the tenth division were in charge for the Boxers, as I said in an earlier letter, were very bad a few weeks ago. The contrast between this market and its pre-Republican neatness and prosperity is very marked. But Kinshanpu was ever wild; even in Manchu days bandits would occasionally break out. We pass on from here to do our last 30 li to Lokiang. The country is a curious mixture of tilled land and virgin wild, so wild that it refuses to be tamed. There are two good specimens of the water-wheel on this road, the larger having a radius of from 15 to 20 feet.

From Lokiang to Mienchu is regarded as 70 li, except by chairmen, who are generally paid for 75, as the road is hilly for the first 25 li from Lokiang. This part of the road is very beautiful. After a walk of 30 li we reach Lioh Pin, a market much more dead than alive as far as business goes. The only thing the people seem to do is to gamble. The next 40 li is a long flat weary stretch that on a hot day is only to be endured. The surrounding country, however, is well cultivated for we are now at the northeast corner of the great Chêngtu plain. On this stretch, 25 li from Mienchu, is Long-hsin-ch'iao-chang, to give the market its full name as set up over the gate. Rice and tobacco grow here in large quantities. In the background to the north and west are the mountains stretching tier above tier in serried outline to the "Roof of the World"!

Mienchu, which must be carefully distinguished from Mienchow, is a large commercial centre sometimes called "Little Chêngtu" on account of its business. Under the Manchus it was part of the Mienchow Department. It is now chiefly noted for bandits, and has been held successively by soldiers and brigands for the last 10 years. There is an abundance of wealth there, but the times do not allow of its exploitation.

I was very interested to see on a temple wall about 10 li from the city a large poster of Yang Sen. It was in ordinary colloquial and could be read by a school-boy of four years standing.

The large hospital which Dr. Lechler is developing there under the C.M.S. is becoming a boon to the people.

From Mienchu to Shihfang is 50 li. This is an ancient city figuring in Three Kingdom Period history, and is south of Mienchu. The country is productive, but is at present feeling the drought. There are the usual uninteresting markets between it and Mienchu. There were of course the usual quantities of soldiers; China's idea of keeping peace. Continuing our journey southwards from Shihfang we reach after a distance of 70 li the city of Penhsien.

This road is even duller, and we are very glad to be quit of it. After Penhsien we strike across more west to Behluting. This road is much more interesting because it becomes more mountainous, and also because the large trade in lumber adds to the population. Here we come into the region of hills and valleys and boulder bestrewn rivers make the air sound with their music.

At the foot of the hills is a glass factory where you can buy fairly respectable table-glasses; there is also a large pottery in the district. Behluting, White Hare Mountain, is a West China holiday resort which has been developed by the foreign community of Chêngtu.

HEAT WAVE IN HONGKONG

Record Shade Temperatures for September: Three European Deaths

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, Sept. 10.

Within a few days of my writing to you last month about the abnormally rainy weather here, there came a change, which was at first considered a welcome one, but has since become far more of a curse than a blessing.

To say that we are now praying for rain would not be an exaggeration, and a typhoon would be positively welcomed as a means of bringing a fall in the temperature. Everyone hoped that September would see the end of the really hot weather, but actually the beginning of this month ushered in the worst heat spell of the year, aggravated by days and nights when there has not been a breath of air stirring. Naturally, even the most robust of us are feeling the effects of this abnormal weather, and already three European deaths here can be put down to the very trying heat.

Last Saturday afternoon, a master mariner of some years standing on the China Coast passed away under tragic circumstances. He was Capt. W. Ross, who had latterly commanded vessels on the West River. Capt. Ross was observed to be in a state of collapse outside the Post Office, and was assisted indoors, where he muttered something about feeling the heat, and passed away soon afterwards. He was engaged in writing a book on his interesting experiences of sea life.

Death follows Chinese Dinner.

On Sunday morning, Mr. B. S. Corke, who had only been admitted to practise as a solicitor in the local courts as recently as last May, was found dead in bed, the cause of death being heart failure. He had attended the Magistracy the previous day, and had been to a Chinese dinner the same night. He returned in the early hours of Sunday morning, complaining of feeling unwell and died within the next few hours.

The third death from heart failure was that of Mr. D. Lewis, who had for some years been an employee of the Naval Yard. Feeling unwell during the week-end, he passed away on Monday afternoon, quite suddenly.

Temperature Records.

The local Observatory announces that the temperatures for the past week have been records for the month. On the 7th the shade reading was 93.2 Fahrenheit, which compares with the previous absolute maxima of 94 on September 6, 1895, and 93.9 on September 17, 1892.

The minimum reading two nights ago was recorded by the Observatory as 84.3, the highest on record for a Hongkong September. However, thermometers in many bedrooms in the Colony, at sea level, can easily beat that, and have been recording minimum readings as high as 86. Even on the Peak, bedroom temperatures have been recorded in the wee sma' 'oors as high as 82.

Soaking in the sea for whole afternoons has been the order, but even that has lost some of its attractiveness owing to the water being so warm. One effect of the heat has been a succession of glorious sunsets—glorious to those who can find enough energy to admire them.

KOREAN MASSACRE FORGOTTEN

Utter Absence of Official Sympathy for Koreans Murdered in Earthquake

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Sept. 3.

Immediately following the attempt on the life of Gen. Fukuda, who, it is thought, gave the orders to kill off every Socialist a year ago, the police drag net was thrown over the entire capital, for fear of a widespread plot existing. All the Socialist and Labour leaders were clapped behind prison walls. Citizens also grew alarmed and all night bands of members of Young Men's Associations kept watch, a grim remainder of earthquake days, when these very young men, organizing themselves into what was then known as Vigiliantes, murdered everyone who was an object of suspicion, chiefly Koreans, Chinese and Japanese labourers.

Although there have been elaborate outward manifestations of grief for Japan's "Day of Mourning"—as the anniversary of the earthquake has been dubbed—such as the wailing of syrens, the booming of temple bells, the burning of incense in various parts of the city and the lighting of torches on the rivers, not one word or deed has been performed to express regret for the shocking murder of Koreans. A subject people, perhaps, does not need tears or regrets, much less does it need compensation. A weak nation or a subject people cannot demand these, and, according to the view of officialdom, there's an end of the matter.

The people, however, seem to be thoroughly ashamed of the blame they must shoulder for responsibility in these killings, and it has been heartening to find two large metropolitan papers demanding that some amends be made.

Nothing of the sort, however, has been publicly done. Rachel is still mourning for her children and has neither been comforted nor compensated.

CLEARING UP KALGAN

Good Work by Local Authorities in Repairing Flood Damage: Reconstruction Plans

Peking, Sept. 9.

Straightening out the flood channel to the west of the Wu Ting Ho to carry the mountain torrents from the northwest directly into the main river below the city is one of the measures recommended to prevent a repetition of the disastrous flood of July 13 in Kalgan by Mr. O. J. Todd, engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

Mr. Todd in his report to the Commission also recommended that the old stone bridge be replaced by a steel structure of two spans of 80 feet each, in order not to restrict the flow of any possible flood waters. A wall built from the east end of the bridge on the left bank of the river would also straighten the channel through the city.

On his recent inspection trip to Kalgan, Mr. Todd found that the Taoyin was doing splendid work with his soldiers and police in clearing up the débris and removing the sand and silt from the city streets. In some places this was eight or ten feet deep. An additional freshet on August 1 had carried boulders estimated to weigh 1,000 lb. one or two miles down from the foot hills into the main streets of the city.

So frequent are floods that in certain neighbourhoods the merchants keep on hand special planks, well fitted together to make a water tight compartment four feet high in front of their shops. They hold themselves ready at all times to put up these barricades and reinforce them with sand bags to save their stocks.

Mr. Todd confirms previous reports of the great loss of life and millions of property damage caused by the flood there this summer when the river suddenly broke through the dyke and swept over a flat area inhabited by about 5,000 people living in mud huts. It is estimated that 3,000 of these people were drowned or buried in the débris of their own houses. The old stone bridge served as a dam to the flood waters due to the silting up of the channel and the large proportion of space taken up by the piers and masonry work forming the arches.

The Commission sent $4,000 worth of grain to Kalgan. From among the refugees, 200 heads of families were recruited to do work in repairing the damage to the streets of the city. But the local authorities have handled the situation so well, bringing the military to the work of reconstruction, that the Commission at present are carrying on no further relief work there.

Mr. Todd's chief recommendation in regard to the situation in the Paotingfu region would be the granting of further funds on the part of the provincial government for the upkeep of the dykes. Chihli has appropriated $500 yearly for the upkeep of some 250 li of dykes in this region. Each district has raised further funds and contributed labour, but the provisions have been inadequate.

It was felt at the time of Mr. Todd's inspection trip that it would be necessary to make further investigations in late September or early October in order to ascertain what portion of the population would be able to return to their farms this year and what portion of the remaining population would be available for construction work. —China International Famine Relief Committee.

THE FLOODS IN CHINA

Latest Scheme for Aiding Provinces: $40,000 Loan for Hunan

Peking, Sept. 11.

The China International Famine Relief Commission has decided to grant a loan of $40,000 to the Hunan Committee of the Commission. The money is to be loaned out by the Hunan Committee to districts most seriously affected by the floods, about 20 in number, for the purchase of seed rice.

The loans to the *hsien* are to be guaranteed by the Provincial Assembly, the Hunan Chamber of Commerce and the Public Property Custodians of the various districts. The latter are officials elected by the people as trustees for all public property, such as the endowments of temples and the old examination halls. These endowments consist of fields and pawnshops for the most part, which properties thus become securities for the loans.

If this method of loan and guarantee works out satisfactorily, the scheme will be largely extended. The Hunan Committee has already asked for $200,000 on this basis.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

SEVERE TYPHOON IN SOUTH JAPAN

Serious Damage to Railways and Communications

Osaka, Sept. 12

A typhoon swept the south of Japan early this morning. The telegraphs and telephones between Nagasaki and Osaka were interrupted, but have now been partially restored. A third-class express was derailed near Hiroshima owing to a landslide caused by the heavy rains. Nine persons were killed and many injured. There was no serious damage to shipping.

The typhoon is now passing away.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A WORLD IN ARMS

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

"Militarism, as well as a desire to consummate the national defence, characterize the nations of the world, and America pre-eminently so, in spite of the efforts of the League of Nations to inaugurate an era of peace," is the observation attributed in this morning's papers to General Wada, the head of the Imperial Japanese Military Mission which has just returned from America. General Wada urges the Japanese nation to face the problem of defence with greater seriousness, rather than be deluded by false and untimely ideas of peace.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WUCHANG'S QUARREL WITH PEKING

Another Delegation Going North to Press for Educational Funds

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 9

The teachers of Wuchang and the Hupeh provincial schools are still endeavouring to find some means of compelling the Government to pay up the large sum of arrears which is due for educational purposes from the taxes on rice and salt transported by the Hankow-Canton Railway in Hupeh.

Last Wednesday a big meeting was held in the hall of the Education Union, at which more than 150 were present. The whole affair was discussed, and it was decided to petition the Governor for assistance in the matter. Three requests were made, *viz.*, that the whole body of teachers should be given free passes on the railway in order that they might proceed to Peking *en masse*; that the Governor would himself telegraph the Central Government asking them to give instructions to the Board of Communications to receive the delegation; third, that for the present the taxes raised in Hupeh by the Salt Bureau shall be detained locally. The answer to these requests was probably not all that the teachers desired. In the first place, Governor Hsiao suggested that, instead of the whole body of teachers proceeding to Peking, it would be better to select 10 representatives, the same as the number previously sent who received such insulting treatment. In answer to the second, the reply was that the yamên is already in telegraphic communication with the Board of Communications about the affair. The third was delayed for further consideration.

However, the teachers had to put the best face they could on the matter and proceeded to choose their 10 representatives. Two were chosen from each of the five associations which are united in this struggle, the five being the Provincial Educational Association, the Teachers' Union, the Schools Deliberative Association, the Private Schools' Union and the Primary Schools' Union.

The 10 delegates left for the north on Friday, their expenses being advanced out of the Lecture Fund for the coming winter. Their object is to secure the release of the former delegates, several of whom are still detained in Peking, to bring condign punishment upon Mr. Wu, the President of the Board of Communications, and his assistant, Mr. Li. They have vowed to sacrifice everything in the pursuit of this aim and not to return to Hupeh until it has been accomplished.

The outbreak of war in East China has led to many rumours. Fears have been abroad that all troops stationed in this province will be drafted down river, leaving Hupeh defenceless against the gangs of robbers. It is true that troops have been drafted from Wuchang, Wusih, Macheng, Lotien and other places where there are garrisons. But Governor Hsiao has issued a proclamation, promising that enough soldiers will be left in all places to secure the people against the brigands.

Coolies Protest against 'Buses

The motor-road from Hankow to Tsaitien up the Han River is now completed. A company is proposing to run a service of motor charabancs. The motors will start from the Ta Chih Men railway terminus, and run along the Peking Road at the back of the concessions and the Chinese Maloo to the bank of the Han. As this is the main route for ricshas in Hankow, the ricsha pullers are complaining that their living will be taken away. There are more than 1,000 ricshas plying along this route, and each of them is taken in four shifts per day and sometimes also a night shift. Consequently, it is estimated that over 5,000 men are affected. Their association has issued a proclamation, stating that many thousand families will be in danger of starvation of the new motor-buses are allowed to run between Ta Chih Men Station and Chiaokén, the north end of Hankow native city. The men say that if the 'buses run over their route, they will lay their own bodies on the road and be run over.

(*Continued on page 468.*)

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai Sept. 19.

Bank's Demand Selling Rates for £1 at 3/4 1/16 = Tls. 5.91 at 72.45 = $8.16	
Bank's Demand Selling Rates for G.$100 at 75½ = Tls. 132.01 at 72.45 = $182.21	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	727
Native Interest	04
Copper Cash	274,000
Bar Silver	34⅞
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 84.05
New York on London	G.$4.46¼

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4⅛
Demand	3/4 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	75½
Demand	75¾
PARIS—	
Demand	1418
INDIA—	
Demand	230
HONGKONG—	
Demand	70⅜
JAPAN—	
Demand	54
BATAVIA—	
Demand	200
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	69½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/5⅜
4 m/s. credits	3/6
4 m/s. Docs.	3/6⅛
6 m/s. credits	3/6⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/6½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	77¼
4 m/s. credits	78
4 m/s. Docs.	78½
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1490
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/4⅛
New York T.T.	75½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPT.

Hk. Tls. 5.52 at 3/3 1/16	£1
„ 1 at 1358	Frs. 15.13
„ 1.22 at 73⅜	Gold $1
„ 1 at 56⅝	Yen 1.97
„ 1 at 226½	Rupees 2.52
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.40	It. Lire 18.27
Marks and Roubles no quotation	

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

Sept. 19.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $183.35
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 8.18
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 9.99
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 74.48

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	=	S'hai. $179.07
Stg. £1.0.0	=	S'hai. $ 7.92
Frs. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 9.51
Yen. 100.00	=	S'hai. $ 71.92

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for September 19:—

It. Lire 17.20	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 4.00	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.29	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates Sept. 19:—Nominal:

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.36
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.76
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.	4.35

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Sept. 20.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 39,432,000 and $43,870,000. These figures include Tls. 4,980,000 and $26,130,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

There were no movements of bar silver.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Nil.
Shipments were:—
Tls. 500,000 to Tientsin.
200,000 „ Tsingtao.

Tls. 700,000

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$70,000 from Amoy.
Shipments were:—
$300,000 to Chinkiang.
200,000 „ Ningpo.
150,000 „ Tungchow.
30,000 „ Haimen.

$680,000

Silver.

The price came yesterday at 34⅞d. ready and forward, against 34 1/16d. ready and forward a week ago, the lowest point touched during the week being 34⅞d., ready and forward, last Saturday. India and China are reported to have both bought and sold. The Continent was also a buyer.

Bars in stock 2,622, including silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of Sycee and Dollars amount to Tls. 394 lakhs and $439 lakhs, against Tls. 401½ lakhs and $445 lakhs last week and Tls. 224½ lakhs and $318½ lakhs on September 18, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/4½d. The highest point touched for interbank business during the week was T.T. 3/5⅛d. The market opened yesterday morning with banks selling T.T. 3/4 1/16d. and G.$76¼ to December. Speculators buying and a fairly heavy merchant demand caused rates to decline steadily. In the afternoon the official rate was dropped to T.T. 3/4⅛d., and at the close nothing better than 3/4⅛d. was obtainable, the market closing weak.

THE SILVER MARKET

Depression Caused by China's Heavy Sales: Sterling Dominating the Situation

Reporting from London on August 13, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The market has been depressed by a considerable amount of selling on the part of China and of stale bulls. Without doubt the recent marked improvement in the value of sterling has strongly conduced to this result, though the movements of the price of silver may not have coincided day by day with the fluctuations of the U. S. exchange. The relation between gold and silver is of such great interest to speculators in China that no powerful movements in the gold value of the sterling exchange can occur without some repercussion in the business centres of the Far East. Hence it may be gathered that, for the time being, the sterling exchange with the United States dominates the silver market. To-day, the strong reaction of the U. S. exchange turned the market from sellers to buyers and the price rose from 33 13/16d. for cash delivery yesterday (the lowest quotation for that position since May 17 last) to 34 1/16d. The Continent has been the chief support during the week.

Apart from the vagaries of exchange the market appears to be inherently sound, as demand for the Far East promises to be good and competition is likely to arise from Continental Mints. Further, the bear account has now become very substantial.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively ⅛d. and 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Holders Nervous.

In their London report of August 14 Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid state:—

Largely owing to the marked improvement in the value of sterling exchange on New York, the price of silver has declined rather rapidly during the past week and 33 13/16d. was reached on the 12th inst., against 34⅜d. a week ago. This rise in the exchange made several holders of silver nervous and there has been a good deal of reselling by bulls, in addition to sales by China and America, against which the Continent has been practically the only buyer. Yesterday, on Indian and China bears covering, there was a recovery to 34 1/16d., but this has not been maintained and the quotation to-day is not higher than 33 15/16d. So long as there is so much uncertainty with regard to the American exchange, we cannot look for much steadiness in the silver market, but with the continuance of Continental orders the undertone remains good and should there be any demand from India or China we think higher prices would be seen.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on August 13, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 6th instant amounted to £126,488,250, as compared with £126,487,985 on the previous Wednesday.

India is taking a good proportion of the supplies offering this week (about £700,000), and there is also some demand on the part of the Continent. The heavy fall in the price of gold owing to the improvement of the sterling exchange with America has led to a very substantial demand by India recently, both for shipment from Durban and London. Within a few weeks, about two and three quarter million pounds worth has been shipped and engaged for shipment from Durban, as well as about a million pounds from London. The Government of India has announced that £12,520,000 has been remitted to the Secretary of State for India from April 1 to July 31. Purchases of sterling in India amounted to £11,820,000, and sterling taken over by the Secretary of State in London to £700,000.

The Transvaal gold output for July is returned as 829,437 fine ounces, which compares with 773,053 fine ounces for June and 754,306 fine ounces for July, 1923, and is the second highest monthly total produced. The record high monthly output was that for March, 1912, namely 830,723 fine ounces. The output for May last —809,003 fine ounces—was the only other occasion when an amount over 800,000 fine ounces recorded.

CHINA RAILWAY EARNINGS

The earnings of the Chinese Government railways from January 1 until April 10 of the present year are shown below. Compared with the same period for last year, the results indicate that healthy increases have taken place in the earnings of most of the lines. The Canton-Kowloon line, which is one of the shortest, shows a great deficit, but the amounts are comparatively small. The greatest increases are on the Peking-Hankow, 51 per cent; the Peking-Mukden, 6 per cent; the Tientsin-Pukow, 25 per cent; and the Peking-Suiyuan, 17 per cent. The Lunghai Railway also shows a remarkable increase in view of the new territory which is being opened up.

	1924	Difference Against 1923
Peking-Hankow	$9,094,535	+51.56
Peking-Mukden	4,885,175	+ 6.12
Tientsin-Pukow	5,650,551	+25.49
Peking-Suiyuan	2,806,922	+17.82
Shanghai-Nanking	2,500,711	+10.85
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	1,134,650	+ 3.22
Cheng-Tai	1,573,938	+22.07
Canton-Kowloon	25.957	—91.20
Kirin-Changchun	987.723	+ 1.81
Taokow-Chinghua	385,009	+15.34
Lung-Hai	1,027,959	+55.61
Kaifeng-Honan	774,456	+ 4.68
Hupeh-Hunan	484,506	+ 7.55
Chuchow-Pingshiang	158,125	+30.99
Changchow-Amoy	714	—96.50
Ssu-Tso	1,302,721	+88.65
Kiaochao-Tsinan	2,793,237	+79.18
Total	35,586,979	+26.88

ZOONG SING MILLS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

At a meeting of the directors of the Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. (of which Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld., are the agents) it was decided that the shareholders be recommended to apportion the balance of Tls. 322,989.99 at credit of profit and loss account on June 30, 1924, as follows:—

Dividend at 5 per cent. (Tls. 0.50 per share)	Tls. 75,000.00
General reserve	„ 100,000.00
Fire insurance reserve	„ 10,000.00
Building depreciation	„ 22,395.40
Machinery depreciation	„ 65,437.15
Furniture depreciation	„ 1,027.73
Motor & lighter depreciation	„ 1,000.00
Bonus to staff	„ 10,000.00
Carry forward	„ 38,129.71
	Tls. 322,989.99

HOW WAR IS HITTEN BUSINESS

China's Complicated Financial System Weakened by Republic and Blocked by War

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

The unfavourable economic situation in the provinces of Central China, from Shanghai to Hankow is only aggravated by the present war. Ready money has not been available for commerce for some time past, since the financial fabric of the country has been unsound Shanghai is not always affected by conditions in interior China, because it is the repository for whatever liquid capital there is in the country and therefore does not always suffer from the same ills as affect interior points dependent entirely upon visible resources. Shanghai's profits often come from such invisible resources as insurance, brokerage, unearned increment on real estate, speculative investments, etc. In the interior, profits arise out of direct trade transaction, the returns on invisible resources usually finding their way out of the interior cities to the head offices, the centres of capital investment in Shanghai. This holds good with Chinese as well as foreign enterprise.

Reckless Finances.

The balance of trade has been against China. In 1922, the unfavourable balance was Hk. Tls. 290,157,000; in 1923, Hk. Taels 170,486,000. This unfavourable balance, the Government has done nothing to meet. In the past, the Chinese Government met its own needs and deficits by loans of huge sums, which almost in every case were dissipated without in any way being used to better the economic situation of the country. In addition to the unfavourable balance the country is faced with a debt of $304,409,592 for secured domestic loans and $992,684,575 for secured foreign obligations, and its normal revenues have been used, either as securities for indemnities or have been hypothecated for loans. The result is that what might be called the fixed capital of the nation is diminished to a point of economic instability.

No New Capital.

One method of handling such a situation would be to produce new capital, that is to develop the natural resources of the country, its mines, its waterways, its hydraulic power, its forests, agriculture, etc. China has made no serious effort to meet this situation. Practically nothing of importance has been done along these lines, since the founding of the Republic, although much has been planned and discussed. The few mines opened and improved by Chinese and foreigners have not even scratched the surface of possibilities and the effects of scientific farming and forestry are not yet visible. The result is that China's real wealth, that is, her natural resources, have not been mobilized to meet this untoward financial situation.

A Central Bank.

In most countries, a great impetus to trade in that it supplies ample liquid capital, is the depositing of government revenues in central banking institutions. The Bank of England, for instance, is a bank of deposit for the British government and its control of liquid capital stabilizes British financial operations. The Federal Reserve Bank in the United States serves the same end, although its methods are different. The Bank of England, on one hand, accepts government deposits and issues notes, while on the other hand, it discounts other banks' papers and in moments of crisis, it raises the interest rate and conserves the country's gold reserve to avoid a general panic. It is a banker's bank.

In China there is no such bank. The two government banks do not perform the functions for which they were designed. What might be termed a genuine government bank of deposit is altogther another institution, to which we need not refer in this article. Most of the revenue of the Chinese Government, however, is not available for deposits in a central bank, were there such a bank. Much of it goes into the payment of indemnities and loan services secured by the Customs and Salt revenues, and railway receipts. The land tax and likin, not being paid into the central treasury but witheld by militarists, are dissipated in such wars as the present one.

Shanghai's Position.

The country then is dependent upon Shanghai for its loose capital, which is distributed through an exceedingly complicated banking system, involving foreign banks, modern Chinese banks and old-fashioned native banks. The operations of all these banks, their inter-relationships, the method of transfer of money and the security behind each transaction cannot be discussed in this article, the purpose of which is to show how the war has affected the financial situation in Central China.

What is true of Hankow is largely true of other cities of Central China although to a smaller degree. Hankow is the distributing centre for products from Szechuan, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan and Shensi. It is not a city of deposits, the clients of the banks using the banks rather for the movements of crops than for running accounts. The native banks obtain their funds principally from Shanghai banks of various types and therefore the interest rate at Hankow is usually higher than it is at Shanghai. As soon as the Shanghai banks saw the war coming, they called in as much money as they could, thus saving the Shanghai market and preventing a panic from following the collapse of a few native banks. The call for funds left the native banks of places like Hankow without ready funds.

Panic Avoided.

These banks were unable to cover these withdrawals by calling in their own loans to merchants, for to do that would unsettle the Hankow market, throw large and important firms into bankruptcy and result in a general panic. They therefore stopped doing new business, did the best they could with their outstanding obligations and appealed to the foreign and modern Chinese banks to tide them over in the interests of trade. The appeal was to some extent successful, although there could be no encouragement for new transactions, since that would be dangerous in the circumstance.

An illustration of the difficulties arising from the inability of native banks to assist Chinese firms appears in the of unwillingness of compradores and other guarantors to guarantee accounts. No one can foretell what is liable to happen in even a short period during war time. This is one of the explanations for the closing down of various piece goods auctions. It is impossible to find a guarantee for accounts, and with an inadequate judicial system in China, the only basis for credit is the guarantor, whose word is acceptable, often because behind that word is a substantial cash securety, such as a compradore's deposit.

Provincial Funds.

To complicate the matter further, the various provincial governments interested in the war have been taking funds from native banks, chambers of commerce and guilds, for war purposes. Soldiers have to be paid in cash. As a rule, these armies are without budgets, each general receiving certain sums for his men, uniforms, food, etc. Provincial funds, municipal funds, taxes, etc. have all been taken from the banks in cash and have been made available for military purposes. This leaves the native banks still further denuded of liquid assets, although the amount thus withdrawn is probably not very large.

If War Continues.

If the war ends speedily, this situation will rapidly adjust itself, the Shanghai banks sending deposits to the native banks in the other cities. But should the war be prolonged, the problem will indeed become a difficult one. The crops will be brought in, that is, those not ruined by the war, and the native banks will be unable to finance the movement of those crops. Even should customers be found willing to purchase the produce, the Shanghai banks would be wary about sending out sycee to cover goods in interior places. With the war affecting the important distributing points, Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, so closely and with the principal arteries for transportation closed to commerce, as the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Tientsin Pukow Railway, the Kinhan Railway and the Lunghai Railway are now, and as the whole Yangtze will be shortly, business may have to stand still and wait for peace.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.
Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.
Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

The Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 26, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 22 to 26, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kroewoek (Java) Plantations, Ltd. The Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on September 22, 1924, to shareholders on record at that date.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of Tls. 3.50 per share (3½%) payable on September 22, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 15 to 22, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 11th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, September 25, 1924.
The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 25, 1924, both days inclusive.

The See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.—The 6th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, October 6, 1924, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 2 to 6, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.—The 4th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 3, 1924, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 26 to October 3, 1924.

Share Report for Week Ending September 19, 1924.

No. 24/37

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange;
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund,
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

The local share market remains quiet and although there has been an improvement in buyers' quotations very little business has passed during the past week.
London market quotations for Chinese securities show a further decline and the following are the latest quotations cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 69. 15. 0	(Middle Price)
" " " " " F.I.	65. 15. 0	" Ex B.I.R.S.
" " " Shanghai & Nanking Rly. Bonds	69. 10. 0	(Sellers)
" " " S'hai & Nanking Rly. Net Profit Certificate	10. 10. 0	"
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	3. 4. 3	(Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld. "B"	1. 12. 3	" "
" " " " 10/- pd.	0. 13. 0	(Buyers).
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"	5. 8. 9	(Middle Price)
Pekin Synd. Ord. shares	0. 11. 3	(Sellers)

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/4½.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

SEPTEMBER	13th Cash	13th Sept.	15th Cash	15th Sept.	16th Cash	16th Sept.	17th Cash	17th Sept	18th Cash	18th Sept.	19th Cash	19th Sept.
RUBBERS												
Semambu Rub. Est., Ld. .. Tls.					..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor United Rub. Est., Ld. ,,					..	..	0.87½	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam Rub. Est., Ld. ,,					..	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Rub. Est., Ld. .. .. ,,					..	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..
Samagaga Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,					..	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..
Taiping Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,					..	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. .. .. ,,					..	..	..	..	5.15	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ld. .. ,,					..	..	..	..	2.35	..	..	..
See Kee Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,					..	..	..	..	0.75	..	..	..
Java Consolidated R. E., Ld. ,,					..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Kroowoek Rub. Est., Ld. .. ,,					..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	..
			BANK HOLIDAY (MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL)		NO BUSINESS REPORTED							
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Yangtsze Insce. Co. .. .. $												
S'hai Land Invest. Ld. .. Tls.					29½	..	..	..	29½	..	115	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord.) ,,					..	..	..	..	6½	..	6½	..
S'hai Sumatra Tob. Co., Ld. ,,					..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 5½% 1915 Debs. .. Tls.					89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 19, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Financ. year ended	Last Dividend etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	132½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1200			51) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim $3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
							(c H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. ..London	£	19 3/16			500,000	£5	(a £222,497	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.)	
							(c £3,000,000		free of I/T, 1923	9-4-24
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H$	227			55) 200,000	$ $10	(au $457,648	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
							(b $89,500		Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%	
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	£15	(c $3,888,195	Dec.	ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
									Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and	
							(av $2,213,227		Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	29½	29		21) 250,000	$10	(au $2,375,938	Dec.	£2½ (224½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in	
							(c $4,559,700		Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
							(av T169,845			
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H$	675	720		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c.	
							(c H $7,149,847		Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c. ..	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H$	600	600		8,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
							(c H $4,307,411			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$	160	180		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,360,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. .	16-5-24
							(c H $6,047,540			
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	600	350		14,000	F500	(a F101,368	Dec.	None. Floated 1918	....
							(c F3,784,330			
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld.	H$	38	38		2) 120,000	£5	(a £1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants	
	H$	140	110		2) 120,000	£5			less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
							(c £1,382,956			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. (ord.	'B' £				56) 30,000,000	£1				
6% cum. 1st pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £230,084	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T	
7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £5,000,000		Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ord.	$	85			20,000	T25	(a T23,575	Dec.		
7% pref.	T	49½			10,000	T50	(c T410,000		Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3 ..	19-8-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	92½	90		47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,057	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
							(c T3,000,000			
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H$	167	178		‡ 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							(c H $4,081,698			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld. (ord.	T	6½	6.40		42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	10-2-24
8% pref.	T	5½			65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24
							(c T1,311,045			
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	195	194		‡31) 40,000	T100	(a T3,450			
							(b T200,000			
							(c T1,095,261	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H$	219	213½	214	30.000	H $50	(a H $290,819			
							(b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
							(c H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	$	12/-			24) 500,000	C. $10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½			†164) 2,000,000	£1	(a £10,537	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	
London	£		$3:2:0	$3:0:6			(c £252,000		No 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H$	6		5	200,000	£1	(a £23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
							(c £4,873			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	115			‡) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
							(b T275,000			
							(c T2,289,317			
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. ..	H$	117	117½		‡6) 400,000	H $25	(a H $157,887	Dec.	Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
(New Reg.)							(b H $250,000			
							(c H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H$	22½	23½	24	150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.30, 1923	11-2-24
							(b H $50,000			
							(c H $421,488			
Weihaiwei Ld. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			3,674	T20	(a T2,946	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							(b T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	115½			‡23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,269	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
							(b T20,000			
							(c T375,000			
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H$	24½ old 23½ new		23½ 23	33) 1,000,000	H $10	(a H $85,238	Dec.	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid,	
							(c H $4,953,787		H $0.15 new shares, ($5.00 paid)	18-8-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss) T43 745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G$	100			‡18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware	
									1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. (ord.	G$	10			††100,000	G $10	(			
pref.	G$	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	4.85	4.80		‡0,000	£1 at T9	a T38,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-22
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1		Oct.	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T	2.35	2.35		12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5.15	5.15		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			
							(c T372,197	Dec.	Final T0.80 (mkg. T0.55, 1923)	16-4-24
							(a T10,223		Interim T0.25, 1924	16-9-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	22			27) 30,000	T10	(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½) 1924-25	28-12-23
							(c T69,960			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.75	0.70		400,000	T1	T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.87½	0.90		69) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Buta Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50	0.5		28) 500,000	T1	T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.87½	0.35		400,000	T0.90	a T17,973	Dec.		
							(c T12,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	4½	4		39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld. ..	T	2.05	1.90	2	25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		
							(c T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	9-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	8½	9		†48) 750,000	(21:450,000	(a			
						(5s.:200,000	(c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in $ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est. Ld.	T	10	10		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	(a T17,215			
Kali Gildik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5½	6.35		70,000	T5	c T2,685	Dec.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1923)	13-4-24
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	9.40			35) 15,000	T10		....	Incorporated 1923	....
							(a T6,977		T0.50, 1922	19-4-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T	4	4				(c T4,033	Dec.	(Interim 1923, T0.50	17-7-23
					24,000	T10	(a			
							(c		T0.60, 1922-23	5-4-24

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, September 18, 1924.

Spot or Sept.	49⅝ cents
Oct./Dec.	50 ,,
Jan./Mar.	50½ ,,

Market quiet.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	*320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-5-24	T97	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	16-3-23	T92	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	12-9-24	T96	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	756,300	6	do.
	,,	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	3-9-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	16-9-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	25-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	19-8-24	T102	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	8-9-24	T102	2,240,000	7	do.
	,,	10 to 30	19-8-24	$104½	$750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	11-9-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	2-8-24	T103½	T5,098,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	17-9-24	T103	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	5-9-24	T96	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	17-9-24	T96	T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.			T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T600,000	8	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922	do.	19-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	‖ 800,000	6	do.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-23	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	,,	do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,,	do.			250,000	6	Jan-July
	1912	do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	,,	do.	11-1-24	T93	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,,	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	250 000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	3-4-23	T85	250,000	5½	do.
	1922	do.	12-2-23	T95	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
	1922	do.	10-1-24	T98	500,000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club	1901	Perpetual	3-9-24	T90	139,000	6	do.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914	5 to 20			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	1911	do.	19-8-24	T95	300,000	6	June-Dec.
	1924	do.			m 800,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 15	9-9-24	T96	h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	11-9-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Cuity Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k T330,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	—	..	i T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-year's payment.

a—Now issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls.51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.92,300; *i*—$18,90
—Tls. 500,000; *k*—Tls. 18,900; *l*—*Tls.* 468,000; *m*—*Tls.* 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-6-24	1924: July	1924: Aug.	Total output this fin yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	190,000	23,700	22,300	236,000
Amberst (New)	,, 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.89d.	80,579	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	353,500	51,000	Nil	404,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	1 005 100	140,000	Nil	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300 000	Sept.	389,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,792	9.01d.	86,800	14,100	14,300	115,200
Bukit Toh Alang	,, 500,000	Mar.	305,646	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	83,500	22,500	20,500	126,800
Bute	,, 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	71,500	13,458	12,075	97,033
Chemor United	,, 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	122,400	22,200	21,000	166,600
Chempedak	£35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.43d.	91,500	14,600	13,500	119,600
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	10 800	10,000	20,800
Consolidated (1914)	,, 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	296,471	52,498	50,350	394,321
Dominion	,, 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,540	306,807	9.63d.	148,023	27,289	26,089	201,401
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,216,000	1/0½ d.	487,000	79,000	80,000	646,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	401,000	64,300	Nil	466,200
Kapayang	,, 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	43,719	5,811	4,724	54,254
Karau	,, 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	21,790	6,597	5,557	33,544
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 390,000	June	339,970	306,288	..	..	..	25,955	26,361	52,316
Kroewoek	£70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,851	540,000	0/7.24d.	340,000	56,000	Nil	396,000
Langkat	Gls 2,500,000	Oct.	842,539	943,690	975,000	Glds.0.28	622,072	80,000	90,000	792,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,252	171,900	..	10½d.	25,000	14,500	14,200	53,700
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†4.01g	20,979	..	..	20,979
Permata	,, 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	51,014	8,391	8,861	68,266
Repah	,, 275,000	Dec.	68,584	217,087	..	..	83,700	16,000	15,000	114,700
Sanagaga	,, 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	,, 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	8,600	8,900	17,500
Semambu	,, 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	82,300	17,800	16,500	116,603
Senawang (1921)	,, 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.35d.	93,700	24,500	19,300	137,500
Shanghai Kedah	,, 400,000	Sept.	313,414	240,542	..	8.12d.	190,389	26,494	26,321	243,207
S'hai-Klebang	,, 315,000	Dec.	126,106	100,034	..	11.35d.	34,400	11,500	10,000	55,900
S'hai-Malay	,, 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,816	408,961	..	113,570	23,236	23 919	160,725
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	June	188,016	187,326	..	9½d.	..	13,500	12,000	25,500
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	61,400	10,000	5,700	77,100
S'hai-Sumatra	,, 600,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	650,000	Glds.0.38	415,546	63,707	67,047	546,300
Sua-Manggis	,, 250,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	,, 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	25,962	9,185	6,762	41,909
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	296,568	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	17,306	15,948	33,254
Talping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,680	99,000	*†30	33,861	6,336	..	48,381
Tanah Merah	,, 750,000	Mar.	396,900	303,700	..	7.92d.	79,000	30,100	29,100	138,200
Tebong	,, 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,726	0/7.66d.	323,000	48,000	45,000	236,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,566	523,600	606,000	7.24d.	355,600	53,400	34,500	443,500

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense. † Straits $ cents.

| Company | Capital | | |

COMPANY MEETING

CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED

A special general meeting of shareholders in the Cathay Trust, Ld., was held at the offices of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, No. 7 Peking Road, on Monday afternoon, to receive the liquidators' statement and final accounts.

Mr. Eric M. Ross presided, and 73,865 shares were represented. The Chairman said that the meeting had been called in accordance with the Companies Ordinances. The liquidator's statement and final accounts, which had been in the hands of shareholders for some weeks, showed how the winding up had been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of. He would be pleased to answer any questions with reference thereto.

No questions were asked and the accounts were formally passed.

A further resolution was passed to the effect that: The liquidators be empowered to destroy all books and documents of the Company on the expiry of six months from the date of this meeting.

CLUB AND SOCIETIES

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Football Association was held in the Cathedral School on Thursday. Mr. R. Grimshaw took the chair. At the commencement of the meeting the chairman read a letter from Mr. John Prentice in which the latter apologized for his absence from the meeting owing to the condition of his eyesight. The Chairman wished Mr. Prentice a speedy recovery. The minutes of the previous year, it was then agreed, should be taken as read. The report of the previous year and the financial statement were also approved and the meeting then went on to consider the question of office bearers.

The chairman said that he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. John Prentice as president. This was seconded by Mr. F. S. Bridges, and the proposal was carried unanimously. With regard to the vice-president the Chairman stated that Mr. W. S. Campbell did not care to stand owing to his absence. Proposed for vice-presidency were the chairman, Brother Faust and Mr. Billings. The first two were elected.

Secretary's Heavy Work.

The chairman then commented on the tremendous amount of work involved in the office of the secretaryship. Mr. Bridges desired to give it up, but he did not think he would. He proposed that Mr. Bridges carry out the office for another 12 months. The secretary then stated that he had on mature consideration found he was constrained to give up office, partly on account of his business duties. He also went on to say that it was not so much the amount of work involved, the continual worry of telephone calls, etc., that made things difficult, but the lack of support from the individual clubs. He did not have the backing that he should. He asked the representatives of the separate clubs to support him in the question of replying to circulars, and the sending of fees. It was also proposed and agreed that the secretary should have a paid assistant. Mr. N. J. Hughes was then elected treasurer. Mr. Bridges finally agreed to remain in office.

As councillors were elected Messrs. Crookdake, Barnes and Billings.

The Private Ground.

With regard to the question of the private ground the secretary said the question had been taken up last year, but it had not got any further. The original suggestion was that of a minimum gate post charge. The chairman stated that this matter should be referred to the council. It was also pointed out that the new ground would permit play with Chinese teams. It would also enable them to have Chinese spectators and this would be a considerable source of revenue.

With regard to the proposal as to whether Chinese teams should be admitted to the League or the cup competitions, it was pointed out by the secretary that there was no rule against this. The difficulty had previously always been that they were not admitted to the ground. The consideration of the passing of the proposed rules to govern the School Football League met with general approval.

National Qualifications.

A proposal was made by Mr. A. H. Leslie seconded by Mr. N. J. Leslie that the Association rule No. 12 be deleted and that the following be substituted.—"in the International match the qualification to be by parentage and in the case where a player is born outside his native country he may, with the approval of the Association, play for the country in which he was born." This motion after much discussion was rejected.

A further proposal made by Mr. N. J. Hughes and seconded by Mr. A. H. Leslie was that the following additional rule be inserted as Rule No 10.—"That the winning club in the Second Division may be promoted to the First Division for the following season, and that this promotion may at the discretion of the Association be compulsory. This motion was carried.

With regard to the question of referees which had been reserved to the latter part of the meeting it was proposed by the secretary to call a meeting of all referees in Shanghai. This was carried unanimously. The meeting then closed. z

JEWISH RECREATION CLUB

The annual meeting of the above club was held on Tuesday, at the premises of the Shanghai Jewish Ahduth (by kind permission of the committee), with Mr. C. Fuxman as chairman.

After the report and accounts for the past year had been passed, it was decided to enter a team in the football Second League, although the club's position was last but one last season, as the team will be strengthened by several new members. Special efforts will be made to interest the members in various games, and football training is to commence within the next few days.

The following officers were elected:—Captain, C. Fuxman; vice-captain, A. S. Grimpel; hon. treasurer, D. Abraham; hon. secretaries, S. Feldman and H. Whitgob; committee, M. Chaikin and L. Feingold.

It is requested that all communications in connexion with the club be addressed to Mr. S. Feldman, c/o American Milk Products Corporation, 418 Glen Line Building.

A number of foreign women have been set upon by ricsha and donkey coolies at Peitaiho for refusing to pay more than the legal fare. The coolies ignore the official police tariff. It has been found that even when they have been paid considerably in excess of the legal fare, they adopt violent tactics towards foreign ladies who happen to be unaccompanied by a male escort. The worst instances of this extortion occur at hours preceding the departure of trains, says the "Peitaiho Post." Knowing the foreigners desire to be on time at the railway station, coolies calculate that they will be easy victims. Sometimes the latter cannot get a ricsha unless they first agree to pay 80 cents, which is 50 cents more than the official charge.

COMMENTING on the appointment of Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft as American Ambassador to Japan, the "New York Times" says: "While Mr. Bancroft has never held public office, he has been interested and active in public affairs. He recently gave notable service as Chairman of the Chicago Race Commission, consisting of six whites and six negroes, appointed by Governor Lowden to investigate the Chicago race riot. The report is an authoritative work on race prejudice and race relations. Perhaps it was this exhaustive study, which he directed, that recommended him, aside from his high personal qualifications, for an Ambassadorship in which a man is needed who will deal sympathetically with a people as different from ours as the East is from the West, and yet will do so with a clear comprehension of the problems involved."

SHANGHAI NEWS

FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF WOOSUNG

Appeal to Consular Body for Leave to Travel on Shanghai Road

The following letter has been sent to the British Consulate in Shanghai by the British population at Woosung:—

The under-signed Englishmen residing at Woosung Forts have the honour to appeal to you for protection in the following circumstances.

We are all respectable business and professional men going about our duties in a proper and legal manner and residing in a treaty port.

Three of us own small two-seater motor cars which we use to assist us in doing our various duties conveying us to and from Shanghai and also bringing back the necessary stores in food for our existence; the use of our cars is now made of much more importance to us owing to the dis-organized traffic of the Railway caused by the military interference with the service and if we go up by train we never know when we will get back so you will no doubt see how important it is to have a clear right of way to Woosung Forts.

On Saturday all motor cars proceeding to Woosung Forts were held up and the passengers compelled to walk the 2 or 3 miles to Woosung Forts; no restriction is made on cars proceeding from here to Shanghai. Police inform us they are acting on authority from Shanghai. Why hold up a poor inanimate thing like a motor car.

The passenger trains bring their passengers to Woosung Forts, they are not compelled to walk the distance, then why hold up other means of conveyance? the restriction appears to the writers to be very childish and absurd, One of the signatories has to bring ice and food for his guests at the Hotel and suffers probably more than any of us, as it prevents other guests visting his Hotel,which is his living. Others of us have to get to our offices at proper hours which we are not certain of doing except by our own cars and as they do not quit office till about 5 p.m. there is no other means of getting home except their cars as the last passenger train leaves Shanghai about 4 p.m. We will esteem it a great favour if you can get us passes for the three cars apologizing for having to trouble in this matter, but it is of such importance to us and does not inflict any disorganization of military or other schemes, is our only excuse for asking your official assistance.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK AND THE WAR

Rumour of Loan to Chinese Government Refuted.

Mr. K. S. Zee, secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, sends us the following letter. It will be remembered that the Chamber had written to the Bank to inquire into the truth of the rumour—in point of fact unfounded—that it was making a loan to the Chinese Government for the financing of the present war.

The Chairman,
General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3rd September and in reply I have to state that I have nothing more to add to the information I gave verbally to your Secretary, that I am wholly unaware of any such negotiations as those you mention.

As you are well aware, it has always been the aim of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to lend its assistance in all efforts designed for the advancement of China and the amelioration of the lot of her people, and I can safely assure you that a continuance of this policy may be relied upon.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. B. LOWSON,
Acting Manager,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1924.

PROFITEERING IN CHINESE HOTELS

Exorbitant Prices Following on Influx of Refugees into Shanghai

The over-crowded condition of Chinese hotels and inns in the Settlements due to the invasion of refugees not only from Chapei and Nantao but also from cities along both railways, has led to an unwholesome profiteering in rates. Houses which have been vacant for months have been rented by Chinese, particularly from the Quinsan-Kading region, which have perhaps suffered more than any other places during this war. At Quinsan a fire broke out, which destroyed some of the finest houses in the place, including one which housed a renowned collection of blackwood furniture.

Chinese hotels and inns are said to be charging two and three times as much as during the pre-war times. A Chinese investigator on Saturday found that a room with two beds, one large and one small which cost usually $1.00 a day without food, now costs $2.50. Rooms which cost 70 cents a day now cost from $1.50 to $2.00 a day. The inns on Avenue Edward VII which usually charge about 85 cents a day including food now charge from $1.50 to 2.50 a day. In another hotel in the Settlement, the investigator found that a room which used to cost $1.20 a day now costs $3.20. These rates were quoted to the investigator, but he was not assured that he could get a room. In most cases he was told that most of the rooms were taken and that the clerk was uncertain as to when they would be vacated. He took this to mean that he would have to pay an additional sum to the clerk or offer a higher amount to get a room at all.

Chinese students in Shanghai are finding themselves in grave difficulties because of this increase in the price of rents in hotels and lodging houses. Those who do not live in school dormitories are finding that they are being told to vacate their premises so that the landlord can "make room for relatives who have come from the country." This is taken to indicate that refugees are offering any price for a room. In one house, a square room in back of the visiting hall of an ordinary Chinese house was found to have increased from $8.00 to $40.00 and an entire family had been lodged in the room.

Small Chinese inns where 30 cents a day was the usual charge have now increased their rates to approximately $1.00 a day, which is beyond the normal standard of living of most of the Chinese living in such places.

WAR RISKS IN POOTUNG AND SHANGHAI

Reduced from 3 to 1 Per Cent

At a meeting of representatives of leading British insurance companies and the American Asiatic Underwriters, held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's offices on the 10th instant, the question of war insurances was discussed.

Up to the time of this meeting rates had been quoted as high as 3 per cent. by companies writing war risks. It was decided to fix the basis rate for war risks inside the foreign settlements and in the Pootung wharf area at 1 per cent. for a period of three months.

The insurance market in unsteady.

STOKER Petty Officer Daniel Norton, the victim of Sunday night's drowning fatality, whose body was recovered from the Huangpu on Monday, was buried with full naval honours at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday. The funeral was attended by the Captain of H.M.S. Despatch, to which ship's company deceased belonged, and a large detachment from the cruiser. P.O. Norton was for 24 years in the Navy. He saw service throughout the Great War and received the Good Conduct Medal. He was unmarried.

BAD CHARACTERS EXPELLED

170 Gaolbirds Rounded up by Settlement Police and Put over the Boundary

The Shanghai Municipal Police on Wednesday rounded up a very large number of loafers, known bad characters, gaolbirds, and put them out of the Settlement. With the influx of the thousands of refugees who have come into Shanghai since the war began, the presence of these people was a serious menace to public order, and the Chinese community will sleep the sounder for their disappearance.

Altogether about 500 Chinese were taken to the police stations, and closely examined in order to be perfectly sure of their belonging to the criminal class.

The story, which appeared in certain Chinese newspapers yesterday, to the effect that the Municipal detectives were looking for tattooed members of secret societies was romantic but untrue. The police prefer their own finger-print system in determining whether a man has a criminal record.

Before the police went on their quest for dangerous individuals, they called in representatives of the Street Unions that they might realize exactly what was being done. These Chinese leaders expressed great satisfaction that speedy measures were being taken to safeguard the peace of the Settlement. When the arrested persons were being examined the representatives of the Street Unions were present and gave great assistance in identifying bad characters and weeding out doubtfuls.

The suspected loafers were taken to a go-down on Gordon Road last night where they were finally shroffed by experienced police officers. Some were permitted to go home. Some were detained for further examination. The worst types were taken to Markham Road Bridge and sent across into Chapei. These numbered in all about 170. What happened to them in Chapei is not known.

SUSPECTED ARSON IN PEKING ROAD

Office Premises Saved Just in Time

A fire which broke out on Wednesday night at the offices of Messrs. Reilly, Simmons & Milne, 25 Peking Road, is believed to have been deliberately caused by somebody in the building.

The outbreak occurred after office hours, at 8 o'clock in the evening. On their arrival, the Fire Brigade found dense clouds of smoke issuing from the ground floor. An entrance was made through one of the windows, into which a line of hose was worked and a fire in the centre back room dealt with. At the same time a second fire was discovered in an east room. Both outbreaks were quickly got under, but only just in time to save the wooden floors of the building.

An examination of the premises after the fire indicated that it had started in the desk and bookcase of Mr. Reilly, while another conflagration appeared to have originated in a store room at the foot of some empty packing cases. A cash box was found to have been forced open, but the money it contained had been removed during the day.

The police are making inquiries.

B. & S. STEAMER ADRIFT

Rudder Post Smashed in Heavy Seas: Towed to Shanghai by Str. Munsterland

The China Navigation Company's str. Kweichow arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday at the end of a towrope connecting with the stern of the German str. Munsterland. The Kweichow was bound from Hongkong to Tientsin and met with very heavy weather on the way up, resulting in her rudder post being smashed. For 36 hours she drifted helplessly, until the Munsterland hove in sight and gave her a tow, as far as the Fairway Buoy, Shanghai. She will most probably go into dock here for repairs.

S. M. C. EMERGENCY MEASURES

A Careful Watch over Food Supplies: No Shortage at Present

Modern warfare is as different to that of a generation ago as anything could be. There were times when everything connected with a war was given the widest publicity and even the opposing troops paraded within effective range of one another, performing evolutions with colours flying and bands playing. Nowadays we work more in secret and the practice extends even to neutrals not actively concerned in the fighting. From the little that has been made public of the special work of the Shanghai Municipal Council it might have been thought that not much more had been done than to mobilise the S.V.C. and the Police Reserve, secure the assistance of landing parties from the foreign men-o'-war and issue a few proclamations. Actually, however, the members of the Council and all the staff have been very busy, for, again contrary to the general opinion, the Council remains solely responsible for the government and protection of the Settlement, supreme even to the Consular Body, and Col. Gordon is Commandant of the entire defence force. Only in the event of the Settlement being attacked, or should there be imminent danger of an assault in force upon it, when the Council obviously would be at the end of its resources, would it retire in favour of the Consular Body or a military commander nominated by the Powers?

The Food Supply

Many emergency measures have been rendered necessary by reason of Shanghai's proximity to the theatre of war and to deal with these the Council has appointed sub-committees, who, as judged by what one has been able to find out of their work, have proved themselves capable of fully understanding the necessities of the case and of devising means to provide for the safety and daily wants of the inhabitants. The point that first occurs is the food supply and from inquiries made on Thursday there appear to be no particular difficulties in the way. The Council has the matter under close observation and has appointed a food, markets and dairy section of the Health Department which at all times is directly concerned with the maintenance of food supplies. It was stated inadvertently the other day that the chief source of the Settlement's beef supply was not in the fighting area, but this hardly was correct, since most of the fresh beef comes here from near Changchow and more particularly Tanyang. Suggestions have been made that the belligerents might be induced to allow cattle to be shipped westwards to Nanking and thence by water to Shanghai, but further investigation has shown that the difficulty is not so much one of transport, but, as is usual in China, when the soldiers are about, the country people lock up their cattle and scarcely venture forth from their houses, with the consequence that no cattle come to market.

Food Generally Abundant

These considerations do not apply with such force to sheep or goats, which are produced in vast numbers in the country to the south of Shanghai, whilst pigs, as is well known, are reared wherever there is a hovel substantial enough to shelter a family. To sum up, whilst undoubtedly there is a shortage of beef, and to a slight extent of mutton, food in general is as abundant as ever and vegetables and cereals are available in ample quantity. It would appear, indeed, that the advanced price in the case of rice is due less to a shortage of supplies than to the inevitable profiteering which, in China, as in other countries, is indulged in as and when the opportunity arises. A limiting factor so far as the profiteer is concerned lies in the insecurity of property beyond the boundaries of the foreign Settlements, which is the reason why the Settlements at the present time are fairly well gorged with stocks of rice. An assurance has been given that the Council is watching the situation with solicitude and is quite ready to put into force further emergency measures should such be necessary, but at the present time there is no cause to apprehend a serious shortage in the food supply.

Expelling the Rowdies

Another point is the protection of lives and property and in this connexion it will be noted that a Municipal notification has been issued informing the public of the measures taken in the last few days to round up bad characters. Recently there got about a mischievous rumour to the effect that every person who had been tatooed was to be arrested and handed over to the tender mercies of the Chinese authorities. For this strange story it can at lease be said that it had some foundation in fact, since it is well known to those whose business it is to attend to these matters that loafers and rowdies of certain classes are tatooed in a particular manner for the purpose of ready identification amongst themselves. This touching little custom at the present time is likely to work in a manner they hardly can have anticipated, though the Council's measures have nothing to do with the minor detail of tattooing. A plain uncoloured rogue is no more desirable than a tattooed one.

The Council has issued a notification to the numerous rowdies and loafers who have taken refuge in the foreign Settlements that their presence can be dispensed with and that, if they do not leave of their own accord, the police will put them out.

OBITUARY

Mr. Jack Raynes

Many friends in Shanghai will learn with sorrow that Mr. Jack Raynes, for many years a resident of Shanghai, and known to hundreds here simply as "Jack" by reason of his genial and winning personality, died suddenly on the N.Y.K. steamer Mashumo Maru, *en route* to Sydney, on September 9, and was buried at sea. Mr. Raynes, who was formerly proprietor of the Trocadero Café here, left Shanghai several months ago for a holiday in Japan, to regain his health. He had recently left there for Hongkong and was on his way to Australia in the hope that the climate there would be beneficial, when he succumbed.

Local theatrical circles, particularly, will miss him, for he has been prominently identified with the A.D.C. and the theatrical work of other groups and organization here almost from the time he came to the Far East, 11 years ago.

His introduction to Shanghai was as the conductor of the Ferris-Hartman company, an American theatrical organization which brought the first real jazz song to the East. "I Want To Be Way Down in Dixie," as played by the orchestra over which Mr. Raynes wielded the baton, won instant popularity in which company and conductor equally shared. For a few years afterwards, following the company's disbandment, Mr. Raynes remained in Shanghai as the conductor of the Carlton Band. He was the moving spirit behind the A.D.C.'s great hit, "The Belle of New York." This show ranks among the best the A.D.C. has given and its success was due in no small measure to Mr. Raynes who had appeared in the original company in New York. He was associated with Mr. Reginald Wingrove in the production of "The Three Twins," produced by the A.D.C. in 1921. In 1922 he put on "Tom Jones," and, in 1923, was responsible for much of the success of "Madame Sherry." Besides these productions he assisted with numerous vaudevilles of the A.D.C.

The S.V|C. Minstrel Shows and the Shriners' Minstrel Shows were his hobbies and these, too, he infused with much of his own vigour and personality so that they all stand as exceptional amateur theatrical achievements.

Mr. Raynes, although a Yorkshireman, a native of Leeds, spent much of his time in the States before coming to the Orient and he was popular in both the British and American communities here. As a mark of esteem and in appreciation of his services, he was elected to membership of the A.D.C. to which he gave the best of his talents as song-writer, conductor, and player.

Mr. Raynes is survived by his wife and small son who reside in Shanghai, and with whom deep sympathy will be felt.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY

Results of Local Examination at Public School for Boys Made Public

The results of Royal Drawing Society's examination held at the Public School for Boys in May this year are as follows:—

The number of candidates was 107. Of these 52 received Honours, 37 received Passes and 18 failed.

Three Candidates from the school have now completed the School Certificate, having passed in Honours in all six Divisions. These are:—George Feodoroff (17); Boris Speransky (14); Henry Eveleigh (14).

Results in detail:—

Preparatory Div.—A. Fonseca, D. Fein, G. Mandelkoff, J. Moore, J. Park, P. Tata A. White (Honours); M. Drake (pass).

Division 1.—A. Anderson, J. Andrews, F. Arthur, G. Bloom, P. Breen, R. Berglof, P. Corneck, A. De Senna, V. Emmamooden, W. Greiner, H. Hibbard, S. Sakuma, W. Smoleff, B. Spiegler, P. Symons, H. Tappenden, J. Tachikawa, S. Tata, A. Webb (Honours); H. Edgren, J. Gardiner, A. Goldberg, S. Karanjia, R. Symons, C. Taylor, R. Upton (Passes); two failed.

Division. 2.—J. Arthur, B. Beesley, J. Berglof, R. Featherstonhaugh, J. Fonseca, W. Malcolm, C. Morgan, R. Morgan, B. Speransky, P. Symons, H. Tappenden, F. Upton, C. Wheeler (Honours); E. Brodd, P. Breen, H. Herzberg, S. Tata, C. Taylor (Passes); one failed.

Division 3.—J. Arthur, J. Berglof, C. Morgan, R. Morgan (Honours); G. Arthur, B. Beesley, P. Corneck, R. Featherstonhaugh, W. Greiner, H. Herzberg, W. Malcolm, B. Spiegler, E. Toeg, F. Upton, C. Wheeler (Passes); seven failed.

Division 4.—H. Eveleigh, W. Greiner, H. Martin (Honours); J. Berglof, G. Bloom, P. Corneck, T. Johnston, R. Morgan, W. Roberts, E. Toeg, B. Whynne (Passes); six failed.

Division 5.—H. Eveleigh, G. Feodoroff, B. Speransky (Honours); J. Arthur, J. Berents, W. Greiner, F. Gundry, A. Symons (Passes); two failed.

Division 6.—H. Eveleigh, G. Feodoroff, B. Speransky (Honours).

Results of Local Examination at Cathedral School for Girls

The results of the Royal Drawing Society's examination held at the Cathedral School for Girls in May this year are as follows:—

Preparatory Division:—Honours: J. Beaumont, B. Benson, E. Davies, J. Forshaw, M. Guthrie, A. Mallett, L. Lucas, F. Miller, S. Maughan, E. Parkhill, I. Quelch, E. Rogers, P. Rogers, B. Stewart, J. Stewart, R. Stewart, H. Tayler, R. Tayler, J. Taylor, S. Tucker. Pass: G. Bell, A. Burton-Sayer, J. Harling, B. Hawkins, G. Lockhart, K. Lucas, N. Macdougall, M. Macphail, D. Parkhill, A. Richards, F. Rigge, A. Tayler.

Division I:—Honours: V. Buchanan, D. Campbell, M. Candlin, Y. Crighton, E. Hunter, D. Ilbert, J. Jaffee, G. Kahler, M. Guthrie, O. Lavington, E. Marshall, K. Michael, J. Neil, I. Poate, J. Quelch, D. Roberts, B. Stewart, D. Taylor, E. Taylar, F. Tuxford. R. Tayler, S. Tucker. Pass: J. Beaumont, E. Davies, A. Komaroff, G. Lavington, A. Mallett, I. McMurdo, E. Parkhill, B. Stewart, Y. Tuxford, J. Wilkinson.

Division II:—Honours: B. Cain M. Martin, E. Taylor, K. Walker. Pass: V. Buchanan, M. Candlin, D. Campbell, D. Cheetham, E. Hunter, D. Ilbert, G. Kahler, K. Michael, N. Moore, J. Neil, I. Poate, D. Roberts, N. Seaborn, D. Tippin, F. Tuxford.

Division III:—Honours: F. Allen, E. Lucas, M. Martin, M. Milliard, E. Taylor, K. Walker. Pass: W. Branksston, D. Cheetham, J. Penfold, H. Fowler, N. Seaborn, D. Tippin.

Division V:—Pass: D. Forshaw, H. Fowler.

Division VI:—Pass: F. Craddock.

A TRY TO COMMANDEER MOTOR-CARS

The press gang has apparently decided to move in higher circles than the ricsha coolie. On Tuesday some Chinese hired four cars from the Taylor Garage. When the cars left the garage, the chauffeurs were told to proceed to the North Station, two of the chauffeurs refused to go any further and returned to the garage. The other two took a chance and drove to the station. There the cars were impressed in the service of the Chêkiang army and sent to Liuho full of rifles. The manager of the Taylor Garage got his cars back with much difficulty after calling in the assistance of his consul. The Taylor Garage is situated in the International Settlement.

DR. Sun Yat-sen is said to have agreed to grant an amnesty to Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's followers if they will either surrender or invade Fukien. He has already recalled all his troops besieging Waichow, says the Chinese press.

SHANTUNG ROAD HOSPITAL

The Need of Help Accentuated by Present Crisis

The enormous amount of work which the staff of the Shantung Road Hospital has to deal with is illustrated by the statistics of last Monday. On that one day alone 642 patients sought help and treatment. Of this number 21 were injuries or accidents, 88 were employees in Municipal and other service, and 197 were women. Out of the total number 19 were detained in hospital for in-patient treatment, making the total number of in-patients on that day 161. Much though the staff would wish for the hospital to participate in Red Cross work, such a course is impossible without neglect of duty and injury toward the civilian population.

Some patients are afraid to visit hospitals at the present juncture outside the Settlement, and some hospitals inside the Settlement have already reduced their bed accommodation for civilians. The call on the hospital for help from civilians is thus greatly increased.

As more distressed and distracted refugees flock into the Settlement, this need for help will doubtless increase more and more.

Once again, as has so often been the case during its 81 years of service, this old institution stands as a refuge and blessing for the salvation of the people, in the centre of Shanghai's busy crowded population. Help in the way of funds and medical supplies is urgently needed to meet the present increased demands.

AMONG FRIENDS AND FINDING WORK

Repatriated Cossacks in Hailar: Grateful Thanks to Shanghai

The following are extracts from a letter to Mr. G. Peet, chairman of the repatriation sub-committee of the Refugee Relief Advisory Committee, from 135 Cossacks who were recently sent to Hailar. The letter, which was forwarded through Col. W. G. Kazakoff, speaks in grateful terms of the good work done by the committee for the refugees. It will be notice that the Cossacks, who received a warm welcome from relatives and friends in the Manchurian town, are convinced of the dangers of returning to the realms of the United Socialist Soviet Republics.

"Having reached Hailar and received a hearty welcome from our relatives and friends, among whom we have been able to find work, we are now in fairly easy circumstances, with prospects of still better conditions in the future.

"With the Chinese here our people have always lived on excellent neighbourly terms, therefore it can be easily understood why we prefer to settle again among them rather than risk the dangers of going into the U. S. S. R. In fact we are convinced that we cannot return to Russia until peace and good order have been re-established there.

"We members of the Transbaikalian and Amur Cossacks beg you to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Peet, as well as to the members of his Committee, for their humanity and kindness to us whilst we were under their care. We further ask you to express our grateful thanks to the Shanghai Race Club and to its secretary, Mr. Olsen, for the generous financial aid which has saved so many Russians.

"As soon as order has been restored in Russia and we are able to return to Transbaikalia in peace and safety, the names of those who have so greatly helped us will be written in our History."

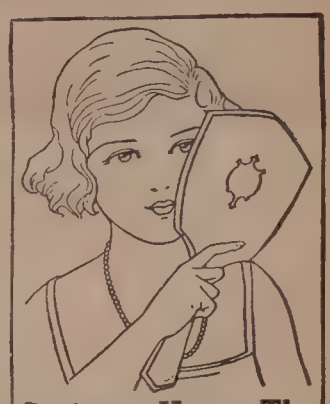
MR. W. H. Pinckard sailed last week in the Empress of Canada for Kobe, where he will meet his bride, Miss Fern Dow, now on her way from America. The marriage will be solemnized on Friday, and the honeymoon will be spent in Japan. On returning to Shanghai a fortnight or so later, the newly-married couple will reside temporarily at the Astor House Hotel.

GLENAMOY DOCKED AT LAST

Floated by Compressed Air: Now in International Dock

On Sunday the Glenamoy was successfully floated at last and taken into the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co.'s International Dock.

The Glenamoy went ashore on Video Island last May. She was got off with great difficulty and brought into the Huangpu where she was beached at the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Co.'s works. This firm did the necessary repairs which enabled her to be floated by means of compressed air—the first ship in Shanghai to be floated in this way.



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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—Continued

ROMANTIC MANCHURIA

A Visit to Chalantun on the C. E. Railway: Wonderful Growth of Little Known Holiday Resort: Civilization and Wonderful Scenery

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Nestled high in the hills of northern Manchuria, lies a picturesque cluster of houses, formerly a military outpost, which to the casual passerby on the main line of the Chinese Eastern Railway would signify nothing at all. At the station as the train stops but for a moment, the usual and morbid crowd of interested villagers gaze, not open-mouthed, but casually at the train de luxe as it hesitates on its journey to Manchouli, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian Railway.

But just a short stretch from the Stanzia, there is life, for this is the Kurort of Manchuria, Chalantun, the summer home of a large number of Harbin residents, who make the trek annually to avoid the heat and heavy summers of the Russian metropolis. Large families may be seen on their way to and from the athletic fields, while the society lady in her up-to-the-minute riding habit gallops by on a fast Manchurian pony On old-fashioned carts with no springs and being pulled by slow looking horses (you would be surprised at the change) a whole dozen or more ladies, gentlemen and children idle past on their way to a fishing hole a few miles up the Yal River, where they anticipate to be able to entangle a few of the finny tribe—trout abounding in great numbers. Tennis clothes lend an air of sport to some who have never learned the game, while others, including the champion of China, have been seen on the courts. Then there is the ever-present bathing suit of all colours.

1,110 Feet Above Sea-Level

Chalantun is situated in the hills at an altitude of 1,110 feet with an ideal climate for a summer resort. It is such a lovely place that as the story goes, M. Ostroumoff, general manager of the C.E.R., while on one of his inspection trips some three years ago, stopped at the station, saw the beautiful Yal River and visualizing the immediate possibilities, dropped a hint to Dr. Chaplik, head of the medical bureau, who, not at all slow in realizing the value of the idea, began constructive operations at once. The result is that in this beautiful valley there now can be found hundreds of summer visitors.

The valley is from 3 to 5 miles long at this point and the mountain water, clear and cool rolls on its way to the sea, first through the Nonni, then the Sungari and finally the Amur River. Within a stone's throw of the railway tracks the hills loom up 500 feet higher than the surrounding country, while not many miles away another 1,000 feet in elevation may be scaled by the ambitious walker.

Four miles or more away the streams rush down the precipitous sides of the hills, rippling and tumbling in their anxiety to rejoin the bigger waters thousands of miles distant. Evidently the first growth timber in the immediate vicinity has been cut down, but rapid growing second growth trees are soaring into the heavens and provide shade and quiet resting places for the weary. Still further away, however, the primaeval forests of the ages are visible. It is an alluring spot for the adventurer who delights in the wilds of nature, a beautiful background for the efforts of man to add a few touches by way of flowers and promenades.

Next Door to Nature

Nomad tribes wander over the adjacent hills and the Mongols, though they might at one time have been ferocious, are now content to remain in their distant fastnesses. One of these tribes none the less has its rough and ready village but a few versts over the hills, which may be reached by means of ponies and a well beaten trail, which branches off from a travelled road. Here cultivation of the soil is rarely indulged in and bat a few vegetables are eaten, though the value of the earth for the crop would fill the heart of a Continental or American farmer with joy—grass growing waist high in the wilderness.

But Chalantun, itself, has been artistically laid out for the comfort and convenience of the visitor. The streets meet each other at right angles, they are covered with a gravel which prevents the rains from making them muddy or difficult to travel over. Sidewalks raised to a decent level above the roads are not paved but the water drains almost as soon as it falls and the walking is easy under foot.

Cozily placed, and comfortable, houses for accommodation of guests, parties taking as many rooms as desired, have been built facing the ways, while the intervening spaces (the squares are large) are filled with beautiful flower beds, good homeside flowers of variegated hues, bringing back to the mind the days of childhood. Shade trees conveniently placed line the curving and ever-circling paths, which wind among the flowars, and the shrubberies loom invitingly to the weary, longing for a cool nap in the shade.

The river banks in themselves afford a most delightful promenade, hedged as they are by intersecting paths and walks, not too far from the Kursaal and the Estralda, the meeting place of the "crowd." From path to path one may go by means of quaint white bridges, constructed of natural white-barked trees, over the stream or over its branches, sometimes dry sometimes filled, as the rainfall in the mountains affects the supply of water, which at times is great. A quarter of a mile to the south the main stream may be reached, the entire stroll through the concession of the Railway. Electric lights, placed by the hands of experts, provide just enough light at night to entice one to a stroll, even if the gorgeous moon is not up.

Swimming and Sun-Bathing

Sports of all sorts abound, but the king of them at Chalantun is swimming and all that goes with it, in Russia that includes sun bathing in one piece bathing costumes—when costumes are worn. An offshoot of the main river has been dammed and bridged by the officials and an ideal pool as a result has been formed, where the swiftly flowing water is always fresh and clean as the eternal sources from whence it springs. During the summer months the temperature ranges from 68°-75° Fahr., just a gracious warmth, not stifling hot as are the pools of Shanghai. Bathing tents, for individuals, line the beaches on both sides, while several shelters may house picnic parties, who care to come to the pool for the day and not return to the Kursaal, a few hundred yards away for the noon meal. Diving boards, boats in the pool, wafts and apparatus complete the equipment necessary for a splendid bit of recreation.

During the early and later parts of the season, the proper time for bathing is the noon hour, while in the middle of the summer morning and afternoon swims are indulged in to the satisfaction of all. An electric display in the water under the dam and a huge searchlight add to the evening pleasures of the bathing spot.

A bathing house to one side with individual compartments is patronized very much by both Russians and others for sun bathing under medical supervision, while along the banks of the river, Russian men and women avoid paying the fee and in nature's garb make full use of the browning sun to acquire a good brown coat, which to the European is a preventive of winter disease.

In some instances Americans or others not accustomed to such habits are lured to sights strange to their native shores. During the summer months two gentlemen, wearing their bathing costumes, strolled up the river bank, while the third, an elderly gentleman, returned to the cottage. It seems that the sun bathers do not entirely welcome foreigners to these secluded spots and the two had some difficulty in approaching, but as the third who returned said, "They have disguised themselves as Russians and every thing is fitting and proper." Visions of long-bearded and uncouth looking individuals loomed before his audience, but he seen dispelled these ideas, when he answered a query how they could possibly convert themselves into Russians—"Simply by removing their bathing suits, and do as the Romans do, when in Rome." To one who has been in Russia, this explanation seems perfectly lucid.

Chalantun enjoys a good electric system, good modern sanitation, a good and plentiful supply of clear water, which is reputed fit to drink from the taps and which everyone drinks without boiling, inter-house telephones, the beautiful parks, the Estralda, where the orchestra gives concerts, ice storage, a small theatre and good roads both inside and out.

Accommodation for several hundreds of guests is available in smaller cottages and two large buildings with clean and well-furnished rooms, though simply, will house to the limit of the demand. Built of brick the houses are cool in summer and keep out the cold in winter, though during that season only hunting parties use them at all.

The food at this mountain spot in incomparable. As stated by the Casino (Kursea), the establishment of the International Sleeping Car Company, the viands are clean, wholesome and appetizing to a degree not thought of in a city like Shanghai, where in the clubs and at the restaurants one often remarks on the sameness of the meals. Perhaps sameness might be experienced here also, after one has lived in Russia for a few years but, for the newcomer, it is all new and good. Such vegetables as cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce which one would not think ofeating in Shanghai unless imported from America or Australia, one is able to sit down to at table and eat to heart's content, while watermelons, musk melons and the like are bought from the vendors on the road or at the market or eaten at the Casino with impunity. And milk, if one wishes to drink it fresh from the cow—there is no danger whatsoever—everybody does and experiences no ill effects.

What one would eat in the home lands, one eats at Chalantun. At the Casino, the waiters and musicians are white, with the exception of a few busboys. One thinks one is in Europe or in America for everything is looked after by people with whom one may feel friendly; one is confident that one's baggage and personal effects are not likely to be stolen. A foreign chef and linguists make it easy for the Anglo-Saxon to order his food and to enjoy it.

Golf Course Next Season

Prospects of a golf course over the hills and streams next season will prove a lure for the holiday maker.

Efficiency is the watchword of the establishment and the eagle eye of M. Ostroumoff, misses nothing. For instance, at the beginning of the season in May before the guests arrived, he visited the resort and noted that grass was not growing, where it had been thought it would naturally grow from the roots of the preceding season. Calling one or two of the chief men round him he said, according to the story. If grass is not growing here, to-morrow morning, and if flowers are not blooming along the paths, you shall be as the earth beneath your feet."

Grass and flowers, the result of all night work, were there the next morning.

Such is Chalantun.

NINGPO GIRLS' SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

London, Sept. 17.

Miss Mabel Fortune of Wigan, a graduate of the Manchester University, has been appointed Principal of the girls' schools in Ningpo for the United Methodist Missionary Society.—Reuter.

FUNDS FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

Peking Campaign to Raise $2,000,000

Peking, Sept. 12.

From October 4 to 8, various places of historical interest in Peking are to be thrown open to the general public on behalf of the National Flood Relief Drive, which is being conducted under the joint auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission and the Chinese National Red Cross to raise $2,000,000 for flood sufferers.

A special garden party ticket, obtainable at the Famine Relief Comission headquarters and in various shops and other places throughout the city and costing only 50 cents, will admit the holder at any time during those five days to the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City, Pei Hai, the Lama Temple, General Park and the Historical Museum in the Forbidden City, which is seldom open to visitors. This is the museum housed in the buildings on top of the great gate immediately to the south of the part of the city usually open to the public.

In addition to this special ticket, individual tickets may be bought as usual at each of the places named. The proceeds during the garden party, however, are to go to the "drive," and the prices will be reduced as follows for the occasion. Admission to the Lama Temple will be 40 cents instead of 50; to the Forbidden City, 20 cents instead of 30 and to the Temple of Heaven, 10 cents instead of 30 coppers.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED AT CHEFOO

A Stopper on Supplies to Chang Tso-lin

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Chefoo, Sept. 15.

Martial law was declared here on the 11th instant. We are given to understand that this precaution has been taken in view of the possibility of Chang Tso-lin taking an active interest in the present civil war raging around Shanghai. A censorship of letters to and from the provinces of Chêkiang and Kiangsu has also been established. We cannot see what results martial law can bring to pass here except that up to the present it has caused inconvenience to the foreign community.

To-day's native papers state that merchants here have received instructions to cease shipment of merchandise to Chinchowfu on account of Chang Tso-lin's activities. Practically all business done between this port and Manchuria goes through Chinchowfu and therefore the amount of trade involved is fairly considerable.

The principal markets of Chefoo are at present very quiet and little or no business is being done. Pongees from the new cocoon crop have not yet arrived. Prices promise to be high whilst of course the advanced exchange will also have the effect of increasing costs. Nest to no business is being done in hairnets and what demand there is from the United States is for small sizes only.

The Races.

Chefoo had the second day of its autumn races on Saturday last. The second day was originally set for September 6 but owing to bad weather conditions on that date racing was impossible. The meeting, from a financial point of view, was not the success that was anticipated. The departure of the major part of the American Fleet at a date earlier than was expected had of course an adverse affect upon the "gate." The racing was very good and the finish of the "Champions" extremely exciting. This race was won by Christmas Morn, an old Shanghai race pony, with Villers up from Railton's Sandsnipe, Mrs. Railton up, by half a head The cash sweep was divided by two officers of the Fleet.

It is expected that the balance of the Fleet will leave here for Shanghai or Manila on or about September 24.

THE MERCHANT MIND AND "PATRIOTISM"

Apathetic Attitude of the Man Behind the Counter in Shanse Towards War

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kiangchow, Sha., Sept. 6.

Following news of Bank failures in Shanghai and in sympathy with the consequent effect on Tientsin markets, business people are much agitated and the money shops are hurridely getting together as many lakhs of silver dollars as they can to send coastwards to meet emergencies at the Eighth Moon settlement. Sending dollars away at this season is a very unusual proceeding when as a rule funds are flowing in to purchase local produce far beyond the value of imports.

Rumours of civil war also are greatly disturbing local merchants. The sources of their information regarding remote provinces are not very dependable and the issues at stake quite incomprehensible to men whose interests and knowledge of affairs are self-centred and derived largely from hearsay rather than from study of current events in newspapers or journals.

The young nephew representing the firm at the coast is to the Shansi business man the oracle from whose letters he gets tips to avoid heavy losses, or to make larger profits and in case his relative may be misinformed, or tempted to disloyality, a little gossip may be useful to check up his information for the sake of safety. Patrotic interest in his country's welfare does not as yet distinguish "the man behind the counter," despite Governor Yen's noble efforts to inculcate these principles.

Confucian Sacrifices—Back to the Kowtow.

The Confucian sacrifices have been observed as usual and it is worthy of note that as regards attendance and participation, religious liberty is granted. That the cost of the ceremonial is paid out of public funds is of course unfair to adherents of other religions who have no opportunity to object. And as the Confucian cult is restricted to the scholar class other classes of the community might claim the right of "he who pays the piper calls the tune." One wonders what Confucius himself would have thought of a ceremonial for which others paid, but did not share in the spoils, as for example, the nice little portions of beef, pork and poultry which the privileged literati share on these occasions as their reward for rising before daylight.

It is interesting to note as indicative of the drift of the times, that after frequent changes since the Revolution, the form of worship has reverted to the kow-tow four times and the "tseh-yih" (elevation of clasped hands) eight times in the old Imperial style.

SOLDIERS WORSE THAN BANDITS

Depredations of Troops Sent to Suppress Anhui Brigands

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yingchowfu, An., Aug. 28.

The reports of disorder in Liuanchow did not disturb us much, as we were told that these tufei, or rebels, were considerate for the people and did not rob, loot, or outrage. The common people have no doubt suffered much more at the hands of the soldiers who were sent to subdue the rebels than from the rebels themselves.

We are continually hearing stories of bandit outrages in the country. Early in July the village of Lintsih, 35 li to the northwest, was attacked and burned—that is the worst of these bandit outrages; what the bandits take is of little consequence compared with what they wantonly destroy. The burning of the homes usually involves the destruction of the family stores of grain. In Tsih, 90 li down the river from Yingchowfu, a lien chang, or captain, was killed, as well as some of the soldiers. All these bandits are local men, serving their apprenticeship and trying their hands.

HOW TO HELP CHINA

Permanent Education a Boon. The Tsinghua Experiment Disappointing

Some disappointment is expressed in certain quarters that the Bill dealing with the British share of the Boxer Indemnity has had to be held over till the autumn, but that disappointment is not shared by those who care either for the welfare of China or for British prestige in that country.

The Bill as brought in was a mere framework, and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs asked the House upon presenting it for a blank cheque. The purposes of the Bill were not to be stated. As amended, it defines its purposes as being "educational or other"—a pointless concession—and arranges to set up a statutory Advisory Committee of 10 persons, which shall include at least one woman and at least one citizen of the Republic of China, and further requires the Foreign Secretary to consult this Committee before taking action. These amendments, good in their way, do not go nearly far enough. It is a noteworthy fact that members draw from all three political parties have put their names jointly to an amendment defining the purposes as "educational or cultural," thus bringing British, American and Japanese aims into line. From an Anglo-Chinese, as well as from a Chinese, point of view this is a matter of supreme importance. Pressed by both America and Japan in the Chinese markets, Great Britain cannot afford to take a lower line, even in name, than they.

Certain other amendments also are of importance: these are directed to the constitution of the statutory committee which, if already provisionally constituted, may be a misfit, should the main amendment be carried, as probably it will be. A committee arranged for "educational or other" ends ought not to be the same as that constituted for "educational or cultural" purposes. In the latter persons having knowledge and experience of educational and medical work would be essential, and the Chinese citizen to be appointed would have to be a scholar of repute whose selection would favourably impress Chinese opinion. Unless that condition were fulfilled, the presence of this citizen would do more harm than good to the purposes which the Committee will have been appointed to promote. A further interesting point is raised by an amendment that the Advisory Committee shall contain a Chinese woman.

Educational Aid.

There is only one way to help China permanently and radically. That is by education. To educate many Chinese on a broader system than that country now possesses, to colour that education with a tradition of service to the community, instead of merely to the family, and to infuse into it a desire for corporate well-being and voluntary service—to seek, in fact, that temper which has always informed the best educational tradition in England and steadily promotes the healthy development of our body politic—would be to confer on China an inestimable boon.

This would mean looking to the next generation for ultimate results, but there are no short cuts in education. This is especially true of China, as America has found in her generously conceived, but disappointing, experiment at Tsinghua College, in Peking, where, at the expense of that portion of the American quota of the indemnity which was remitted in 1908, 400 young Chinese boys drawn from influential families spend six years acquiring English and the elements of an American education before spending a further six years in America. What is wanted is not a new institution, but aid for as many existing institutions and activities, whether under Chinese or British management as the fund can afford, whether secondary, trade, or technical schools, and colleges and universities. Scholarships should be given to enable promising students to proceed to universities in the British Empire. Moreover, in London a Chinese institute and hostel should be established.

Co-operation

But if education be the field on which effort should centre in any attempt to advance Chinese well-being, the method to be adopted is equally important. That method is co-operation, which should be full and continuous, alike in formulating any general plan and in carrying it out in detail. It is for that reason that, while the Foreign Office deserve high praise for opening the Advisory Committee of Chinese, their actual appointments must be jealously watched.

For instance, it being assumed that as the indemnity is drawn from all China, so each province will participate in any British scheme for remission, co-operation would be indispensable in every provincial centre selected in China for administering the portion assigned to that province. Thus, Chinese and English should work together on education committees which might be formed by the Chinese and the British Chambers of Commerce at the center concerned, each Chamber contributing one-third of the members, the remaining third being partly *ex officio* and partly co-opted or nominated. Also, on each aided institution, whether university or school, under whatever management, British or Chinese, some admixture of both elements should similarly be regarded as indispensable.

In that way a process of mutual enlightenment would be set up, which, after a 20 years' run (that is, until the indemnity ceases in 1945), would lead to an increase of mutual respect and an enhanced consideration on each side for the other's national point of view. This would in turn doubtless lead, as in the case of America it has already led, to improved commercial and political relations.

The only word that remains to be said should also be the first in judging of any scheme of betterment: that word is finance. In the House, certain members at the second reading spoke of the magnitude of the sum involved—£400,000 a year. Of these critics, few could have had an idea that this represents only one-thirtieth of the total expenditure by London alone on its education: yet the London population of seven millions is not a 50th of the population of China. On the contrary, the sum is small in proportion to the size of China, so small that it would be necessary to select higher education alone for aid; and even in that field to select certain institutions only, assigning year by year to each local centre, with the definite sum allotted it, the duty of selecting and aiding these under conditions laid down by the Central Authority.

That authority would itself deal with central institutions, such as universities, and central activities, such as medical work, scholarships, and Chinese students. China could thus be helped to help herself; to nurture citizens animated by a disinterested regard for their own nation. If China learned to do this on a national scale she would not fail ultimately to take that high place which the world assigns to culture, industry, and ability when these qualities are combined with self-discipline.

NAVAL LAUNCHES COLLIDE AT YOKOSUKA

Several Casualties

Tokyo, Sept. 12.

Two launches belonging to the flagship Nagato collided at Yokosuka this morning. Both were sunk and many persons were drowned.

Later.

The collision, according to the Navy Department occurred this morning at the entrance to the harbour when a launch transferring more than a hundred men to the Nagato, from shore leave, collided with the Nagato's torpedo boat. The launch immediately sank. So far, there are no details, but it is believed that between 10 and 20 men were drowned.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A report from London states that Mr. R. H. Clive, the British Consul-General in Munich, who was formerly Counseller of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, has been appointed to Tangier as British Agent and Consul-General. During the tenure of his office in Munich Mr. Clive carried out an extensive and very delicate inquiry into the political conditions there in connexion with the late threatened monarchist revival, his report being regarded as a major document on the issue. The appointment to Tangier will not land Mr. and Mrs. Clive in green pastures and still waters.

ON GETTING DOWN FROM KULING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 7.

After having taken one's third joy-ride of the summer down "the hill" from Kuling, one heaves a sigh of relief. There will be no more such excitement—until next year. From first to last one is in the hands of the necessary but (generaly) harmless coolie. There is really a great deal to be said for these horny-shouldered sons of toil. Year by year, thousands of people are carried up and down the difficult mountain road. Some are stout and heavy and others are lean and light. Some are in feeble infancy, and others equally feeble with age or sickness. But never a one is dropped over a precipice; and, unless a chair breaks occasionally, they are not even let down upon the road. Tens of thousands of boxes and pieces of luggage are also carried up and down. But although they are sometimes a long time in arriving, never a piece is finally missing. The coolies go up and down the road, often twice, occasionally three times in the course of a day for four months on end. No man is strong enough to endure more than three or four successive years of such toil. But, apart from a row now and then over a question of wine money, there is very little trouble.

Cumsha Cumsha.

It is this wine money question which makes the bane of Kuling. They all want it. Chair bearers, baggage coolies, head coolies, motor drivers, boatmen, each demands his share. Generally, those get the most who deserve the least, as is often the case in this world of injustice. As a matter of fact, by the rules of the Traffic Department, no coolie is permitted to demand wine money and no traveller is bound to pay any. You are merely advised to give a few coppers as a concession to the weakness of human nature. The rates are all carefully fixed by printed regulations. But woe to the traveller who refuses wine money when it is asked for! His baggage will be delayed on the road; his chair will not be carried; his house will be besieged by a crowd of Chinese coolies transformed into screaming Dervishes. If he doesn't lose his money, he will lose his temper, and that is worse. Still so long as human nature remains what it is, there will be no way out of it. The labourer will always desire a little more than his fixed hire, so long as there is any hope of getting it. And there will always be those who think to exact a little better service by giving to labour more than its strict due, thereby compelling others to do the same. From the London railway porter and his tips to the Arab and his bakshush, the custom is world wide. Until socialism has succeeded in abolishing the distinction between employer and employed, it will always be so. And then, what worse evils shall we have to face?

The Elastic Luggage.

A curious thing happened when my express baggage was being weighed, Einstein's Theory might explain it; otherwise, the cause is obscure. Three boxes were put upon the scale together, and declared to weigh 55 catties, well under the limit for one express coolie's load. I was well pleased. But not so the coolie. He demanded a re-weigh. One box was put on again, and found to weigh 35 catties. The other two together, also weighed 35. Total, 70 catties, requiring two express coolies for their transport. When I inquired the cause—merely in idle curiosity—I was informed that the steelyard was "huai-liao" (spoiled). It was very neat, but I don't know how it was done.

Away we go, down the hill, in our chairs. We started with 20 coolies, but we soon had 22, because one of the chairs borne by six was declared to require eight, and would not move on until it got them. It isn't worth while fighting over such trifles, and after all, to be carried in a chair by eight men is as comfortable as being in bed, while to have only six, and they in a bad temper, may mean a bit of jolting. With all the coolies in a good humour, we go down at a rattling pace. The most objectionable habit they have, is to choose a dirty little village for their stopping place and dump down the chairs in the filthiest part of the street. After coming through miles of pure mountain air to be set down in front of a cesspool! But a little forethought and persuasion may avoid this inconvenience, and it is worth while to insist on being carried on 50 paces or so, and let the coolies go back for their tea.

There Came No Such Motors.

After the chairs, the motor. There are no such drivers as these on the road from Lien Hwa Tung to Kiukiang. They will break the speed limit over the bumpiest part of the straight, and swing round corners with a cool negligence that disdains to blow the horn. Only in the villages, where pigs and water buffloes are apt to monopoloze the road, do we have to slow down for a breathing space. Still, we get across the plain with whole necks as usual, and duly reward the motor man with 20 cents for not having kiled us.

After the motor, the boat. Earlier in the season, there were three boats; for the water had risen over the high road at the beginning and also over the wooden bridge in the middle of the lake, but not high enough for a boat to cross either obstruction. Since each boatman demanded the full fare he would have had for taking one the whole distance, and all the boatman were in league, it was an expensive business getting across the lake. But now, the water has sunk. It is possible for the motor to come right up to the old garage, and for the boat to pass under the bridge in the middle.

On one occasion, when passing under this same bridge, the water was at such a height that there was only just room for the boat to pass underneath, and for those passengers who were quick enough to duck their heads. We stooped, and under we went; but at the same time there was a ghastly sound like the crushing of a cocoanut. As soon as we had crossed, and were able to raise our eyes, we looked round to see whose head it was that had been reduced to pulp. But fortunately, it was only one of the rowlocks that had projected too high and been broken off.

The Pest House.

After the boat, the "Rest house." Some people call it the "pest house." It is not a very comfortable place. So built that it faces all the afternoon sun, and is carefully screened from all the cool breezes that blow on the Kiukiang bund, the building seems specially contrived to remind the Kuling holiday-makers of what they have been missing during the months of July and August. After sunset, the mosquitoes become unbearable, and if one has to wait late for a steamer, it is better to pick up the light luggage and take refuge on a seat on the bund, or on a hulk. Sooner or later, the steamer arrives with all its modern conveniences, and one is glad to get on board and enjoy the comforts of Western civilization, forgetting all about the perils and anxieties of the road, the shouting coolies, the flies and the heat.

PHILIPPINE FISHERIES

A Restrictive Measure

Manila, Sept. 12.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives barring foreign fishermen from Philippine waters.

The bill is said to be aimed against the Japanese fishing industry in Manila Bay which has now become a virtual monopoly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE str. Changsha on her last voyage upriver rescued the passengers of the China Merchants str. Kiangchang, which stranded on a paddy-field about a fortnight previously. The marooned passengers and crew were in a sorry plight, their provisions having given out and they were feeling the pangs of hunger. There were 250 passengers aboard the Kiangchang when it went ashore at a place about a mile above Sinhokow. At the time she was drawing about 10 feet of water.

AUTUMN IN KULING

Sunny Days and Cool, Starlight Nights: Kiangsi Tuchun's Mysterious Departure

FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kuling, Sept. 6.

Tuchun Tsai of Kiangsi has spent five weeks of the summer upon the hill. The great man himself with his suite occupied three bungalows in the West Valley, surrounded by the tents of his retainers and body-guards. Both the coming and the going of so large a company proved a strain upon the resources of the traffic department. The lines of Macaulay provide an almost appropriate description:—

A mile around the city
The throng stopped up the ways;
A fearful sight it was to see
Through too long nights and days.

Not merely the fact that the large retinue which swarmed up the road for two days required a great many coolies for both chairs and baggage, but the complicating circumstance that a lot of coolies ran away to avoid being impressed into the service—made it very difficult for ordinary travellers to get up or down the mountain.

A good deal of mystery surrounded the departure from the hill of Governor Tsai. A week before he actually left, the native press of the province had announced his return to the Yamên in Nanchang. No one was allowed to know beforehand the exact date of his journey, and the actual event was practically unnoticed in the general turnout of secondary wives, generals and officers.

Before leaving the Tuchun entertained the members of the Kuling Council at a dinner in his bungalow, and made himself extremely affable.

Rush Down the Hill Begun.

The Kuling season is closing as it so often does, with the best weather of the summer. Just as the rush down the hill begins, and the houses in the valley are being left empty, Kuling puts on its most attractive aspect. Instead of the blazing days and sultry nights of August, there came days of genial warmth, and cool nights of brilliant starlight. Nevertheless, the missionary population of Kuling has to make a dash for the sun dried plains in order to re-open schools, make journeys to their out stations, and otherwise pick up again the dropped threads of their occupation. It is only the favoured permanent inhabitants, whose work lies in Kuling, who can linger on to enjoy the delightful weather of early autumn.

Tennis Champion's Third Victory.

The annual tennis tournament has been won, for the third year in succession, by Graham, who thereby makes himself possessor of the silver cup presented by Mr. Blackstone which has never before been retained by the tennis champion.

Graham's final match against Penfield was one of the most thrilling that has been played on the Kuling courts. The score after the first four sets was two all. In the final game, Graham appeared to have mastered his opponent, and contrived to reach the score of 5-love. After this Penfield revived, and won four games in succession. The next game had reached the score of 40-30 in favour of Graham when Penfield by unluckily missing an easy strike at the net lost the game, and thereby the tournament.

The excitement even surpassed the thrill of last year's final when Bradley won the first two sets against Graham, and the latter afterwards pulled the score round to 2 all, and then won the last set easily. There is no doubt, that Graham's great asset is his staying power, which enables him to recover even after a match is apparently lost, and to bring the score round again in his own favour when his opponent is beginning to get exhausted.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE MISSIONARY'S REJOINDER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The weekly arrival of your esteemed paper is a great event in many a mission station up country. When, as sometimes happens, it fails to come on the usual day, the postman is scowled at as if he had "done something!"

The lady of the house is no less keen to see the Woman's Page, than paterfamilias who waits to sink into the nearest chair to digest foreign telegrams and China's politics.

In recent months, zest has been added to our dependable recreation by the numerous references to missionaries, and criticisms in more or less general terms of their calling, methods, message and other aspects of their work.

It is good to see ourselves as others see us, and your correspondents, as well, perhaps, as the editor's pen itself, have given many of us a good laugh!

There is a juvenile hymn which says.

"If a smile you can renew,
As your journey you pursue,
Oh the good you all may do!
As the days are going by."

The smile has been renewed, the criticisms have been more enlightening, and we are (I hope all) flattered by the kind things that have been said. May you have your full reward. I hope the restraint which missionaries have exercised in *not* writing hundreds of letters in reply has duly impressed you.

And now, Sir, may I suggest a few points that strike one of the criticized in his hermit home far up country?

First, *why* are we singled out as a class and judged by the minority of "cranks" who make themselves conspicuous? We are as respectable, intelligent, and as loyal to our nationality and our supporters as our fellow citizens are in their various respective callings.

Take us man by man and compare us with official, commercial, military, naval, or any other fraternity and put intelligence against intelligence, ability with ability, and as regards education, physique, or other qualities—not excluded by religion—and the missionary body has nothing to fear! For every "keen wire" in other walks of life, the missionaries could put up their man too, and find failures and cranks among our critics to pair with our own.

How would it do to publish a few articles by missionaries on the "Commercial men in the Far East?" Such articles might be very informing, but would in all probability deal too much with the defects of the defectives! And that obvious injustice would not be overlooked. For we have all our human limitations!

In the ship's smoking room the perennial topic of "Those adjective missionaries" comes up and a familiar type of man takes the floor. "I am not," he observes, "a religious man myself, but I think missionaries ought to be, do or be done to, so-and-so."

With such a preface, quite frequently obviously superfluous, the intensely religious man and the religion he holds dearer than life are freely criticized. Why, at such times, is common sense laid aside? What would any of us say of a man who stated his conviction that operas and concerts should be abolished by act of Parliament, because he had never heard anything in music but a foolish noise.

Has the man devoid of artistic perception a right to say, "I am not a painter myself but I think Art Galleries are an insult to man's intelligence, for one picture is as good as another, etc." Who would put any value on such a remark! Hence a missionary can take with the proverbial grain of salt the criticisms of those in whom the religious sense is dull.

St. Paul's statement in 2 Corinthians II. 12. is an incontrovertible fact, proved by every attempt to disprove it. He says: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, neither can he know them." We accept this assertion of our conspicuous foolishness.

This may suggest the criticism again referred to in your recent article of Mr. Nathanial Peffer, that missionaries with blind bigotry fail to see the good in the native religions. This apparent neglect of my *confreres* and myself is due, may I say to the fact, often overlooked, that we study "Comparative religions" not from expurgated translations or tit bits in popular journals, but from intimate knowledge of "things as they are" amongst the people with whom we fraternize with the utmost intimacy, as well as from the original works.

If our fellow nationals do not understand us, our aims, or our work, let us pass at least as members of a respectable profession trying to do what Our Lord commanded "preach to every creature."

Every year at one or other of the London May meetings the Duke of Wellington's remark about missions is quoted "Look to your marching orders" he said. That is all we are trying to do. Go. Preach everywhere.

I do not understand why representatives of foreign firms rush round the country with letter files, sheaves of foolscap, elastic bands and other paraphernalia, nor have I inquired why there should be so many trademarks for similar goods sold by one big concern. These gentlemen are welcome to the best my humble house affords when they pass our way. Though I do not understand much about their various business, I take it for granted that they are obeying their chiefs' orders and know their own job. I leave it at that. "Same here" Sir! My job is Bibles, Tracts, Hymns, outwardly, and behind it sympathy, and cheer and hope to the weary and troubled souls one may with long patience get to know.

Not every one is our client, and moreover, there are many who do not need sugar or sewing machines, but each agent finds his own patrons!

Consul or drummer, journalist or missionary, we are "white men" and our common interests are many.

Why cut dead and curse the man in another line whose wares don't interest you? *Let's play fair.* Perhaps some day they may. The missionary is at your service then.

Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
EVANGELIST.

Up Country, Sept. 8, 1924.

HAVE WE A BIBLE OF AUTHORITY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. G. P. Bostick asks some questions which he would like some Modernist to answer. Without claiming to be either a Modernist or a Fundamentalist, but a cross between the two, may I still be permitted to attempt an answer to his questions, my only excuse being that in our generation there is an increasing number of people who think along the lines following.

Mr. Bostick asks: "Have we a Bible with any authority in its declarations and teachings? If we have such a book, whence came it?"

My answer would be that we do have such a book, the old and New Testaments—the Bible. Whence came it? From the hearts of men, illuminated by the light of God. And in proportion as the heart of a prophet or apostle was so illuminated, was his message divine; inspiration is not something absolute, but exists in degrees. We can speak of one prophet being more inspired than another, and his message bearing more the stamp of divine wisdom than another's merely because we know that all human beings are not equal in any of their faculties, and that they may not all be equal in their sensitiveness to divine inspiration is at least reasonable. But what is inspiration? Is it held by the Fundamentalists that God dictated the Bible word for word? Is not inspiration rather the communism between the divine spirit in man and the divine over-soul that we call God? If it be so, then Mr. Bostick's other question—whether the Bible be divinely inspired or man-made—is easily answered, for then we see that the the Bible is *both* divinely inspired and man-made, a possibility that seems to have occurred to neither the Fundamentalists nor the Modernists. The Bible is the result of inter-action between the human spirit and the divine spirit, and in some portions of it this inter-action is more apparent than in others, and in some portions, again, perhaps not at all apparent.

But should this view lead to despair? Should we say with Mr. Bostick that "if men are wrong in such a conception (that the Bible is divinely inspired) there is then absolutely nowhere to look for guidance for this life?" Not at all. "The Kingdom of Heaven," said Christ, "is within you." If so, Truth must also be *within* you; divine wisdom must be *within* you, and one may therefore look for guidance to the "still, small voice"—"the voice of the silence"—the sound of the hidden God—*within*.

Where was the "guidance for this life" before Moses came down from Mount Sinai? Was it not this "still, small voice?" Has it been stifled since then? If it has, it has been the hand of man himself that has done it, looking for ever *without*, and failing to turn *within*. But just as surely can this all but atrophied faculty of spiritual sensitiveness be restored to normal health and strength, by the practice of ever turning within, down deep into our own souls, whence the truth will manifest itself, more and more insistently as this practice grows on us. There is more than the surface meaning in the injunction: "Seek, and you shall find."

I am, etc.

SOPHIA.

Shanghai, Sept. 11. 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Following on the lines of "Sophia's" letter, I would like to be allowed to express my conviction that the solution of the controversy between "Fundamentalist" and "Modernist" lies in a clear apprehension of the seat of spiritual authority. This has been the crux since the Reformation. There are some who depend on the infallibility of the Pope, others who rest on the infallibility of the Bible, others again who only trust their own judgment. But the human mind was never made to be sustained by infallibles. We walk by faith, and prove the saying true, *"Solvitur ambulando"* —"He that doeth the Will shall know of the doctrine."

Yet we have authority, only we cannot say, "So here and so there" concerning it, as if it were something ready made. There is such a thing as the fallacy of simplification, the error of supposing that you get to the absolute truth by ignoring all that is not black or white. Earlier scientists, with Herbert Spencer for a spokesman, or Grant Allen, thought that Life began in sheer simplicity. Where is that simplicity now. So it is with authority, which is another sign of God in His world.

And if you cannot simplify Authority, neither can you externalize it. A. Labatier has dealt finely with that point in "Religion of Authority and of the Spirit," yet the title of his book is a false antithesis.

Are we not coming to see that Authority in spiritual things is a three-fold cord—the Inspiration of Scripture, the Communion of Saints, and the Indwelling of the Spirit? These three contribute vitally and none must be ignored in determining what is true or right. It would be easy to show, for history is our witness, that dependence on any one of thsee factors to the exclusion of the others leads to error, division and disaster. It was on this three-fold authority that the leaders of the Reformation acted, although they did not make their position explicit (perhaps "that they without us might not be made perfect"), but by stress of controversy it came to be a question of Bible versus Pope, with Socinians against both. The troubles of the Church to-day will not be solved until the Trinity in Authority, as well as the Trinity in Deity, is accepted and confessed.

I am, etc.,
A. N. ROWLAND.

FOREIGNERS AND THE WAR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to W.A.G.'s comments on my strictures upon the foreign sightseer who last Sunday took charge of a machine gun from a Chekiang soldier and emptied a belt of ammunition into the Kiangsu line, and in response to the demand for substantiation of my statement, I may state that the authority for such is the correspondent of the "Shanghai Times," whose report was published in that paper on Monday last, describing the incident as mentioned in my previous letter.

I am, etc..
WM. YINSON LEE.

Shanghai, Sept. 11, 1924.

CHINESE AND FOREIGNER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After reading "Handi Twoem's" letter in your correspondence columns to-day, I absolutely fail to see why foreign residents in China should behave differently from the way in which foreigners are expected to behave in Europe and America.

First of all it must be borne in mind that China is the land of the Chinese and foreigners are guests whom the Chinese have allowed to come and live in their midst. All treaties to this effect have only been means to obtain such permission from China.

Secondly the chaotic internal conditions in China (whose historical significance only a few foreigners have hitherto grasped), like similar conditions that have existed at different times in other countries, furnish no just ground for foreigners to intervene and encroach upon the rights of the afflicted country. The fact that foreign trade is hampered by civil war or political unrest does not entitle foreigners, who have the choice to leave or to remain, to meddle with the internal affairs of a country.

While losses in life and property suffered by foreigners during times of civil warfare and commotion in China are much regretted by the whole Chinese nation, friendly powers should treat cases of this nature in the same way as they do in Europe or America. I venture to challenge any one to show me that in an area equal in size and population anywhere in Europe, foreigners have not suffered more both in number and intensity than they do in China. Yet no foreigners there have been foolish enough to advocate such things as extraterritoriality and allied institutions.

I agree with your correspondent that nations sometimes may be treated like individuals. In this sense I fail to see the difference of a moral kind between nations making war and individuals engaged in a fight. I do not see wherein the "Great War," which was waged for gain of one kind or another, causing sufferings not known in China and rendering the whole of Europe infinitely more unhappy than it was before, was more honourable than a war between selfish militarists in China who also claim that they are fighting for peace and justice. Europe is nearly as large as China; the fact that it is hopelessly divided in nationality and aspiration gives no justification to the European countries to make among themselves wars of an offensive or defensive nature.

As to the question of giving hospitality to refugees, it has little to do with the causes of suffering, but it does call forth the exercise of the native human instinct and chivalry or giving help to those who are in distress, which should be done among decent people without the despicable desire to take advantage of other people's misfortune.

If the majority of the people in Europe were not believers in the solution of problems by brutal force and were capable of forestalling dangers and effectively control the situation, the horrors of 1914 to 1918 and their consequences would have never occurred. A similar situation exists in China at least in this one respect, namely at present the Chinese people have not yet learned to control the situation in China and to direct their own affairs. We have yet to see whether peace, harmony and unity are first established here or in Europe.

Unity in Europe is hopeless, harmony very remote; consequently peace has never reigned throughout that continent at any time as it had done in China again and again. However, I would never consider it right for China, were she prosperous and powerful, to force herself upon a distracted country or continent at any time against the wishes of the native people.

I remember during the Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland soon after the outbreak of the "Great War," merciless fighting and bombardment took place in the Irish capital causing great alarm and losses to natives and foreigners alike; but I never thought that China in concert with other powers had any ground to intervene or to advocate extra-territoriality, because China's tea or silk trade was for the moment jeopardized or because a handful of Chinese in Dublin and the rest of Ireland were endangered. Even if China had plenty of super-dreadnoughts to spare, she had no business sending them there. I would rather that the Chinese would withdraw from that country than advocate such absurd things as the acquiring of concessions and extra-territorial rights, which would embitter patriotic Irishmen and the British people.

Not so very long ago in the Ruhr and other occupied territory on the Rhine there was such lawlessness and chaos that the people in these unhappy regions lived under much worse conditions than people in Shanghai at present, but no "great powers" attempted to interfere forcibly although trade which is life to certain nations was completely at a standstill, causing millions to be thrown out of work—a matter far more serious than a handful of foreigners in China suffering from the reports of unrest.

What would have happened, if foreign Powers advocated policing the railways of the United States on account of the train hold-up by bandits in Illinois on the night of June 12 last, supposing some foreigners were endangered and hurt? No one even thought of such a thing, because he knew it was absurd.

Strange it is to say that things which foreigners would not dare or expect to do in Europe and America they would do in China, and then say they are helping China.

When foreign countries forbid Chinese immigrants to enter, they say they are exercising their sovereign rights. When their nationals come to China, they want to maintain an "Open Door" policy, extra-territoriality, special or international settlements, leases of territory, etc. The control of the so-called international settlement is also international with China excluded as one of the nations in the world, so that the Chinese living in them have no votes in electing its governing body or being represented on it. Some foreigners will say these privileges enjoyed by foreigners are based on treaty rights, as if treaties are infallible documents of righteousness and jutice.

Now I am not one of those who advocate the exclusion of certain types of foreigners as Canada, Australia, the United States do with respect to Chinese immigrants, because I think it wrong for China to emulate others in meanness and selfishness. On the other hand I want China to do unto others as she would be done unto. But I wish our foreign guests to know their proper place in China and to cooperate with us as friends. I belong to those who believe firmly in the eventual triumph of international brotherhood and good will, and I consider all attempts to encroach upon the inalienable rights of other peoples as a menace to these precious objectives. In order to hasten the coming of a better day, causes for friction and distrust must be removed and it is this motive which has prompted me to request friendly foreigners to cooperate.

I am, etc.,
A CHINESE WHO LIVES OUTSIDE THE SETTLEMENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1924.

***The above writer is entitled to reply but we deprecate further correspondence on this subject. This letter bristles with false assumptions, syllogisms and assertions—what serious-minded foreigner for instance expresses or feels "the despicable desire to take advantage" of China's misfortunes? But to answer these would only breed ill feeling. We will content ourselves with most cordially and wholeheartedly endorsing our correspondent's desire for "China to do unto others as she would be done unto." If only she really would!—Ed.

"CIVIL COMMOTION" OR WAR.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you would allow me a little space to reply to "Once Bitten" in the above connexion as I consider he does not fully appreciate the function of insurance companies.

As he correctly states, their aim is to collect adequate contributions

from the community to indemnify the losses of a few. In order to calculate an adequate contribution, however, statistics have to be compiled from the experience of many companies over a period of years and naturally this varies according to the contingencies provided against. When "Once Bitten" obtained a "householder's" policy, he was charged a rate commensurate with the cover provided, and if he had read the conditions, he would have found that that against "War" was expressly excluded. The shade of difference between "Riot and Civil Commotion" and "Civil War" has been defined for some years, and if he had inquired from his insurers on making this proposal, they would have given him this information. Had he specially desired that cover, he would have been charged an extra premium—in all probability quite nominal, if it were before the commencement of hostilities—but now, with fighting within a few miles, he should not be surprised if such cover be refused.

With regard to "Once Bitten's" denouncement of insurance companies in general, I would inform him that in loss settlements they usually err on the generous side if only for advertisement sake.

Thanking you for the publication of this letter.

I am, etc.,

"ONE WHO DOES NOT BITE."

Shanghai, Sept. 11, 1924.

A CHINESE FALLACY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have heard many times of the Allies' reasons, that is, reasons as advanced by the Allies, for having gone to the Great War. I have also heard of reasons of the Central powers for having waged that war,—reason as plausible and as praiseworthy as those of the Allies. Which are we to believe? We believe none of them. We think that the purposes of the combatant Governments in that war (perhaps except those of the Government of the United States) are as base and wicked as those of the war fought over two thousand years ago between the states of Wu and Yueh as described in your leader of the 10th instant,—the greed for wealth and power. Only, in its modern form, we call it the desire for world domination and the struggle for world markets. We also think that the masses of the Allied and Central Powers each believe in the merits of the case as presented by their own government. That accounted for the heroic sacrifices made by all of them and for the fact that "every penny raised by Great Britain for the prosecution of the war was voted by Parliament, the duly elected representatives of the people, and with their fullest approval." (This remark is not intended as an insult to the intelligence of the British people, but rather as a compliment to their heart.)

Now let us go back to the present war in China. Does not the Government at Peking declare Marshal Lu a rebel and order Marshal Chi to march an army against him? Do not Marshal Lu and his allies, on the other hand, stand up for constitutional government and wage war against the illegal government in the North? Are not the purposes of both parties equally worthy and noble,—and as worthy and noble as those of the Allied and Central Powers? Only we do not believe them; we say that we do not believe them; and we do not attempt to induce others to believe them. The insincerity of the declarations of both parties to the present war is so transparent that no one could believe them. We Chinese are not good liars. We sometimes try to deceive others but we seldom deceive them. Our government cannot weave a story so ingeniously and after so many years of secret planning and designing that it would convince others. If it attempts anything at all, it turns out only shot silk,—every side of the fabric shows its own colours and the whole fabric is a contradiction in itself. Our people are frank or loose-tongued and soon point out to the world the different colours at variance. China will be a great Power, when her government knows how to concoct a convincing story and her people learn how to pretend to believe it.

I am, etc.,

"B."

Shanghai, Sept. 12, 1924.

***This is a different "B" to the one who writes on profiteering—a Chinese "B." We wish he would read up English political history a bit of the present history and he might find reason to rewrite the first paragraph.—Ed.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the Volunteers question, which, seemingly is on the end of every young man's tongue at the present time and about which occasional paragraphs also make their appearance in your esteemed paper, I should like to mention that since the war cloud has overshadowed Shanghai I have been asked by no less than three members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps questions such as, "Why don't you join up?" or, "The settlement is almost sure to want protection by-and-bye," etc. Now I am not a pessimist, far from it, and, Sir, it is really most amazing how these questions take me back to 1914 and a real war, when the greatest of all military organizers, namely, Lord Kitchener, was calling for volunteers and at every street corner you could not miss his portrait on large posters, which pointed at one from all directions as one approached it, headed by the simple words, "We want you!" or, "Your country needs you!" or similar words to that effect and he got them.

Personally, my actual war service spreads over a period of five years and 11 months, from the very first day England declared war on Germany until May, 1919, when I was demobilized, after serving at the Dardanelles, Italy, Austria, Egypt, etc., so you see, Sir, that I have actually seen war and in some of its most horrible forms and I am not a volunteer, not because I don't want to be. I firmly believe that every able man in Shanghai should join, and when I voiced my sentiments to my volunteer friends the obvious and expected answer came back at me like a round of .303 from a Maxim gun. "Well, why don't you join?" And then I had to tell them that I was one of the big army of unemployed Britishers that is in Shanghai to-day. The next question was, why don't you leave Shanghai? I told them that I would if I could only find a temporary situation that would enable me to raise sufficient money to pay my passage, and I know many Britishers who are situated the same as myself. I dare say that if some of the firms and departments were to dispense with the services of some of the Russians who have crept in and taken situations at greatly reduced salaries and employ Britishers instead, I have no doubt that the Volunteer Corps would increase rapidly in strength. I see that a temporary Corps has been suggested. Well, why not pay the men? It is obvious that a man who is wanted in the volunteers cannot look for work at the same time. Or perhaps better still, form a Russian Corps. (There's enough on the Bund). And let them protect the Settlement; I think that would be advantageous to everybody, especially if it could be arranged to keep them in the Chapei district.

Trusting that you can find space for publication.

I am, etc.,

UNEMPLOYED BRITISHER.

P.S. Excuse writing as I am writing under an oil lamp. The gentleman whom I am living with is also a Britisher and unemployed and cannot afford to have electricity laid on. This is not meant to appear as a frivolous remark but is a bare fact and can stand investigation.

Shanghai, September 13, 1924.

MIRI NOT MERI

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,"

SIR,—Miri (not Meri) is on the coast line of Sarawak (silent k) between Baraam Point and Bintula.

The mouth of the Miri River is about ten miles from Baraam Point and River, both are usually marked on maps.

Miri is also marked on up-to-date maps. The name Miri comes from *Mérah* which means red, the river being a dull red colour. At present there is in Shanghai an engineer who was one of a small party who put Miri *on* the map. His wife was the first lady to receive permission to reside in Miri and lived there for over three years. Miri used to be a health resort and a splendid place for game shooting.

I am, etc.,

MIRI AND BLIGHT.

Shanghai, Sept. 11, 1924.

A STUDY OF THE PUBLIC GARDENS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some time ago I lost my job, never mind why; I lost it and it has not been found since—neither has any other! Having been a true specimen of the Shanghai male species my bank account on the day of my freedom registered "zero," unless you want to count 65 cents large money—which are paid in small money—real money. To me the feeling of still having an account with one of Shanghai's leading banks is worth 65 cents, so I let them ride until with interest accrued I can buy a share in the local Tramways, understanding from your boosting given to this company that such would be a good and safe investment. But I am getting away from my subject.

Being now a "gentleman of leisure" I have given my time exclusively to the study of the Public Garden on the Bund, the one into which "foreigners only" may be admitted, meaning by that anything under the sun that cannot prove Chinese citizenship. And you would be surprised to know just how many varieties there are that come under the heading "foreigners only!" Why, it's a complete course in anthropology to spend just one whole day in that garden! I never had any idea that God's little Zoo was that large and had so many different animals. Sure, it's a shame they won't let the Chinese in—the collection would then be complete. But, to tell you the truth, if I were Chinese, I'd rather be on the side where it says: "Don't feed the animals" instead of in the cage with the sign: "Best-looking foreigner in captivity."

However, I am drifting again. You see, when a man is a gentleman at leisure he has plenty of time to think—sometimes sense, mostly non-sense. The latter is what I believe I indulge in more frequently anyway, and someone already has hinted that this was the reason I lost my job. Well, to get back: I have now studied the Public Garden and its surroundings for a matter of two months and I am familiar with the face of nearly every inhabitant, and with some of them I have even struck a personal acquaintance. Birds of a feather. . . . you know.

Do you realize, Sir, that there seems to be quite an epidemic here in Shanghai in losing one's job? Why, everyone I talked to did not have one, and, what's worse, all seemed to have come expressly to these blessed shores to lose one, as though it couldn't be got rid of in the States or Australia or Czecho-Slovakia just as easily! There must be something wrong with the climate out here and I have quit blaming myself for having lost mine and not being able to find it again. There is Charley and Tom and Bill whose jobs terminated on coming up the Huangpu, there is "Steve" and "Red" and "Bull" who somehow or other lost their ticket in "Hongkew more far," and there are Messrs. X. Y. & Z. who can tell you a lot about business conditions in China in general and the financial position of their former employers in particular. And there are hundreds of others whose story might also be interesting to listen to if one were only able to understand their lingo. And then, of course, there are the Russians!

Now, a distinct line should be drawn between the latter category and the former, the latter having come here without a job of their own free will, whereas the former were brought out here with a purpose, *i.e.*, to perform work for which their training made them fit. If they are now out of work it is, as I hinted, not always their fault, but frequently the cause is to be found in circumstances which were beyond the control of either themselves or those who originally were responsible for their being deposited on these shores. The Russians are being looked after by some kind of a committee, the others—well, of course, they could go to their consuls and ask to be sent home, but a true "he-man" considers that next to begging and would sooner keep on looking, no, hunting for work which cannot be found, and pulling his belt a little tighter when the gun is shot off at noon. However, there are only so many holes to an average belt and a day might come that the innocent victim will punch a hole in his belt to make it fit tight around his neck——

Personally I have acquired a nice outdoor tan while studying Public Garden conditions and my friends congratulate me upon my appearance of health. I have lost some weight—undoubtedly superfluous—and feel fit as a fiddle, but it's raining to-day, and Tom and Bill and the rest of them, who were able to joke about their hard luck while the sun was shining, but who, I know, detest rain, keep coming into mind. They are not half so cheerful, especially since the first of the month, when they had to give up their rooms and make permanent quarters in the Great Outdoors.

Now, Sir, what I am driving at is this: Is there no way of getting work for men who know how to work, who want to work and are fit to work in the line in which they have been trained? Sure, business conditions are rotten, but there is no use in harping on that line of excuse when there is so much money left for things not at all consistent with the so-called bad times. I have always given Shanghai credit for being a charitable town, ready to help where help is needed, but what is wanted in this case is not charity, but an organization of employers to provide work for the unemployed members of this community who are their own nationals. With your help and that of the Chambers of Commerce the task should not be so difficult.

Is my letter too long for publication, and did I change the subject too often? Then just throw it into the editorial waste-paper basket, and I shall try some other time—when it is not raining—to write you some more cheerful lines regarding my studies of the Public Gardens alias "The Beach."

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

A GENTLEMAN BEACHCOMBER.

Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1924.

TWO KINDS OF LABOUR VIEWS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is about time someone made a protest in your columns against the Labour news and opinions which you serve up to the public of Shanghai.

Your Manchester correspondent is surely a member of either "The Primrose League" or else a hanger on at one of the new conservative workingmen's clubs, the heads of which are at home to-day, trying to gain the votes of the workers by supplying their dope, but are finding it a difficult job to lead any of the working people up *the garden*.

In your to-day's notes and comments, you give us two glowing examples of Trade Union respectability, and intelligent leadership. "The Seamen's Union" and the "Shipconstructors and Shipwrights Association." (When referring to "The Seamen's Union" I presume you mean that section led so nobly by Havelock Wilson, as I am certain that Mr. Shinwell's union and his leadership would never find grace in your columns) one has only to trace the doings of Mr. Wilson for the past 10 years to realize why the British sailor and fireman have about the worst living accommodation and conditions of any of the maritime nations. If you pursue the reports of the trade union congresses for the past five years, you shall be no longer ignorant of the measure of respect which Mr. Wilson occupies in the minds of class-conscious Labour in the British Isles. No, Sir, we have no further time for Labour Fakirs of his kidney, and thank goodness they are now getting the order of the boot.

I happen to have been closely associated with the "Shipwrights Society" and have come in contact with the *respected* head more than once, Mr. Alexander Wilkie, ex M.P. for Dundee, and friend of Winston Churchill (on his own admission) and it is said a man is known by the company he keeps. I have been present at a meeting of shipwrights—an extraordinary meeting, which forced Alex to come before the members and listen to an indictment against his administration of the societies' affairs and mismanagement of their financial interests, which amounted to branding him as a servant of the employers, and in trade unionism that means treachery. And, Sir, this happened in the district in which the first branch of the Society was formed, and the charge came from the men and sons of the men that had been first instrumental in putting him in the position he occupied. The direct charges against him being, that he invested their hard-earned contributions without the consent of the members and other delinquencies against Trade Union Law rather numerous to mention.

The heads of these two societies are about the two worst examples you could have put before the public as paragons of intelligence and respectability. The result of their leadership being the forming by the really intelligent and class-conscious members new societies altogether, because they no longer would allow their welfare to be in the hands of such men. Perhaps you will ask why the members did not vote them out; one has got to have a close knowledge of trade unions before that question can be answered, suffice to say, that I know of resolutions which have been sent to the head office and that they never got any further than Alex Wilkie's waste paper basket, and were never seen by the executive.

I ask you—where are these two Angels which you put before your readers to-day? What position do they occupy in the Labour Cabinet? What is their measure in the minds of really good socialists? Sir. Their names stink. The workers are gradually winnowing out the chaff.

I am not writing anything which has the communistic taint, the stimulating power in home labour circles is the "Independent Labour Party," and thank God for such a body. Evergreen memory, respect, and admiration to the life and work of Keir Hardie, who was instrumental in lighting the lamps in the life of the workers of Scotland. The Scottish insistance and perseverance of his great truth and example, is to-day bearing fruit, not only at home but wherever men look up with hope to that time, when all the people of this globe can live in peace and harmony.

Some time ago in one of your Labour correspondent's epistles, it was stated that he had been touring the I.L.P. branches of Manchester and that in at least one of them drink was for sale. I emphatically protest against that falsehood, and you are being deceived if you are paying money for such copy. But perhaps, that kind of copy is quite in keeping with your editorial policy, and may be part of the insidious propaganda against socialism generally which the Editors of the Capitalistic press are bound to publish if they wish to keep their positions under their present taskmasters.

Now, Sir, every sensible trade union leader and member of the rank and file know that the strike is the last resort, but you put the blame of the strikes at the door of the workers and their leaders, forgetting that in nearly all cases, it has been the employers' absolute refusal to submit to arbitration which has caused most of the Labour troubles since the war. I give the recent transport workers and miners disputes as an example.

Really, Sir, I do not think it is fair to voice such opinions as you do in your columns to an individual in touch with Labour circles at home, they are the merest drivel and for the sake of your paper you should try and rectify matters, remember, the world is getting more wise in these matters daily.

You can fool some of the people all the time. All the people, some of the time. But you can't fool all the people all the time.

I am, etc.,

ADZE.

Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1924.

***There are two views of Labour questions in the Labour party as outside it. The above writer represents one; our Labour correspondent (who, by the way is a genuine working man) represents another. In due course he will perhaps write something in answer to the above letter. "Adze's" theories as to why we continue to publish our Home Labour correspondent's letters do not appear worth discussing.—Ed.

WU PEI-FU AND CHAO HENG-TI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Writers on Chinese affairs seem constantly to make mistakes when they wander away from the small area immediately under their eyes. For instance, in your leader of September 5 you repeat the familiar, but entirely erroneous, statement that Wu P'ei-fu "has put in his own lieutenants as Tuchuns of Hupeh and Hunan." Nothing is further from the truth so far as Hunan is concerned. Chao Heng-ti by intrigue elbowed Tan Yen-k'ai out of the civil governorship of Hunan in 1920 and has held the post ever since, having been confirmed in it by the election held in 1922 under the provincial constitution.

Since 1920 Hunan has accepted no mandates from Peking or from anyone else and, although it is doubtless true that Wu P'ei-fu could have evicted Chao Heng-ti by force of arms at any time since 1921, the fact remains that he did not put Chao Heng-ti into office at Changsha.

Nor can Chao Heng-ti fairly be described as a lieutenant of Wu P'eifu. He fought against him from 1918-1920 and again in 1921. In 1923 Northern troops gave moral support to Chao Heng-ti in his struggle with Tan Yen-k'ai but they never took any active part in the fighting. Chao Heng-ti has never, therefore, fought on the same side as Wu P'ei-fu since the latter gained an independent command.

I might add that there has been no Tuchun of Hunan since Chang Ching-yao's flight in June, 1920. Chao Heng-ti is governor and he emphasizes the strictly unmilitary character of his office by never appearing in military uniform.

I am, etc.,

XOX.

Sept. 12, 1924.

THE SCHERER CASE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just read the result of the Scherer retrial, and while I am pleased at the reduction of the sentence. Still three years is far too long for a foreigner to languish in a Chinese prison under the insanitary conditions and the other sufferings a man must undergo. Cannot we foreigners do something to try and have his sentence still further reduced? If we all signed a monster petition, surely some notice would be taken. Is there not some German in our midst who will organize this? I shall willingly give my signature. I may say I am British, and I shall do my best to interest my acquaintances of all nationalities to sign, also. Now is the time to act. I consider it our duty, and a Christian-like act, to try and help this man.

On September 5 you were kind enough to publish a letter of mine re this subject.

I am, etc.,

E.

Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1924.

THE COMING SOCCER SEASON

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some time back, a suggestion was made in your columns that the two strongest clubs, the Recs. and the S.F.C., drop out from the First League for the coming season. I do not think this practicable and many disadvantages immediately present themselves to one. Our best players will not be playing every Saturday, the standard of football will thus suffer considerably and there will be less enthusiasm. When the Interport event arrives, will they be at their best?

Why not weaken these two clubs by taking a few players from both and forming another club that will include them? I would like to suggest that the Machine Gunners, (who have done so well in cricket) enter a team in our First League. I know of two of the Club's best, and two of the Recs' best, who belong to that unit, and, with the rest of the Emma Gees, they ought to render a very good account of themselves. Their entering would decidedly even up the strength of all clubs and one hopes that then we shall not hear so much of this talk of weaker clubs wanting to drop out altogether, and the writer feels sure that Shanghai football will benefit greatly by it.

I am, etc.,

SOCCERITE.

Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1924

LAW REPORTS

MAN WHO ANNEXED BRITISH FLAG

A Demand to be made Sergt.-Major of the Sikh Police: Sanity Questioned

Faroz Khan, who caused consternation at the British Consulate on Sunday by walking off with the big ensign which usually flies at the Consulate masthead, but which at the time was hung out to dry whilst a smaller one did duty, was charged before Mr. G. W. King in the Police Court, on Monday, with the theft of the colours. Evidence was given that the defendant, was arrested by a watchman whilst he was walking away with the flag.

Defendant—I did not steal the flag. I was going to return it. I do not need it.

The Magistrate—No, and you are not going to have it if you do.

Detective-Sergeant Forkin said that the defendant appeared to be mentally deficient and treated the matter as a joke. He imagined that he had a launch on the river which was short of a flag and he admitted having taken the Consulate colours in order to make up the deficiency. Witness detained him more for his own safety than anything else. Last Friday the man twice had to be ejected from the Central Police Station, where he endeavoured to gain admittance to Capt. Barrett's office. He said that he wanted to be made sergeant-major in the Sikh police. He was in the Hongkong police for two years and had been in Shanghai about two months, but nothing more was known of him and how he arrived here was a mystery. On the way to the court that morning he tried to run away.

The defendant was remanded for further inquiries and a medical examination.

A BAKERY ACCOUNT

Before Judge Purdy, in the U. S. Court for China, last Friday, Hall & Holtz, Ld., brought an action against C. Duffin in connexion with an account for the supply of 50,141 loaves of bread, pies, rolls, and cakes, at a cost of $5,487.16, of which $2,452.15 was unpaid.

Mr. E. O. Thomas, general manager of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, stated that the understanding with the defendant, as manager of the Sanitary Bakery, was that bread was to be baked and delivered for 10 cents per lb., the defendant to bear the expense of wrapping and delivery to the U. S. Naval ships in port. As a guarantee of payment a bill of sale was given to plaintiff by defendant for the special utensils necessary to bake this bread.

The defendant said that it was the understanding that the plaintiffs should wrap and deliver the bread, and that by failure to do so he had been put to large expense for wrapping and transportation. He also maintained that the balance charge against him was offset by the equipment held by Hall & Holtz but belonging to him.

The Judge said that it was inconceivable deliveries should have been made for some three months and that defendant should then claim the plaintiffs had failed to perform the contract. The wrapping claim, too, seemed like an afterthought, as no bill had been sent for the wrappe furnished by the defendant. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiffs for $2,442,15 ($10 having been later paid by the defendant) and interest at 8 per cent. per annum from June 23, 1924.

A police raid on 950 Woosung Road a few days ago, resulted in the appearance of a Chinese in the Mixed Court last Friday charged with importing arms and ammunition. Nine Mauser pistols and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were found in the house concealed in two boxes with false bottoms. The man told the Court that he was a carpenter and had made the boxes for an Indian. The Indian was responsible for the arms and ammunition, also, he having brought them to accused, later intending to import them to Hankow. Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was imposed.

U. S. SEAMEN'S CLAIM FOR WAGES

Story of Privations Endured While Stranded on the Beach at Shanghai

The hearing was resumed at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Tuesday of the action brought by eight seaman, against the master and str. Owego for alleged arrears in wages.

Mr. Allen appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Allman for the Owego.

Opening the case, Mr. Allen said the seamen had on March 5 signed articles not to exceed six months with an agreement to return to Seattle. On reaching Foochow they were paid one month's additional wages in addition to their ordinary pay and M. $130 to cover their passage home to Seattle. They were given to understand that on reaching Shanghai all arrangements had been made for them to travel on the Manila Maru. In Shanghai, however, they found that no accommodation was available in that vessel. At the shipping company's offices they were informed that accommodation should have been reserved before the vessel left Japan. They were unable to obtain any ship and had temporarily stayed at the Savoy Hotel until their funds had run low. Since then several of them had been in hospital, one with fever and another with pleurisy. Some of them had stayed at the Hanbury Institute.

S. Hughes, one of sailors, stated that he had been forced to accept the terms made, otherwise the captain had threatened to put him in irons. He did not agree to the settlement as it did not guarantee to get him back to the United States. He did not like the prospect of being stranded in Shanghai on the beach as it were. He had travelled from Foochow to Shanghai at his own expense. He did not see why he should travel as a coolie, partly for his own sake and for the sake of other foreigners who had their offices here and lived here permanently.

The other witnesses made similar statements. They did not know what would be the cost of returning to the States by an Empress boat. They estimated it at about double the amount given to them for their return passage.

The case was adjourned until next day.

The hearing was resumed on Wednesday.

Captain Cottle, master of the Owego giving evidence, stated that the American Consul in Foochow had been present when the men were discharged. There had been a misunderstanding about Hughes' statement that he was threatened with irons. The Consul had threatened Hughes with irons if he did not keep quiet. He was talking too much, and most of the men had been drinking. The mention of irons had nothing to do with the discharge. The Consul had had a talk with the men as to whether they should take money or should be provided with tickets. They came to the cabin and agreed to take the money. The question of transport had been settled between the men, the Consul and the agents.

Mr. Allan, for the plaintiffs, said that in the discussion there must have been some kind of talk about the Manila Maru. The majority of men had asked for tickets. The Consul had done his best but was in a difficult position.

The Judge stated that he doubted the authority of the Court to review an action taken by the Consul General.

Mr. Allan—The settlement was made to cover a period in the future, to get the men home. If they don't get there, it is not a settlement.

The Judge went on to say that he did not think such a thing would have happened in Shanghai. The consul here would have certainly given tickets. In Foochow the matter was different. If the settlement had been a fraudulent one, the Court would be able to step in. Mr. Allan had taken the view that the Consul had done his best. The men had accepted and the fact that things had not turned out quite as expected was quite beside the question. The men were of age and did not need to have guardians though, in the case of a settlement abroad in the case of seamen, it was made before the Consul to see that they got a square and fair deal.

Mr. Allan—This is a most unfair way of signing off seamen. The men were assured a passage.

The Judge—Neither you, nor I, nor anybody, could assure anyone of a ship. These things can't be assured. His Honour went on to say that they could not close their eyes to the fact that the seamen would rather have the money. One man who had received $100 gold had nothing left in four or five days. Seamen would rather have money and could always get jobs back home. Judgement was reserved.

IN the British Supreme Court, on Monday, pleadings were ordered in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council *v.* Major C. M. Manners, a claim for Hk. $3,646.68, the difference between Indian and British army rates of pay drawn by defendant whilst technical recruiting officer in Shanghai. Mr. H. Lipson Ward appeared for plaintiff.

MRS. Myrtle E. Quelch sued Mr. H. Quelch in the British Supreme Court, on Monday, for Tls. 3,784, the equivalent of G. $2,800, due on 14 accounts. Defendant said that he thought Mrs. Quelch had re-married, but on Mr. M. Reader Harris, for plaintiff, stating that was the first he had heard of it, defendant withdrew the statement and judgment was entered for the amount claimed.

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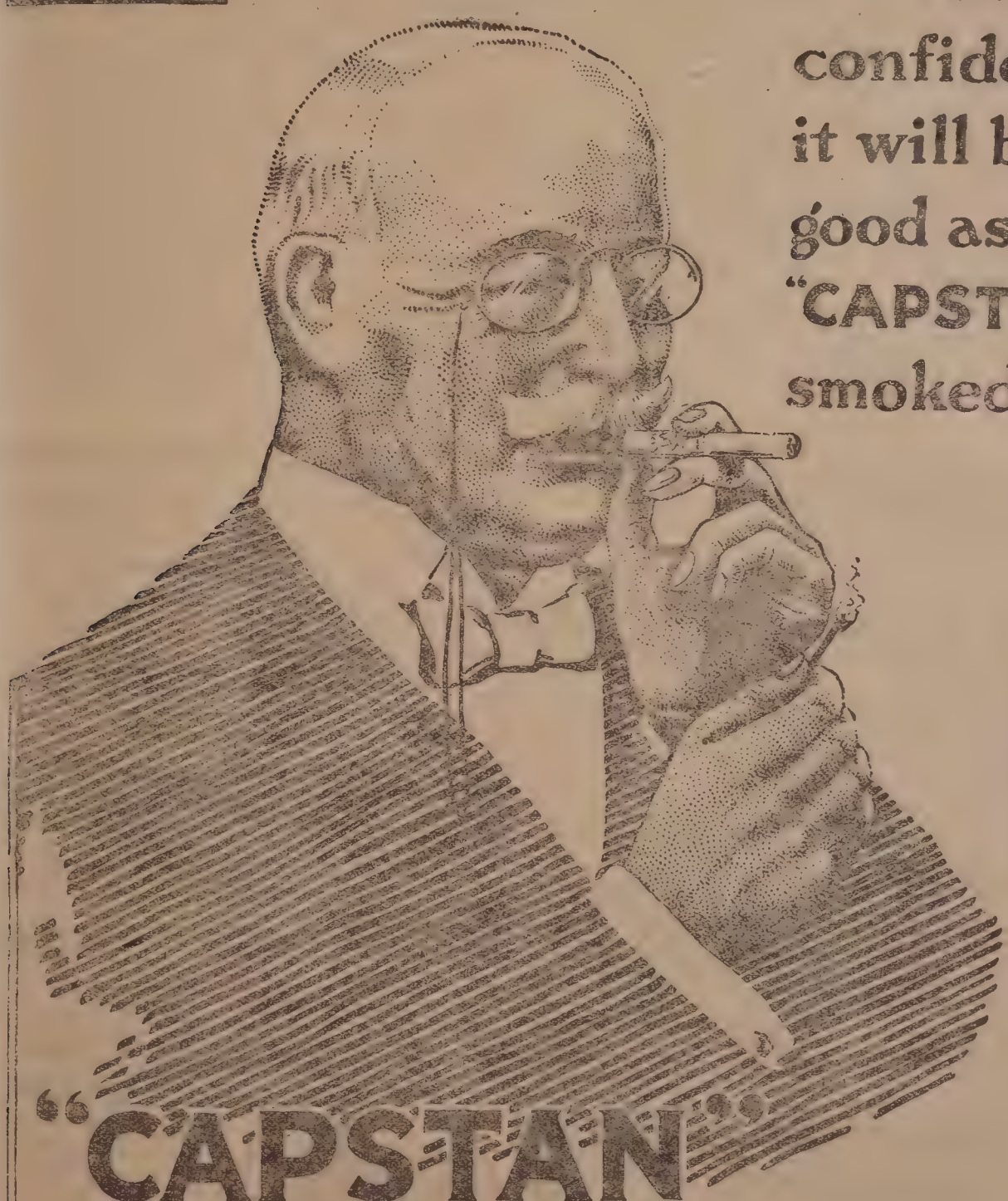

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

DAVIS CUP COMPETITION

Americans Retain Title in Challenge Round Against Australia

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

The first two singles matches of the challenge round of the Davis Cup Competition were played here to-day, the holders winning both games.

W. T. Tilden (United States) defeated G. L. Patterson (Australia), 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Vincent Richards (United States) beat P. O'Hara Wood (Australia), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Patterson took the lead, winning three games on brilliant service. Tilden then broke through and by masterly placings took the set. Tilden in the second set began a long-rance bombardment on his rival's backhand and won without being extended. Likewise the champion easily took the third set, Playing a back-court game, the American made a series of dazzling placings on the sidelines past Patterson's back-hand.

In the second match, Wood's pace and splendid placing was at first too much for Richards, but the latter soon found himself and by brisk volleying and severe serving won the set. He made few errors and played a careful driving game. The American took the second set through persistently coming to the net and swiftly rattling volley-shots past Wood. The Australian then rallied splendidly and pushed Richards to the utmost, but the American again won by terrific drives past his opponent.—Reuter's American Service.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.

The United States, who have already secured both the first singles matches in the challenge round of the Davis Cup Competition against Australia, to-day ensured retaining the trophy by winning the doubles.

W. T. Tilden and W. M. Johnston beat G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

The weather was perfect. The only handicap was a strong cross-court wind. Patterson's dazzling drives and marvellous placing were much in evidence, but Tilden rose to even superior heights with cross-court shots and smashes.

The Americans throughout excelled in clean placing. Their tendency to net at the beginning of the match disappeared. They also shone at lobbing.

Sept. 13.

In the two remaining singles of the challenge round of the Davis Cup Competition, W. T. Tilden (United States) beat P. O'Hara Wood (Australia), 6-2, 6-1, 6-1, and Vincent Richards (United States) defeated G. L. Patterson (Australia), 6-3, 7-2, 6-4.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITISH GIRLS' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Brilliant Performance by Young French Girl

London, Sept. 17.

The latest French sporting prodigy, the 15-year old Mlle. Simone Thion Delachaume, to-day won the British Girls' Golf Championship at Stoke Poges, defeating Miss Dorothy Pearson (St. Andrews), 4 up and 2 to play. Mlle. Simone's brilliance in the preliminary rounds earned her the title of "Suzanne of Golf."—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING

Six-metre Class Cup Won by England

Oyster Bay, Sept. 16.

England to-day won the International 6-Metre Class Yacht Race Cup, scoring four victories to the United States's three.—Reuter's American Service.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

South Africans Defeated by Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI in Last Match of Tour

Scarborough, Sept. 11.

The match between the South Africans and Mr. C. I. Thornton's England XI was resumed to-day in dull weather. The wicket was easy. Mr. Thornton's team brought their score from 83 for 2 wickets to 461 for 6 and declared. Holmes made 202 not out. His innings lasted five hours and a quarter and his score included 20 fours. Hendren made 101 in 105 minutes. His score included a sixer and nine fours Rhodes made 56.

The Africans had made 45 for no wicket in their second innings when stumps were drawn.

Scores: South Africans, 143 and 45 for 0; Mr. Thornton's XI, 461 for 6 wickets.—Reuter.

Scarborough, Sept. 12.

The last match of the South Africans' tour, against Mr. C. I. Thornton's England XI, was concluded to-day, Mr. Thornton's team winning by an innings and 45 runs.

The Africans brought their score of 45 for 0 to 273; Nourse contributing 84, including 8 fours, in three and a half hours. Mr. Thornton's team won just on time. The weather was fine and the wicket good.

Scores:—South Africans, 143 and 273; Mr. Thornton's XI, 461 (for 6 declared).—Reuter.

Yorkshire Easily Defeated by Rest of England

London, Sept. 16.

The Rest of England beat the Champion County (Yorkshire) at the Oval by an innings and 124 runs.

Yorkshire scored 166 and 234. The Rest declared at 524 for 8. Woolley contributed 202 and Chapman 74. Together they scored 50 in seven minutes.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

United States' Second Success in "Walker" Cup Competition

New York, Sept. 12.

The foursomes game in the match for the "Walker" Cup between Britain, captained by Cyril Tolley, and America, captained by Robert Gardner, resulted in the United States winning three matches and Britain one. Eight-a-side singles will be played to-morrow.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Sept. 13.

The United States to-day beat Britain by six matches to two in the singles, and thus retains the "Walker" Amateur Golf Cup by 9 points to 3, having yesterday defeated Britain by 3 matches to 1 in the foursomes.—Reuter's American Service.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

"All Blacks'" Visit to Great Britain: Devon Defeated in Opening Match

London, Sept. 13.

At Devonport to-day the New Zealand "All Black" Rugby football team opened its tour by beating Devon County 11 points to nil. Twenty thousand persons watched the game.

The "All Blacks" do not appear to compare with the 1905 side, which won a similar match by 55 points to 8. Devon County did remarkably well against the highly-trained and very fit New Zoalanders. There was no score in the first half-hour. The "All Blacks" led at the interval by 8 points to nil. Their backs were fast and clever, but they had difficulty with their seven-forward scrum formation.—Reuter.

LONDON TO BRIGHTON WALK

London, Sept. 13.

The Brighton Walk to-day was won by W. Banker (Queen's Park Harriers) in 8 hr. 40 min. 51⅘ sec. Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL POLO

England Severely Defeated by United States at Meadowbrook

Meadowbrook, Sept. 13.

America defeated England to-day in the polo match by 16 to 5.

Later.

The Prince of Wales was present at the match. The Americans led throughout and overwhelmingly demonstrated their superiority. The British players were ineffective, apart from Mr. Lacey, the captain, who was outstandingly brilliant. He scored four of the five British goals notwithstanding the fact that he was handicapped by an injured shoulder.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Sept. 13.

Considerable surprise has been manifested in polo circles by the unexpected departure, on the eve of the first match, of Viscount Wimborne, who boarded the Olympic at midnight and sailed at 5 o'clock in the morning. When questioned, the Viscount replied that he had nothing to say.

Second Test Match also Won by America: England's Improved Form

Meadowbrook, Sept. 16.

The second international polo test match to-day resulted in a victory for the United States over the British team by 14 goals to 5.

The Prince of Wales was among the 25,000 persons present.

The British players showed unexpectedly sound team work. They led at the end of the first chukker by two goals to one, but the Americans got into their stride in the second chukker and scored three goals. There was no scoring in the third, but at the end of the fourth the score stood at 8-2 in favour of the Americans. The British team started again in the second half with a brave attack and scored, but the American players continued to widen the margin to the end.—Reuter's American Service.

Rumours of Dissension in English Team.

The British team was yesterday announced by Mr. Lacey, the captain, as follows: Colonel Melville, Majors Atkinson and Hurndall, and Mr. Lacey; but to-day Major Phipps Hornby replaced Major Hurndall.

The dropping of Major Hurndall caused considerable surprise and revived the rumours of dissension in the team which were brought to a head by the departure of Viscount Wimborne, the chairman of the selection committee, on Saturday, just before the first test was played.

While the members of the team have always denied the existence of dissension, Major Hurndall is alleged to have said in the course of an interview with a New York paper that he did not mind being put off the team, but considered it high-handed procedure for the other members of the committee to change the team without consulting him. He is asserted to have cabled his views in regard to the matter to England and to be greatly put out over the whole business. Such things, Major Hurndall is alleged to have stated, had been proceeding ever since they started to practice for the international matches months ago, and many, including himself, blamed the numerous disagreements for the weakness of the team.—Reuter's American Service.

"STEAMERS threading the lanes of the alluring Pacific occasionally report the appearance of mysterious floating islands, a phenomenon which has stirred the imagination of man since the ancients wove the romantic story about the chaining down of the floating island of Delos," says a bulletin from the headquarters of the American National Geographic Society. "Within our own times a floating island 100 feet square, upon which trees 30 feet high were growing, drifted 1,000 miles out into the Atlantic, probably from the coast of the United States. "During July, 1892, this island, the tall trees of which made it visible for seven miles, was first seen about 250 miles south-east from Nantucket. By September it had drifted about six degrees farther north and 22 degrees farther east with the Gulf Stream, and it may have eventually landed on the coast of Europe.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Chekiang Kiangsu Conflict.

The following further *communiqué* was issued on September 11: Contrary to various alarmist rumours, there is nothing in the existing situation to give cause for apprehension or alarm so far as the Foreign Settlement is concerned. At the same time measures have been taken to place the Foreign Settlement in an adequate state of defence and to safeguard the lives and property of its residents, and numerous warships of the various Foreign Powers are assembled in the harbour for further protection should the necessity arise.

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters.—Dr. W. E. O'Hara (late Captain, Australian Army Medical Service) to be Captain.

Japanese Company.—2nd Lieut. M. Takeuchi to be Lieutenant, dated August 23, 1924.

American Troop.—2nd Lieut. E. A. Silagi to be Lieutenant, dated September 10, 1924.

Municipal Staff.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Long leave is granted to Mr. A. J. Stewart, Headmaster, from October 16.

Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese.—Long leave is granted to Mr. R. G. Dowie from March 15, 1925.

Police Report for August.

The number of reports of stolen property made to the Police during the month was 375. These included 8 cases of burglary, 2 of house-breaking, 2 of godown-breaking and 6 of shop and office-breaking. Investigation was made with successful results in 132 cases. Twelve reports of armed robbery from premises and one of armed highway robbery were received, in addition to 4 of highway robbery in which no arms were used. Three Chinese died as the result of being assaulted. A Chinese police watchman died in hospital from shot and stab wounds received while on duty. One other male and one female Chinese were murdered. Six foreigners and 12 Chinese were charged with trafficking in firearms, eleven of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 days to 18 months. Two cases of murder and 5 of armed robbery and piracy were reported to the Police as having occurred in Chinese territory adjacent to the Settlement. An attempt was made in Chapei to kidnap the manager of a large Chinese publishing house. The intended victim was wounded and a policeman who followed the gang was shot dead. Various quasi-political societies of an anti-foreign nature were active. On August 25 the long standing disagreement between the Tuchun of Kiangsu and the Tupan of Chekiang came to a head. Steam launches belonging to inland water transportation companies were seized at various places and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station was placed under military control. Business was brought virtually to a standstill. Chinese Government Bonds dropped suddenly in value and five local Chinese banks failed. Owing to the scare caused by military operations in the neighbourhood of Shanghai very large numbers of refugees, estimated at not less than 20,000, had sought refuge in the Settlement before the end of the month.

Four strikes involving 677 working people occurred during August. The price of rice at the end of the month averaged $15.00 per picul.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN Rhodesia which was inaugurated as the youngest self governing Colony of the British Empire on October 1, 1923, and which had previously for 33 years been ably administered by the British South Africa Company possesses one of the finest climates in the world with long hours of sunshine, breezy temperate days and cool nights. For those who wish to take up farming or ranching in order to make the most they can of their capital, energy and technical knowledge, or for those who wish to retire from strenuous business or professional life and make a home, Rhodesia offers many advantages unequalled elsewhere. The business, social, sporting, educational and medical facilities bear favourable comparison with those of other countries. Native labour is plentiful and when properly managed is cheap and efficient. Taxation is light. Good land in healthy surroundings and amidst fine scenery is plentiful and not expensive.

Full information is obtainable on application to The Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Settlers' Board (attached to the Government of Southern Rhodesia), P. O. Box 372, Salisbury, S., Rhodesia.

The giving of advice to prospective settlers will be facilitated if applicants will advise the Board in detail of their circumstances and the amount of capital they would be prepared to invest in a suitable venture.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Berlin's Refusal to Enter Till "War Guilt" is Resolved

Berlin, Sept. 13.

An authoritative statement has been issued emphasizing that Germany cannot enter the League until the question of war guilt has been solved. The Covenant of the League of Nations, the statement declares, will have to be altered more favourably towards Germany before she enters the League, on the Council of which she must be allocated a permanent and not an elective seat.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 12.

At a League Committee discussion to-day on the reduction of armaments, the consensus of opinion favoured settlement of disputes by arbitration supported by sanctions on the basis of the provisions of the Covenant.

Later.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations to-day approved the Budget estimates of the International Labour Office for 1925, which total 7,105,000 Swiss francs. —Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 13.

The authoritative announcement issued yesterday evening that Germany was unable to enter the League of Nations until the question of war guilt had been settled has created a sensation in the press. It is joyfully greeted by newspapers of the Right and denounced by the Democrats and the Socialists.

It is now announced that the statement emanated from Dr. Stresemann, and was his first act upon returning to Berlin.

A Cabinet crisis is considered certain.—Reuter.

Foreign Minister's Denial of Statement Regarding Terms of Entry.

Berlin, Sept. 15.

Dr. Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, denies that he was responsible for the statement with regard to Germany's conditions as to her entering the League of Nations. He declares that he has been misquoted. His view is that Germany's entry must not be made conditional on recognition by the German Government of Germany's alleged responsibility for the war. The Government, he says, holds the same views in this connexion as its predecessors.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 16.

The Cabinet to-day did not discuss the question of the formal repudiation of Germany's war guilt, postponing the decision till President Ebert's return from holiday. It is officially announced that, after a long conversation between Herr Marx and Dr. Stresemann, no difference existed between them on the question.

Later.

Herr Marx's organ *"Germania"* says it is increasingly apparent that the repudiation of Germany's war guilt would aggravate the political situation, and therefore it may be taken for granted that the Cabinet on Thursday will shelve the question of formally notifying repudiation until a propitious moment arrives to revive the question.—Reuter.

Demand by Nationalists for Redemption of Promises by Government

Berlin, Sept. 17.

The Cabinet differences on the subject of proclaiming Germany's repudiation of her war guilt, have led the Nationalists to issue a manifesto demanding speedy redemption of the Government's promises made when the adoption of the Dawes Bills depended on the Nationalist votes, and also demanding that the Nationalists should share in the responsibility of the execution of the Bills and do their utmost to improve or revise the "impossible and unbearable stipulations of the London Pact" and threatening most vigorous opposition if the demands are not conceded.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S EFFORTS TO DISCHARGE DEBTS

Reduction in Freight and Coal Prices: Banking Rates Revised

Berlin, Sept. 13.

It is announced that in order to enable the German people to discharge their burdens under the London Agreement the Imperial Government on September 18 will reduce the freight rates on normal goods. live-stock and coal by 10 per cent. and the price of Silesia and Ruhr coal by at least the same amount.

The Reichsbank will raise its quota of discounts by 10 per cent. The currency of bills of exchange at the Reichsbank as regards ordinary trade bills will be restored within three months and the discounting of bank acceptances will be renewed. Banking unions will be urged to maintain normal provisions for credit through changes in rates of interest.

The bulk of the numerous regulations regarding foreign currencies will be abolished. The turnover tax will be reduced from October 1 to two per cent., and the Company and Security taxes will also be reduced from the same rate.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' PENAL MEASURES

Conflicting Statements as to Proposed Utilization of British Fleet

London, Sept. 15.

With reference to the conflicting statements in the newspapers as regards the League of Nations utilizing the British Fleet in the event of a breach of the Covenant, Reuter's correspondent at Geneva says that the position has undergone no change since Sir Cecil Hurst's important statement to the Committee last week, when he explained the difficulties of such a course from a legal point of view; pointing out that there were two schools of thought with regard to the matter, namely, the Anglo-Saxon and the Continental, and stating that this point would have to be cleared up. Great Britain, if called upon to support penal measures against any country, might come into conflict with other nations trading on the seas, and consequently it was necessary to know exactly how the Permanent Court of International Justice would deal with such a case. The participation of the British Navy depended upon that.

The sub-committee dealing with the drafting of the protocol on this subject has entrusted the drawing up of the terms to Dr. Benes, who worked throughout yesterday and to-day. He repeatedly interviewed Lord Parmoor, with whom several members of the French Delegation also conferred. Lord Parmoor, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, stated that no definite British proposal with regard to the utilization of the British Navy had been either made or withdrawn.—Reuter.

Proposal to Utilize Fleet to Enforce Arbitral Awards Not Yet Agreed To

Geneva, Sept. 17.

It must be emphasized that the peace protocol as regards the application of penalties for breaches of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the terms of which have unofficially leaked out, was only the first draft prepared by Dr. Benes with the object of conciliating the British and French views as regards penalties to enforce a decision of the Council of the League.

The matter is still in its earliest stage and there are points of difference which still remain to be settled. The British, for example, consider that the decision of the Council dealing with the infraction of the covenant should be unanimous, while the French consider a majority vote sufficient. The British emphasized that Britain was not likely to accept engagements to place all her forces at the disposal of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 17.

The discussions at Geneva as regards the British obligations in the enforcement of arbitral awards has been given particular prominence by French newspapers, most of which confidently assume that Britain will undertake to co-operate in imposing sanctions on any aggressor not merely with her fleet, but with her air forces.

From inquiries in London, however, there is reason to believe that the people who count on the British Fleet being placed at the disposal of the League of Nations are likely to be very much disillusioned. The question has certainly been discussed, but it is emphasized that no definite and far-reaching proposal like that recorded in the French press has been either advanced or accepted. It is always possible, however, that the League of Nations, in the event of a dispute, might ask Britain to co-operate, by means of her fleet, in enforcing an economic blockade, but this is a very different matter from what has been suggested in certain interested quarters. Reuter.

Provision for Penalties.

Geneva, Sept. 17.

Dr. Benes, in a statement to journalists on the Peace Protocol, says that an agreement was been reached with regard to penalties and how they should come into operation and to what degree.

The majority of the penalties are as provided in the Covenant. The political independence of the aggressor State is not to be tampered with, but such State will have to pay the cost of war and the preparations therefor.

The holding of a conference is foreshadowed as regards disarmament.—Reuter.

POLITICAL MURDER IN ITALY

Leading Official of Fascisti Shot Dead in Revenge for the Late Matteotti

Rome, Sept. 12.

A workman named Coursi to-day fired four shots from a revolver at the deputy, Signor Casalini, the Under-Secretary of the Fascist Corporation, fatally wounding him in the head.

Coursi was arrested. He declared that he was a Communist and that he wanted to avenge Signor Matteotti.

Later.

The whole of Italy is horror-stricken at the crime, which has still further increased the tension of the nation's nerves.

The assailant, whose name is Giovanni Corvi, is a carpenter, and was formerly a porter at Signor Casalini's villa. He fired three shots. Signor Casalini was wounded in the forehead and temple, and sank in his seat on the tramcar against his 14-year old daughter murmuring: "They've killed me." Corvi threatened the conductor and passengers with his revolver and tried to escape, but was caught by passing carabiniers and soldiers who had difficulty in protecting him from the crowd, which threatened to lynch him. Corvi appeared to be unbalanced and bordering on insanity. He said that he had killed the deputy in order to avenge a "brother in idealism, Matteotti."

Signor Casalini was taken to hospital but expired on the operating table.

Later.

The Cabinet met to-day. They are taking measures to ensure public order. The whole of the press and the Directory of the Fascist Party are exhorting the nation to exercise restraint.

The poet-deputy, Signor Benelli, leader of the new Italic League, published an impassioned appeal to the whole nation to lay down arms and end martyrdom, terror and threats, which are stifling the nation's civilization.

Signor Casalini was a popular and important member of the Fascist Party. He leaves a widow and five children.—Reuter.

RISING IN THE HEDJAZ

Fanatical Sect Threatening Holy City of Mecca

London, Sept. 13.

Following a report that the Wahabis, a fanatical Moslem sect, have raided Hedjaz, captured the town of Taif 70 miles southeast of Mecca, destroyed tombs and massacred the population, Reuter's Cairo correspondent reports that the Egyptian Minister of Public Works has received a telegram from the Superintendent of the Egyptian hostel for poor pilgrims at Mecca asking for permission to transfer funds to Jeddah owing to the danger of Mecca falling into the hands of the Wahabis.

It appears that practically all of King Hussein's forces are concentrated in the region of Taif, leaving only a small police force at Mecca, and it is considered improbable that the tribes will rally to King Hussein in the event of an attack on Mecca. —Reuter.

HINDU-MOSLEM RIOT AT KOHAT

Massacre of Hindu Populace Stopped by Prompt Action of the Authorities

Simla, Sept. 14.

A General Staff *communiqué* detailing the part taken by the troops in suppressing the Hindu-Moslem disturbances in Kohat refers to the seriousness of the outbreak. It mentions that the troops were withdrawn on the evening of September 9 after the first incendiary fire had been controlled, but armed tribesmen from independent territory, attracted by the prospect of looting, entered the city late on the same night. They started a fresh fire, which required the whole of September 10 to extinguish. Three companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry were employed on September 11 restoring order.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Calcutta correspondent describes the outbreak as one of the worst of the recent tragic records of Hindu-Moslem animosity. Only the promptness of the authorities in calling out the troops prevented the massacre of the Hindu minority. The writer concludes:—"The flames of Hindu-Moslem animosity have already burst out in every part of India, and are now spreading over the frontier, threatening a conflagration the extent of which one fears to visualize."—Reuter.

Hindus Saved by British Raj

Simla, Sept. 15.

Mr. D. de S. Bray, the Foreign Secretary, in a statement to the Legislative Assembly to-day mentioned that 10 Moslems and 10 Hindus were killed, and 20 Moslems, eight Hindus and three police wounded during the disturbances at Kohat on September 9 and 10.

Mr. Bray explained that the outbreak was apparently due to the circulation of copies of an anti-Moslem, blasphemous poem on September 2, and the shooting of a Moslem boy by a Hindu on September 9, after which a Mohammedan crowd entered the city, when the Hindus retired to their roofs and fired indiscriminately, wounding three police and killing 10 and wounding 20 Moslems. The military arrived at noon. They fired in the air and helped the police to clear the bazaars, but on the morning of September 10 numbers of Moslems entered the city through holes in the walls intent on murder and looting. The Hindus, who lost 10 killed and eight wounded, insisted on leaving the city, and went to Punjab, with the exception of 300 who took refuge in cantonments.

Three hundred Moslems have been arrested. The damage by fire to Hindu quarters is estimated at 50 Lakhs. Practically all Hindu temples were rifled and the images broken.

The arrangements made by the authorities for preventing trans-frontier men from later approaching the city were successful. The Hindus are now being encouraged to return.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB

Simla, Sept. 12.

Serious floods have overwhelmed several parts of the Punjab. Two hundred villages in the Bharatpur State have been flooded and Bharatpur City is threatened. The Maharaja of Bharatpur and all his officials are working strenuously to minimize the damage and prevent distress.—Reuter.

THE LUCKNOW RIOTS

Hindus Terrorized by Moslems and Only Saved by British Guards

Lucknow, Sept. 13.

A Hindu-Moslem riot to-day, which was caused by a rumour that a Hindu boy was being converted to Islam, resulted in two persons being killed and 20 injured.

The military were called out.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 17.

According to a telegram received here to-day three Hindus and three Muslems died, and 53 persons, mostly Hindus, were injured as a result of the riot in Lucknow on September 14, caused by a rumour that a Hindu boy had forcibly been converted to Islam.

The telegram adds that many of the Hindus were so frightened that they abandoned their houses and migrated to safer quarters.

British and Indian troops are still patrolling the city where the curfew has been proclaimed, from the observance of which Europeans have been exempted.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE SOVIET

Trade Unions' Agitation in Favour of Treaty

London, Sept. 12.

The General Council of the Trade-Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party have jointly circularized affiliated Labour party organizations with regard to the Anglo-Russian Treaties, calling on "every active spirit in our ranks to let the man in the street and the woman in the home know the true facts of the case and so put the power of moral force behind the Labour Government to secure an overwhelming vote when Parliament is called upon to ratify its Russian policy."—Reuter.

Strong Opposition Being Worked up Against Ratification by Conservatives

London, Sept. 18.

Influential opposition is being mobilized against ratification of the Anglo-Russian treaties. Meetings of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, presided over by Mr. Stanley Machin, and the Federation of British Industry, at which Sir Eric Geddes presided, have issued statements of strong denunciation, which condemn the Treaties as being opposed to the best interests of the country and its trade. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, similarly sharply criticized the Treaty.

On the contrary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at Manchester declared that the campaign against the loan was solely inspired by political hostility to the present Russian Government. He declared that the Labour Party had repeatedly recorded its detestation of the indefensible deeds of Russia. It had repudiated the Russian methods of Soviet rule, and had refused any kind of union with the Bolshevists, but the Labour Party wanted to hasten the peace of the world, and improve British trade.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SOVIET

Commission in Paris to Study Resuming Relations

Paris, Sept. 12.

A commission of five members, including MM. Demonzie (Chairman), Fromageot and Noulens, the former Ambassador in Petrograd, is about to be constituted for the purpose of devising the best method of procedure in connexion with the resumption of relations between France and Soviet Russia.

The first sitting of the committee will probably take place early in October.—Reuter.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO

Improvement in Western Zone but Probable Reduction of Positions Held.

Gibraltar, Sept. 12.

It is reported from Tangier that the Riffs have captured all posts on the road from Tetuan to Sheshuan.

A force of 7,000 Riffs has invested Sheshuan, the water supply of which has been cut off. The Benin-Ouzmer hills dominating Tetuan from the south were captured on Wednesday. Five hundred enemy attacked Souk el Arba on September 10. There was severe fighting.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 15.

A despatch from Madrid states that the situation in the western zone of Morocco shows improvement. The road between Ceuta and Tetuan has been cleared of rebels.

The Military Directory does not intend to abandon Spain's rights in Morocco, but proposes merely to reduce the number of positions held.—Reuter.

Evacuation by Spain of Six Positions on Wadlau Line

Madrid, Sept. 15.

An official *communiqué* announces the evacuation of six Spanish positions on the Wadlau line, including Cobbad Arsan.

A supply column for Kalaa has attained its objective after a brilliant bayonet charge.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 16.

The Spanish withdrawal from positions on the Wadlau line in Morocco seems to indicate that General Primo de Rivera has been able to execute his policy of establishing lines closer to the Spanish bases, to which the military party objected.

It is officially announced from Madrid that the situation in the Spanish zone is very much improved. The announcement denies rumours that part of the zone would be evacuated or that Spain would abandon any international pacts to which she had expressly agreed.

Sept. 17.

The Spanish Embassy in London reports that the situation in the western zone of Morocco continues to improve. In accordance with plan, the evacuation of the Lower Lau and Tiguisa has been effected without difficulty.—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET REVOLT IN GEORGIA

Rising Now General Throughout the Caucasus: Georgians' Claims of Success

Moscow, Sept. 13.

The Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in a *communiqué* to-day denies the seriousness of the situation in Georgia, which, it says, is greatly exagerated in the foreign press at the instigation of Russian *émigrés* and Menshevik refugees from Georgia in order to discredit the Soviet abroad and to nullify the Anglo-Soviet negotiation.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 16.

A Geneva despatch states that the Special Georgian Delegation at Geneva reports that the anti-Bolshevist rising is now general in the Caucasus. An important tunnel at Souran, on the Tiflis-Batum line, has been blown up. The Bolshevist troops are retreating in disorder. A provisional Georgian Government has been established at Kutais, and general mobilization has been decreed. The movement is regarded here as being more than a mere rising. It is considered as a "war of independence" on the part of Georgia and Azerbaijan.

A report from Paris states that it is believed that the Soviet troops command only the country around Batum and their only hope of re-occupying the interior would be to land reinforcements from Batum and attack from the mountainous region behind; but it is believed that the troops are not properly equipped for such an undertaking. The Georgians, by blowing up the Souran tunnel, cut the only railway giving access to the interior from Batum.

A Berlin message to the Georgian Legation states that three notorious members of the Cheka, Peters, a sailor named Pankratoff and a Chinese, Li, have been sent to Batum with unlimited powers to suppress the revolt in the most severe manner.

The Soviet Embassy in London declares that the Georgian reports of the revolution in Trans-Caucasia are absolutely untrue. The Caucasus generally is quiet. All that happened was a series of raids on small towns in East Georgia on August 29 by small bands of brigands led by dispossessed nobles or Tsarist officers, prepared by the so-called Georgian Independence Committee composed of ex-nobles, and financed from abroad. The bands were everywhere liquidated by local forces within 48 hours. The peasants and workers opposed the adventure, the leaders of which issued a manifesto on September 4 calling upon their supporters to lay down arms.—Reuter.

Georgians Losing Ground.

Later.

A message received here to-day from Trebizond says that the Georgian revolution is losing ground, but that the Azerbaijan movement has progressed.

The Georgians are being pushed back from Batum towards the interior by Bolshevik columns, who are burning all the villages, and executing numbers of persons suspected of being revolutionary sympathisers, including Bishop Nazari, who was ill.

Most of the 30,000 workers on the Baku oilfields in Azerbaijan have joined the movement, owing to the infinitesimal wages paid by the Russians. The peasants are also supporting the movement, owing to the poor prices paid for wheat.—Reuter.

Note.—Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea. The capital is Baku, the centre of the petroleum industry.—Reuter.

Moscow Disgusted at Finding the League of Nations' Eyes Upon It

Moscow, Sept. 17.

The press are very indignant at the resolution of the League of Nations on September 11 in regard to Georgia, according to which the British, French and Belgian delegates invited the Council to watch attentively events in Georgia, and to seize an opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace.

Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot are blamed for influencing the League in this connexion.

The *"Izvestia"* describes their action as hostility towards the Soviet Republic, an interference in the internal affairs of Russia and an unheard of violation of international law. The paper insinuates that the resolution proves that western European Governments are interested in the preparations for the Georgian insurrection.

Mr. MacDonald is accused of violating the clause of the Anglo-Russian Treaty in regard to reciprocal non-intervention in the internal affairs of Soviet Russia.

The *"Izvestia"* asks what would Mr. MacDonald say if the Soviet Government demanded an inquiry into events in Mesopotamia, the Sudan, India and Ireland, and what would be M. Herriot's attitude if the Soviet demanded an inquiry in Indo-China and Morocco.

The *"Pravda"* says: "We might well ask Mr. MacDonald by what right a British cruiser is threatening to bombard Chinese ports."—Reuter.

COMMUNIST RISING IN LISBON

Government Said to Have the Situation in Hand

Lisbon, Sept. 12.

Another abortive attempt at a Communist revolution was made to-day.

Parties of Communists, including soldiers, attacked the Ministry of War, the telegraph station and the Custom house. The revolt failed, however, and the revolutionaries, including officers, sergeants and sailors, have been arrested.

The Government have the situation thoroughly in hand. The revolutionaries who occupied the Customs house have fled. Perfect order reigns.—Reuter.

A MILITARY RIOT IN HOLLAND

No Question of a Rebellion

London, Sept. 16.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that serious rows have occurred at Breda where 4,000 soldiers, concentrated for the annual military exercises, refused to go into camp because the fields where the tents had been pitched were rain soaked.

Fighting took place between the soldiers and the military police, and there were acts of serious insubordination. It is reported that a number of officers were severely treated.

Disorders also occurred at Utrecht.

The authorities declare that there is no question of organized rebellion.—Reuter.

The Hague, Sept. 16.

It is learned from an authoritative source that there were no disorders between the military and police at Breda.

What happened was that a few drunken and disorderly soldiers were arrested by the military police. The town was crowded with soldiers who had been called up for training, but except for these few arrests there has been no trouble.

There were two arrests at Utrecht where a few drunken soldiers threatened the military police.—Reuter.

ITALY AND EGYPT

Italians Concentrating Troops on Egyptian Frontier to Enforce Demands

London, Sept. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" draws attention to a serious Italo-Egyptian situation, in a message from Cairo stating that the Italians are reported to be concentrating troops and aeroplanes in the proximity of the Egyptian frontier, which, coinciding with Italy's demand that the Egyptians evacuate Sollum and Jerabub, is regarded as indicating their intention to use force unless their demands are met.—Reuter.

Rome, Sept. 17.

The *"Tribuna"* learns authoritatively that the report that Italian troops are preparing to occupy Sollum is pure fabrication.—Reuter.

Reports by Egyptian Press as to Uneasy Situation on the Frontier

Cairo, Sept. 17.

In spite of the semi-official denial from Rome, the Egyptian press declares that the situation on the frontier has developed to a point justifying uneasiness. The Government last night requested the Under-Secretary of State for War to inform the former Ministers Fathy Pasha and Azmy Pasha of the developments and to ask them to come to Alexandria immediately for consultation.

Fathy Pasha and Azmy Pasha were presidents of commissions sent to the western frontier to confer, with the Italian military delegation with regard to the delimitation of the frontier during the Sarwat (?) and Ibrahim *régimes*.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Sept. 17.

The Government has issued a reassuring *communiqué* deprecating the alarmist press reports with regard to Italian action on the Western frontier and accepting the repeated Italian assurances that Italy does not intend to occupy Jarabub.—Reuter.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL

Success of Revolutionaries on Parana River: Capture of Federal Troops

Buenos Aires, Sept. 16.

The Brazilian revolutionaries have captured the ports of Guayra and Mendez on the upper Parana River in Southern Brazil, and are reported to have killed or taken prisoner all the Federal troops excepting the commander and 14 men, who escaped over the river to the Argentine, where hundreds of refugees have also arrived. The latter state that the rebels control western Parana.—Reuter's American Service.

MR. MACDONALD'S MOTOR

Public Comment on Transfer of McVitie Shares to Premier

London, Sept. 12.

Comment has been excited by the fact that 30,000 £1 shares of Messrs. McVitie & Price, Ld., have been alloted to the Premier.

Interviewed in that connexion at Lossiemouth, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald explained that the capital was not his. He only technically owned the shares, which had been allotted to him for the endowment of a motor-car presented to him by Sir Alexander Grant, the managing director of McVitie & Price, which the Premier felt that he could not afford to keep if he went out of office. The shares at the Premier's death would revert to Sir Alexander Grant. Mr. MacDonald said that it was a family matter and had nothing to do with politics.

Sir Alexander Grant got his baronetcy for public services, including the gift of the National Library to Scotland.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS'S VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Good for Men with Money

Capetown, Sept. 12.

Mr. J. H. Thomas left for England to-day.

In an interview, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies declared that he was more than satisfied with his visit. He considered South Africa a good country for settlers with money, though there was no scope for the manual labourer. He intended to visit the other Dominions, but did not commit himself as to which he would visit next.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S DEFENCE DAY

Movement for Bigger Armament

Washington, Sept. 12.

The American world-fliers were a feature of to-day's Defence Day celebration, passing over the National Capitol. The day was celebrated throughout the country by millions of people with parades, the object being to keep alive among citizens an interest in defensive preparation in accordance with the recommendations of General John J. Pershing, who retires from active service to-night.

Reports received by the War Department indicate that over 16,000,000 civilians participated in the Defence Day exercises throughout the country.

Sept. 13.

The American world-fliers have departed for the Pacific Coast to complete their flight.—Reuter American Service.

ADMIRAL LEVESON'S SUCCESSOR

Appointments to the British Fleet in the Far East.

London, Sept. 14.

The secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Everett in his flagship the Hawkins will be Paymaster-Commander Norman Roy, and the new Flag Captain will be Captain W. J. C. Lake.—Reuter.

Note:—Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Everett is expected to assume command of the China Station in succession to Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson at the beginning of November.—Reuter.

MOTOR-RACING FATALITY

Syraguse, Sept. 16.

The racing motorist, Jimmy Murphy, was killed while attempting to overtake Pilshafer in a 150-mile automobile race. Pilshafer won the race.—Reuter.

DEATH OF PRINCESS RADZIWILL

Fatal Fall from a Cliff

Kineo, Me., Sept. 14.

Princess Ladislas Radziwill, formerly Miss Helen Simpson of Chicago, was killed to-day by falling from a hundred feet cliff when searching for a valuable ring which she had lost on the edge of the cliff, which collapsed.

The Princess was married to Prince Radziwill on his deathbed in London, in January, 1923.—Reuter's American Service.

FRENCH WAR DEBT TO UNITED STATES

Funding Scheme: Annual Payment $100,000,000: Half to Be Reinvested in France

Washington, Sept. 13.

Mr. Edward Surley, a member of the American Debt-Funding Commission, who recently returned from Paris, where he conferred with French Government officials, to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, a plan for the settlement of the French debt to the United States providing for the payment of the debt in 67 years at the rate of $100,000,000 a year with interest, on condition that the United States reinvests half of the annual payments in French industrial bonds.

Mr. Surley stated that the French reaction to the proposal was favourable.—Reuter's American Service.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED

Speech from Throne Devoted to Better Financial Outlook

The Hague, Sept. 16.

Parliament re-assembled to-day. The Queen in her speech hoped that they had seen the end of the economic crisis. A slight improvement in commerce, agriculture and industry was already perceptible, and there were good prospects of improvement of the country's finance. If the financial measures awaiting Parliament's sanction were approved, the budget would balance in 1925.

The Queen said that relations with foreign countries were most friendly. Bills would be introduced dealing with the Fleet, a tax on luxuries and with the reduction of certain direct taxes. A Bill would also be prepared providing workers with national health and accident insurance.

The financial situation in the Dutch Indies was improving, and the estimates for the Dutch Indies would be accompanied by proposals for certain alterations of the present fiscal *régime*.—Reuter.

THE DUTCH BUDGET

Estimated Deficit of Twenty Million Florins: Proposed Revision of Taxation

The Hague, Sept. 16.

The Minister of Finance, in submitting his Budget statement to the Second Chamber, said that he estimated that the deficit for 1925 would be 20 million florins, which would be wiped out by passage of bills increasing the Customs tariff and tobacco Excise. The Government's programme included a reduction of expenditure in order to allow the lowering of certain taxes considered to be too high for the development of national prosperity. Better distribution of burdens between direct and indirect taxation was also contemplated, which would involve the introduction of a Luxury Tax and the reduction of certain direct taxes adjudged as being excessive.—Reuter.

THE RUHR EVACUATION

Cologne, Sept. 14.

The French troops are gradually evacuating the Dortmund zone, only skeleton forces remaining at Gelsenkirchen, Bochum and Oberhausen. Deported railway officials are returning in large numbers.—Reuter.

"FIDAC" CONGRESS IN LONDON

Delegates from Nine Allied Countries: Moving Scene at the Cenotaph

London, Sept. 15.

There was a moving scene at Whitehall this morning, when 80 ex-service men, representing nine Allied countries, the delegates of the "Fidac," Federation Interalliée des Anciens Combattants, the Congress of which is being held in London for the first time, placed a floral crown at the base of the Cenotaph, a large crowd standing bare-headed for two minutes. Subsequently the Congress sent a message of homage to the King, expressing sincere appreciation of His Majesty's devotion to the cause of peace.

Major Isadore Salmon welcomed the delegates on behalf of the London County Council, and Mr. T. F Lister, the Chairman of the British Legion, read messages from Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, India, Burma and Malaya wishing success to the conference.

M. Bertrand, the President, made a speech in French stressing that their task was to protect the victims of the war and to promote peace.—Reuter.

DISCOVERY OF THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY

A Professor's Claim that Is the Subject of an Official Inquiry

Rome, Sept. 16.

Professor Dimartino Fusco, whose recent announcement that he had discovered the lost books of Livy in the ruins of a monastery at Naples, caused such a sensation that the Professor disappeared ostensibly to avoid interruption of his work to-day appeared at Naples, in obedience to an official summons, and was interrogated by a Ministerial commission in the presence of the Prefect of Naples.

A semi-official statement in this connexion declares that what Professor Dimartino Fusco discovered were merely notes on the books and not the books themselves, but the inquiry is proceeding.

Later.

The Milan "*Corriere della Sera*" correspondent at Naples says that Professor Dimartino Fusco has made a statement to the Commission to the effect that he found an important document indicating that at a certain period, a Neapolitan scribe was entrusted with the task of transcription of the whole of Livy's History. Professor Fusco was making further researches when he was disturbed by true or false rumours of the discovery. He offers to make a full declaration later.—Reuter.

***We cannot but think that schoolboys will await this declaration with anxiety—Ed.

THE SECRETARY OF THE U. S. NAVY

Recalled from Pacific Coast to Washington to Consult with President

Washington, Sept. 17.

Mr. C. D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has been suddenly recalled from the Pacific Coast, where he has been campaigning on behalf of the President. The reasons for the recall are not explained, though it has been indicated that it was indicated by Budget matters.

These semi-official explanations are ridiculed in some sources, which claim that Mr. Wilber has been recalled because of inopportune speeches in which he attacked the Japanese and suggested a strong Navy for defensive purposes on the Pacific.

Later, the White House officially denied that the President had heard any criticism of Mr. Wilbur's speeches, and it was added that the President sent for the Secretary solely to consult him with regard to matters of domestic concern relating to the Navy.—Reuter's American Service.

EVICTIONS AT CLYDEBANK

Mob Attack on Sheriff's Men

London, Sept. 12.

There were exciting scenes at Clydebank this morning when a crowd of 500 persons, in preventing the Sheriff's officers and police from evicting a widow and her family for non-payment of arrears of rent, pelted the officers and police with clods, stones, etc. Subsequently several Labour members of the Town Council addressed the crowd.

A local committee has been established to organize a campaign of resistance. If house factors decline to join a rent tribunal, a general rent strike throughout the district may be declared.—Reuter.

CHILE'S NEW MINISTRY

Expelled President in Argentina

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 12.

The new Ministry has been sworn in. Senor Alcibiades Roldan is the new Premier and Senor Carlos Alduante the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Censorship of telegrams has been established throughout Chile.—Reuter's American Service.

Bueno Aires, Sept. 12.

Dr. Alessandri, the former President of Chile, arrived to-day from Santiago de Chile.—Reuter's American Service.

OIL TANK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Enormous Damage by Fire

Monterey, Cal., Sept. 15.

Lightning to-day struck a tank containing 55,000 barrels of crude-oil. Four soldiers were killed fighting the flames. It is estimated that the damage will amount to $3,000,000. Efforts are at present being directed to save the old town of Monterey, which is in the path of the fire.—Reuter's American Service.

DUTCH SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Contract Obtained for Six Oil Tankers for Shell Transport Co.

London, Sept 16.

The Shell Transport Company has accepted Dutch tenders for six oil tankers, three each to be built at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. They will be of a new type of single screw Diesel motor ship the total cost will exceed £1,2000,000. Only British steel may be used and no German machinery will be permitted.

It is stated that every British firm was invited to tender but their prices in all cases were thousands of pounds above those of the Dutch, despite the fact that the British cut out all profits and reduced establishment charges to a minimum.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Lee Report for Indianization of Services Adopted by Council of State

Simla, Sept. 12.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Motilal Nehru's amendment, practically rejecting the Lee Commission Report, was carried by 68 votes to 46.—Reuter.

Simla, Sept. 16.

The Council of State to-day without a division carried a Government resolution accepting the Lee Report, providing for the "Indianisation" of the superior civil services in India to the extent of 60 per cent. as compared with 39 per cent. as at present. The Council at the same time rejected unofficial amendments aiming at the temporary stoppage of British recruitment for, and greater provincialization of, the services.

Sir Manekjee Dadabboy thought that the elimination of the British element would prove disastrous to India. He considered that the degree of Indianization proposed went far beyond what had been expected and should therefore be thankfully accepted.

Criminal Law Amendment Act Repeal.

In spite of Government opposition, the Legislative Assembly to-day passed the second reading of a bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act by 71 votes to 39. The Act was enacted in 1908 to suppress anarchical crime in Bengal.—Reuter.

POLITICAL OUTRAGE IN NEW YORK

Italian Politician Attacked

New York, Sept. 16.

Signor Locatelli was attacked to-day outside a theatre by a mob of Italians. A patrolman who defended Signor Locatelli was stabbed in three places and seriously wounded by a man who afterwards confessed that he was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.—Reuter's American Service.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Four British Officers and Two Civilians Killed

St. John's, Sept. 16.

A terrible tragedy overtook a party who were returning from a visit to the Special Service Squadron in a motor-car driven by a son of Sir William Reid, President of the Newfoundland Railway. The car ran into and instantly killed two Canadian officers belonging to the War Veterans' Association, as they were attempting to board a 'bus. The motor-car overturned, and four of the occupants, including two British naval officers, Lieut.-Commander Denys O'Callaghan and Lieut. Edmund Burrows, were all thrown out and killed on the spot.—Reuter's American Service.

Magisterial Inquiry: Driver of Car Released on Bail of G. $200,000

St. John's, Sept. 17.

Mr. Reid, the driver of the motor-car involved in the accident yesterday in which six persons were killed, was arrested, but released on bail of $200,000. A magisterial inquiry into the accident is being held.

All social events in connexion with the visit of the Special Service Squadron have been cancelled.—Reuter's American Service.

AN APPEAL FOR JEWISH REFUGEES

Stranded in Foreign Ports

New York, Sept. 17.

According to the Emergency Committee of the American Jews, 10,000 Jews bearing Consular visas and tickets entitling them to ocean transportation are at present stranded at Cuban, British, German, Dutch and Rumanian ports. The Committee appeals for half a million dollars for the relief of the refugees.—Reuter's American Service.

WRECK OF LEYLAND LINER OFF COUNTY CORK

Passengers and Crew Rescued: Ship Abandoned

London, Sept. 17.

The Leyland liner Asian, from New Orleans to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on Stag Rocks, County Cork, this morning.

The destroyer Seawolf and the steamer San Quirino rushed to the assistance of the liner. They found the ship breaking up, with no sign of life on board.

Subsequently the Seawolf picked up the Asian's two boats with the officers and crew and the passengers and proceeded to Bantry. One fireman died.—Reuter.

The Asian is a total wreck. The passengers and crew, numbering 75, including two children, have been safely landed at Bantry.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S CLAIM TO WRANGEL ISLAND

Soviet Flag Hoisted a Month Ago Without Opposition

Moscow, Sept. 18.

A Russian vessel hoisted the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island on August 20. There were one American and 11 Eskimos there. The vessel will return to Russia on September 23.

The Stefansson Expedition hoisted the British flag on the Island on September 21 last year.—Reuter.

Note.—On September 2 the Canadian Government advised the British Colonial Office (respecting the reported mission of an armed Soviet vessel "Red October" to Wrangel Island with a company of infantry to take the Island and seize the men left there last year by Mr. Harold Noice after his expedition to rescue the survivors of the Stefansson party) that the Canadian Government, which did not authorize the Stefansson adventure, were leaving any action to the British Government. It was believed in Ottawa then that the right to possess the Island would be finally adjudicated by the League of Nations.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S NEW ZEPPELIN

Trial Trip Across Rhineland

Cologne, Sept. 17.

The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has authorized a flight across the occupied territories by Zeppelin ZR-3, which is proceeding to America on September 25. This is the last Zeppelin deliverable under the Peace Treaty, which provided for the subsequent dismantling of the Friedrichshafen works.—Reuter.

NEW NATIONAL BANK OF NICARAGUA

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 18.

The Government is engaged in negotiations for the purchase of the National Bank of Nicaragua from the holding syndicate of New York bankers. It is intended to establish the bank on lines similar to the Federal Reserve system and the farm loan bank in the United States, and to extend loans to the agriculturists at low interest. The present rate of interest is from 12 to 30 per cent. annually.—Reuter's American Service.

THE RULES OF GENERAL AVERAGE

Stockholm, Sept. 13.

The Conference of the International Law Association to-day adopted a new general average rule to replace the New York-Antwerp rules, with a view to establishing uniformity and stability in principles.—Reuter.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS AT DURBAN

Durban, Sept. 16.

The Customs authorities, on searching the tramp steamer Nordmark, from Hamburg, discovered thousands of rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and a number of machine guns. There was nothing in the ship's papers to indicate the nature of the cargo, which, it is surmised, was intended for China. The vessel was placed under armed guard and taken to the Congella Basin.—Reuter.

THE MOTOR-BUS FATALITY AT NUNEATON

London, Sept. 15.

The inquest on the seven persons killed when a bus burst into flames at Nuneaton on August 31 concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death caused by ignition of petrol fumes through the striking of a match whilst the petrol-tank was being re-filled."—Reuter.

ULSTER AND THE IRISH BOUNDARY

London, Sept. 16.

The Ulster Cabinet to-day informed Mr. MacDonald that it has decided to adhere to its decision not to appoint a representative on the Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

MAURETANIA'S NEW RECORD ACROSS ATLANTIC

London, Sept. 16.

The record passage of four days, 21 hours and 57 minutes was set up by the Mauretania on her first call at Plymouth from New York. The passengers and mail were transported to London—227 in 243 minutes.—Reuter.

CANADA'S TREASURY BILLS

Ottawa, Sept. 18.

The Government has sold to the Chase Securities Corporation and to Messrs. Blairs, of New York, One Year Four Per Cent. Treasury Gold Notes to the value of $90,000,000, the proceeds of which will be used to retire maturing Treasury Bills.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPOSED PACT

All Signatories to Recognize Jurisdiction of Court of International Justice

Geneva, Sept. 18.

It transpires that the basis of the proposed pact, which the sub-committee is discussing, will be that all the signatories undertake to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice and to submit all disputes, the settlement of which is not provided for under Articles 12, 13, and 15 of the Covenant, to the Council of the League of Nations, which will give its decision by a majority vote, but the procedure in regard to arbitration is still to be settled, and possibly, in view of objections by one delegation, a separate body, instead of the Council of the League of Nations, may be established as a court of arbitration.

The question of partial agreements or of so-called regional agreements between various States apparently led to considerable discussion yesterday, but finally the French proposal was agreed upon, namely, that so long as the Covenant is not universal partial agreements shall continue to exist, though coming within the scope of the general pact of mutual assistance, provided that they are registered and published by the League of Nations.

This proposal is subject to modification.

Budget Discussions

Later.

The Budget Committee of the League of Nations to-day by 16 votes to 15 rejected the Italian proposal to increase the vote for the health organization by Frs. 200,000. Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand and India voted against, and Australia and Ireland voted for, the motion. The Canadian delegate was absent. The proposal of Brazil and Portugal to make an increase of Frs. 130,000, however, was adopted by 22 votes to 11. The present arrangements for the international exchange of health officers will be maintained.

The Committee also voted Frs. 200,000 for the settlement of refugees, with a rider added by Sir Henry Strakosch (South Africa) that the appropriation must disappear in 1926.

Institute of all the Highbrows.

Sept. 19.

A committee meeting was held to-day to discuss the proposed establishment of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris on the basis of the French offer of Château Vincennes as the Institute's headquarters, and an annual allowance of Frs. 1,000,000.

Mr. Charlton (Australia) vigorously opposed the proposal on the ground that the Institute would lose its essential international character if it were located in Paris. He urged its establishment in a neutral country.

Professor Gilbert Murray (Britain) agreed that the Institute would be liable to assume the character of the country of its establishment, but expressed the opinion that the committee could not reject the generous French offer.

The committee voted in favour of acceptance of the proposal, but note was taken of Mr. Charlton's objection.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

LABOUR'S FIRST SESSION

Government Criticized by Own Left Wing: A Mild Reformist Policy: Premier's Leadership Unshakeable: Review of the Work of the Cabinet

From Our Labour Correspondent.

Manchester.

Labour has completed its first session in office. It supporters are now industriously attempting to convince the public that no Parliamentary session was ever so rich in constructive legislation. Its opponents are equally anxious to prove that the credit of the country was never brought so low. Liberal politicians pour scorn on its timidity. They declare that if they had been in office a much more advanced social policy would have been pursued and the world would have been pacified long ago. On the other hand the wilder Conservatives still affirm that the Labour Ministers are wolves in sheep's clothing, only waiting a favourable opportunity to exterminate the capitalist and confiscate everybody's property. Far more condemnatory than either of these traditional enemies of political Labour is Labour's own Left Wing. These irreconcilables declare that the Labour Government has handed the workers over, bound hand and foot, to their enemies. Not a principle has been upheld—not a promise fulfilled—not a Minister has proven trustworthy. Their press calls on the downtrodden proletariat to rise in their wrath and sweep away this monstrous Frankenstein, that their political blindness has created.

From these frantic outcries at each political extreme it is not difficult to discern the truth. The session has been neither exceptionally rich in good work nor exceptionally poor. Mr Ramsay MacDonald, on assuming office, declared that he would do his best to carry out the reforms promised in the last King's speech Mr. Baldwin had the privilege of reading in the House. He has fulfilled that promise to the best of his ability. No attempt has been made to oust the private manufacturer or capitalist. A mild reformist policy has been pursued. The deprivations of society's bottom dogs have been timidly alleviated by additional burdens on industry and the more affluent classes. Bold schemes of national work have been strictly tabooed. No remedy has been found for unemployment despite the very definite election promises. No more houses have been built than in the days of the defunct Unionist Government.

Mr. MacDonald is generally admitted to be a great success in his dual rôle of Premier and Foreign Secretary. Even his enemies admit that he has been a not unworthy ornament of these great offices. He stands out head and shoulders above all his followers. His outlook is by no means proletarian, but accords more with that of the more cultured upper middle classes. No one questions the dignity and skill with which he has carried on the delicate negotiations with the representatives of other countries during his first term of office. His leadership of the Party is unshaken. Any other leader would be unthinkable.

Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has lost ground with Labour and acquired it in the eyes of its political opponents. His Civil Service training has borne fruit in the caution with which he spends money and this commends him to economists of the older school. But the ease with which he has abandoned his fervent life-long advocacy of Socialism, and his readiness to bow the knee to a Capitalist Baal has saddened the zealots of the Independent Labour Party and it will not be their votes that will put him back in Parliament if there should be another General Election soon. The steady rise in the cost of living has long ago cooled the warm enthusiasm which greeted his celebrated "free breakfast table" Budget. Some of the tax remissions never reached the public. We have yet to find a picture house in an industrial neighbourhood that passed on the reduced entertainment tax to its working class patrons. And as tens of thousands of workers have their weekly wages paid on a sliding scale proportionate to the cost of living, these would not in any case have shared in the promised benefits.

Health Minister and Housing.

Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, has become one of the most popular Ministers in the house, but his famed personal charm cuts little ice with the myriads of unfortunates who are still waiting in vain for the promised houses. By bribing the building employers and the operative builders he has got the promise of millions of houses. The Labour "Daily Herald" says that building them will "give employment on a vast scale." As Mr. Wheatley would only persuade the builders to accept a larger ratio of apprentices to journeymen and has been conspicuously unsuccessful in getting through any dilution scheme it would be interesting to know where all this employment is coming from. Mr. Wheatley was much more successful in dealing with the paltry minded enemies of a more humane treatment of the destitute poor in Popular and elsewhere. He was expected to prove the most Red member of the Cabinet but office has toned down his revolutionary ardour and he is now about as pink as his more orthodox colleagues.

Mr. Henderson has proven to be what is commonly called a "strong" Home Secretary. Few murderers have escaped hanging since he has been in power and no Minister has so conspicuously ignored the clamour of members of his own party. Further extensions of Factory Act legislation are promised by him during the next session but they are not of a very drastic character. His prestige, like Snowden's, has increased with the other political parties. With the rank and file of Labour he has lost ground to a certain extent although Labour workers admit his honesty of purpose and the absence of any demagogic elements in his character. Henderson never waved the Red Flag or pretended to be anything but a moderate trade union Labour member.

"The Honourable Jimmy."

Mr. J. H. Thomas was never a very popular Labour man with the Socialist element in the Party. The zest with which he has worn Court dress on every possible occasion and some impossible ones, and the whole-hearted manner in which he has fraternized with the "great" has spoilt his chances of getting votes from many moderate Labour voters in any future electoral contest. The "Honourable Jimmy's" boundless ambition to "get on" is unhappily overreaching itself. He has many times told the story of his early difficulty in persuading the porter at the Colonial Office that he was the Colonial Minister. After six months in his illustrous position the nation's sympathy with the discriminating but mistaken porter is more genuine than ever.

Mr. Sidney Webb is a disappointment in the Board of Trade. The older political parties were desperately anxious at the thought of what this intellectual paragon might have up his sleeve to make all their schemes to revive trade look foolish. Time has proved that they had nothing to be afraid of. The big head of the little man is incomparably stocked with statistics, but exceptionally empty of ideas.

There is little point in continuing the catalogue of mild successes and pitiful failures. Most of the remainder, Walsh in the War Office, Hartshorn the Postmaster General, other trade union nonentities are merely figure heads in the departments they nominally control. They say "yes" or "no" as the permanent officials who control them order. They have a curious resemblance to Mr. Baldwin's famous cabinet of titled nonentities.

Other claims made by Labour's supporters are that the Government has abolished the thrift qualification for old age pensions, and the gap in unemployment benefits. That they have through their Prevention of Evictions' Act mitigated some extent the extreme hardships working class tenants of houses have been subject to since the passing of the previous Government's Rent Act. And that they have passed an Agricultural Act which has greatly benefited rural workers. The best commentary on the last claim is that immediately after the passing of the Act Labour lost the first seat at a by-election in a rural constituency.

The Recognition of Russia.

Labour's recognition of Russia has been approved by the moderate element in both the Liberal and Conservative parties. Mr. Garvin has blessed it in the "Observer" and the "Daily News" and "Manchester Guardian" have also expressed their agreement. The Government have also surprised their opponents by the strong Imperial standpoint they have adopted in Eastern affairs. This has been the greatest surprise of all. Naturally agitators and sedition mongers must be greatly concerned at the metamorphosis of their old-time sympathizers Even the docile "Daily Herald" has been moved to denounce poor Pacifist Mr. Leach's apologia for dropping high explosives on rebellious tribesmen in Iraq.

As was to be expected the rift between the Left and Right wings of the Party is steadily widening as Socialism recedes into the background and "practical politics" takes its place. The Government is not much concerned at the venomous attacks made on it in the Communist "Workers' Weekly." This weekly outpouring of abuse defeats its own ends. Labour's supporters are still intelligent enough to be able to discriminate between stupidity and treachery. The most dreaded periodical is the "Labour Monthly" edited with great ability by Mr. Palme Dutt. This Left Wing organ has an uncanny knack of exposing the weak points of the Government and its ministers, and although its circulation is not large the more or less unanswerable comments it makes on the disparity between Labour's promises and performances makes it a dangerous weapon in the hands of a skilled heckler.

Disappointed Socialists.

It is questionable if Labour has any more adherents in the country now than it had six months ago. The steady stream of converts from the Liberal Party is discounted by the falling away of disappointed Socialist enthusiasts. The backbone of the Party was its huge army of unpaid and enthusiastic propagandists. The Government's poor record of performances has cooled the ardour of the least self-seeking of these and the residue, who are in the Party for what they can make out of it, find it more and more difficult to hide this fact. Labour's chief asset to-day, as it was last January, is the quarrels among its enemies and their apparent inability to realize that tactics are not a satisfactory permanent substitute for principles.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

Plague of Locusts with Good Results: Extraction of Oil for Motor Fuel

Bocholt, Germany, Aug. 11.

A plague of locusts has brought a new industry to this region where the insects have been gathered by the ton and oil extracted from their bodies. The locusts came over the frontier from Holland, by countless billions, and were caught by women and boys with great baskets.

The oil is intended for airplane motors, and is said to be particularly adaptable for winter flying, because it does not congeal in low temperatures. Good, fat locusts retailed at about one-fourth of a cent for a pound. After the insects passed through the oil extraction process the refuse was used as fertilizer.—Reuter.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

The Bright Side of Athletics

From Our Own Correspondent

By the "bright side" of athletics I do not mean the fiascos of boxing matches or the bitings of combatants at the Olypmic Games or the usual unpleasant incidents when there is a cricket match at Sheffield or the mobbing of referees at football or the whims of professional billiard-players and the like—all these have their attractiveness but it is adventitious. I mean "bright side" when everyone sets out to be bright.

Thus we had in Belgium, a few days ago, a sort of international contest among waiters fired with keenness by the Olympic Games—a match between waiters carrying a tray filled with glasses charged to the brim over a stretch of ground and back with due observance *en route* of various little conditions. It drew a great crowd and was enjoyed by everybody. Now at the London Busmen's Sports this week there were two decidedly original events. One was a ticket-punching race for conductors and the other a race for conductors in which the competitors had to undo a parcel of buttons, fix them to their coats and scamper back to the winning post smoking a cigarette.

Now there is a great future for this sort of thing. Let me mention a few other novel contests which have been suggested as quite appropriate:—

Waitresses Race:

At the ring of a bell competitors move slowly to a row of marble-topped tables at each of which a ravenous customer is sitting. Having received an order for "Steam-and-kidney-pudding-and-I've-been-sitting-here-five-minutes-already-and-I've-got-to catch-a-train-so-hustle-up-please," they return to their starting-point with equal decorum, have a chat, read a page of "Dulcie's Dereliction" or "From Mill to Palace," knit one row purl and two plain and get back to the winning post. Any waitress arriving with chips and fish is disqualified.

Porters' Races

Competitors are given

(1) A hand truck laden with other people's belongings.

(2) Instructions to put them in the luggage van.

(3) Half an hour to do it.

The competitor who succeeds in undoing the most straps, damaging the most hinges, and putting the luggage in the wrong end of the wrong train 10 minutes after the right train has departed is declared the winner. (Tips are expressly barred.)

Waitresses' Races

Competitors are drawn up in their taxis at the starting point known as Ludgate Circus. Each taxi is boarded by a fare who, as he steps in, says "Law Courts". Flags are dropped and the taxis start. Any competitor who drives straight up Fleet Street is disqualified at once. The correct route in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars Bridge, Stamford Street, Waterloo Bridge (pace three miles an hour), Strand. The competitor who follows this route and gets a tip at the end of it is an easy winner and a marvel.

For Country Competition

These are, of course, more especially fitted for urban athletics—I doubt whether they could be fitly be transplanted to the purely agricultural districts. For these we should have to make other arrangements. Only the other day I noticed that a Vicar was adjudged first prize in his efforts to walk a greasy pole over a pool of water. If you can embark on a novelty of this kind in which the spiritual head of the village figures, I do not see why we cannot go further. Hence I have a few little ideas of my own for use at local sports meetings without any royalty for adoption:—

Non-stop Race for Town Visitors:

All the visitors in the place are started off on a walking match to the next village. The villagers are stationed along the route. Each competitor has to ask how much further he has to go. He is bound to walk as far as the longest estimate by the best intentioned informant. (In case this race, owing to the utter inability of all bucolic gentlemen to assess distances, is not finished in the daylight it can be continued next day.)

For Habitues of the Cat and Fiddle:

Start off all male adults at the Cat and Fiddle; one glass of beer provided over which each man in turn has to give his views on the weather. the hay crop, the largest local vegetable marrow and the vicar's last sermon; process to be repeated at every publichouse in the district; first man to reach home in a condition not reprobated by his wife to be the winner. Prize—more beer.

For Women Only:

Having collected all the members of the Mothers' Meeting the vicar will retail the latest piece of village scandal. First prize to the woman who gets it round first to the greatest number of houses. Time allowed—20 minutes.

If the Vicar can do the greasy pole business the Squire might fitly be called on to accomplish something needing display of dexterity in absorption of old port, while I am still hoping that some sports gathering may include among its features a prize for the small boy who can in the shortest space of time "touch" the greatest number of casual spectators for cigarette cards. We all have our own pet accomplishments and it is ridiculous to suppose that when called on suddenly to perform something quite outside our "beat" we can show the same measure of finish which would be forthcoming were we asked to display our normal skill in our daily avocations. You may think that with my various ideas I am a little before my time. I am not so sure. We all like to do our best if we do anything.

CALIGULAR'S GALLEYS

Plan to Raise the Ships of Nemi

A fresh attempt is about to be made to raise the remains of the two great Roman galleys that lie at the bottom of Lake Nemi, that most picturesque little sheet of water in the heart of the Alban hills, haunted for ever by the memory of the famous sanctuary and grove of Diana that once stood on its banks and the grim mystery of the rites there celebrated. The galleys, which were floating pleasure palaces of the type known as thalamegos, were built and launched on the lake by Caligula to form an occasional pleasant refuge from his strenuous life of crime in Rome. They were house-boats beyond our dreams, encrusted with marbles, ornamented with precious metals and scented woods and adorned with statuary: the sails were of the finest linen, and the hangings were woven with silver and gold. After the death of Caligula the galleys were apparently left to their fate. As time went on the timbers rotted away, water got into the holds, and the vessels finally keeled over and sank to the bottom of the lake, where their dark outlines can be faintly seen on very clear, still days.

These sunken galleys have always had a special fascination for adventurous minds. Over a hundred books and pamphlets have been written about them, and naval architects and engineers have made various attempts to hoist them up to the surface by the help of strange machines which have invariably given way at the critical moment. The last attack on the Nemi galleys was made by divers in 1895, under the direction of the Ministry of Public Instruction. All kinds of curious relics were brought up, including some beautifully modelled bronze heads of animals, but the galleys remained immovable, embedded in mud and stones and the clinging roots of aquatic plants. The new scheme—the only one that has a chance of success—is to draw off the water of the lake until the vessels are exposed to view.

The process will be difficult and costly, and Senator Corrado Ricci, until lately Director-General of Fine Arts, strongly urges that it should not be attempted until the pros and cons have been well taken into consideration and there is a reasonable prospect of carrying it through. Apart from all the valuable and interesting treasures that will certainly be found in the bed of the lake, there will be the satisfaction of setting eyes, after 19 centuries, on a genuine galley of Imperial Rome.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Visit of American Scots: Tenacity of Scottish Accent and Idiom

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Aug. 6.

A large body of American Scots, ailing from all parts of the United tates and Canada, have landed on e banks of the Clyde on a visit to hat they still think and speak of their homeland, some of them fter a lifetime's absence. It is a riking illustration of the clannish- ss of the Scot when abroad. That clan spirit 45 years ago was sponsible for the formation of the merican organization known as the der of Scottish Clans, under whose spices the voyage to the home untry was arranged. The associa- on was formed as a provident and iendly society for American-Scots. still provides sickness benefits, d makes provision, for widows and ildren. It also provides, less ecifically, for the permanence of ottish sentiment and tradition ongst those of Scottish descent. Some of the more aged members the party—the ages range from years to nine weeks—are living tnesses to the indestructibility of e Scottish tongue. The Royal ief of the Order, Mr. Duncan Mac- es, who belongs to Berwickshire, d who occupies the responsible sition of Chief Accountant of the ty of New York, might never have t this country so far as his way speaking the familiar Scots tongue concerned.

Perhaps the explanation of one of group of the second generation of ots may throw some light on this parent tenacity of the Scottish ent and idiom. "Father has been actising up all the Scots he knew," e innocently remarked. One of e oldest men of the party, a past rand Chief" of the Order in assachusetts, made no pretence at Scots tongue, he was making his t visit to Scotland, but was as rfervid in the national sentiment anyone born and bred in Scotland. is father's two brothers he boasts in family also come from Berwick- ire—helped to erect the Scott onument in Princes Street, Edin- rgh. The party includes repre- ntatives from "The Daughters of otia," and of the Masonic frater- ty and ladies of Lodges of the stern Star.

The Return of the Native.

If there is any exile on earth ecially constituted by Providence revisit his dear home-land with lat, it is the Scotsman. Certainly e Englishman cannot do it. He n't the apparatus. I'll swear at the saloons of the great Atlantic er night after night, on her way om New York to the Clyde, were ily animated; that the full rich asury of Scottish minstrelsy was nsacked; that eightsome reels pre- minated in the dancing pro- ammes; that intermittent bagpip- g came between patriotic speeches; at not for a moment was the rictly Caledonian nature of the grimage forgotten.

A Scotsman's life in any foreign untry is one long continued pre- ration for returning home for od. He never, or hardly ever, es come home for good—of course am not speaking for the Scot in e East, but for the Scot in merica, The Cape, and Australa- ia,—but he robs exile of half its pleasantness by regarding it as rely a transient experience which can terminate any day he likes. he has any apprehension at all, is that he may lose his accent, rget the national grips and pass- rds, and be taken for an ordinary nglish or American foreigner when gets back to the home town. This, ally, is why the Order of Scottish ans flourishes in the U. S. A. and y the Scoto-American if he has t, by right, a clan, a tartan, and slogan, will invent all three and art another branch of the Order r himself and his namesakes. No nglish exile could do that; all an nglishman abroad can do to uphold e nationality is to eat plum-pudd- g at Christmas, and have his ousers turned up or turned down the foot in sympathy with the evalent London fashion. That otland should have the bagipes, ans, tartans, an accent of her own, incomparable folk-song luscious th honest sentiment, romantic ditions, and a huge properation of knobbly scenery so inaccessible and so ordinarily dense with mist that most of us have seen only a faction of it, all helps to keep our hearts true to her even if we cannot afford to live here.

In America the Scot even feeds himself on stuff designed to maintain the *"perfervidum ingenium Scotorum."* He imports in increasing quantities, shortbread, oatmeal bannocks and haggis of native production. The pipes and the Highland costume of themselves are a tremendous help to the perfervidum in exile; no other nation in Europe retains in ordinary or official use a distinctive instrument and garb, which though both peculiar and antique, have an imperial cachet which keeps them out of the category of fantasy and theatricals. In them the Order of Scottish Clans has a regalia ready-made, and better than any other regalia in being adaptable to all social occasions, and consequently with the ideal Scottish quality of being economical.

The Lantern of the North.

The 700th centenary of Elgin Cathedral is being celebrated this week. It was in 1224 that the Pope empowered Bishop Andrew Meray to consecrate the Church of the Holy Trinity (probably built about 1130) as the Cathedral of Elgin. The Cathedral has a stormy existence. It was burned by the Wolf of Badenoch (the then Earl of Buchan) in 1390, and again in 1567 by order of the Regent Moray. The lead was stripped from its roof, sold to a Dutch firm, and lost at sea opposite Aberdeen. The work of disintegration proceeded until 1809 when the Town Council of Elgin took charge of what remained and restored the edifice as far as possible.

Holiday Money.

The Trades Holidays of the four principal Scottish cities have just closed, and the universal testimony is that the number of pleasure-seekers has been much greater than in previous years.

Where is the money coming from for all the holiday making in this present year of grace? This is one side of a very big problem. For since the war everybody seems to have more to spend on things that we did not before time consider among the necessities of life. Everybody seems to have more leisure and more means of passing it decoratively than even in the fat years before 1914. Yet we are told that as a nation we are poorer. Our trade has fallen off. Our oversea investments are greatly reduced. Our taxes are heavier. We have a million unemployed.

An obvious answer would be that our working folk are becoming less thrifty, and that less is being put by for the proverbial rainy day. We doubt that nevertheless, and the statistics of our Savings Banks and Savings securities support our optimism. The source from which our increased expenditure is defrayed is unquestionably a curious problem. But, whither it comes from, the money for more holidays is certainly being found. And the moralist can only be glad that it is being put to no worse purpose.

The Prince and Curling.

Curlers will be delighted to hear that the Prince of Wales has consented to become President of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. Assuming that the Prince is able to attend a club dinner, he will be entertained with traditional "curlers' fare," that is, "beef and greens," and after the Royal toasts he or the chairman will give "Oor ain King, John" (Frost). The Prince may also witness a "curlers' court," an affair of mingled hilarity and ancient and solemn ritual, which is held when somebody is alleged to have transgressed the etiquette of the curlers' table.

Electric and Spiritual Power.

Much water will thunder down Corra Linn and the Falls of the Bruar before the various hydro-electric schemes now under discussion come into operation or fulfilment is given to the Apocalyptic visions of Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Snowden. But even in Britain a great wind of words is eventually followed by a drizzle of deeds, and the mountain in labour does bring forth a mouse. What is being done abroad in the utilization of water-power must in the long run compel a similar movement in this country. Already lovers of natural scenery are contemplating ruefully the probable shrinkage or disappearance of some of the fine waterfalls in the country. Among these the Falls of Clyde are pre-eminent. With a good head of water, Corra Linn is probably the grandest scenical feature in the British Isles. It will not be much consolation for its disfigurement that the Falls of the Rhine, which inspired one of the great descriptive passages of Ruskin, have long been harnessed for utilitarian purposes. One result of the passing of the Lanark Hyrdro-Electric Bill is to lower the enthusiasm of many people for such schemes, and to breed a doubt whether all the power that can be got from the Falls of Clyde is worth the sacrifice of the spiritual inspiration that the mind derives from the spectacle of a great and beautiful waterfall. The superabundance of running water in the Highlands calls for utilization; but is it wise to sacrifice one of the few beauties of a mainly industrial region before we have done everything possible to make the best use of our native coal as a source of electrical and other power?

Cricket County Championship.

The short season of Scottish cricket is drawing to a close. We begin late; the season is against us as compared with the South; the weather also is often unfavourable—and then most clubs finish early. Many of our men are off on holiday while cricket is still in full swing on the sunnier side of the Cheviots. And when, late in July or in August, you read that Mr. So-and-So's team engaged a town or county club, you know that the matches are not included in official tables, but are in the truest sense played for "sport."

In the Scottish Counties Championship Competition, Perth defeated Forfar, 124 to 114; and Clackmannan gained a notable victory over Fife, 70 to 51. In the Western Union, Drumpellier, the Champions, were defeated by the West; Uddingston beat Poloc; and Clydesdale had the better of Ayr. Wet weather played havoc with the few matches in the East.

Athletics.

In an all-comers meeting the Rangers had a number of Olympic champions, E. H. Liddell had naturally the biggest ovation when he romped home a winner in the invitation quarter-mile. His time of 49 3-5 sec. is the best he has accomplished in Scotland in open competition, and but for the breeze, which was strong in the finishing straight, would have been even better. C. W. Oldfield, the South African, who was in receipt of five yards from Liddell, put in an exceedingly strong finish, but by the time his challenge was delivered the Edinburgh University flier had the issue safe.

One of the American newspapers just to hand, dealing with Eric Liddell's Olympic victory, refers to him as "a skinny little Scotsman who stole all the thunder"; it frankly acknowledges that Eric "captured an event which all but bore an American label, and he wiped from the record books a mark which America has held for the last dozen years." He is said to "violate all the approved rules for running," but to win with "an unyielding Scotch head and a stalwart Scotch heart."

SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST CHINESE BABY

Returning to Shanghai to Start Packing Plant

Winnemucca, Nev., Aug. 27.

Kong Chung, 70 years old, having amassed a small fortune from a restaurant where he sold hams and bacon cured by himself, has sold out and is going to Shanghai to open a packing plant. He has arranged with exporters to have hogs shipped from the United States.

Chung says he was the first Chinese baby born in the City of San Francisco.—Reuter.

CAPT. Wanderwell and his sister have obtained permission from the Peking-Mukden Railway officials to use the railway track for their motor-cars which are supplied with appliances to enable them to run on the rails like motor-trolleys. The railway will be filmed as they go along. They are going to try and get all the way up to Mukden in this way and possibly Harbin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

New Robert Dollar Manager

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 28.

Of interest to shipping and transportation men in the Orient, particularly China, is the announcement just made that Mr. Kenneth J. Burns, general manager in Vancouver for the Canadian Robert Dollar Company, has been appointed to the highly responsible position of Port Superintendent of Vancouver and head of the Vancouver Harbour Commission. Mr. Burns has accepted the terms of a contract which calls for a salary of $8,000 a year for five years. Mr. R. E. Beattie, who resigned on the grounds of poor health. The appointment of Mr. Burns, "Kenny," as he is popularly known among his friends, has given considerable satisfaction in shipping and commercial circles here generally, especially because of the fact that politics did not enter into the appointment. He was chosen on his merits as the best man obtainable for the post, and in accepting the offer made the condition that administration of port affairs must be kept entirely free of political influences. The new piers, elevators, terminal railway and other important undertakings of the Harbour Commission incidental to the boom in the grain shipping trade, from the Canadian prairies to the Pacific seaboard, will all come within the scope of Mr. Burns' administration, in addition to the fast increasing routine business of the port. Mr. Burns, besides being an expert in shipping, has had wide experience in railway transportation, having for many years been assistant general freight agent here for the Great Northern Railway Company. The appointment doubtless will be well received in Shanghai and other Chinese ports. Shipping men, exporters and importers and others engaged in diverse ways in trans-Pacific trade through Vancouver, the western gateway to Canada can rest assured that the new Port Superintendent, through his lengthy association with the Dollar steamship line's activities, has a masterly knowledge of the problems and intricacies of the trade and is able to deal with them quickly and adequately. The arrangement called for Mr. Burns assuming his new duties on September 1.

Famous Airmen Meet

Vancouver was the meeting place this week of two famous airmen on whom the eyes of the world were focussed, Major Stuart MacLaren and Major Frederick L. Martin, commanders of the British and American around-the-world flights. Both, as individuals, met with disaster, although the American flight is proceeding. Major MacLaren, after crossing the Pacific with his wrecked plane aboard the patrol cruiser Thiepval, and accompanied by his companions, was given a "royal" reception at Prince Rupert B.C. The party was given such a welcome that had the flight been successful the welcome could not have been more intensely enthusiastic. They were lauded for their "glorious failure." In Vancouver Major MacLaren and companions were met by some thousands of admirers. The airmen were guests of the Canadian Club at mid-day luncheon and were also entertained by the Canadian Air Force at a dinner, to which Major Frederick Martin came from the home of relatives at Bellingham, in Washington State. "I thought it would be in Tokyo that I would meet you," said Major Martin. "I thought so, too, but just knew we would meet somewhere," replied Major MacLaren. The British airman has left for Eastern Canada and the Eastern States.

Trans-Pacific Arrivals

Among recent arrivals in Vancouver bound to and from China and Japan was the Earl of Gosford who sailed on the Empress of Canada for China where he expects to stay four years looking after his extensive business interests. Dr. and Mrs. Woodman have arrived from Hongkong. Dr. Woodman recently retired from the government service there. Before her marriage, Mrs. Woodman was Miss Winnifred Philpot, of Island Hall, Parksville, Vancouver Island. They will settle there permanently. Mr. A. S. Geddes, representative in the Orient for the P. Burns Company, is here is connexion with the extension of the export of Canadian cattle across the Pacific. Dr. C. Forsyth retiring from practice in Hongkong, will live in future in Victoria, B.C. Mr. and Mrs. Duclos-Rauzy passed through here on their way from Saigon to Marseilles. Mr. W. Hashim, silk merchant, of Canton is on his way to New York. Mise Susie S. Kelsey, B.A., left to-day on the Empress of Russia for Kueiteh, Honan, where she will become a medical missionary in the hospital at which she had already taken special training. Miss F. M. Watts is returning to Honan. They are going out under the auspices of the Anglican Church Board. Others going out under the same direction are Miss Bryer, who has been field secretary for the Anglican Women's Auxiliary in Saskatchewan, and the Rev. John S. Davidson, son of Archdeacon Davidson. Miss Babe Houghton left on the Empress of Russia to-day for China to be married. She was the centre of some happy social events arranged by her friends here.

Also sailing on to-day's outward bound liner for the Orient were Major T. Tanaka and Lieut. T. Tokamaga, Japanese officers who sailed from the Kuerile Islands, Northern Japan, to British Columbia on board H.M.C.S. Thiepval. Major Tanaka, who is attached to the Japanese War Office, and Lieut. Tokamaga, of the Japanese navy, accompanied the Canadian ship to the northernmost tip of Japan, Hakodate, and then, there being no ship to return them south to Yokohama, they were obliged to return home by the 9,000 mile circuitous route of Alaska, British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean.

ISLAND ASKS FOR £500,000

The Desperate Plight of Lewis

When Mr. James Stewart, Under Secretary for Scotland, visits the island of Lewis the District Committee will ask him to favour a reconstruction scheme involving an expenditure of nearly £500,000.

The proposals include demands for State grants, as follow: For new fishing boats and gear, £298,000; harbours, £60,000; land reclamation, £80,000; road repairs, £30,000; afforestation, £20,000; technical education, £10,000; total £498,000.

The promoters of the scheme claim that its adoption would give new life to Lewis and obviate any further need of spoon-feeding.

The money asked for fishing needs would suffice to build 60 steam drifters and 80 motor-boats, and half could be given as a loan and half as a grant. Fishing is the staple industry, but has been at a standstill for years, owing to lack of gear.

There is a population of 30,000, and the conditions are deplorable. Many parts of the island were stricken by famine last winter, and a relief fund had to be started.

All attempts to capitalize industry have failed. Lord Leverhulme was forced to abandon all his plans to introduce factory work into the island.

Lewis is over-populated under present conditions, housing and sanitary arrangements are primitive, and tuberculosis is rampant.

The death-rate from this disease is higher in Lewis than in any town.

Hundreds of families live in houses in which animals shelter under the same roof. There are no trees, and the land is of poor quality.

But the people are strongly opposed to any scheme which would mean their removal from their island home.

The problem of reconstructing Lewis is difficult.

EIGHT years ago last Monday tanks were first used in the Great War. This arm, for which Mr. Winston Churchill was largely responsible, saved thousands of lives and broke the "impregnable" Hindenburg Line.

NO STANDING ROOM

A Vision of the Year 3000: Struggle of the Races for Expansion

If the human race continues to multiply at its present rate, standing room on the earth will be filled when the population reached 700 billion in the year 3000.

This is the prophecy made by Professor J. W. Gregory, F.R.S., President of the Geography Section, in his address on August 7 at the Toronto meeting of the British Association.

"From 1906 to 1910," he said, "the population of the world grew at the rate of doubling in 60 years. If this rate were maintained the 6,600 millions of people which it is calculated as the most that the world can feed would be in existence in 120 years.

"Even if the food supply were indefinitely multiplied by the precipitation of the nitrogen of the atmosphere as a constant rain of manna, standing room on the earth, exclusive of the remoter Arctic and Antarctic, would be all filled when the population numbered seven billion in the year 3000."

Black and White

Another notable passage in the address was when the Professor referred to the preponderance of the coloured peoples. "The struggle for expansion," he declared, "which was the ultimate motive of the World War of 1914-18, will inevitably be still more bitter and terrible if it become a struggle for existence between the white and coloured races."

Pointing out that the alternative to co-operation in the future was dark, and that Europe during the past 50 years might have taken on tasks beyond its power, the Professor reminded his hearers that the drain on 16th century Portugal's manhood by its vast colonial empire, halved the home population; land went out of cultivation, famine came, and negroes, introduced to till derelict farms, were absorbed into the nation.

The dilution of the Portuguese by negro blood was, he said, often regarded as one of the main causes of its fall from political, scientific, and intellectual pre-eminence. Had Europe been led into the same enterprising but disastrous error?

Transfer of Power

The Professor's summing-up was that the world would have a happier and brighter future if it could avoid the co-residence in mass of members of the different primary divisions of mankind. Individual association and contact should secure for each race the benefit of the intellectual, artistic, and moral talents of the others; while industrial co-operation should aid each nation to make the best uses of the land in its care.

The speaker said that, alike, in war and peace, the personal authority which the white man held in 1900 had undergone a momentous decline. Asia by improved industrial methods and Africa, relieved from the slave trade, might continue to advance in co-operation with the European race, instead of under its government. European control might be voluntarily withdrawn as sympathetic alliance replaced the older forms of servitude. If these developments took place the 20th century would be indeed a golden age.

FILMS IN SCHOOL

Stimulus of Mental Work by Children

"A strong *prima-facie* case has been established in support of the view that the cinematograph can be of real value as an adjunct to present educational methods; that properly used it may be of great assistance by way of illustration; and that it should accordingly be recognized as a part of the normal equipment of educational institutions."

This is the first of the general conclusions reached by the committee, presided over by Lord Gorell, which was appointed by the Imperial Education Conference last year. The committee included Sir Sidney Low, Mr. E. V. Lucas, and Sir Oswald Stoll.

The committee state that the cinematograph is specially adapted to help in the teaching of nature study, geography, science, and scientific and industrial processes. As to history, further investigation is considered advisable as to the type of film which could be made scholastically useful and practicable. The committee agree that some types of prose and poetry can by its means be made more stimulating.

"There is little reason to fear that mental effort by children will be cursed by a proper use of the cinematograph," say the committee. "Nearly all the direct evidence indicates that mental effort is stimulated by the presentation of the subject in a living form.

"We do not suggest that it should be employed where a simple experiment in the class-room, or the use of the ordinary lantern slide, would be equally effective."

THE MIGHTY FALLEN

New Hues in the "Almanach De Gotha"

The "Almanach de Gotha," which has ceased to appear in the German edition, is now on sale in its French form for 1924. There is something particularly melancholy for the German aristocracy in the present "Gotha." If proper pride refuses to see anything in the inclusion of the reigning families of Ethiopia and Asia but a lamentable anxiety on the part of the publishers to find new customers to replace the old, it is very annoying for German ladies of noble birth to find these newly included royalties so very casual about dates. Neither looks nor cosmetics availed anything in circles where the "Almanach" betrayed the year of one's birth with merciless exactness; the plentiful rows of asterisks that mark the family chronicle of the present rulers of Egypt would never have been tolerated in the days before the revolution.

The shyness some of these black and brown monarchs appear to feel about revealing the very name of their legitimate wife has been emulated by one or two of the lesser houses of Germany. One of the many Heinrichs of Reuss has not given the name of his present princess, and the address of the pair in Berlin is in a very second-rate suburban neighbourhood. The brutal frankness with which divorces plentifully sprinkle the pages has been echoed in cases where, in exotic climes, the simple "*abdiqué*" of so many crowned heads is elaborated into a detailed "*exclus par son père de la succession au trône.*"

Of the new arrivals, Ras Tafari, poor as to other details, is the only personage whose children are catalogued as a, b, c, and d. Casualness as to the number, birthplace, and age of children is, in fact, the chief characteristic of the new "Gotha," which one may imagine from henceforward adorning the boudoirs of dusky queens and forming the subject of bitter envy and heartburning in up-to-date harems and zenanas.

As one glances down the old-time houses, what strikes one as, perhaps, the greatest tragedy of all is the compression of the Romanow holocaust into one line of general introduction to the family. Comparing the relative destinies of the deposed reigning houses of Central Europe, one generalization is possible even as regards so vast a page of history as this small red volume compresses. In some families divorce has proved the natural outlet for one member after member in their altered attitude towards the world; in others the convent and the monastery have claimed a corresponding number.—"The Observer."

A remark made about Mr. Conrad that he was the least "bookish" of the novelists is true in one sense, but not, of course, in that of his not being widely read. He had, in fact, the talent that belongs to genius of "getting to know" whatever was being done in his own art of writing—and what interested him most in that was anything new in method. In earlier days, when he was reading in our literature for knowledge, he had great prescience in "spotting" the best sources; as, for example, when for the proper "feel" of a particular English society he made a close study of the works of Whyte Melville. He could not, of course, have made a better choice.

BIG MERGER OF GERMAN SHIPPING COMPANIES

Far-reaching Agreement as to Near Eastern Lines: The Pooling of Interests

Hamburg, Aug. 11.

The shipping companies of Germany have effected a pooling of interests that will be of far-reaching importance to shippers everywhere. The new arrangement practically eliminates competition between German concerns, and substitutes therefor a close co-ordination of entire German shipping industry.

The most far-reaching arrangement is that covering the lines doing business with the Orient. The German Levant line and the German Orient line have merged. The Levant line, in turn, represents a merger of the German Levant line, the Bremen Aro line and the Bremen Atlas line. All of the shares of the Levant line were in the hands of the Hamburg-America line. Before the German Orient line, which is a Stettin and Hamburg concern, was ready also to merge, it insisted upon receiving 50 per cent. of the shares of the Levant line. This was conceded, whereupon the entire Oriental service was combined in one concern. This means that freight rates can be offered that will successfully underbid, it is claimed, those of other countries.

The combination of shipping companies doing business in the near East is regarded as but a first step in the direction of actually putting all German shipping under "one hat."

By pooling interests the German lines hope to make it possible to throw their tonnage in whatever direction business is best, without having to keep up established schedules merely for the sake of prestige.—Reuter.

CANADA'S EXPENDITURE ON GOOD ROADS

Enormous Revenue from Foreign Tourists: Automobilist Traffic Trebled in Three Years

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 14.

Canada has spent $191,000,000 in building good roads in the last five years, according to John B. Harkin, Dominion Commissioner of Parks.

"The Dominion has received $118,000,000 in revenue from foreign tourist traffic in the same period," Mr. Harkin said, in an address before the Ottawa Rotary Club. "This represented a large yield on the capital expenditure on roads. Automobile tourist traffic from the United States has trebled in the last three years. In 1921 American cars entering Canada numbered 617,387; in 1922 they totalled 966,329 and in 1923 they numbered 1,942,387.

"Improvement of highways has been a big factor in the development of Canada's tourist trade. The Dominion knows that it is not spending money on roads, but merely investing it. It is an investment that will return a dollar for every cent put into it. Under plans adopted by the provinces in co-operation with the Federal Government, Canada will soon have a system of transcontinental highways second to none.

"Road building activity has been especially pronounced in the prairie provinces of Western Canada where land settlement has been heavy in recent years. Farmers know that with good roads the market channels for crops will always be open. Good roads mean general prosperity. They save farmers millions of dollars in hauling costs annually.—Reuter's American Service.

ENGLAND'S first shot in the Great War followed hard upon the declaration of hostilities, and stood to the credit of the British Navy. Admiralty records show that the first British shell was fired from one of the guns of H.M.S. Lance on August 5, at 11 o'clock in the morning, when the Lance, Landrail, and Amphion sighted the German mine-layer Koniger Luise, and attacked her, sinking her at noon. The gun is preserved in the Imperial War Museum.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE GOVERNMENT IN CHINA

Mr. Tong Shao-yi's Principles Elaborated: The Disparities of the Sons of Han

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi, in his interview regarding the organization of government in China, made his ideas perfectly clear. In recording the interview, however, I have apparently not been clear, as your leading article would indicate. For there seems to be a confusion as to Mr. Tong's ideas concerning provincial autonomy.

In the first place, Mr. Tong believes in a Republican form of government. He sees no need for a re-establishment of a monarchy. I am sure that Mr. Tong would oppose such a programme, as he opposed Yuan Shih-kai's effort to make himself an Emperor.

Nor was it Mr. Tong's suggestion that the representatives of the provinces be chosen by lot. They would naturally be the select men of the province, suitably chosen by the proper political organizations of the province, the Provincial Assembly.

Mr. Tong's point about the lots was simply this. At the present time, the major political struggle in China is as to who should be the President. This struggle impedes the reconstruction of the country, in that, it substitutes a personal for a national issue. Furthermore, the Presidency is controlled by the so-called Metropolitan Provinces, the incumbent being put into office and kept in power by a military cabal. When they weary of him, the militarists drive him out, as was done to Hsu Hsih-chang and Li Yuan-hung. All this is wasteful and keeps the country in chaos. After all, why not make the President a figurehead, a sort of social secretary for the nation, a giver of receptions to the Diplomatic Corps and the ladies of Legation Street. The Presidency then could be held by anyone, by a native of Yunnan or Kwangsi or Kansu or Sinkiang.

President's Limited Powers

The President would have some power, as much as any other administrator. As a member of the Administrative Council, he would be responsible to his own province for his votes and actions in the council. He would not have more or less power than any other member of the Council. His choice by lot would simply mean that since it is necessary that one man preside at the meetings of the Administrative Council and that one man be designated from among the members of the Council to perform the social duties of the Council, that man would be selected by lot

Huc, whose observations in China 70 years ago were as true to-day, wrote:

"These characteristics are remarkable in the face, the language, the manners, the ideas, and certain national prejudices; but they are distinguished by such varieties of shade, such well-defined differences, that it is easy to tell whether you are dealing with the men of the north, east, or west. In passing from one province to another, you become aware of these modifications; the language changes by degrees till it is no longer intelligible; the dress alters in form so much that you can distinguish a citizen of Canton from one of Peking by it alone. Each province has customs peculiarly its own, even it important matters, in the imposition of taxes, the nature of contracts, and the constuction of houses. There exist also particular privileges and laws which the government dare not abalish, and which the functionaries are forced to respect; there reign everywhere rights of established custom which destroy that civil and administrative unity that Europeans have been pleased to attribute to this colossal empire.

"As much difference might be pointed out between the eighteen provinces as between the various states of Europe: a Chinese who passes from one to the other finds himself in a strange country amidst a people whose habits are unknown to him, where every one is struck with the peculiarity of his face, language, and manners. There is nothing surprising in this when it is considered that the Chinese Empire is composed of a number of kingdoms, often separated under the dominion of various princes, and ruled by distinct legislation. These nations, though more than once untited, have never combined so closely but that an observing eye could detect the different elements composing the vast whole."

Unless one recognizes these differences, it is impossible to understand the 12 years of warfare since the Battle of Wuchang. China is in reality a League of Independent States. A Cantonese is a Cantonese; a Ningpo man, a Ningpo man. One cannot foist upon China the British Constitution, as Kang Yu-wei would do, nor the American Constitution as the young men at Nanking tried to do. China must evolve her own form of government in harmony with the psychological characteristics of the people and their governmental genius.

Analogy from Europe

Students of government will remember that at about the same time that the Anglo-Saxon Council in England was becoming a Parliament, the Frankish Council developed into the Estates General. Parliament as early as John began its career of controlling the King; it gained control over the taxes of the country and therefore over the whole financial system. In France, however, the king was authorized to collect a specific tax for the raising of a standing army and for the suppression of troops. He therefore controlled certain revenues without the consent of the Estates General and he had a standing army to assist him. In both, he was independent of Parliament; while the English kings from John to Edward I became more and more dependent upon the will of Parliament. In France, the Estates-General became unimportant; in England, Parliament became the power.

Is it not remarkable that two people as akin as the Anglo-Normans of England and the Frankish-Normans of France should develop so differently? Yet, many factors entered into that difference, geographical, religious, traditional, the outcome of wars, the tenure of land, etc.

Bringing the situation back to China, one is faced with exactly the same problem, namely, that although many nations appear to be alike, each is different, and what may be true in one, may be altogether false in another. To reason about China's form of government altogether on the basis of analogies with other countries and without regard for the peculiarities of this particular country is what has led to all the troubles in the land, from the beginning of the era of reform until to-day.

Other Like Thinkers

Mr. Tong Shao-yi is not alone in his advocacy of provincial federation. The Lushan Conference which General Wu Pei-fu once seemed to favour, was planned for this purpose. Provincial autonomy movements have developed at various times. Actually, in all the political functionings of the Chinese people the emphasis is on the *hsien* and the province and not on the nation. Even in the present war, provincial affiliations have overcome political affiliations, as Mr. Chang Chien's telegram regarding the geographical features of the war indicate. A Chinese official in Peking has lost face by counter-signing the punitive expedition mandate, because it involves warfare against his native city. His political affiliations and principles do not save him; his nativity alone matters.

In presenting Mr. Tong Shao-yi's point of view, your correspondent realized the importance of Mr. Tong's 60 years of experience in China, his service as an officer in so many different parts of China including Manchuria and his keen association with progressive movements. An experience such as his is bound to result in fruitful conclusions.

THE British Registrar-General states in his quarterly returns, just issued, that the lowest marriage rate ever recorded was that in the first quarter of this year. There were 29,711 fewer marriages than in the last quarter of 1923. In the first quarter of the year 1921 there were 76,158 marriages; 1922, 50,382; 1923, 53,281; and 1924, 46,995. The births registered in the second quarter ending June 28, were 187,157—the lowest recorded in any second quarter except during the war. Male babies were in the proportion of 1,047 to 1.000 females, but 1,000 males died to each 1,000 females.

GRAMOPHONE NOTES

Some of the Latest Issues

By MARCATO.

No word of praise is too high for the "new process" record of the Columbia Co. It certainly is what it claims to be—without scratch, and in a record with plenty of volume practically no surface sound can be detected at all. Latest Home reproductions from the Robinson Piano Co. are of an exceptionally high order, and reflect extreme credit on the Columbia's present-day policy.

London on a damp, foggy, November day....London with its coster barrows and flaming market torches ...its slums and unemployed.... would not appear to offer a very inviting background for a symphonic work, but to the Londoner these and other associations possess an element of romanticism of much emotional depth, and Vaughan Williams in his "London Symphony" has cleverly infused his music with the very spirit of these scenes. His success too, by the way, is not at the expense of a collection of folk-songs and dances, as might be imagined. In the four movements of which the Symphony is composed, one is allowed to drift into the region of pleasant recollection.... Old Father Thames....Big Ben with its mighty tones——Temple....the cheerless Embankment at night.... the gay and careless Strand....none are forgotten. The work is veritably a "Symphony by a Londoner," and as such holds great and deserved popularity with folks at Home, for its appeal in the familiar scenes it portrajures up is irresistible. There are four parts in all, recorded on two double sided records, and executed under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood.

Another excellent recording is of the first two movements of one of Beethoven's Sonatas, that in G. Major, Op. 49 No. 2, a production of the composer's early youth. The interpretation is delightful although Murdoch, the pianist, must have found it simple enough work.

"The Planets" Suite for large orchestra, by Gustav Holst, is too great a work to be dismissed in a few words of comment. It is a masterpiece and has been acclaimed everywhere as such. The seven movements are named after the planets, Mars, Venus Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Holst tells us that the work was suggested by the astrological significance of the planets and has no connexion with the deities of classical mythology bearing the same names. There is no programme, and the only guide to the music, if one is sought, is to be found in the subtitles to each piece. For instance, Saturn is "The Bringer of Old Age," Neptune—"The Mystic," and so on. The whole of the movements are complete on seven double sided records by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, and represent a great achievement from a recording point of view.

A recording of note is Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic Symphony" on four double sided records by the same orchestra. This work is obtainable also on H.M.V. records by the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra under the baton of Albert Coates. Both sets are really first rate, and there is little to choose between the two.

One of the most delightful records in existence is of two Aubades by Lalo, played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra. They are lovely musical fragments and the tone of the strings and wind is unusually fine. They may be played over repeatedly without losing their charm.

Rimsky Korsakoff is represented by the Introduction and Wedding March from his opera, "Le Coq D'or." The Introduction is principally concerned with the leit-motive of the Golden Cockerel, so popularly known in the "Hymn to the Sun" excerpt.

Pathe "Actuelle."

A point in favour of the New Pathe "Actuelle" double sided record is its extremely reasonable price. It should also be remembered that it is possible to use it with any make of needleplaying machine. Some of the latest dance records to hand include many favourite melodies adapted to jazz methods. "Oh, Sarah," and "Hinky Pinky, Parlay Voo" would be prime favourites amongst extra tters. The latter has a distinct Flanders flavour about it. Two good waltzes are "When you're many miles from Home," and "Goodnight Moonlight." A further foxtrot of note is "Bagdad." Admirers of the ballet order are this month regaled with two selections by Frank Sterling in true McCormack style. The songs are "I wonder if she's waiting," and "Noreen."

Victrola.

The selections from the latest supplement sent for review are nothing if not varied. There are two violin records to choose from, one by Renee Chemet, and the other by Elman. Sitting in judgment on these particular reproductions, one cannot but admire the caressing and sympathetic tone of the former in Lieurance's "By the Waters of Minnetonka" in comparison to the metallic hardness of Elman's "Albumblatt." His "Gondoliera" on the reverse side is much more acceptable, but does not eclipse the appeal of Chemet's 'singing' tone. Her other solo is, by the way, a little composition by Thome. Galli-Curci's contributions are from two of Massent's operas, "Manon" and "Don Cesar de Bazan." They are both excellent examples of coloratura art and this singer, as usual, achieves some brilliant work. In "The Song of the Swan," an arrangement of Saint-Saens' "Le Cygne," Gigli seems rather out of place. He is much more at home with "Paquita," a serenade of Spanish type. Hulda Lashanska does very well in two high-grade ballads, "Bird of Love Divine," and "Love Came Calling." The first will be recognized a favourite of old Werrenrath also has two songs to his credit, full of the 'hearty' flavour one usually associates with old-time 'ale' songs. Their titles are "Brown October Ale," and "Stein Song." The most deserving of the new records include two songs by Jeritza, one by Schumann, and the other by Brahms. The first mentioned is "Widmung" (Dedication), and that by Brahms, "Dein blaues Auge" (So clear thine eyes). Both are rendered in spirited style. Jose Mardones, also, has a fragment from Donitzetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and one from an opera by Ferrari, "Pipele." This artist's fine voice is given full justice, and is not dissimilar in timbre to that of Titta Ruffo.

Dance Decords.

The big batch of Victor dance records just received is up to usual standard. The tendency now seems to be toward a less jazzy and more melodic outline than formerly, although most of the examples submitted are still crowded with the quaintest and weirdest effects, some pleasant, some otherwise. Special attention is paid to maintaining rhythm, whilst the scoring in many instances, one must ungrudgingly admit, is very clever. If one has to make a choice among the fox-trots, a star might be placed against "Lovely Little Wallflow'r" and "Worryin' Blues," "To-Night's the Night," "Blackin' Blues," and "Ukulele Blues," "There's no one just like you" and "Why don't my dreams come true," and certainly a double star against "Maytime" and "Plain Jane."

MISS Rosita Forbes, who has been travelling in America, has made the discovery that Americans are over-civilized and, although they are great tourists, at heart they are not real travellers for they hate discomfort and simplicity. Their ideas run along Pullman car lines and every kind of labour-saving device. Travel has not the educating effect it is reputed to have for the reason that the American globe trotter perambulates from one international hotel to another, having features more or less alike the world over. Miss Forbes goes on: "There is a great fallacy in the American worship of conducted travel, for nothing is more obvious to the observant Briton abroad than the fact that the typical Western tourist, while seeming to be omnivorous in his appetite for information in tabloid form, is really little touched by the atmosphere or the character of the people amongst whom he travels. For one thing travel amongst a certain class of wealthy Americans is merely a cachet to social distinction in America and is hardly an end in itself and the idea of getting into contact with alien peoples, tongues and ideals is altogether foreign to the confirmed globetrotter. It is a deplorable fact that with all our increased facilities for locomotion the traveller of to-day is more frequently than not a dull fellow when he is not a guidebook gramophone."

IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.

Kading

In ancient times when a province rebelled, natives of that province, attached to the Imperial Court, offered themselves for punishment. They assumed responsibility for the acts of their people. They hoped that in offering themselves, their lives, their careers, their expectation of Imperial favour, they would mitigate the sufferings of their tribesmen and neighbours. No Chinese statesman, in times when morals were morals, would have countersigned a mandate for a punitive expedition against his home city. That has happened in this war and therefore China is where she is.

Shantung and Chihli

They are called Fukien troops, Chêkiang troops, Kiangsu troops. They are fighting to defend Chêkiang against Kiangsu or Kiangsu against Chêkiang. But these men of Shantung and Chihli have only scant interest in Kiangsu and Chêkiang. Their soul is in that wide, hard country, the plains of North China, subject alike to drought and flood, either in famine or verging thereon. They hope to fight for a competence to rebuild the family shack or perhaps to marry off a son. These men were forced out of their villages by the surplus population of the plains. Some took to the hills and became good-natured bandits, others to the armies to become good-natured soldiers. Now, they are fighting each other. But should one ask them why? they cannot answer.

Modernization

Two great improvements in the art of warfare were made during the Great War: the use of poison gas and press propaganda. One was ungallantly destructive of the human body; the other, of human intelligence. Chemical warfare was the masterpiece of frightfulness; war propaganda, the masterpiece of stupidity. In the course of her modernization, "China has learned the arts of press propaganda. Both sides in this great war hand out *communiqués* which tell nonothing and mean nothing and only confuse this mind. To obtain the truth, one has to ferret beneath the surface and in difficult places. For the process of modernization has driven men to fear to speak the truth. Perhaps that is why there is a war between Kiangsu and Chêkiang.

On the Liuho Road

Farmer women bringing in their crops, the water buffalo placidly gazing at the sky, a little boy riding his back. Farmer men carrying vegetables to the city. The postman making his rounds on a bicycle. A villager smokes a cigarette and philosophizes on the peacefulness of nature. A motor lorry carrying wounded soldiers rushes madly to the city. Its siren shrieks, its wheels squeak, its body crashes noisily onward. Then silence. The sun sets and tomorrow one must gather the cotton bolls.

BATHS

By "ARCH PETER."

There are many kinds of baths. Every one knows that.

Even the youngest child is well acquainted with a swimming bath. Often too, he can, at a very tender age, give excellent exhibitions of how it is done—or a sort of "Series of lessons of swimming without swallowing the bath water."

Travelling Home from Shanghai per steamer was a scramble this last spring—at least as regards the bath. But, having duly waited one's turn in a queue, one did eventually bathe.

Arrived, and staying a few days in a London hotel, one found everything necessary to cleanse and refresh the travel-stained visitor. Two baths a day almost sufficed to clear the pores of the grime and soot of beloved London Town—three would have made for real cleanliness. But three baths a day in a London hotel are only for the taipan, not for the poor stenographer home on short leave.

Then came "home"—the truly really home. "Home" is criticized by old-fashioned, outside members of the family because the present occupants, retired from India, on buying the house, had spent what money was left in adding two up-to-date modern bathrooms to the venerable relic of the Elizabethan age that had previously served.

Did the Elizabethans bathe one wonders?

The two extra and up-to-date bathrooms were considered by the old-fashioned members to show a tendancy to "swank"; but as one of them was devoted to the use of "Mummie's Girl" when she thought fit to waken up, "Mummie's Girl" was very happy there.

Then came Great Aunt Belinda's invitation: couched in Great Aunt's most cordial old-fashioned courteous style: to stay with her in Cornwall. Great Aunt Belinda's house is charming. It has that old-world spell about it that only a dear old English house, with tiny diamond shaped windows set in ivy covered walls, and planted in the middle of a delightful "jungle" garden, ever has.

But not a sign of a bath. I washed in patches in my room; and went down to dinner with the uncomfortable feeling that the patches had not over-lapped.

Next morning the bath arrived.

It was carried into my room. It resembled a large shallow milk basin with a lip to it: and the bottom of it was just covered with cold water. Two jugs of hot water were placed conveniently near.

I will draw a veil over the performances and gymnastics of the next half hour.

Suffice it to say that everything within a radius of several feet was thoroughly splashed and wet. But I, in extraordinary fashion, somehow remained dry, with flecks of dried soap adhering to my person. Just two tiny drops of water and a soap bubble remained in that dreadful bath.

After four days everyone remarked how sunburned I was.

On the fifth day I could stand the sunburn no longer, so journeyed up to London Town again—"important appointment with my Dentist dearest Aunt Belinda"—and spent the day getting clean.

Back in Cornwall by the end of the 10th day I was very well sun burned again. Then I remembered two school friends living at Bath—conveniently near to Cornwall—and fled to them. They took it in turns to scrub me.

After that experience I hugged my truly really home for the rest of my holiday in England. There one was sure of one's daily bath.

I returned to Shanghai—delightful, dirty, noisy, snobby Shanghai—on the Kaisar-I-Hind, and the stewards nicknamed me "The Mermaid."

People sympathize with me for my return in hot weather. They needn't, I am glad it is hot. I splash in my early morning "shower"; wallow in the bath after that early morning ride; and indulge in a cold dip before tiffin.

At 5 o'clock is it tea, or mahjongg, or even tennis that appeals to me? Do I accept Mr. Montague Longshanks invitation to be tead on the French Club Terrace and driven by him round the Rubicon in his new two-seater before dinner?

By no manner of means. I leave office and come home to bathe. I dine and go out to swim. I retire for the night with wet hair and water still singing in my ears. And on waking next morning my first call is:—

"Amah catchee barff"!

THE engagement is announced of Yvonne Marion Lowe, second daughter of the late Mr. A. D. Lowe, of Shanghai and Stamford, and Mrs. Ingram, of Penang, to John Godfrey Allan, of Malakoff Estate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan, of Edinburgh.

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SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES BY THE WAY

By the death of Lady Colvin, which occurred at 35 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, last month, there has passed from English life one whose name will for ever be associated with the literary genius of our country (says the "Daily Telegraph"). "What her influence was, as 'inspirer, consoler, and guide' upon Robert Louis Stevenson was realized to the full by himself, for, ten years after their first meeting in 1873, he wrote to her: 'If I am here and happy, I know to whom I owe it; I know who made my way for me in life, if that were all; and I remain with love, your faithful friend, R.L.S.' She it was who, when Stevenson as a young man was oppressed by doubts of himself, stopped his drifting and directed him upon the course which was to bring him fame; and among her rewards were those letters from the novelist which have taken an abiding place in English literature."

It may now be said that the best sketch of her which can ever be done may be read in an anonymous contribution to the anthology, "Her Infinite Variety," made by E. V. Lucas, closest and kindest of all friends in these later years. It is in the selection of women called "Daughters of Erin," and is entitled "A Thorough-Bred." It is the very word of love and truth. The literary portrait following was written by her husband, and to say that it is worthy of him and her is to say all. For him, the most generous friend of other men in the literature of our time, no expression can tell all the return of feeling and remembrance that goes out to him now, and no praise of him can ever equal her own.

Mr. Birrell much admires the work of Lytton Strachey. Of "Eminent Victorians" he says:—

"This is a delightful book full of the best qualities of authorship, and having the charm and all the authority of youth. It is sure to travel far and make many friends. One of its qualities is the pleasure-giving quality, and in many, though not perhaps in all quarters, "Eminent Victorians" will be read and re-read with pleasure and with profit. . . The Vision of Florence Nightingale is a spirited and even magnificent bit of writing, whilst the story of General Gordon....holds you in its grip from first to last."

"Conrad's mastery of the subtleties of English was surprising—despite his remark to the effect (the exact words escape me) that the only language for maritime occasions is English, because the Sea itself understands none other," says a "Morning Post" writer. "Mr. George Santayana is the nearest parallel case, for who would ever guess, reading his English poems and essays, that he is Spanish to the heart's core."

THE ROMANCE OF SALVAGE

THE WONDERS OF SALVAGE. By David Masters. (Lane. 8s. net.)

It is estimated that in ships and cargoes £5,000,000 is lost annually in British waters. The effort to recover part of this sum has led to the invention of ingenious devices and been the inspiration of most daring feats. The devices and the daring—the human brain and the human spirit—are pitted against Nature in the active and ruthless strength of her great waters; and it is the varied, thrilling, and romantic forms taken by the ensuing struggle that make the subject of Mr. Masters's book.

The aim of the salvor is to raise to the surface something that is under water, and that something may be treasure, documents, a battleship of 24,000 tons, or, most thrilling of all, yet breathing men imprisoned in a sunken submarine. In the limited space of a review the salvor must be presented as the man who dives, but he would be the first to acknowledge his debt to the scientific investigators who have slowly discovered general laws and to the practical thinkers of his own craft who employ that general knowledge in advising him as to the solution of his particular problem.

How does the ordinary man who can swim and take a header conceive the water? Its resistance is inconsiderable—enough to give leverage; if he has tried surf bathing he knows he cannot fight the rollers; but in his experience it is quiet enough under water; if he could breathe he could swim the longest bath, and he might assume that as the diver carries with him an appliance for breathing his task primarily demands patience. These conditions do not apply to the diving of the salvor. At 300 feet—an insignificant depth in comparison with the abysses—water is almost solid; it takes a concentrated effort to lift a hand. And, as likely as not, on the coasts where ships go down this huge weight of water is flung about by violent currents—a ship may be covered in sand or mud in a few hours. In no long time she will have ceased to be a ship. The passenger has to ask his way about a great liner; the diver has to find his own with the risk that doors may slam with the current behind him and upon his air pipe. But she does not remain a liner. Take this from the account of the Laurentic, from which in the end the salvors recovered almost the whole of her five millions of bullion:—

The sheer weight of the water above her was crushing her flat, squeezing her into a shapeless mass just as you might crush a lily in your hand. Moreover, she was full of silt and mud. . . Once more the winter gales played havoc with the wreck, and next spring the divers found that the treasure was lost under a mass of twisted plates and girders. Imagine a street of lofty houses, then imagine that all the buildings were pushed suddenly down into the centre of the road, and you will arrive at some faint idea of what the ship looked like. Great girders were bent into all kinds of strange shapes; iron bars thick as a man's wrist were twisted into fantastic curves.

To be raised to any purpose a sunken ship must be brought to the surface almost as quickly as a drowning man—thence several thrilling stories of salvage in the war, during which a ship was worth more than many men. "After this rather exciting episode," continues the author sedately, after describing how a diver suddenly found himself pulled from his investigations by his life line and dragged along by an irresistible force until at length he broke the surface: the salvage ship had sighted a submarine and run for it. For his own safety the diver should have been raised to the surface slowly—stopping every so many feet to do physical exercises designed to prevent the formation of bubbles of nitrogen in the blood. They put him in the recompression chamber to reproduce the conditions, and we infer that he recovered.

This book is to be recommended for what it tells of the ingenuity of the scientist, of the acumen and enterprise of the expert in charge of the operations, and, above all, of the courage, resource, and pertinacity of the diver. But apart from all that, it contains tales which make Blue-books of sensational magazines.

THE ARCADIAN BUMPKIN

THE SHEPHERD'S WEEK. By Mr. John Gay. (Blackwell. 4s. 6d. net).

This little book, besides giving in pleasant form John Gay's neat and entertaining parodies of pastoral eclogue, embodies in a practical way a sermon on the text: "Put not your trust in editors." The editor, Mr. H. F. B. Brett-Smith, tells in his Introduction of how, trusting to a statement of Mr. John Underhill's in his edition of Gay's poems in "The Muses' Library," he was on the point of accepting the edition with the *R. Burleigh* imprint as the original one. "And but for an accident," he remarks, "readers of this volume might have gone on trusting Mr. Underhill's very definite pronouncement." The accident referred to caused Mr. Brett-Smith to refer directly to original sources instead of taking his facts on trust, and the fact which emerged from this unusual proceeding was that the *R. Burleigh* edition was not the original: *R. Burleigh* had been forestalled in the same year by *.Ferd. Burleigh.* "The edition here reprinted," writes Mr. Brett-Smith, "is therefore of the first year, but not the first, though it is considerably the rarer of the two. Both the Burleigh editions correspond page for page, as indeed do all the early octavos of "The Shepherd's Week," but Fred. Burleigh's text has a much more liberal and 18th-century allowance of capital letters (he gives them to every noun), and is occasionally superior in printing a title or quotation in distinctive italics."

From this statement it would appear that to reprint the *R. Burleigh* edition instead of the other was a regrettable error. The earlier edition is much pleasanter to look at with its frequent italics and capitals, so typical of the 17th and 18th centuries, and the only reason why it was not the edition chosen was that Mr. Underhill was inaccurate and Mr. Brett-Smith trustful. But now we reach the climax of our sermon on editors, for, having occasion to consult the original edition, I discovered, on comparing it with the present reprint that (unless the reprint is not a reprint) the two Burleigh editions do not, as Mr. Brett-Smith says they do, correspond page for page, for page nine in the reprint contains eight lines of verse which do not appear in the earlier edition. This fact would have provided an excellent excuse—and the only excuse—for the reprinting of the *R. Burleigh* edition in place of the earlier one; but, as it is, the most important point that emerges is that Mr. Brett-Smith is no more reliable than Mr. Underhill as an editor, and but for an accident readers of this volume might have gone on trusting Mr. Brett-Smith's "very definite pronouncement."

So much for the editing. The book itself is pleasantly produced, and if the reproductions of the seven little engravings are somewhat blurred and heavy compared with the originals, it would be ungrateful to complain when the price of the book is so low, for they are good enough to make charming illustrations. The poems are delightful examples of light verse. To-day the element of skit has almost faded out of them, but they remain a light, accomplished pastiche, full of quaint and vivid details with a genuinely rural atmosphere breathing through their conscious artificality:—

"Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and merry make at night.
If in the soil you guide the crooked share,
Your early breakfast is my constant care.
And when with even hand you strow the grain,
I fright the theevish rookes from off the plain.
In misling days when I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd;
Lost in the musick of the whirling flail,
To gaze on thee I left the smoaking pail;
In harvest when the sun was mounted high,
My leathern bottle did thy drought supply;
Where'er you mow'd I follow'd with the rake,
And have full oft been sun-burnt for thy sake;
When in the welkin gath'ring show'rs were seen,
I lagg'd the last with Colin on the green;
And when at eve returning with thy carr,
Awaiting heard the gingling bells from far;
Straight on the fire the sooty pot I plac't,
To warm thy broth I burnt my hands for haste.
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I slic'd the luncheon from the barly loaf,
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well thy mess.
Ah, love me more, or love thy pottage less."

The Proeme, as delightful in its way as the verse, is more obviously comic:—

"That principally, courteous reader, whereof I would have thee be advertised (seeing I depart from the vulgar usage), is touching the language of my shepherds; which is, soothly to say, such as is neither spoken by the country maiden nor the courtly dame; nay, not only such as in the present times is not uttered, but was never uttered in times past; and, if I judge aright, will never be uttered in times future. It having too much of the country to be fit for the court; too much of the court to be fit for the country, too much of the language of old times to be fit for the present, too much of the present to have been fit for the old, and too much of both to be fit for any time to come."

That statement is, of course, conscious buffoonery, but nevertheless Gay would probably have been surprised to know how obviously, for later generations, his verse would date from its period, despite his archaistic pranks.

MARTIN ARMSTRONG.

A LESSON TO MEMOIR WRITERS

SOME EARLY IMPRESSIONS. By Leslie Stephen. (The Hogarth Press. 4s. 6d.)

This wise, tranquil, and beautifully written book is so unassuming as to give rise to the fear lest it may be swamped by contemporary literature of far less value. To give a complete impression of a lifetime in less than 200 pages is something of a *tour de force*, and one that could have been accomplished only by a man of extended experience in the profession of letters. Mid-Victorian Cambridge needed an apologist of the late Sir Leslie Stephen's calibre, and we have here a most entertaining glimpse of the rationalists who were, if not antagonisic, at least patronizingly amused by the antics of Newman and the Oxford Movement. Religious doubts apparently did not trouble Cambridge round about 1860. "Individuals might belong to what were then called the *High, Low,* or *Broad* parties; but their differences did not form the ground for any division in University politics." We may be pardoned for considering their activities slightly trivial when we learn that typical of the date was Bishop Colenso, who proved to his own satisfaction that certain statements made by the authors of the Pentateuch led to the conclusion that priests must eat over 88 pigeons a day! The writer gives an amusing picture of the rise of Evolutionism and Bible criticism round about 1860. The followers of Darwin and of what is known as "modern enlightenment" in general have always found a happier and more congenial home at Cambirdge than at the sister University, and some may consider this a matter for congratulation. Granted that the Oxford Movement as a social activity is out of date, as a contribution to the world's store of quiet romance and spiritual beauty it reaches a height never yet attained at Cambridge, where Science, that hard and bright-eyed lady, goes hand in hand with a cold variety of literary style.

In selecting anecdotes that will best give us the impression of some well-known figure Sir Leslie Stephen was a past master. He makes us know such men as J. S. Mill and Carlyle as though they were memories to us as well as to himself. What would be more revealing than his picture of Mill passionately defending a mediocre disciple whom someone had attacked—or that of Carlyle's Johnsonian annoyance at being introduced to a bore? The number of "eminent Victorians" to whom he presents us in this way is indeed amazing; here are some of the notable characters who race through his pages: Isaac Todhunter, Whewell, Clerk Maxwell, Henry Sidgwick, Sir Walter Besant, Kingsley, "Tom" Hughes, Carlyle, J. S. Mill, Lowell, Abraham Lincoln, Thackeray, Ruskin, and many others.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the account of the author's experience of editorship. Having contributed to the "Saturday Review," then in possession of a remarkably brilliant staff, he became for some time editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," which he eventually left in the hands of Sir Sidney Lee, to take over the "Cornhill Magazine." Experience of this kind leaves little to be discovered in the domain of journalism, and the scraps of information imparted to us on the subject are most entertaining.

But it is the smooth wisdom of the book which is the most astonishing thing about it. Out of the plenitude of his knowledge of and of men the author gives picture of an age such as a you er man could never have done. sobriety of it all! He never pushes his own charming per ality in the reader's face, and th is none of that hectoring, insist tone with which so many mod writers of memoirs bring dividualism into disrepute.

EDWARD SACKVILLE WES

LEST WE FORGET

ROSEMARY. Collected and Compiled F. de Burgh and Walter Stonem with 21 camera portraits. San son Low, Marston, and Co. 7s. net.

This book has been compiled the benefit of the "Not Forgotte Association, which looks after wounded, or otherwise disabl survivors of the War who have yet been "discharged cured," a in many cases never will recov completely. Of these incurables not-yet-cured there are about 4,0 in the London district alone, a in the British Isles about 20,0 who are patients in various h pitals, nursing-homes, and sanator Some are paralysed and absolut helpless; the rest are not even su as can stump cheerily about wi one aluminium leg, or get throu life gaily with a steel hook inste of a hand. A third of the numb are "cot cases" still confined to bed which must be for some of the like Heine's mattress-grave.

The same strange wave of si reaction, which has put "conscie and defeatists into the House Commons caused those sad, brok soldiers to be overlooked in the fir restless years of the Peace. It w assumed that all that could be do to make life cheerful, or even tole able, for them was being done the Ministry of Pensions, as if t best mechanism of governance cou ever be a substitute for the lovin kindness of one's fellow-creature So the N.F.A. came into being make the life of hospital inmat lighter and brighter—to supp them with cigarettes and book with little luxuries such as fre butter and fruit, above all wi personal friendship. There a now festal days in the drab life those who can leave hospital for few hours, thanks to the kindne of the King and Queen and oth members of the Royal Family, w have from the first taken a deep i terest in the work of the Associ tion. In the summer the patien are the Royal guests at a series garden-parties in the grounds Buckingham Palace, when tea (pr vided by the Queen and Princes Mary, the patroness of the Ass ciation) is served to them in th Riding School, and an even greate joy is the big Christmas Party the Palace.

The public must not forget thi kindly work of remembrance, an should support it with service an sovereigns. Subscriptions shoul be sent to the Hon Treasurer—M Frederick S. Phillips, O.B.E., ca of Organising Offices, 86, Ladbroke road, Holland Park, W. 11. Th profits of "Rosemary" will, o course, go to the N.F.A., and every body should procure a copy. Th book, it can be honestly said, woul be well worth possessing, even i it had not a charitable purpose It is a delightful anthology o characteristic poems, stories, an sketches by famous modern authors beginning with "The Vjsionaries" by Alfred Noyes, with its firs stanza of appropriate significance Now, for their sake, our lands gro lovelier.

There's not one grey cliff shoulder ing back the sea,
Nor one forsaken hill that does no wear
The visible radiance of their memor

Indeed it is to these war-shattere lives that we owe it that our fai England is still fair and Englan not the prowling-place of Prussian Each famous author will smile ap proval on you from his portrait— for having bought the book—an gives you a specimen of his bes stuff. "The Lemnian," by John Buchan, and "The Lord of Falcon bridge," a legend of the Prize Ring by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle woul alone be worth the price of th book. Or you may prefer "Th Eighth Wonder," by A. S. M Hutchinson, or "The Elysian Fields," by Sir Sidney Low. What ever your tastes, however, you wi find something here that appeal to them. So buy a copy for your self—and others as gifts to you friends, and do not forget the body of happy helpers which does no forget.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE STOP-GO COMPLEX

"Oh the little Road says "Go;" but the little house says "Stay."

In many ways it is something of a misfortune to have a happy home. You stay in it. Human parents are not as self-sacrificing as the birds who push their children out of the nest when it is time for them to try their wings and explore the world. Of course it would have disadvantages, this having only a bird-like home, not even a "legal residence," a summer cottage, a winter apartment or the like.

Still, the birds migrate with an easy carelessness that seems of all things most desirable to the house-cumbered, association-fettered human. Why must we at the same moment love Piccadilly and Shepherd's Hotel; the Riviera and Alaska? We must protest when we leave that it is not that we love home less but that we have a scientific curiosity to know whether there is any place like it, after all.

Houses have so many possessions to shackle us. Three moves are as bad as a fire the wise old proverb says, but we incline to think that one is nine times worse. The thing to do, of course, is to have a pleasantly large family so that two members may readily absent themselves for travel purposes and hardly be missed the while the others carry on in the homestead. "Keep the home fires burning," was a good song, but some how no one wants to be the family stoker forever. All too frequently that poetic but tiresome task is relegated to the spinster daughter, but of her woes and the injustices done her let us expound on some other occasion.

To resume our diatribe on moving, or rather on packing, is there no way of ridding ourselves of this nuisance? Paper clothes were once prophecied; but would even these be cheap enough to allow us to discard them daily? There is this constant conflict between the desire to be foot-loose, to wander "down the world with Marna," with no possessions save those in your gypsy pack; and on the other hand the craving for things of our truly own, for equipment that shall be valuable and if possible unique.

Dwelling in this day and age when it seems necessary to have something in the way of luggage—for else how may one be permitted even to stop at a hotel?—it will perhaps be permitted us to accumulate some of the conveniences, not to say luxuries of life, provided we keep them in their place, so to speak. "The body is more than raiment," we must affirm as we buy a new gown. "Consider the lilies of the field," we must remind ourselves again, as we race and chase about our household and social cares. If its a choice between leaving our happy homes and all our dear belongings, and a tour of the world, let us go off blithely not fearing the corrupting moth or corroding rust.

MR. AND MRS. R. STANLEY DOLLAR

Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley Dollar, with their children, Stanley Jr. and Diana, are shown just as they are setting out from San Francisco for Shanghai. A friend with a camera induced them to halt for a moment on the boat deck and this is the result. Mrs. Dollar is well known in California as one of the most gracious and charming hostesses of Piedmont, where the Dollars make their home, and it is plain from a moment's observation of her trim costume that she she represents the latest word in styles as well.

WORD PICTURES

An enthusiastic correspondent, who is herself an artist, writes from the str. Naldera, just entering Marseilles: "Did you ever know artistic indigestion? Were your emotions so played upon that you could not bear another thrill? Then you know my state of mind at the present writing,-so that in place of going on from Damascus to Constantinople as per schedule, I came back to Port Said and am landing at Marseilles to-morrow. The French Consulate is also rather responsible, as they were not over keen on my going further into Syria, owing to disturbances.

"If I had pressed the point—but as I said, I am overwhelmed and I want to get somewhere and absorb it all. This one thing is certain, I shall come back for a spring in Damascus. It drugged me like some heavy Oriental perfume and I revelled in it. I think my impression of the Mosque of Omar by far the best thing I have done on the trip. It was just at sunset, with the gold of the evening light softening it into an exquisite harmony."

STOLEN WIT

The *Sine Qua Non*

Mr. Brown: So your son wants to be a Salesman?

Mr. Smith: Yes; he knows a funny story.—"Life."

The Renegade.

Cook (*to socially prominent mistress*): I'm givin' y' notice, ma'am; I'm leavin' ye fer Mrs. Ginsberg. Nordic supremacy or no Nordic supremacy, I'm tired o' workin' fer dumb-bells!—"Life."

AUTUMN'S DEAREST FAD

". . . spinsters and the knitters in the sun
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones."

Never was there such a vogue for knitted garments as this autumn brings with it. The shops are full of bewitching woolies and at every tea patterns for jumpers and dresses are exchanged and discussed. Through the kindness of Messrs. Paton and Baldwin we are privileged to offer our readers every Monday one of the latest designs in knitting and from the widespread interest in this engrossing pastime we feel confident that this will be a popular department.

We advise those already interested in knitting, and those who feel an interest coming on, to preserve these instructions week by week. By pasting them in a book a valuable series will be obtained for later reference. When one is putting time and money into handicraft of this nature one wishes assurance that the result will be satisfactory and throngs of knitters, expert and beginners have found these directions clear and reliable.

SMART AUTUMN DRESS

"Violet" Design

Materials.

1 lb. 5 ozs. Kingfisher Lustre Wool, 4-ply—the original was worked in 1 lb. 2 ozs. Rust (shade 419) and 3 ozs. Apricot (shade 843). Four No. 7 Knitting Needles with points at both ends. Length of Narrow Elastic. Work at a tension to produce 6 stitches to the inch measured over the plain smooth fabric.

The Skirt.

With the Apricot Wool, cast on 336 stitches on three needles. In the first round knit in the back of loops to produce a firm edge..

**1st round.—Knit.

2nd round.—Purl.

Repeat these two rounds once. Using the Rust Wool proceed as follows:—

5th round.—Knit.

6th round.—*K. 12, P. 12, repeat from * to the end of the round. Repeat the 5th and 6th rounds five times **, repeat from ** to ** 11 times, making 12 blocks Rust and 12 stripes Apricot. Then decrease for the waist as follows:——

* K. 3 tog, K. 2, K. 2 tog., K. 2, K. 3 tog., repeat from * to the end of the round. Cast off.

Bodice—Back.

Cast on 97 stitches with the Rust Wool, using two needles.

1st row.—* K. 5, wool forward, K.. 2 tog., repeat from * to the last 6 stitches, K. 6 (the ribbon-holes are thus made in this row).

2nd row.—Purl.

3rd row.—Knit.

4th row. P. 32, K. 11, P. 11 K. 11, P. 32.

**5th row.Knit.

6th row.—P. 32, K. 11, P. 11, K. 11, P. 32.

Repeat the 5th and 6th rows four times.

14th row.—K. 32, join Apricot Wool and K. 33, join Rust and K. 32.

15th row.—P. 32, join Apricot and K. 33, join Rust and P. 32.

Repeat the 14th and 15th rows once, making two ridges in Apricot. **

Repeat from ** to ** three times, ending with Apricot. Cast on 32 stitches at each end of the needle for the sleeves, work three blocks ending with Apricot. Cast off.

The Front.

Cast on 117 stitches with Rust. Work as the Back for four blocks ending with Apricot. Cast on 32 stitches at each end of the needle for the sleeves.

Work one block in Apricot, then in next row K. 74, cast off 33, K. 74. Work on these last 74 stitches until the sleeve measures the same as the Back. Work on the other 74 stitches to correspond. Cast off.

The Belt.

Cast on 24 stitches with Rust.

1st row.—*Wool forward, slip one stitch purlways, wool back, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of row. Repeat this row for 2 inches (taking care always to knit the slip stitch and slip the knitted stitch on alternate rows) join in Apricot, knit 6 rows, join in Rust, knit 63 inches, knit 6 rows Apricot, knit 2 inches Rust. Cast off.

Join the shoulder seams, the front being slightly eased on the back. With the Apricot knit up 72 stitches for the cuff, knit 3 rows plain. Join in Rust.

4th row.—Knit.

5th row.—K. 12, P. 12.

"VIOLET DESIGN"

Repeat the 4th and 5th rows five times, join in Apricot and knit 4 rows plain. Cast off.

Work 1 d.c., 3 ch. along the shoulder seam.

To Make Up the Dress.

With a damp cloth and hot iron, carefully press the plain smooth fabric. Sew up the side and shoulder seams. Sew top of skirt to lower edge of bodice.

Thread required length of elastic through ribbon holes at the waist. Fasten belt to the centre-back of waist. Using Apricot work crochet edging round the neck as follows:—*1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr., into same space, miss space, repeat from * all round, with the Rust finish edge sleeve to correspond.

RAIN—THE PACIFIER

By Elizabeth Pepys.

The rain held off all summer;
We hadn't one typhoon,
Or even one small cooling shower
From August back to June.

It didn't waste its energy
But waited on the score
That all its pent-up energy
Alone could stop the war.

For oft when arbitration
And argument are vain,
Agreement has come after
A steady, drenching rain.

Let's hope our friend, J. Pluvius
Will set his usual pace
And arbitrate the conflict
with no one's loss of face.

BLUE SWAMP LILIES

Lone hermits that the world has seldom seen:
By quiet little shallow pools they grow.
Thousands of lilies, dotted here and there.
Tucked loosely in the grass's glossy hair,
Waiting for some gay little breeze to blow
Their lovely petals open, just to show
The deeper sapphire that lies hidden there.
They will not grow in gardens,
They must be
In marshy places
Whispering of the sea—
In cool hidden places where men seldom tread
These hermit lilies make their marshy bed.
There—in the summer stillness—you will see
Blue lilies nodding to you joyously!

Eleanor G. R. Young, in "Christian Science Monitor

HELPFUL HINTS

Reheating a Roast.

A good way to reheat a roast is by steaming. This is especially satisfactory if the roast is inclined to be slightly overdone or dry.

To Clean Painted Walls.

It will aid greatly in cleaning the painted walls if they are gone over with thin uncooked starched water.

Painted walls and woodwork can be cleaned easily and well by using equal parts of vinegar and kerosene. Wash with a cloth and dry with a dry cloth.

Molasses Pecan Pie.

Break 4 eggs in a pan and stir slightly. Add 1 cupful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1½ cupfuls a little vanilla. Beat together of medium-dark molasses, and a little vanilla. Beat together thoroughly.

Sprinkle the under crust lightly with sugar and flour to keep it from being soggy, then cover it with pecan nuts. Pour the mixture over them cover it with strips of pastry and bake slowly.

This recipe makes two pie fillings.

Swedish Cinnamon Cake.

Five even tablespoonfuls sugar; 6 even tablespoonfuls melted butter; cream together with 2 eggs not beaten. Then add 2 cupfuls sifted flour; 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder; 1 cupful milk; a little flavoring. Beat very well. Pour into a shallow tin, and sprinkle over the top the following mixture: 5 tablespoonfuls sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls bread crumbs and cinnamon to taste. Bake about 20 minutes.

PARTY HRESSES FOR THE YOUNGEST

Serve it as Cake Shells.

Instead of serving cut-up fruits, ice cream and ices, custards and gelatines in sherbet glasses or on plates, with cake passed separately, the newer thing is to serve them in cake shells. Cake is very much improved by the softening and flavoring given it by the absorption of flavored cream and juices, and the fillings achieve more character when combined with a cake of fine texture and harmonious or contrasting flavor. They become less flimsy and frippery, and although méringue, marshmallow caramel, chocolate, nuts and what-not may be added as topping they are not so cloyingly sweet as when served without the cake.

Any recipe can be used for the batter and the cook who understands the great art of combining flavours will find it interesting to determine what cake foundation should be used for the various fillings. An almost inexhaustible number of variations is possible with a few materials. Fruit short cakes are excellent in these forms.

The shells are to be had in two styles, one a single pan which will serve eight people liberally, the other a set of six individual pans. They are made of continuous pieces of aluminum and they bake evenly and impart a uniform colour. Cleansing is easy because there are no seams, crevices solder or rough places where food could stick. With good care, these shell tins are almost indestructible both in real wearing quality and in freshness of appearance.

SURRENDER

They handed me a lump of clay,
a shapeless thing;

"This is your life," they said, "to fashion as you will."

But I was never very good at sculpturing,

I had no teaching, ever, and I have no skill,

And so, I hand the clay to you, who are more fit,

Some day, perhaps, to make a lovely thing of it.

—Helen Choate, in "Varity Fair."

MAIL NOTICES

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PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Kaiping, September 13. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. W. E. Leckie and four children, Mrs. Umpleby, Mrs. C. A. Howard, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Chassels, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bungey and two children, Rev. Father Smets.

Per str. Luenho, September 13. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Emerson, Miss E. P. Richardson, Miss McCoy, Mr. J. Osborne, Mrs. J. Osborne and child, Miss Prior, Mrs. J. Fry and child, Mrs. Von Sluyters and child, Miss Zigalnitsky, Mr. Van Sluyter, Mrs. Holper and two children, Mrs. Fischbien, Miss A. Cooper, Miss d'Alemeida, Mr. C. R. Pichenor.

Per str. Shantung, September 14. From Hongkong and Amoy. Mr. M. S. Lawton, Mr. Glascock, Mr. Repho.

Per str. Fengtien, September 14. From Tientsin. Mrs. Nance and three children, Mrs. Arthur. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. S. R. Sorenson and child, Mrs Evans, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Gower, Mrs. Greenaugh, Mrs. Ottaway, Miss Halbrook. **From Weihaiwei.** Captain and Mrs. Pike and two children, Miss Pike, Mrs. A. E. Fenton and two children, Mr. J. Elmore and two children, Mrs. A. M. Richard, Miss Wheldon, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. S. Cotton and child, Messrs. R. Brown, H. R. Phillips, Driscoll.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, September 14. From Hongkong. Major and Mrs. A. W. Bloor, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wicks, Mrs. J. Capell, Miss V. Capell, Miss E. M. Cornell, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. A. C. Dickson, Miss H. Ezra, Mr. G. F. Hanwell, Mrs. F. C. Herb, Mr. A. Hillaly, Mr. L. N. Hoffman, Mr. B. Jackson, Mr. J. Knight, Mrs. A. Krendal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLachlan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Manwaring, Mr. G. T. May, Mrs. F. J. Mayers, Mr. G. L. de Negre, Mr. A. Nissim, Miss I. Oliveira, Miss D. M. Pratt, Mr. A. Riggio, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Robson, Mr. J. de Roux, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Russell, Mr. G. F. Uhr, Mrs. B. R. Young, Mr. G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Jong, Miss K. A. MacFarlane, Mr. T. H. Vickers, Mr. G. H. Bathey, Captain and Mrs. H. Case, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Chapin, Master J. M. Chapin, Mrs. R. B. Colton, Miss A. Hanlon, Miss M. Hanlon, Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Hayden, Lt. R. A. Hill, Miss D. San Juan, Mrs. J. L. Sinclair, Mrs. H. Stone, Maj. and Mrs. J. J. Teter, Mr. E. M. Hayes, Mr. A. R. Madar, Mr. S. Madar, Mr. G. W. Sheppard, Miss O. Kavier.

Per str. Flint, September 14. From Chinwangtao. Mr. and Mrs. Dyott and child.

Per str. Fausang, September 14. From Tientsin. Mr. W. R. Rice, Miss Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Holden. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. McKinney and two children, Mrs. Wells. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. H. Maitland, Mr. T. E. Skidmore, Mrs. Skidmore and two children.

Per str. Kungwo, September 14. From River Ports. Mr. Wenyers, Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Hanburg, Master and Miss Louring, Mrs. E. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gordon, Master Gordon, Mrs. Heacock and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whitaker and child, Miss Castles, Miss Jones, Mr. W. R. Daveison, Mrs. Wenyess and child, Master Cuntwell, Mr. V. J. S. Rumble, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Buell, Miss B. L. Waters, Miss E. F. Turner, Miss M. E. Gillard, Mr. W. A. Muller, Mr. W. L. Sanders.

Per str. Suiyang, Septemer 15. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard.

Per str. Hsinfung, September 15. From Tientsin. Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Speakman. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. and Master Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

Per str. Kwangping, September 15. From Tongku. Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McRitchie, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hackshaw, Mr. Uiba, Mr. Power, Mr. Mendi.

Per str. Kiangan, September 16. From River Ports. Miss A. Bless, Mrs. Clarey, Mr. and Mrs. Lautenschlayer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Marsh, Mr. C. Y. Hubev, Mr. A. Clement, Mr. J. H. Tree, Mr. Fenckhoff, Mr. F. Jewell, Mr. J. P. Omohmeho, Mr. S. A. Feiehuk, Mr. J. Wataze.

Per str. Kueichow, September 17. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, Captain Conway.

Per str. Suiwo, September 17. From River Ports. Mr. H. F. Payne, Mr. Ritter, Miss V. A. S. Sabatin, Mrs. Byes, Mrs. S. Sabatin, Miss Eichirt, Mrs. Jorgensen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gaiter, Dr. A. B. Oks, Mr. Van Carback, Mr. Faung, Mr. C. G. Davis, Mr. Kamm, Miss Royer, Mr. H. M. Smith.

Per str. Liman, September 17. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Swmmck, Mrs. and Miss Hughes, Mr. E. C. Scott, Miss F. R. Scott, Miss Scott, Master T. Scott, Miss Pyke, Miss Talanenseff, Mrs. F. W. Pote, Mr. Pote.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, September 17. From Japan. Mr. N. Koseriff, Miss H. Kober, Miss McCloy, Mrs. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kinlock, Mr. B. Deveson, Mr. P. Davie, Mr. G. Bronsonken, Mr. T. Ruppriche, Mr. W. Penly, Miss B. Lamberton, Mr. R. C. Young, Mr. R. Limmesfod, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Bunting.

Per str. Shuntien, September 17. From Tientsin. Mrs. D. and the Misses MacGregor, Mrs. Pringle. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. and Miss Tollefsen, Miss Madeck, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Sutor and child, Mrs. Dell and child, Mrs. R. Kain, Captain MacKinnon. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. Sheridan and children, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and children, Mrs. Schlobohm, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Fister, Master Schlobhm.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, September 18. From Ningpo. Mr. F. Harsedhusk, Mrs. A. W. Rider.

Per str. Liangchow, September 18. From Tsingtao. Mr. McGavin, Captain and Mrs. Kelly-Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Jory and child, Miss Hirow, Miss Stringer.

Per str. Ngankin, September 18. From River Ports. Mrs. L. Dorner, Mrs. Hoffman and three children, Miss Wachsmuth, Captain Butland, Captain Jolidon, Mr. E. Budich, Mr. Heather, Mr. A. Charet, Miss Ranney, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. G. A. Cressey, Misses C., U. and R. Hall.

Per str. Loongwo, September 18. From River Ports. Mrs. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pol, Miss H. P. Hopkins, Mrs. E. Sowik and child, Miss Dinger, Mrs. Vermey and two children, Mr. Schaenherr, Mrs. Quin and three children, Mr. W. Wiley, Mr. Thomas, Miss Barlow, Mr. D. W. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Johnson, Mr. and Liou, Mrs. Bordelouyue and two children.

Per M.M.S. Amboise, September 18. From Marseilles. Messrs. Boisson, Docteele, C. Brouardel, Crone, H. Fuller, Mrs. Pauline, Miss Leclercq, Messrs. Peekstadt, Sheeren, Prinsen, Pecten, A. Motte, Bogaerts, Cheemers, Rev. Peres J. Kreit, V. Keerberghen, de Vigneron, Yomazuchi, Dumortier, Miss Chene, Mr. Jacops, Mr. and Mrs. Thonet and child, Mr. Pauline, Mr. and Mrs. Feigni and child, Mr. Glagoleff, Mr. Figaro, Mr. Chyra, Miss Slaboscviati. **From Saigon.** Mr. J. Antonia da Cruz, Mr. L. Sanczeck. **From Port-Said.** Mrs. and Miss Lazaridon, Mr. F. E. Tomlin. **From Colombo.** Mr. London. **From Singapore.** Mr. Dumon, Mrs. C. Dumon, Mr. A. Nunes, Mr. and Mrs. Craven. **From Hongkong.** Mr. Siesel, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Cremeux, Mr. Strok, Mr. A. Munze, Mr. A. Mallett, Mr. Dolbeau, Mr. L. Savitsky.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Poyang, September 13.—For River Ports.—Miss P. Puthod, Mr. Keating, Mr. F. R. Scott, Mr. G. D. Keaney, Mr. Geary, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Danby and two children, Mr. C. Duff, Mr. A. Schlesson, Mr. M. N. Oon, Miss B. McCune, Miss Williams, Mr. H. C. Reed, Mr. F. Wheeler.

Per str. Tungchow, September 13.—For Tientsin.—Miss Morrison, Miss J. J. Monteith, Miss A. Stryker, Mr. J. P. Tarasoff, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Porter. Miss Starr, Mr. S. Black, Mr. Etter, Mr. and Mrs. Weight, Mr. E. Webber, Misses Stahl (2), Mrs. Samson, Miss Neal, Mrs. Porter, Master Porter, One French Sailor, Mr. A. C. D. Taylor. —**For Weihaiwei.**—Miss R. Benedict, Mr. J. H. Gordon.—**For Chefoo.**—Master MacDonald, Master Weatherhead.

Per str. Kanchow, September 14.—For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Martens and two children.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, Septtember 14.—For Japan.—Miss Gregory, Miss Hodgson, Miss N. Whimster, Mr. O. R. Morse.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada. September 15.—For Vancouver, etc.—Dr. B. Adamczewski, Mr. J. L. Buck, Mrs. Buck, Miss C. Buck, Mr. W. A. Buell, Mrs. Buell, Mr. A. Bell-Irving, Mr. J. W. Carney, Mrs. Carney and child, Miss L. Carney, Miss J. Carney, Miss B. Carney, Dr. A. M. Cowan, Mr. J. Ely, Mrs. Ely, Mr. H. C. Elliott, Mr. P. M. Lancaster, Mr. J. B. Manning, Mrs. Manning, Miss B. Manning, Mr. A. V. Petittt, Mrs. E. B. Rice, Miss E. M. Rice, Mr. J. B. Rice, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. J. Donohue, Mr. L. D. Ling, Dr. E. Mammen, Mrs. Mammen. Mr. G. F. Saito, Dr. G. Taft, Mrs. K. K. Thompson, Master L. Thompson, Master W. Thompson, Captain W. L. Thompson, Mr. R. G. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker.

Per str. Wenchow, September 15.—For River Ports.—Mr. R. Millar, Mr. S. H. Edkins.

Per A.O.L.S. President Madison, September 15.—For Seattle, etc.,—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kelker, Master D. R. Kelker, Mrs. J. W. Kelker, Miss W. Frances, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mallard, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Schwarzkopf, Miss D. Schwarzkopf, Master E. Schwarzkopf, Master L. Schwarzkopf, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bentrup, Master H. Benturp, Master E. Bentrup, Miss L. Mitchell, Col. H. C. Bishop, Mr. G. Martini, Mr. J. O. W. Gravely, Jr.

Per str. Shantung, September 16.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray. —**For Swatow.**—Mrs. J. H. R. Hance and three children.

Per str. Luenyi, September 16.—For River Ports.—Mr. K. W. Johnstone, Mr. C. C. Crisler, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and child, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. H. S. Lee, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Dudley, Mrs. Capell, Miss Capell, Rev. A. Bamaveram, Mr. H. J. Devine.

Per str. Fengtien, September 16.—For Tientsin.—Miss Ackerman, Miss Peers, Mr. Seeger, Mr. A. C. Dicksen, Mr. and Mrs. Rusell, Miss Kramukov, Mrs. G. M. Herb, Mr. Kahm, Mr. and Mrs. Wammick, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bennett, Miss Desmats, Mr. Rughovmul, Mr. Armaud.—**For Chefoo.**—Rev. B. M. McOwan.

Per P. & O. S. Kaisar-I-Hind, September 16.—For Hongkong.—Mr. D. Beraha, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Jong, Mr. W. Von Kaufmann, Mr. L. Schipper, Mr. J. E. Thrasher, Mr. D. K. Wolf, Mr. R. Roxburgh, Mr. S. Howard, Mr. Zan, Mr. F. Pogliano, Miss Pham Thi Mui.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. R. E. Crossman, Mr. C. Stoughton.—**For Colombo.** —Mr. N. M. Cerepa, Miss C. Ingham.—**For Marseilles.**—Miss M. L. French, Major and Mrs. J. J. Kirkpatrick, Masters (3) Kirkpatrick, Miss L. Roberts, Miss M. Von McCoy, Miss E. P. Richardson, Miss C. G. Smith. — **For London.** — Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Miss V. M. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dyott and child, Captain and Mrs. G. S. Holmwood and child, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hockman, Mr. R. Hockman, Mr. C. Hockman, Mr. E. Hicks, Mr. W. Hooper, Mr. C. Hockshaw, Rev. F. Harmon, Miss E. Ivanoff, Mr. A. Knowles, Mr. S. T. Lofgren, Miss L. Meadows, Miss L. Meadows, Mr. J. MacRitchie, Mr. B. Mendi, Mr. E. Power, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. M. Zbia, Rev. and Mrs. J. Vale, Mr. G. Vale, Mrs. M. Watson and child, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. W. Watson.

Per str. Whangpu, September 17.—For River Ports.—Mr. Blake, Mr. D. H. Banner.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 17.—For Ningpo.—Miss Turner, Miss Gillard, Mr. A. G. Hill, Mr. E. Booth, Mrs. Denniston and child, Lt. Berie.

Per str. Suiyang, September 18.—For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. H. R. Philips, Miss Pike, Mr. Brayfield.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. Eberlein, Mr. Woltemade.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, September 19.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Quarez, Mr. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simoes, Miss D. Yolkwa, Mr. F. E. Pousty, Mr. R. M. Scrivenes, Mr. F. A. Silagi, Mr. O. Prussman, Mr. F. B. Melendy.

BIRTHS

BOS.—On September 14, 1924, at St. Mary's Hospital Maternity Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bos, a daughter, Belia Aukje Magdalena.

DE CROSIER.—On September 12, 1924, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. de Crozier, a son.

EPHGRAVE.—On September 17, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Ephgrave, a daughter.

EVANS.—On September 14, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Evans, a daughter.

FORSHAW.—On September 14, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Forshaw, a daughter.

GALVIN.—On September 16, 1924, at St. Mary's Hospital Maternity Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Fleury Galvin, a daughter, Anne Marie.

HORNER.—On September 17, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Horner, a daughter.

JOHN.—On September 12, 1924, at Kulangsu, Amoy, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. John, a daughter.

RYTON.—On September 16, 1924, at "Rose Haven," Worthing, Sussex, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Ryton, a son, Royce Carlisle.

DEATHS

ALBERTSON.—On September 8, 1924, suddenly, Marten Albertson, Chief Examiner, C. M. Customs, Swatow. Tientsin papers please copy.

BASTO.—On September 11, 1924, at Canton, Arnaldo Jose da Silva, Deputy Commissioner, C. M. Customs, brother of A J. Basto, of Shanghai.

DA COSTA.—On September 18, 1924, at his residence, No R896 East Hanbury Road, Shanghai, Cancie Thomé da Costa, aged 47 years.

DEWING.—On September 2, 1924, at Tsingtao, Alan Charles Philip, beloved son of A. G. P. Dewing, aged 10 months.

LAVOREL.—On September 14, 1924, at Annecy, France, Henri Lavorel, aged 54 years. (By cable).

RAYNES.—On September 9, 1924, at sea, Jack Raynes. Burial at sea.

IN MEMORIAM

VERNON.—In memory of Wing Commander T. C. Vernon, killed in action September 18, 1917. G.C.W., A.S.C., E.H.M., H.M., A.A.B., R.W.W.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Sept. 12	29.90	80.1	W S W	1	73.8	73.6	80.3	72.9	
„ 13	29.93	80.4	N E	2	78.6	76.8	81.0	74.7	O. R.
„ 14	29.92	79.2	N	2	73.6	73.6	81.2	72.5	O, D.
„ 15	30.05	77.7	N N E	2	77.9	70.9	84.6	65.8	O. D. R.
„ 16	30.03	76.8	N N W	2	75.0	69.8	83.0	64.9	O.
„ 17	30.12	75.7	N N W	2	75.4	69.8	84.6	64.0	O.
„ 18	30.22	75.6	N N E	1	74.8	69.1	81.3	66.8	O.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Sept. 12	75.0	71.2	78.8	79.2	1.77	0.87
„ 13	76.2	74.2	79.8	78.6	0.43	0.25
„ 14	73.2	68.2	80.0	84.4	0.28	0.02
„ 15	69.8	66.4	83.6	83.0	Trace	Nil.
„ 16	67.8	65.4	82.0	86.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 17	68.2	68.0	83.5	87.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 18	70.4	70.4	79.8	83.6	Nil.	Nil.

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ANY SELF-RESPECTING SOLDIER MUST LOOK SMART

SATURDAY.

HEAVY ATTACK ON EAST FRONT

Bombardment Between Liuho and Kading: Liuho in Flames: Refugees Pouring into Shanghai from All Round Country

Refugees, panic-stricken by Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's retirement from Hangchow and anticipating the renewed Kiangsu attack, were pouring into the Settlement yesterday upon all roads from west and north. Special traffic officers, stationed at all approaches, met them and all suspicious-looking baggage was inspected. Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock a special train came in from Kiangwan, in which were placed 250 girls and the smaller boys from the Anti-Kidnapping Society's home. The larger boys, very nearly as many more, remain at the home until danger becomes more imminent. The girls, were marched to temporary quarters in Elgin Road.

For the first time in 10 days the road to Liuho showed signs of activity and yesterday ricshas travelled a greater portion of the distance, some of them coming into Shanghai laden with villagers and baggage, while others, empty, returned for further loads. Streams of peasants on foot, men, women and children from beyond Lotien, lined the paths, though the farmers between Shanghai and Lotien continued picking the cotton and other crops. Motor-trucks filled with the more prosperous, hurried by the others, while another car, bearing the American flag, filled with women and children outdistanced them all in their flight for safety. Others which carried a white cross on a blue field, were engaged in like work.

It was officially stated yesterday by Red Cross officials that the number of wounded in the Shanghai hospitals and those in Nantao, altogether nine, amount now to a total of 1,000 men, while at Woosung in the special military hospital and the extra one in the school near by, nearly 700 men are undergoing treatment. Thirty more arrived yesterday at Shanghai North Station and were taken to Woosung direct, while from the Liuho front occasional wounded men filtered through.

Fighting, as is indicated from all reports that seem authentic, appears to have been resumed on a large scale again by the Nanking men, who are now attacking with renewed confidence by reason of the *débâcle* at Hangchow, and with all arms are pushing hard. Yesterday morning three aeroplanes flew over the Chêkiang lines as far as Nanziang. They dropped bombs at both this point and the advanced station of Huangtu, but retired in a few minutes, after making military observations. Reports indicate that they flew too high to do much damage though several shells fell in the vicinity of the Nanziang station house.

Shanghai residents, many of whom were awakened during the night by gun fire, believed the reports to be from a much closer point, though this is a matter of dispute, for officials at the railway station at a late hour last evening stated that trains were running as usual, when the military desired, as far as Nanziang and at that station an engine and car went on to Huangtu if the need arose. This would make it unbelievable that the Kiangsu lines had made any material gain, for the main Chêkiang batteries, of the heaviest guns, are entrenched right at the latter point, not more than 100 yds. distant from the further extremity of the railway yards.

There is a scarcity of military information to be had in Shanghai for the military officials have forbidden correspondents to ride on the troop trains to the front, while yesterday afternoon motor-cars on the Liuho road were stopped at Lotien.

The Burning of Liuho

Wounded soldiers who came through with the refugees stated that Liuho was in flames and the better portion of it burned to the ground, and that although the Chapei fire brigade hastened to the village they were unable to do much to stop the flames—there was not enough water. The fire had burned from midnight onward and yesterday afternoon the town was all but in ruins. Two of the motors returned to their station while the third remained at the scene.

The flames are said to have been started by incendiary bombs fired by the naval vessels lying in the Yangtze River, several miles from the city. Eight ships of various sizes compose the fleet and these, manœuvring as they do, approach their objective in pairs, fire their rounds and then veer off, while the next approach. This report conflicts with that of the day previous, when it was thought that but two ships were engaged. Yet another report says that the Kiangsu and the Independent navies have come to terms to do no more firing.

While the flames occupied the attention of the coolies and the few non-combatants yet remaining in Liuho, the army under command of Colonel Chang, who personally directed operations at the immediate front, were busily engaged in repulsing the Kiangsu attack. With the village well ablaze the naval detachment began to fire off their heavier guns and the reports heard in Shanghai led military men to observe that they were either six inch or 4.7, either of which could be heard with favourable weather conditions (as they were) in Shanghai. Infantry and machine-gun attacks continued throughout the night and the night's fighting was probably heavier than any since Colonel Chang's men retook the town from Kiangsu about 10 days ago.

Guns Heard in Settlement.

At intervals all day the big guns could be heard easily in the Settlement. The noise died away about 4 p.m. but was heard again after nightfall.

Later reports from the Huangtu sector indicate that fighting began with renewed vigour on the entire length of the sector, though no news was received from Kading.

A reliable Chinese, who visited Lunghua on Thursday, reported that the safe belonging to Gen. Ho was removed to within the Settlement during the day, this containing valuable personal and some military papers. Still another semi-official report has it that Marshal Lu brought all the rolling stock of the railway from Hangchow to Sungkiang and that no trains are running beyond that point. One thousand soldiers are stated to have left the capital of Chêkiang for Sungkiang to join the garrison at the latter point.

Discipline has in no way been relaxed in Marshal Lu's army. Yesterday evening a deserter passed round Shanghai bound for Lunghua, where he will be shot after a court martial.

Large groups of American sailors from the ships in port, given shore leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, were recalled by order within an hour.

The Defence of Shanghai.

Although the situation appears to be getting more serious, people are urged not to lose their composure and to pay no heed to the innumerable rumours circulating.

The closest possible point that any armed defending forces were in actual touch with the enemy at 6 p.m. yesterday was at Huangtu, by air at least 18 miles from the Bund and much further than that by road. Last night the cordon was drawn still tighter round the Settlement, while the British Marines patrolled the roadways entering over the railway in the western district. All points of entry are well barricaded.

Marshal Lu's Men Said to Be Holding Well

1 a.m.

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua at 12.30 a.m. by Dr. Loh, Secretary of General Ho Feng-lin, states that Marshal Lu's army is still holding Huangtu, although the Kiangsu troops made a desperate attack on their line. This attack was one of the most serious during the war. The staff at Lunghua communicated with Nanziang by telephone at 12.10 a.m. and were informed that the line was holding satisfactorily. A large number of prisoners from the 3rd Regiment of the Honan Brigade had been captured.

There was heavy firing at Liuho during the day but no change appeared in that situation. The northern part of the town was burned by enemy shell-fire. Everything quieted down by 11 p.m.

No information has been received at Lunghua with regard to the activities of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. No news has been received from Hangchow as to the movements of General Sun Chuan-fang, Tuli of Fukien. Reports that the 4th Division stationed at Changhsing had joined in the treachery are untrue.

*** Foreign reports support the above.

A report at 1.30 a.m. stated that the Kiangsu troops had found an unguarded road by which they were coming behind their opponents' defences from Kading to Lotion on the Liuho road.

DUTCH BATTLESHIP TO SHANGHAI

The Hague, Sept. 20.

The Government have sent the battleship De Zeven Provincien to Shanghai to protect Dutch interests in China.—Reuter.

THE native press, commenting upon the final satisfactory nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen to the Premiership, says that the matter probably passed the House of Representatives on account of support being given by members who belong to the province of Kiangsu, as they will feel that the Central Government will be in a stronger position to support General Chi Hsieh-yuan when it has a permanent and not temporary Cabinet.

WU PEI-FU IN PEKING PRESSING CAMPAIGN AGAINST MUDKEN

Fengtien Airmen Said to Have Bombed Shanhaikuan: Command of Chihli Army: Men and Mules Seized for Transport

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Sept. 18.

Reports which are credited in official circles state that Fengtien airmen bombarded Shanhaikuan today. If these reports are true, it marks the opening of the Mukden offensive, which has been foreshadowed for the past two days. If there had been any hopes of a last-minute peace, they were shattered by to-day's Presidential mandates declaring war on Marshal Chang Tso-lin and appointing Commanders of the Chihli armies.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is given supreme command, with Gen. Wang Cheng-ping second in command, in charge of two wings of the armies in the field. None of the commanders has yet left Peking, but their troops have been moving northwards for several days past.

The Chihli line will extend from a point facing Chaoyang to Hsifengkow and on to Shanhaikuan, and by this time the troops must have come into collision with the Fengtien forces between these points.

Wu Pei-fu's Energy.

The presence of Marshal Wu Pei-fu in the capital has stiffened the attitude of the Chihli Party. The prompt issue of the mandate regarding Chang Tso-lin is the first fruit of his visit and his constant conferences with the Army Commanders are another proof of the influence he exerts. He plunged straight away into a conference with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang as soon as he arrived in Peking at three o'clock yesterday morning. Among those with whom he has been in close conference is Dr. W. W. Yen, who had never previously met him.

It is not at all certain yet whether Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang will go to the front. In anticipation, however, of persuasion having successful effect, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is stated to be bringing other troops northward to guard the capital.

Rigid Censorship.

The presence of Marshal Wu Pei-fu has had a steadying effect on the capital, although Peking is still deluged with false, wild and tendencious reports. Owing to the censorship, which is more rigorous than ever before, the Chinese papers are very chary about printing war news. An exception is the Japanese-owned "*Shuntien Shihpao*," the sale of which is now prohibited by the police authorities. Several papers published in foreign languages are under similar restrictions, while some Chinese newspapers and news agencies have been closed down altogether. Incidentally, the "*Shuntien Shihpao*" was reaping a harvest as the result of its policy of publishing all the news, and the paper was selling for twice its regular price.

The commandeering of men, mules, carts and stores is proceeding in the same fashion as in the Shanghai district.

Sept. 19.

Gen. Wang Huai-ching, Commander of the Second Army, has left for the Chaoyang front.

According to the "Manchuria Daily News" the command of the Fengtien armies now facing the Chihli forces has been vested in Gen. Chu Ching-lan, formerly in command of the Chinese Eastern area. It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has arrived at Chinchow to take supreme command.

KIANGSU READY FOR THE PUSH

Last Days of Reinforcements and Supplies Poured Down to Quinsan Front

By H. L. Pearce.

General Headquarters,

Quinsan, Sept. 17.

Very probably by the time this report appears the Kiangsu army's "big push" will have been put into operation. For days past it has been obvious that Marshal Chi has decided to concentrate all his force on this front and smash his way through to Shanghai. When I left Quinsan this morning, there were troops everywhere preparing to leave for the front, and every possible means was being brought into use for conveyance of men and munitions to the Liuho sector. One operation of special interest was the despatch of two heavy guns along the canal to Kading. The great iron gates of the yamên were pulled off their hinges and used as a platform whereon the guns were lowered from the canal bank to a junk, and this difficult feat having been accomplished, the gates were promptly restored to their ancient use.

During the day, five special trains fully loaded with troops, field guns and munitions arrived at Quinsan, adding possibly some 2,500 or 3,000 men to the fighting strength.

With no doubt full knowledge of all these preparations, the Chêkiang forces made a determined effort to break through the line on the night of the 16th, and so nearly succeeded that, for the second time, all available trains were detained at Anting in readiness for an emergency exit. You will already have received an account of this engagement, but some further details of the fighting as observed from Anting railway station will be of interest.

The Chêkiang plan consisted of a turning movement by troops on the left of the Liuho line and the Kading right, the two attempting to sweep down in a curving line upon Taitsang.

Precisely at 11.30, artillery opened fire all along the line from Huangtu station to Kading, and, taken by surprise, some 10 minutes elapsed before the Kiangsu gunners returned the fire. A terrific duel ensued, and was maintained while the Chêkiang soldiers went forward from the centre of the Kading-Liuho line. The attack was sustained with great determination, and it was fascinating to watch the crescent line of rifle fire by the advancing troops. At 12.15 when the battle was in full swing, a Chêkiang ammunition dump "went up," lighting the skies for an instant with a great fan-shaped flame. Artillery, machine gun and rifle fire was kept up with great intensity until about 1 a.m., and by that time it was observed that the Chêkiang men actually advanced to within a short distance of Taitsang. They got no nearer, however, and when at dawn Kiangsu reinforcements were rushed into the firing line, the attacking force was compelled to retire upon its original position. Shells continued to burst and showed a paler flash against a wonderful sunrise, and it was not until 6 a.m. that the last shot in this very lively encounter was fired. Even so, the Kiangsu Staff waited for another three hours, for assurance there was to be no renewal of the attack, before they would allow any movement by the waiting trains at Anting.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ADVANCE

500 Russians Enlisted

Mukden, Sept. 19.

Fengtien troops of the Second and Fourth Armies have occupied Fushin capturing quantities of ammunition. These forces are now advancing on Chuli (?).

In response to an appeal from Marshal Chang Tso-lin for volunteers, 500 Russians enlisted. More are expected to join.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 18.

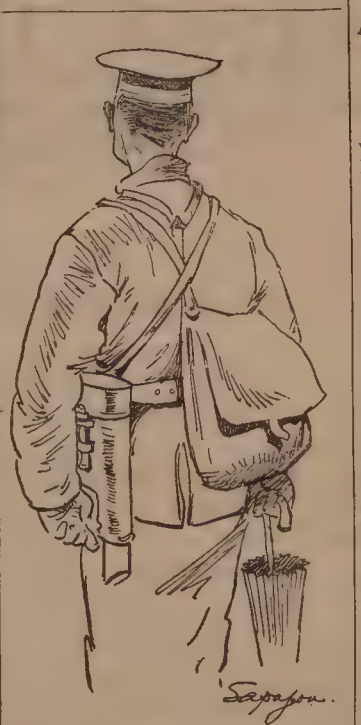
The Presidential Mandate issued yesterday morning ordering the subjugation of Marshal Chang Tso-lin appointed Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Admiral Wen Shou-teh second-in-command.—Reuter.

HOW CHEKIANG WENT OVER

Province Now Considers Itself Wholly Out of War Which It Never Wanted

The *coup d'état* in Chêkiang on Wednesday night was the result of negotiations on the Fukien border, according to a statement made by a prominent member of the Chêkiang gentry. The immediate agent in organizing the treachery was a cavalry officer who had been a classmate of General Sun Chuan-fang, the Tuli of Fukien, and who would not fight against him. The Chêkiang troops then accepted a defeat after a sham battle and retired, finally turning altogether and marching toward Hangchow. General Chang, Civil Govenor of Chêkiang, under whose personal supervision were the 1st and 2nd Division was in Hangchow and not at the front. Being responsible for the conduct of his troops, he immediately resigned, although his resignation has not been accepted. It is not proved that he was in any way personally implicated in the treachery.

The report yesterday that Hsia Chao, Chief of the Chêkiang Constabulary, had assumed the position of Acting Civil Governor, is not technically correct. Marshal Lu and Civil Governor Chang having vacated their posts, he took charge of the situation, "opening and closing letters," as the Chinese express it. The question as to who is to



THE GENERAL'S ORDERLY

assume charge of Chêkiang affairs as by no means settled, many important persons aspiring to both the Tuchunate and the Civil Governorship.

War Over—for Chekiang.

The attitude of the Chêkiang people was clearly stated by this same Chêkiang speaker. The war is over, so far as Chêkiang is concerned. Chêkiang never wanted war and never made war. Kiangsu, Fukien and Anhui, assisted by all the forces of the Peking Government made war on Chêkiang. The object of Peking was to dispossess Lu Yung-hsiang. They have succeeded in their object. The Chêkiang people cannot understand why any further attacks should be made on their province. If Marshal Chi continues his attacks on Chêkiang, it means that he is not quarrelling with Lu Yung-hsiang but with the Chêkiang people, which would be most unjust.

Marshal Lu, our informant pointed out, has taken up his position in Lunghua. That is not Chêkiang territory. That was never claimed by Chêkiang as her territory. When the Defence Commissionership was established at Shanghai, a district was given to the Defence Commissioner, which in time became independent of both Kiangsu and Chêkiang. It so happens that the present Defence Commissioner is the intimate friend and the partner-in-arms of Marshal Lu. That is a personal matter between them. From Sungkiang to Nanziang is not a sufficient territory for Marshal Lu to assume to govern. Marshal Lu must therefore regard himself as the guest of General Ho Feng-lin and the war becomes one between Chi Hsieh-yuan and Ho Feng-lin.

It is not to be presumed that the Chêkiang people are unfriendly to Marshal Lu. They have a high regard for him and would have supported him to the end. But the treachery of the troops on the Fukien border resulted in bringing the invading armies on Chêkiang soil. Marshal Lu had promised that that would not happen and he has eliminated himself to keep his promise.

War against Chihli Goes on.

With regard to the general war situation, this Chêkiang speaker, who is also very closely affiliated with Marshal Tuan and whose name is not mentioned because he is in retirement and desires no publicity, said that Marshals Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang would continue their war against the Chihli party and the policy of pacification by force as long as they could. Of course, they might be defeated, just as their political aims were defeated by Marshal Chi's precipitating a war. But eventually, they would be able to destroy the Chihli Party because the Chinese people suffer more than do the military men and the politicians under the heel of the pacification policy.

MONDAY.

COMPLETE LULL ON EASTERN FRONT

After Kiangsu's Attack of Last Friday a Week-end of Tranquillity

The situation along all fronts was very quiet all day on Sunday as it had been for the most part on Saturday. Only rarely did the artillery speak. At Liuho it was rumoured that aeroplanes had flown over the lines, dropping bombs, but Colonel Loo Ching-woo, attached to a brigade there, refuted this, though during Saturday night aeroplanes did drop bombs in the vicinity, but because of their high flying they did no damage. Kading is reported as being in the hands of Chêkiang again and the former report that the line had been broken for a depth of three miles appears to be without foundation, though Chêkiang supporters admit that a flanking movement executed by Kiangsu managed to circumvent the southern lines. On the other hand, the entire body that got through are said to be either dead or prisoners.

It was impossible for correspondents to go beyond Lotien yesterday and a motor-car which passed a barricade in the road was called back by armed guards.

The Lunghua official *communiqué* on Saturday stated that the situation for a while at Nanziang was quite serious, the Kiangsu troops having made an advance, but the position was won back and 200 prisoners and much ammunition were taken, the Honanese being the victims. Malootsen was also recovered after a stiff battle and it was asserted that Chêkiang aeroplanes did much damage beyond Huangtu. The Liuho situation was reported as quite favourable, though at Kading the conditions were more serious, but here, too, it was stated that all lost ground had been recovered.

Independent Navy Joins Kiangsu

The Independent Navy under the command of Admiral Lin sailed out of the Huangpu os Sunday at daybreak, the destination said to be Liuho.

It was reported in reliable quarters that the Independent Navy had come to an arrangement with the fleet under the command of Admiral Tu Shih-kuei and that the sudden departure from Shanghai means the joining of both fleets. Four out of the five ships of the Independent Fleet are gone.

Dr. Loh, Secretary to General Ho Feng-lin, when questioned with regard to this report, admitted that Lunghua had heard of the defection of the fleet but that it had not been confirmed. He said that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang was fully confident in Admiral Lin personally and that the Admiral was at present in Shanghai, not having gone with the ships.

The Independent Navy has been affiliated with various factions since it declared itself independent of the Peking Government. It announced at the outset of the present war that it was loyal to Marshal Lu. The inability of the Navy to do much damage resulted from the insistence on the part of the Consular Body that the Huangpu be neutralized from Woosung to Lunghua inclusive. Finally, several days ago, the Independent Navy and the fleet under the command of Admiral Tu Shih-hui agreed not to attack each other.

Kiangsu Attacking Again

Midnight.

A *communiqué* issued by Dr. Loh, Secretary to General Ho Feng-lin, last night, stated that the front had been quiet during the day and that Marshal Lu's position was safe. At Liuho and Huangtu the position was unchanged.

Firing recommenced late last night, Kiangsu attacking.

MERELY INCIDENTAL

Scenes and Impression Behind the Kiangsu Lines

By H. L. Pearce.

In a moment of exasperation one of my colleagues composed an epigram upon the Chinese. He said they were all face pidgin and filth, and the remark was inspired by a Quinsan street incident of so unpleasant character that the inclusion of "face-pidgin" in this brief descriptive criticism was probably intended only as a complimentary set-off. The observation was a gross libel, of course, but there was a grain of truth in it. Quinsan, like most Chinese cities, is no health resort. It has the usual choice assortment of domesticated poison gases, the usual unhappy display of squalor, dirt, dilapidation, the usual net-work of alleyways disguised as city streets, and seemingly more than its quota of unattached canine residents; but in these matters it is no worse than any other Chinese city, beloved of its citizens. They are content. They will gossip among garbage quite cheerfully so long as gossip is good and is conduced with decorum. One wished, however, that their master of secular wisdom, Confucius, had found time for composing just one small treatise upon the organization of a Public Health and Sanitation Department. Perhaps our missionary friends will supply the deficiency. For the Gospel according to St. Luke they might occasionally substitute the Gospel according to Lever Bros. Quinsan stands in urgent need of a spring cleaning campaign. At a street corner I noticed a placard announcing a grand theatrical performance entitled "The Thirty Heavens." The joke will be upon me if the playwright has described Quinsan as the Seventh.

* * *

It was said that Marshal Chi would be delighted to meet representatives of the Shanghai newspapers, was indeed most anxious to do so, but had not a moment to spare. He remained in the deep seclusion of the magisterial Yamên, a human island surrounded by maps. No one ever saw him. One hardy fellow indeed claimed to have done so—but he was an American. One had therefore to be content with gazing upon the soldiers whom the Marshal was manipulating. They were a mixed lot, representing the seven ages of man and, physically, every stage of development from a T.B. ward to a Sandow Institute. Some looked like real fighting men. Others obviously had been dragged from the peace of their native fields and were still wondering why. There were Northern veterans capable of giving fierce reality to a bayonet charge, and there were youngsters who went into the firing line scarcely knowing why their rifles were fitted with bolts.

* * *

One story, well authenticated, explains the presence of these raw, untrained levies or some of them. A certain Defence Commissioner called upon to supply his quota of troops found himself in the not unusual predicament of having more men on the pay roll than on the parade ground. But the full number was quickly gathered. Between two and three hundred men and boys in his employ were enlisted, clothed in the garments of war, and packed off with the rest after "training" which just about amounted to explaining the difference between the

nozzle and the butt of a rifle. Not all regiments of course were so unfortunately composed, but there were these weak points, and they may possibly explain why, with numerical odds so greatly in their favour—not less than four to one—the Kiangsu force has not yet pushed its way through to Shanghai. Possibly the Staff would not move without an overwhelming force to make a thorough job of it. We must wait and see.

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Discipline one observed, though not of the Aldershot brand, and there was a considerable absence of military "eye wash." Sometimes a guard shuffled out and presented arms when the Chinese equivalent of a Brass Hat descended upon them, and occasionally one saw a salute in the Caterham style, but generally "posh" formalities were not insisted upon. Rice and rank co-mingled with easy affability. One rather typical incident was a joy to behold. There stepped down from a special train at Quinsan station a dapper little fellow of high rank and in the pride of a sleek, fat, exquisite youth. He was a cavalry officer and evidently kept a tailor, a hairdresser and a manicurist in his spare kit. With a smile and a beautifully controlled sense of self-importance he made his way through a mob of coolies and soldiers, brushing one and another aside with a polite touch, and quite indifferent to the vast amount of inattention he was receiving. No one sprang to attention, no one saluted as the little Colonel passed through the crowd with his gold and ivory cigarette holder daintily poised. Out in the station yard his charger awaited him—Rosinante, straight from the shafts of a gipsy wagon, one would have sworn—and so he ambled off, along the cobble stones leading to the yamên, the picture of badly mounted dignity.

MARSHAL LU'S TROOPS IN CHEKIANG

Concentrating at Kashing: Looting in South Chekiang by the Invaders

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Sept. 19.

There is no special news beyond rumours that Gen. Pan, the Chêkiang leader, and Gen. Sun, the Fukienese, are looting all the towns they pass through on their way down the Chien Tang River. They are expected here in two days, or so, but meantime are held up for some reason or other. They think probably that Lu has put guns on the hill at Changtow to do for them as they land. This is not the case. No resistance will be offered to their entering the city. All the soldiers have been removed to Kashing.

The wounded are still coming in from Huchow. The troops there have been ordered to Kashing where Lu is expected to make his stand. We hear that the Chêkiang troops in the Huchow region have been surrounded, and General Chen's army has suffered badly, and many of them have refused to obey their officers. We are inclined to believe there is some truth in this because our Red Cross unit has telegraphed that they are in danger, and we are sending a doctor at once by special private motor boat to see what is really the matter.

All Loyal Troops Being Called Back from West to Strengthen the Eastern Sector

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kashing, Chê., Sept. 19.

Since the removal of Marshal Lu to Shanghai, the first flutter of excitement is over.

All available steam launches and boats of every description are being used to transfer troops from the Huchow section towards Shanghai. Tents for about a thousand soldiers are pitched at the East Gate, near railway station. The readjustment of Chêkiang Province, without further bloodshed or looting is hoped for. The passenger trains to-day are crowded with people moving in both directions.

Phases of the situation change daily, almost hourly. Everybody is longing to get back to usual occupations.

WHEN TENTS FAIL THE SOLDIER'S UMBRELLA IS NOT TO BE DESPISED

WHO GETS THE PRIZE OF CHEKIANG?

Lu Yung-hsiang's Advice on Leaving to Keep out Rival Aspirants: Fukienese Invader and North Kiangsu General Racing for Tuchunship

From Rodney Gilbert.

Nanking, Sept. 18.

A general offensive is expected to-morrow along the entire Kiangsu line, from Liuho to Kuangteh. The issue of this attack will, it is thought here, decide the fate of General Lu Yung-hsiang. If he wins there will be sympathetic risings against the Chihli party throughout China. If he loses he will probably take flight and the war will be over.

It is reported here this morning on particularly good authority that Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin yesterday chartered a Japanese steamer for $100,000 and are holding it against a likely defeat as a means of escape. Until this morning there have been no reports here of fighting since the 14th. The only Kiangsu man who seems to have been ploughing ahead in spite of Chi's orders is Bei Bao-shan and he can probably claim the credit of being the first to carry the war from Kiangsu into Chêkiang. Most of his troops, working from his base at Changchu, are now supposed here to be south of the border. He reports this morning heavy fighting at Hsiangwonling where he claims a victory. The Chief of Staff here has reports of Anhui advances from Kuangteh but thinks them unimportant. (Our Huchow correspondent reported a truce here on Saturday.—Ed.)

The local headquarters is most interested in a round-about message from General Sun Chuan-fang to the effect that he has taken the town of Kiangshan in Chêkiang and has advanced beyond it. Such movements are at the moment of little interest to General Lu Yung-hsiang. When he left Hangchow he told the Commanders of native divisions that it was to their interest to defend the province against northern invasions because he did not intend to return to Hangchow and if they could keep Northerners out they could have Chêkiang for their own. He said that if he won he would be in Nanking; if he lost he would be an exile, so Chêkiang was open to the first Commander who could get there and the native troops were responsible for its defence.

On the north Chen T'iao-yuan and Bei Bao-shan are undoubtedly racing for the prize of the Chêkiang tuchunship while Sun Chuan-fang is charging in from the Fukien side on the same errand. Meanwhile, according to local reports the commanders of the two Chêkiang native divisions, General Chai-yang and P'an Kuo-kang, are not wholly idle. The former, who has most of his troops at Shaohsing, is said to have declared his indefendence and to be on the point of assuming the governorship. The 2nd Division Commander, P'an Kuo-kang, is believed to have gone on his own account towards Chüchow to contest Sun Chuan-fang's right to the Tuchunship.

This morning comes a report of a big Chihli offensive at Liuho which must be discounted because it does not fit into the general scheme.

General Chi's lost reinforcements have now passed through here *en route* to Quinsan. They consist of one mixed brigade from Chingningchow, in Shantung, under General T'an Tze-ho and are here thought to be the best equipped and finest looking troops that have yet gone to the front.

SUN CHUAN-FANG TULI OF CHEKIANG

Peking, Sept. 21.

Mandates were issued last night to abolish the post of Tupan of the frontier defence of the Fukien and Kuangtung border held by General Sun Chuan-fang, also the Tuchunship of Chêkiang, and to appoint General Sun Chuan-fang Tuli of Chêkiang and concurrently Inspector-General of Fukien and Chêkiang.

An order has been given for the trial of General Chen Lo-shan, and the deprivation of his rank and orders. General Chu Sheng-kuang has been given command of the Tenth Division, *vice* General Lu Yung-hsiang. Admiral Li Ching-yi has been appointed Commander of the naval forces at Woosung and Shanghai, with Vice-Admiral Yang Shu-chuang as second-in-command.

Generals Yuan Tsu-ming, Yang Sen and Tang Hsi-hou have issued a circular telegram denouncing General Lu Yung-hsiang and General Ho Feng-lin and their revolt against the Govêrnment, adding that they will willingly take up arms against these rebels if the Government desires.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WAR OPENED IN THE NORTH

Shanhaikuan Bombed by Marshal Chang's Aeroplanes: Threat Also to Peking: Fengtien Armies in Touch with Chihli

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mukden, Sept. 19.

Three aeroplanes, under the direction of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang (Marshal Chang Tso-lin's son) this morning bombed Shanhaikuan Station, without causing any damage. It is reported also that aeroplanes will leave Chinchow to bomb Peking shortly, and that Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his headquarters staff will leave for Chinchow on the 22nd instant.

The probable line of advance will be directly towards Jehol, where there will probably be a big engagement during the next two days or so.

An American agent of the Peking party, aged 28, was captured today.

The Mongolian Prince will assist Marshal Chang with 5,000 men and there are already 300 Russians in the front line.

Gen. Wu Chung-cheng left here on the 17th instant for Hsupingkai.

Marshal Chang has purchased two steamers at Dairen for the transport of munitions along the coast. A hangar is being constructed here by Skidelsky (telegraph interrupted).

Notification to Foreigners.

Mukden, Sept 20.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin called a meeting at mid-day to-day at his residence. The meeting was attended by the British Consul-General; the American Vice-Consul; Mr. Fairley, the Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Poole, of the American Association; Mr. Pratt, of the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. Young, of the Mukden Hospital. Mr. Pratt and Dr. Young are the two missionaries who helped in the signing of the peace after the last Chihli-Fengtien war, which was done on board a British ship at Shanhaikuan.

Marshal Chang expressed his appreciation of the good treatment accorded to him by the foreign communities of Manchuria in the last few years. He reiterated that his protection would be adequate for all foreign residents and property as long as he held his position in Manchuria.

Seaside Resorts in Danger.

The Marshal stated that the enemy headquarters were now at Chinwangtao station, whence he asked all foreigners to leave as he would bomb the place. He also requested all foreign gunboats at Shanhaikuan and Chinwangtao to stand clear as he intended to bomb the enemy's gunboats at those places.

An American missionary has just been arrested at Tieling for travelling without a passport and carrying literature with Marshal Wu Pei-fu's signature. He has been brought back to Mukden and handed over to the American Consul.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has warned all foreigners to carry passports to avoid trouble. He says that he is fighting for his life and the security of Manchuria, and will take no half-measures.

Official reports claim that an aeroplane has been bombing the railway station at Shanhaikuan.

An engagement took place between the Fengtien Second Army and the First Chihli Mixed Brigade near Jehol with the result that there were more than 200 Chihli casualties.

The Fengtien Eighth Army has occupied the line Chinchow—Chaoyang, as well as Suichung.

Chaoyang Railway Seized.

The Second Fengtien Army reports that it has besieged enemy forces at Laohukou (?) and Liangshuitzu (?) on the afternoon of September 18. The result was the flight of the whole Jehol First Mixed Brigade and of one battalion of vanguards. Upon pursuit to Peipiao (?) some 200 enemy troops were killed.

The entire line of the Chinchou-Chaoyang Railway has been occupied by Fengtien troops.

One Fengtien regiment captured Sanyichan (?). The Fengtien Sixth Army captured the city of Shuitunghsien.

North Manchurian Forces.

Later.

It is reported that on the night of September 16, 3,000 Heilungkiang cavalry arrived at Taonanfu from Tsitsihar and left immediately for Tungliao. On September 19 three trains containing artillery and cavalry and Harbin Northern troops were reported to have passed south of Chinkiatun *en route* to Tungliao. Troops from the south of Supingkai are also reported to be in concentration at Tungliao.

A clash is expected near Kailu, where it is said that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has concentrated large forces. That they are large is doubtful owing to the difficult country.

Wealthy Chinese are gathering at Supingkai.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops seem well-behaved and look healthy, but they are rather poorly equipped. The guns seen consisted of twelve 75-mm. field-guns.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Chefoo, Spt. 20.

The cruiser Haichi sailed yesterday at noon for Shanhaikuan under the orders of Admiral Wen Shouteh, second-in-command of the Government Navy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Removal of Foreigners.

Tientsin, Sept. 20.

Shanhaikuan was shelled by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's artillery yesterday. One Chinese banker was killed. The foreign residents of Shanhaikuan have sent telegrams to their Consuls protesting against the shelling.

Train traffic is seriously dislocated. The Allied commanders have agreed to take steps to keep the line open.

The Kailan Mining Administration has arranged for a steamer to take off foreigners stranded at Peitaiho.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mukden, Sept. 21.

Interviewed by newspaper correspondents to-day, Marshal Chang Tso-lin announced that he was not going to the front to command his army, and was not considering the time when he should take such a step.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL LU QUITE RESOLUTE

Further Assurance to Mr. Tong Shao-yi That He Can and Will Fight on

Mr. Tong Shao-yi visited Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang at Lunghua on Saturday afternoon. In the course of their conversation, Marshal Lu said:—

"The change of headquarters from Hangchow to Shanghai is at this time advantageous, in that I am able to shorten my front from 1,500 li to a single point. I can concentrate all my efforts on that point. It is not necessary to guard against Kiangsi, Anhui and Fukien. My front is a single point.

"With regard to the International Settlement, the people know me and they know the character of my soldiers. There will be no trouble. As I told the editor of the 'North-China Daily News,' everything would be kept in order. (This statement did not reach us, probably because it slipped the mind of the interpreter in the hurry of translating a great many questions and answers. —Ed.).

Mr. Tong Shao-yi's visit was personal and was not connected with any peace efforts.

The present situation of Marshal Lu is that he is in a better position assist Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who came to his rescue, by sticking it out at one single part of the front holding up the Kiangsu troops, delaying any advantage which Marshal Chi might gain from the *coup d'etat* in Chêkiang and preventing the troops concentrated against him from being free to move northward.

Chinese Chamber's Meetings.

A meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce took place on Saturday at 3 p.m. to discuss the situation arising out of the war. A preliminary tiffin was held at noon at which many suggestions were made. During the afternoon session, the Peace Maintenance Society was organized, consisting of 83 organizations, for the object of convincing both sides to stop the fight and to devise ways and means for the care of the refugees.

Mr. Yu Yah-ching, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, visited Marshal Lu at Lunghua on Saturday, but it is denied that this visit was of official character.

The rumours current on Saturday that the Chamber were definitely going to urge Marshal Lu to make terms with Nanking were in no way realized.

WU PEI-FU DETERMINED TO DRIVE CHANG TSO-LIN FROM MUKDEN

200,000 Men to Invade Manchuria with Plentiful Air Force: Central Government's Authority Must Be Restored: Marshal Chang on other Side of Picture

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 21.

In an interview with several newspaper correspondents yesterday, Marshal Wu Pei-fu once again declared that Marshal Chang Tso-lin must be driven out. It would not be enough, he said, if, in view of the Chêkiang collapse Marshal Chang Tso-lin abandoned his antagonistic attitude toward Peking: he must be eliminated this time.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu agreed that Peking would be satisfied if Chang Tso-lin voluntarily resigned his position in Mukden. Otherwise, he reiterated, the campaign would be pushed on till Marshal Chang was driven out of Manchuria.

The Chihli Warlord was quite emphatic in making these declarations and confidently asserted that he expected the war to be over in two months.

Peking, Sept. 20.

In an interview this morning given to British, American, French, Japanese and Chinese foreign correspondents, Marshal Wu Pei-fu lengthily reviewed the circumstances leading to the present situation and justifying the Government's resorting to punitive expeditions against Chêkiang and Manchuria. Asked whether it was intended to follow Marshal Chang Tso-lin if the latter retreated owing to the collapse of Chêkiang, Marshal Wu Pei-fu said that, if Chang Tso-lin would not resign, he must be made to do so. He did not consider it too late this year to send an expedition over the Manchurian railway. The Chihli troops were warmly clad, and he hoped to clean up the situation in Manchuria within two months. He definitely intended to carry on the campaign until Chang once and for all was eliminated as ruler of Manchuria, and the Central Government again constituted as the authority.

No War of Hatred.

The Government's operations against Fengtien, however, the Marshal continued, would not be a war of hatred. It would merely be a matter of removing Chang Tso-lin from office. Chang Tso-lin's son could be sent abroad. The Government intended to do its utmost for the protection of foreign lives and property in the zone of operations.

When Manchuria was restored to the Government, it would maintain the *status quo* as regards the South Manchuria Railway and other foreign interests. The desire of the Government was to maintain foreign relations as in the fifth and sixth years of the Republic.

As regards Kuangtung and Szechuan some difficulties were occurring owing to the Yunnanese mercenaries in those provinces wanting to return home, but the situation did not give any cause for uneasiness. Hunan wanted autonomy, but in other respects was obeying the Government, and was not giving any trouble.

New Rulers for Canton.

General Chen Chiung-ming was not going to Canton now that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had left, but General Lin Fu, Tuli of Kuangtung, and General Yeh Chu, the Civil Governor of Kuangtung, accompanied by two military commissioners recented by mandate, would take over Canton when the moment was ripe.

Meanwhile, the Merchant Volunteer Corps had appealed to the Government owing to dissatisfaction with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Communistic ideals and practices. The Government, however, continued the Marshal, did not intend to worry over Canton until a settlement had been reached with Mukden.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu emphasized that the Government did not desire to embark on warfare, but the circumstances demanded military action. As little as possible destruction would be done.

Land, Air and Sea.

The keynote throughout the interview was the determination to remove Marshal Chang Tso-lin, for which purpose an expedition of 200,000 men will be sent against him, with four squadrons of aeroplanes and the combined navies, which will assist the military operations.

As usual Marshal Wu Pei-fu is very confident regarding the outcome of the struggle.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Money Needed.

Peking, Sept. 16.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has wired to General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, asking the latter immediately to raise military funds to the amount of $1,000,000, as, Marshal Wu says, some $20,000,000 is required to continue fighting against the Fengtien and Chêkiang troops.—Eastern News Agency.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S IDEA OF A GOVERNMENT

Tuan Chi-jui as Next President: Wu Pei-fu must Disappear

Peking, Sept. 20.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in discussing the situation with foreigners in Mukden recently, has shown an engaging frankness. Making no secret of his intention to bring about great changes in China, he asserts that President Tsao is a failure and must be replaced. He has, however, selected one of the ablest men in China as the next President. His choice has fallen on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, whom he describes as a man equally trusted in the North and the South. The only thing Marshal Chang considers necessary for the fulfilment of his plans is the elimination of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, after which the other Chihli leaders are to fade from the political horizon, while Marshal Chang from Mukden will keep a benevolent eye on the capital to guard against political intrigues which might lead to fresh groupings.

The Fengtien military operations are to be taken with a view to inviting attack by the Chihli forces outside the wall, but if the latter fail to be enticed there the Fengtien army will march to Chengtehfu if necessary and await the enemy, who will be heavily defeated. Meanwhile a holding force is to be strongly entrenched outside the wall near Shanhaikuan.

Marshal Chang does not state whether Marshal Wu Pei-fu is likely to offer any formidable obstacles. Apparently the defeat in the field is to account for Marshal Wu Pei-fu once and for all.

The statements, which have been given to more than one foreign official, lately, fully accord with propaganda being circulated in Peking by Anfuite agents. Chinese militarists, however, are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Marshal Chang's statements regarding his military operations, mainly on the ground that he could not expect the Government forces to risk a general engagement far from their base. There have been several discussions on this point in Peking lately, and General Feng Yu-hsiang's advice to await the enemy near Peking has led to misleading reports as to his loyalty, of which there seems to be no reasonable doubt.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE CHIHLI WAR PROGRAMME

Second Army to Bear Brunt of Mukden Attack: The Needs of the War Chest

(From the Chinese Press)

According to present indications, the Chihli Party will conduct its war against Fengtien with three armies in three directions.

General Peng Shou-hsin, Commander of the 15th Division and Assistant Director of Military Affairs of Chihli, will command the First Army, to be composed of the Reserve Mixed Brigade under Gen. Chen Hsi-shen, the 12th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Ko Shu-ping, and the 23rd Division under Gen. Wang Wei-chen, which will advance and attack Fengtien by way of Shanhaikuan.

General Wang Huai-ching, Inspector-General of Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Garrison and Commander of the 13th Division, will command the Second Army, made up by a section of the 9th Division under Gen. Tung Chen-kuo, a section of the 26th Division under Gen. Tsao Yin, the Mixed Brigade under Gen. Tan Ching-lin, the Yi Chun under Gen. Mi Chen-piao and the 13th Division, which will defend the long but direct line from Chaoyang to Kailu. The principal duty of the Second Army will be to prevent the progress of the Fengtien forces.

The Christian General.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Inspector-General of the National Army, Tupan of the Northwest Defences and Commander of the 11th Division, will assume command of the Third Army, consisting of the 7th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Chang Chi-kang, the 8th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Li Ming-chung, the 13th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Feng Yu-yung, and detachments from the 9th and 26th divisions. This army will take the offensive from Hsifengkou. The 11th Division, composed of the Christian General's own troops will remain in Peking for the time being to protect the government.

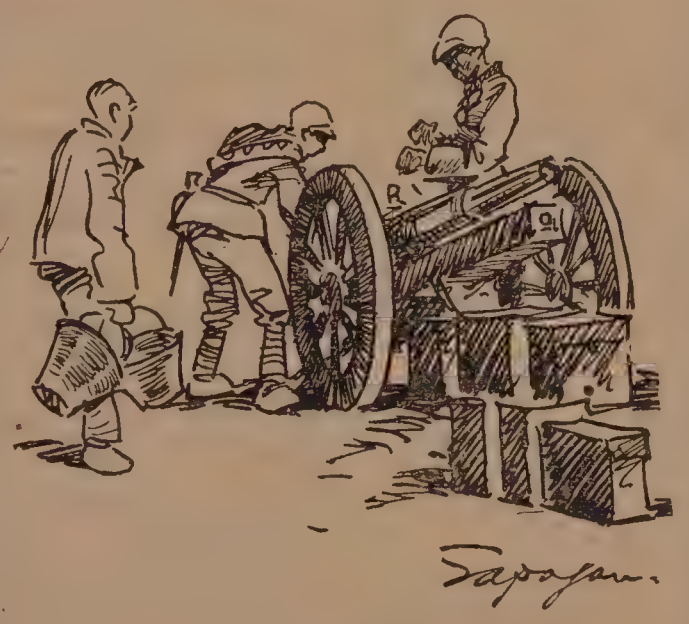
Thus, in the three armies will muster a force of five divisions and six mixed brigades and the whole of Yi Chun, or at least 80,000 strong. Besides, there are also the 4th Brigade under Chang Hsi-yuan, the 14th Brigade under Shi Chuan-shen, the 15th Brigade under Sun Yo, the 24th Division under Yang Ching-chen and other forces in Honan and Shantung, which can be reckoned on to reinforce the armies at the front in time of stress. It will thus be perceived that, except Feng Yu-hsiang's and Wu Pei-fu's own troops, each commanding a full division, all the forces of the Chihli Party have been mobilized for war against Chang Tso-lin.

Besides Tsao Kun, there is no one else in the Chihli Party except Wu Pei-fu to take the supreme command in the present campaign. Wu has therefore come to Peking and established his Headquarters at Szechaotang, a building alongside the Cabinet. The power of the Commander-in-Chief is only inferior to that of the Generalissimo of the Navy and Army which post is usually regarded as the prerogative of the President.

Arms Plenty, Money Uncertain.

As regards the sinews of war, the Chihliities believe that they can be adequately supplied by the three arsenals at Tehchou, Kunghsien and Hangyang, even should the war be prolonged indefinitely. Of course, ample stocks of arms and ammunition have accumulated at the Armoury in Sanchiatien. The war chest, the Chihliites hope, will be filled at least to the amount of $20,000,000 by being able to draw on the capital and interest accrued from the deferred payment of a certain indemnity, upon the settlement of a certain controversy (gold francs). This amount will not last long, and the question of how to raise more funds to meet the future requirements of the war has not yet been broached.

The forces mustered by the rival warlords of Mukden and Loyang seem to be evenly matched; and no one will be bold enough to predict which side will come out the winner.



A CHEKIANG GUN

TUESDAY.

BOTH SIDES STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITION ON EASTERN FRONT

Kiangsu's Costly Attack of Last Friday: Poor Artillery Work *v.* Deadly Machine-guns: Reserves Arrived for Marshal Lu from Chekiang

BY H. L. PEARCE.

Again on Monday there was very little activity on the eastern front. Behind the lines, preparations for the renewal of fighting are going forward at a great pace, on the Kiangsu side in the completion of arrangements for the prematurely announced "big push," and on this side extra defensive measures, with an eye also to the possibility of Marshal Lu being able to get in a counter-offensive stroke.

The announcement that the Kiangsu advance was to begin on Friday night last was made with a great show of confidence, and left one with the impression that nothing remained to complete the matter but the arrival of Marshal Chi's special train at Shanghai north station. Then came the cancellation order, in view of certain necessary equipment, which had been strangely overlooked, having to be improvised, and this being so, it is possible that Friday night's attack by Honanese troops (reported in the Chêkiang *communiqué*), was a part of the general attack prematurely launched.

Deadly Machine Gun Fire.

If it was a mistake, it was costly, for although Marshal Lu's troops were compelled to retire for some distance, their retirement was covered by machine-guns well placed in reserve lines, and they did great execution, according to reliable reports.

This method of defence has been employed with success on more than one occasion, and coupled with the hand grenades with which the Marshal Lu's man are well supplied, puts them in a very strong position. Big supplies of ammunition and hand grenades have gone up to Nanziang, and on Sunday night and early yesterday another 1,500 troops were despatched. These would presumably be the northern troops called in from the Taihu front.

Observers report that the Kiangsu heavy gun fire has been very ineffective, the damage done being extremely small in proportion to the volume of fire. Nanziang railway station has been a special target for days past, but most of the shells sailed high above the station and others nearer the mark found inoffensive resting places, so that the station remains practically undamaged.

Marshal Lu's Reserves.

It is reported on good authority that Marshal Lu has fully 10,000 men in reserve along the line between Kashing—where there is any amount of rolling stock for their quick transport—and Sungkiang, and is keeping them in readiness to hold up any advance from Tsingpu, should the expected Kiangsu drive come from that quarter. From all reports it appears that Marshal Lu is as confident of being able to put up a successful defence as his opponent is of getting through to Shanghai.

Marshal Chi has moved his headquarters from Quinsan to near Anting. He went down the line in a special car on Thursday morning last, and somewhat in style, being accompanied by two aeroplanes just arrived from Soochow. Up to the present the Kiangsu aviators have not materially contributed to the progress of events. They have dropped bombs the size of a football intended for Nanziang station, but all of them have fallen in adjacent paddy fields.

Kiangsu's Heavy Guns.

The Kiangsu gunnery has been strengthened by the arrival of two heavy Creusot guns, the biggest on either side, mounted on railway trucks and observed four days ago in the railway siding at Quinsan. These guns, which have very possibly been laboriously hauled over from Kiangyin forts, are too heavy to be moved in the country where the troops are now engaged, and no doubt an attempt will be made to use them from the railway line. If good gun crews can be found they should cause some anxiety on this side.

General Yang Ho-tsao and General Ho Feng-lin have gone to Nanziang to direct preparations now going forward there.

Chinese Passionate Wishes.

To the many rumours recently current as to the possibility of the opposing sides coming to an arrangement may be added a report heard yesterday, probably unfounded, but worth mention as an indication of ideas abroad among the Chinese. It is said that Marshal Lu is open to compromise, and willing to surrender his interests in Shanghai and retain Hangchow. His proclamation reproduced in an adjoining column certainly does not support this idea.

Liuho Line Restored.

The Chinese Red Cross sent some men to Liuho on Sunday, who found that Marshal Lu's line had been restored to what it was a week ago. The house used as a hospital was riddled with bullets and many houses in the town were burnt.

Thirty wounded came in yesterday, one from Liuho, 29 from Huangtu, some cases serious.

Troops at the Railway Station

Troops seen on Monday at the Shanghai Railway Station bound for the Nanziang front,—considerably more than a regiment,—had the appearance of old and seasoned veterans. Their rifles were in good condition and their bandoliers were full of ammunition. There were several dismantled machine-guns in the charge of their crews, several mountain guns, as well as a 75 here and there.

Kading is still being heavily shelled and the Kiangsu forces are apparently closing in on this place.

The Liuho Road is now closed to traffic other than military at a point this side of Lotien, whereas on Sunday motor-cars could drive to several hundred yards beyond the village.

Still Awaiting the Big Action

Midnight.

Dr. Loh, secretary to General Ho Feng-lin on Monday night stated in a *communiqué* that there had been little fighting during the day on any fronts. Kiangsu had attacked at Huangtu and Kading, but little came of it and the guns were quiet during the evening. No fighting was reported at Liuho.

The great Kiangsu offensive,

planned for the 19th, must be regarded as a failure.

General Sun Chuan-fang, who had been appointed Tuli of Chêkiang is now at Chuchow. General P'an, whose divisions declared their independence and thereby forced Marshal Lu out of Chêkiang, is now in Hangchow.

MARSHAL LU'S NORTHERN TROOPS

Now Passing Through Kashing to Join Him in Shanghai: Public Anxiety

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Sept. 20.

The northern troops of General Lu from Hangchow, Huchow and elsewhere are passing through Kashing following him towards Shanghai. The entire garrison of Kashing moved out of the reconstructed citadel of the Taipings, near the centre of the city. The civil magistrate is taking a vacation. All authority (if any)) is in the hands of the Police Commissioner. A leader of the gentry has requested missionaries to co-operate in meeting the victors to arrange peaceable possession.

One train each way for passengers came through to-day.

Rumours of strife between Fukien and Kiangsu for control of Hangchow agitate some of our citizens. Early rice shows good yield, late crop not so good. Silver dollars freely offered for bank note currency.

Gen. Pan Near Hangchow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 21.

The morning train from Shanghai had not come in to-day at 8 p.m.

Huchow has been looted. Forty boats of Chen Loh-san soldiers from Huchow are being towed to Konzenchiao to be sent by train to Kashing.

The C.M.S. Hospital Red Cross Unit is returning from Changsing.

Dr. Main sent his motor boat in answer to a telegram to help them to get out of the way of the retreating soldiers.

Pan Koh-kan is only a few miles from here and a little palmistry may divert him and his 4,000 soldiers to Shaohsing. It was Chang Kuo-hue one of his chiefs, in charge of the artillery, who gave the show away to Sun Chuan-fang. They were military students together.

When Pan takes his men out of the way, Sun will have a "walk in" to Hangchow and no doubt an understanding with Hsao Chao and Chow Vong-gyi exists. Troops are being hurried in from Shuichien by motor-car and sent on by train to Kashing.

MUKDEN TROOPS CLAIM FIRST SUCCESS

Chaoyang Said to Be Captured with Guns and Rifles by Second Fengtien Army

Mukden, Sept. 21.

General Li Ching-lin, commanding the Second Fengtien Army, to-day captured the important town of Chaoyang, taking 3,000 rifles and six field-guns. Many of the new type of trench mortars were employed by the Fengtien troops with great success.

General Wu, of Heilungkiang, commanding the Fifth Fengtien Army, will attack Kailu to-day, where, it is said, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has concentrated large forces. Chihli troops numbering 3,000 at Kailu are stated to have made overtures for surrender.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 22.

According to independent reports from Shanhaikuan the Government troops on September 21 came into contact with the Fengtien advance guards. The latter retreated, while the former following up suffered some casualties from land mines and later came into touch with the main Fengtien advanced force at Wanchiatun, where artillery fire was exchanged until nightfall.

The *"Hsing Pao"* reports that General Li Ching-lin's Tenth Fengtien Brigade attacked Government forces in the region of Chaoyang on September 20, but were repulsed and driven back several miles.

Government preparations are continuing on a large scale which will require a considerable time to develop.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE FIELD OF ACTION

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops are moving in two general directions: one objective is Shanhaikuan, the other Jehol.

The Great Wall meets the sea at Shanhaikuan, through which the Peking-Mukden line passes from North China into Manchuria. At Shanhaikuan then, a principal battle will presumably have to be fought, the Chihli troops using the Great Wall as a defence against the invading army. The bombing of the railway station here from aeroplanes by Marshal Chang's army was perhaps designed to prove that ancient parapets will not withstand modern warfare.

The most serious danger to the Fengtien army in the Shanhaikuan objective is that beyond that city the country is still flooded and that the Manchurian troops may not be ably to fight their way to Peking through inundated territory. The Jehol campaign seeks to offset this difficulty.

The reported capture of Chaoyang yesterday must be taken to mean that the movement toward Johel has commenced seriously.

Jehol is northeast of Peking a central point between Manchuria, Mongolia and Chihli. For military purposes it has been included with Suiyang in the defences against Mongolia, and although geographically within Chihli province, it is outside the Great Wall and is for all practical purposes part of Mongolia.

During the Ching Dynasty, the Manchu Emperors went there during the summer for hunting and a road runs thereto from Peking. This road is now not in a very good condition.

MARSHAL LU'S PUBLIC DECLARATION TO CHEKIANG AND KIANGSU

A Fight to a Finish: Kiangsu to Be Restored to Kiangsu People When He Reaches Nanking

In a circular telegram despatched from Lunghua on September 20, (and here translated from the Chinese Press) Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang makes the following announcement:—

I have declared war upon Tsao Kun in deference to the wishes of the people with the two great objects of eliminating traitors to our nation and consolidating the rights of our people. At the commencement of the war, I repeatedly expressed my desire that the people should join me in bearing the responsibility of reconstructing our nation, and that they should not be over-anxious about preserving the peace and safety of a locality. With these objects in view, I announced in advance that I would return Chêkiang to the Chêkiang people, so that I could with a single mind punish our traitors and solve our national problem at an early date. However, having served in Chêkiang for six years, and in view of the cordial and sympathetic friendship between us as well as of the similarity of our sentiment against our common enemy, I found that for private considerations I could not abandon my old friends in an emergency; and speaking of public duty, I hoped that other people should share in the good work.

Chekiang Divisions' Failure.

Therefore, I despatched the two divisions of Chêkiang troops to defend their respective frontiers against Fukien and Kiangsi, while I personally led my own troops to meet Kiangsu with our whole strength, primarily aiming at crushing Tsao Kun's partisans and also paying due regard both to military exigencies and my civil duties.

Unexpectedly, the said divisions were worsted repeatedly in fighting, with the result that the two important barriers of Kiangshan and Changshan were successively lost. If I stuck obstinately to the principle of keeping my territory at such a moment, I should soon find myself hampered right and left, not only with fatal results to our military strategy, but also adversely affecting the whole national situation. Therefore, I decided to resign the post of Tupan of Military Reorganization Affairs by appointing an officer to act in that capacity *pro tem*; and at the same time I requested the Legislative Body to select a successor as soon as possible for the sake of the province. I have, in my telegram of September 18, already informed the gentry and people of Chêkiang of all the circumstances leading to my transference to Shanghai to direct my army.

Will Chekiang Still Help?

I understand that the latest attitude of the best element among the people of Chêkiang is that, inasmuch as our national traitors have not yet been extirpated, the Chêkiang people cannot shirk their responsibility; and that, at meetings held Shanghai and Hangchow, they have again unanimously promised their support to the Righteous Army as they did at first. While the sincerity of the Chêkiang people's loyalty has not diminished a whit as a result of my departure from Chêkiang, the determination of my army to kill traitors has, moreover, grown stronger because of the concentration of my forces (on one front). For several consecutive days, the enemy have repeatedly sent reinforcements and made fierce attacks, all of which have been repulsed and during which the enemy lost countless killed and many prisoners.

Traitor Tsao Kun has this time thrown all the troops of several provinces into a stubborn resistance against our advance. Fighting for 20 days has left them where they were. Our troops show a fine *esprit de corps*, well deserving their good reputation in the southeast. Both Heaven's Will and the people's desire are thus clearly obvious.

A Fight to a Finish.

I, Yung-hsiang, having promised my life to the nation, will not regret to sacrifice it. I swear to use every effort of mine to fight the national traitors to a finish. The sea may dry up and the stone may rot, but my object will be unchangeable. I declared war by the Mandate of the public; I shall certainly act according to popular desires in the settlement of the national situation. Wherever my army may penetrate, the sovereign rights shall be handed over to the people. To-day, I renounced Chientang and returned Chêkiang to the Chêkiang people. Another day when I have occupied Nanking, I shall return Kiangsu to the Kiangsu people. The former action has long been my cherished desire; the latter is of course a consistent sequence of my policy. The glory or degradation of the maniy character of our citizens and the clarification or deterioration of the future course of our government will both depend upon the outcome of this war. Our citizens should clearly realize the seriousness of their responsibility. They must not feel happy or sad on account of a momentary advantage or distress. The achievement of the great merit of punishing our traitors will then be assured.

I speak from my inmost heart and claim public attention.

Signed: LU YUNG-HSIANG.
Sept. 20.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE HAICHOW

Sailors Who Did Not Like Yangtze Unification Scenery

The Haichow, which sailed from Woosung to Liuho, deserting Marshal Lu to support Marshal Chi, has now returned from Liuho to Woosung, deserting Marshal Chi to support Marshal Lu.

The story goes that when the sailors awoke after the vessel had sailed the Yangtze, they discovered themselves in Liuho instead of in Woosung, where they had been resting during the war. They demanded of their officers an explanation for the change of scenery. When told that they were joining the navy of Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, for the purpose of unifying China and producing a united nation, they replied that since their chief, Admiral Liu, was in Shanghai they preferred to go there. Whereupon, their officers turned the ship about and returned home.

LOOTING BY SOLDIERS AT HUCHOW

Banks of Communications and of China Robbed of Notes: Loss Believed Small

According to a report received yesterday morning it was stated, soldiers, retreating from the Ihsing (west of Taihu Lake) front, had looted in Huchow, as the result of which the branches of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications had suffered losses. It was also reported that the greater part of the money taken from the banks was in the form of cancelled bank notes.

In an interview with the respective managers of the head offices of these two banks a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that the reports were quite true though the losses were quite small and could be considered as negligible. In the case of the Bank of China orders had been issued to cancel notes in case of emergency. This branch it was stated was a small one and did very little business besides the redemption of notes.

CHINESE WOUNDED IN SHANGHAI

Some Pitiable Sights: Evidence of Marshal Lu's Hold on Liuho

Chinese wounded continue to enter the settlement. A visit to St. Luke's Hospital assures one of this fact. This hospital is taxed to its utmost and is only able to deal with the more serious cases. A tour of one or two wards is not a pleasant sight to the outsider who is unaccustomed to the sight of human suffering. One poor fellow, who had a bullet through the head, was evidently in a state of deliriousness. He was paralysed on one side and continually called out "Foreigner, am I done for?" "I fear he won't last much more than a week," said the doctor who was showing the visitor round. There were many other pitiable cases. One with the remains of a leg which had barely escaped being blown off. The physician doubted very much the report that "dum dum" bullets had been used. Several he produced had that appearance, but he considered that they had probably split their outer jackets, as it were.

A recent arrival who left the front for hospital early yesterday morning stated that Marshal Lu's troops were still keeping a firm hold on Liuho. One street, he said had been burnt down by the firing from the Chinese naval vessels. Most of the

firing takes place at night and according to this same witness the opposing armies are about a mile apart, so that one imagines a lot of the firing must fall rather far from its mark. Some of the men have money in their pockets. From one was taken as much as $112, but whether this was the result of loot it is difficult to say.

MARSHAL LU'S SILVER IN SHANGHAI

Truth of Rumoured Seizure: Alleged Women Spies from Huangtu

Vague rumours filtered into Shanghai during the week end that a motor truck heavily laden with specie had been seized by the French police or marines as it came over the Minghong Road Bridge into Route Ghisi. The contents, supposedly belonging to Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, were said to have been confiscated by the authorities. Definite information to the contrary has been received in this office, but, in part, the story is true. Silver to the amount of about a lakh and a half, did come into the French Concession bound for a bank in the Settlement and the guard, not being able to open the boxes at the bridge, escorted it to headquarters, where after it had been found to be *bonâ fide* cargo, it was of course permitted to proceed to its destination.

Two women arrested in the Huangtu sector arrived at Shanghai North on Monday, charged with being spies, and were escorted to Lunghua, where thier case will be investigated.

ANOTHER FALSE LOAN RUMOUR

Story of Attempt by Marshal to Borrow $400,000 from Chinese Chamber Untrue

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has issued a denial that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang last week solicited a loan of $400,000. Mr. K. S. Zee, General Secretary of the Chamber, writes to us as follows:—

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

In its issue of the 20th instant, the "Sinwanpao" in its local news section stated that on the morning of the 19th instant, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang after his arrival at Shanghai convened an urgent meeting for the purpose of devising measures for the preservation of the peace and good order of the City, and that the gentry, merchants and other representative men were present at the meeting in response to the Marshal's invitation. The statement was also made that the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was requested by the Marshal to furnish a loan of $400,000 to cover military expenses. As the matter was treated as one of grave importance, a special meeting of Board of Directors of the Chamber was called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but no result was arrived at though the matter was discussed up to 5 p.m.

The statement that Marshal Lu has solicited a loan of $400,000 from the Chamber of Commerce is entirely unfounded, because he has done nothing of the kind. The meeting at the Chamber yesterday was convened for the one purpose of devising means for calling a halt to the devastation of the war and of affording relief to the war refugees. There was no discussion whatever about a loan for meeting military expenses. This emphatic statement is made by the Chamber to avoid the spread of the inaccurate report.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NEWS

The Price of Peace Not Yet Measurable in Silver

A news agency reports that a number of prominent Kiangsu men held a meeting in the French Concession on Saturday "to discuss the question of maintaining peace and good order in Kiangsu." Unfortunately, they had omitted to obtain police permission to hold the meeting and, the little affair being officially known, they were visited by detectives and the meeting was called off.

PUSSYFOOT PIOUPIOUS OF PINGPONG

WEDNESDAY.

S.H.N. RAILWAY BRIDGES BLOWN UP

Work of Kiangsu Agents to Stop Marshal Lu's Chekiang Troops from Joining Him: Kiangsu's Big Guns

The most important piece of news received in Shanghai on Tuesday was that reporting a breach in the Hangchow railway line.

At first it was stated that rails had been taken up west of Kashing, but definite news was afterwards received reporting the destruction of two large bridges, 71 and 78, east of the city, on the Shanghai side. The first, about one mile from the railway station, was blown up at about 10.30 a.m., and the second, about two and a half miles away, towards Shanghai, was demolished shortly after noon. Both bridges are of more than average length and both have been completely destroyed, the stone work being blown up and steel girders, broken and twisted, brought down into the water.

Present information is that this destruction was the work of Kiangsu agents working in the Chêkiang lines, and was not done by advanced troops coming down from Changhsing or Tsingpu. If this blow is followed up immediately with a forward movement of troops southward, the severance of the line would seriously restict the movement of Chêkiang troops and probably necesitate a retirement on the extreme left of the line.

It is known that there has been fighting in the Tsingpu district during the past two or three days, and it is significant that on Tuesday a boat train, bringing troops from that front, came down the Huangpu to the Arsenal, having used the waterway either from Kashing or Tsingpu linking up with the river. There were a number of wounded on the boat train, but the wounded were in the minority.

An officer who had just come down from Naziang on Tuesday reported heavy fighting there on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights, adding the information that at one time Kiangsu troops actually reached Nanziang station, but were driven back with considerable losses. It is evident that the big attack is developing on the centre and on the western flank, and interesting results may be expected there now that railway communication has been cut.

An ordinary passenger train left Shanghai on Tuesday morning but only got as far as the loop at Songkiang, being then recalled by telegraph. Arrangements are being made to continue the service between Hangchow and Kashing, but the service on this side will probably have to be suspended, further damage to the railway being anticipated.

Kiangsu's New Way of Moving Big Guns.

Reports from Kiangsu indicate that a heavy offensive is under preparation, perhaps the most aggressive during the entire war. According to this report, Kiangsu's difficulty in the past has been an inability to move the heavy artillery which Marshal Chi had hoped would silence Marshal Lu's machine-guns. Shots fired from the Kiangsu large guns have failed, in the past, to accomplish what was expected of them. The reason has been that it was difficult to transport the heavy artillery through the paddy fields and across the many creeks and canals which intersect this country. A plan has now been devised to utilize pontoons for this purpose and one of the explanations for the silence at the fronts is that Kiangsu is using oil drums for the building of these pontoons and that as soon as they are ready, the offensive will begin. Heavy artillery placed on these pontoons will then be moved into position, across canals, creeks and rivers, so that the Kiangsu troops will find themselves able to meet Marshal Lu's troops at closer quarters. It is then expected that this will lead to the final engagement of the war.

A Mixed Bridge from Shantung has already arrived at the front to reinforce Marshal Chi's troops, while a Hupeh Mixed Brigade is now at Nanking, *en route* to the front. These troops arrived at Nanking on Sunday.

According to these reports a principal action should take place during the present week end.

The Lunghua Communique

Midnight.

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua last night stated that there had been no fighting on any fronts, except slight firing at Huangtu.

The report of the death of General Ho Feng-lin's mother is stated to be untrue.

No confirmation of the assassination of General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, has been received at Lunghua. His local representatives have had no report.

CHEKIANG'S OWN CIVIL WAR

Opposition to Fukienese Tuchun: Other Claimants for Chief Office: Troops Entering from Several Directions: A Grave Outlook

Civil war has broken out within Chêkiang Province. Chêkiang gentry fear that their province will now become a second Kuangtung, every military faction fighting to get what they can out of the province.

The immediate cause for the trouble is the appointment of Sun Chuan-fang as Tuli of Chêkiang. Those who engineered the dismissal of Marshal Lu planned that his successor should be a Chêkiang man. They did not expect that Peking would appoint Sun Chuan-fang to the position, immediately on Lu Yung-hsiang's departure. Rather, they anticipated, the Peking Government would be sufficiently diplomatic to give Chêkiang a little time to reach a decision as to which man they would prefer. As a matter of fact, at least two of Marshal Chi's generals wanted the job and they would be preferable to Sun Chuan-fang, whose reputation is none too good.

Fighting Reported Already.

It must be borne in mind that General P'an Kuo-kang, whose troops declared their independence of Marshal Lu and thus made possible the easy entrance into Chêkiang of Sun Chuan-fang's troops, is still reported to be loyal to Lu Yung-hsiang and that he is said to have attempted suicide when he learned what his troops had done. It is not believed that he desires the Tuchunate for himself. His programme would rather be to see the former Civil Governor of Chêkiang, his immediate superior, General Chang Tsai-yang in the position.

Meanwhile, General Sun Chuan-fang, now Tuli of Chêkiang and Inspector-General of Chêkiang and Fukien by mandate of President Tsao Kun, has actually entered Chêkiang at Chuchow and is moving his troops toward Hangchow.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that regiments opposed to Sun Chuan-fang were revolting throughout the province and that fighting had actually taken place at Wenchow. It is believed that this is an error and that the place meant is Yenchow, which is midway between Chuchow and Hangchow.

Hsia the Stormy Petrel

It is believed in responsible quarters that the present acting Civil Governor of Chêkiang, Hsia Chao, favours the appointment of General Chen Tiao-yuan, at present Defence Commissioner of Hsuchowfu in northern Kiangsu and one of Marshal Chi's most competent assistants, to the Tuchunate. It is known that General Chen is a candidate for the position and that it has been promised to him, should he reach Hangchow before Sun Chuan-fang arrives. Hsia Chao, who is a Chêkiang man rather favourable to the Peking Government, has played an important part in all the troubles of Chêkiang province for many years. Wherever he dislikes what is going on, he organizes a local autonomy movement. He was responsible for the autonomy movement which resulted in Lu Yung-hsiang resigning his Tuchunship and becoming the Director-General of the Reorganization of Chêkiang. It is only natural that he should prefer to have a Tuchun in the province friendly to himself. Sun Chuan-fang is under no obligation to him; therefore he opposes Sun.

All Sorts of Troops.

Meanwhile troops are entering Chêkiang from all directions. Anhui troops are already in the province. Fukien troops have come in with Sun Chuan-fang. It is admitted by Marshal Lu's friends that Kiangsu will take Changhsing shortly, if they have not already done so. Marshal Lu's troops retired from Huchow there days ago. But his Shantung men are still in the province. Kiangsu troops, Shantung troops, Honan troops, Hupeh troops are about to raid Chêkiang. And added to all these are the provincial divisions, made up of Chêkiang men, but divided among many leaders, each fighting the other for position and preferment. The reports of the looting of Huchowfu and the unconfirmed story of the looting of Kashing can but be the preface to a complete disorganization of the province.

CHEKIANG'S NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR

Peking, Sept. 23.

A mandate issued to-day relieves General Chang Tsai-yang of the post of Civil Governor of Chêkiang, and appoints in his place the Chêkiang Chief of Police, General Hsia Chao.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NOTES

Dr. Sun's New Policy

Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to nominate Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to be President while he himself will continue to be Generalissimo. He has renamed the Punitive Army as the Chienkuo Chun or the National Consolidation Army. On September 21, he appointed Fang Shen-tao Commander-in-Chief of the Chienkuo Chun in Fukien; all provincial commanders-in-chief will be given the same title, to be distinguished by the name of the province.

Chang Tso-lin's War Plan.

From a foreign source, the Peking Government learns that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's plan is to direct the First Army under Chiang Teng-hsuan to attack Haifengkou, the Second Army under Li Ching-lin to attack Chaoyang and Linyuan, the Third Army under Chang Hseuh-liang to advance upon Shanhaikwan, and the Fourth Army under Chang Tso-hsiang to station itself at Chinchow as a reserve force; the Fifth Army under Wu Chin-shen and the Sixth Army under Hsu Lan-chou are given other works to do, not yet ascertainable.

Chekiang's Doubtful Case

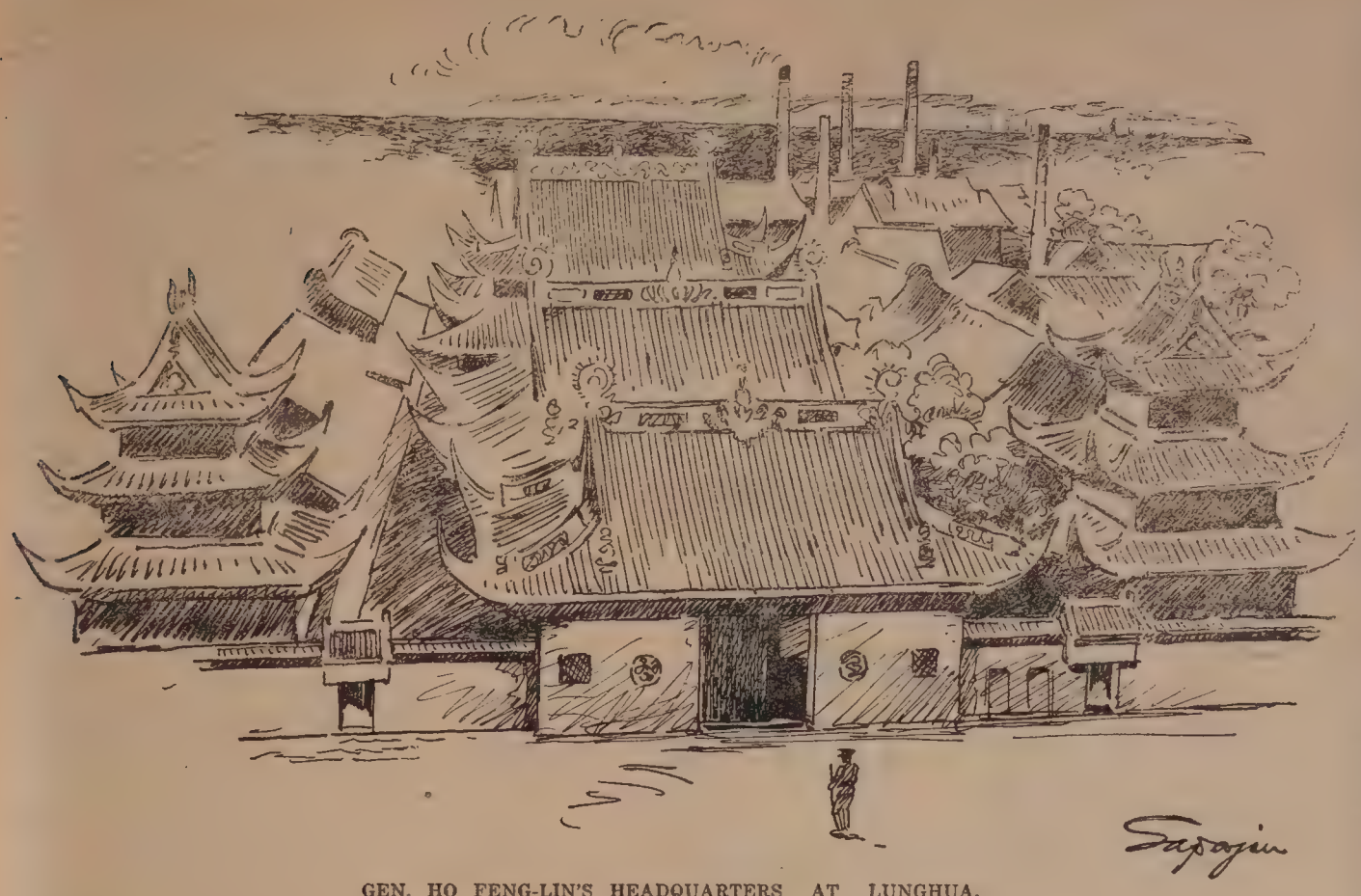
Hsia Chao, Chief of Chêkiang Constabulary and Acting Civil Governor, and General Chou, Acting Military Governor, telegraphed Wu Pei-fu at Peking on September 20, informing him of the departure of Lu Yung-hsiang and Chang Tsai-yang from Hangchow for Shanghai and of their own assumption of duties of the provincial government, reports a Peking telegram. They also said that as they had ordered all their troops to return to their original posts to await further orders, they would beg him to give their province his protection. In reply, Wu asked them to welcome the arrival of Sun Chuan-fang and cooperate in vanquishing Lu, as he relied on their assistance for the restoration of peace and tranquillity in the southeast.

At the Local Headquarters.

Since the removal of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the United Army of Chêkiang and Shanghai to the Arsenal, all financial matters have been placed under the control of Mr. Li Shih-hao, ex-Minister of Finance. But all kinds of intercourse with the outside shall continue to be maintained in the name of the Military Commissioner of Sunkiang and Shanghai.

Killed and Wounded.

Since the outbreak of the local war, reports a news agency, over 750 wounded soldiers have been restored to health, 337 have died as a result of their wounds, while over 1,000 have been killed in fighting on the front between Huangtu and Anting alone, according to investigations made. The casualties at Liuho, Kading, Lotien and Ihsing must have been even more appallingly heavy.



GEN. HO FENG-LIN'S HEADQUARTERS AT LUNGHUA.

PEKING REASSURED BY CONFIDENT ATTITUDE OF WU PEI-FU

Prices Milder but Newspaper Censorship Still Ferocious: Shansi Tuchun Sending Troops: Mukden Army Reported to Have Gained Signal Success at Chaoyang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 22.

Peking continues to take courage from Wu Pei-fu's confidence. The food prices are remarkably stable under the circumstances, rice, for instance, having risen only $1.40 per picul of 155 catties. Flour has risen 25 cents per bag of 40 catties during the past three weeks. The bond market is already recovering and it is said that the upward trend will continue for some time. Bonds to-day show a five percentage appreciation over quotations three weeks ago.

At the same time the censorship does not relax in severity, the latest manifestation being an order by the Metropolitan Police calling upon all newspapers to change their phraseology from Chihli versus Fengtien War to national forces versus rebels. The order states:

"When war reports are printed in newspapers, you should designate the Government troops as 'national forces' and Fengtien troops as 'rebel forces.' Any departures from this order shall be subject to interference from the responsible authorities."

The trains from Peking to Tientsin are being monopolized by the troops. General Wang Chen-ping and his staff are making their headquarters at Tientsin.

Reports of skirmishing on the Chaoyang front are received from time to time but no connected account has yet been received at Peking. To-day's war news, for instance, contains a telegram from a General near Chaoyang that his riflemen have brought down a rebel aeroplane and that they have been suitably rewarded.

Note: Yesterday's telegram to Shanghai reported Chaoyang captured by the Fengtien forces on their way to Jehol.

PEKING IN A STATE OF PANIC

All Able-Bodied Men Commandeered: Flight to Tientsin

A letter sent from Peking last Thursday states:—

"Since writing last, things have taken a more serious turn up here. All men are being forced to take up arms; boys, cooks, coolies, anyone who can be of service to the army in any capacity or imaginary capacity whatsoever. All carts, richas and even motor cars are being commandeered (in a free republic!). There was quite a panic to-day in the city and all those who can do so are moving to Tientsin (so there is a use for a foreign settlement after all!).

"There is the last straw that has broken the camel's back. Schools are closed, with the pupils bolting to places of safety and fearing they cannot reach such in time, even when abandoning all their worldly goods to the champion looters of the Chinese army. All telegrams are strictly censored. Food is at an exorbitant price and coal is unprocurable as there is no one to deliver it. One gets no reliable news and nothing is allowed to get out. No more tickets are being sold for Mukden or Hankow.

SHANSI TUCHUN'S OFFER OF TROOPS FOR CHIHLI

Peking, Sept. 22.

It is officially reported that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the Tuchun of Shansi, has offered to maintain two fully-equipped brigades of Shansi troops for service in the field against Fengtien and also 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

In accepting the offers, the Government warmly thanked Gen. Yen. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

HANYANG ARSENAL TURNING OUT MUNITIONS

Hankow, Sept. 22.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between Chihli and Fengtien, the Hanyang Arsenal has increased the number of its workmen, who are working day and night to full capacity. It is understood that some 200 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges are being manufactured there each day, and that by order of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Arsenal is now hurriedly casting 50 field-guns.—Eastern News Agency.

FENGTIEN SUCCESS AT CHAOYANG

Large Captures Claimed of Prisoners and Equipment

Mukden, Sept. 23.

The General Headquarters here announces:—"This morning at 6 o'clock the Fengtien troops virtually captured Chaoyang with the result that they have captured about 600 prisoners of the Chihli troops together with six field-guns, eight machine-guns, 2,000 rifles and large quantities of other military stores. The Chihli troops have been routed in the direction of Lingyuang." — Eastern News Agency.

1,000 WOUNDED IN SOOCHOW ALONE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, Sept. 20.

For two days now Soochow has received no wounded, but to date we have cared for about 1,000. During the early part of the week, however, the wounded who were brought in required scores of big operations. One of our Soochow surgeons gained a great deal of experience in this type of surgery in a base hospital in France during the World War. On his rush days during these past weeks he has kept two adjoining operating rooms busy: finishing one operation, and going at once to the other operating room while a third case was being prepared. From what we learn from the front, we may expect another large inrush of wounded at almost any hour.

Looting Firmly Put Down.

As far as we can learn there has been very little looting—far less than might be expected, on all three fronts. Martial law is really working in Soochow to the great relief of everyone. A cook was out for a little all-night gambling, and going home at 3 p.m. a policeman sent a bullet through the calf of his leg. When the cook is able to leave the hospital, he will probably change his gambling hours until conditions are normal. One afternoon last week a number of men went to a Buddhist temple, tied up an old priest, and threatening his life with an axe, robbed him of $160. One of the gang was an ex-servant of the priest. Three of the gang were caught, and though the priest begged for their lives, the three were shot. They were not of the robber class, but were mostly men out of employment—one was a mere boy of 17. This execution has had quite a wholesome effect.

THURSDAY.

MARSHAL LU'S DEFENCES

A Formidable Barrier Againt Kiangsu When at Last the Attack Begins: Navy Supplies Another Comic Interlude

There was on Wednesday almost a complete lack of definite, reliable news of the war. Both sides have undoubtedly been feeling the effects of the severe fighting in the series of engagements during the latter part of last week, and in which the Kiangsu forces were turned back with heavy casualties. For some reason at present unknown, the Kiangsu forward movement which was to have ended the war in a few days has been held up, though it cannot have been entirely abandoned, and the present lull may be regarded as the calm before the final storm. There is no question but that Marshal Chi's last two attempts to break through proved costly in casualties, with consequent effect upon the morale of his troops, and the probability is that he is reorganizing his forces to undertake a new plan of attack. On this side there is talk of an offensive in the next day or two, but the movements which are taking place rather suggest that Marshal Lu is more occupied with his system of defence, which has so far proved extremely sound, and is endeavouring to improve it wherever possible.

Machine-guns and Barbed wire.

Additional machine guns are being placed at certain points, more trenches are being made and barbed wire obstacles set up, and during the past 24 hours 2,000 more troops were sent up to Nanzing. On Wednesday a couple of anti-aircraft guns, with many cases of ammunition, were transferred from Lunghua to Nanziang, but if one may judge from the feeble aviation exploits so far recorded, it does not appear that these guns may be needed for any serious use, unless there has been a late accession of strength to the Kiangsu aviation service. The evening report received from Huangtu on Wednesday state that the line was quite save for an occasional exchange of rifle shots.

Material is being sent forward for repair of the broken bridges at Kashing so that communication possibly may be restored.

There was a story in the Chinese newspapers on Wednesday relating that Chu Hsi, Defence Commissioner of Soochow, had attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, his life being saved by the intervention of a member of his bodyguard. When at Quinsan a week ago, the writer learned from a well-informed source that the Commissioner, who had command of a Division, suffered severe losses in an engagement at Malutsen, and was not seen afterwards for two or three days. He then appeared at Marshal Chi's headquarters, more or less in disgrace, but was allowed to return to his command. The alleged attempt to commit suicide is attributed to depression because of the heavy losses his Division sustained in killed and wounded.

Kiangsu Still Preparing.

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua last night stated that there had been no fighting at the front. Reports from all fronts indicate great preparations on the part of the Kiangsu army including the movement of heavy artillery, which leads to the conclusion that Kiangsu will shortly take the offensive.

Little Picnics for the Navy.

The navy has been in again and out again. It is not quite clear which side the "Independent Navy" is with, but the last report was that the ships after returning to Shanghai sailed again for Liuho. An official at Lunghua said that the captains were seen on Wednesday in the naval headquarters, although another report has it that they had sailed into Liuho at exactly the same time. Apparently, the Independent Navy, which has been inactive since its inception, except in a business way, has suddenly taken to cruising the Huangpu and Yangtze Rivers. It has even been suggested that the sailors desire ringside seats at the Battle of Liuho, long-heralded as the decisive battle of the war. The commanders felt cooped-up at the Arsenal, where there was no more amusing company than a former Tupan, who might not win the war after all.

The Blown-up Bridges.

The report that bridges 71 and 78 on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway had been blown up by Kiangsu secret agents, although so stated in all authoritative sources, proved to be incorrect. The bridges were blown up by order of the Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang, who was somewhat premature in executing a plan, which had for its object the cutting of the railroad as soon as the last of Marshal Lu's troops had arrived from the western front. A troop train still on the road was unable to proceed and the soldiers came to Shanghai by boat. Bridge 64 was threatened, but all the tracks have been removed and it is believed that the bridge will not now be disturbed.

Kiangsu Feeling Their Way

A *communiqué* issued by Dr. Loh, Secretary of General Ho Feng-lin, on Wednesday night stated at 7 p.m., the enemy made an attack on Maloo. The attempt was in the nature of a sortie, only one regiment being used, and was repulsed by our regiment which had been stationed at Maloo on Monday.

A similar sortie was made to the rear of Liuho between Lohtan and Lotien. We have a battalion at Lotien, which repulsed the enemy. The Kiangsu army is moving on Lotien from the general direction of Kading with a view to capturing the road to the rear of Liuho.

MUKDEN VICTORY CONFIRMED

Large Captures at Chaoyang: Marshal Chang will Bombard Chinwangtao

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Sept. 24.

Chaoyang and Taifu have been captured by the Fengtien troops, together with eight field guns, 16 machine guns, 1,000 rifles and 900 prisoners. The situation at present is that an enveloping movement is in process, which is expected to result in the capture of Chinyuan, between Chaoyang and Jehol.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin again summoned a meeting of the Consular Body and requested them to advise the withdrawal of all men-of-war from Chinwangtao owing to the fact that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has made this port his headquarters and coaling station. Marshal Chang also stated that he intended to bomb the port of Chinwangtao.

In the event of his bombing Peking, which he had threatened to do with three aeroplanes, his objective would be the Presidential palace and he would not touch the Legation Quarters.

I learn on very good authority here that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang may become antagnistic to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

A considerable quantity of valuable property from the Chinese City

has been stored in the Japanese Concession, including that of Chinese officials. Rents are thus appreciating.

More Mandates Against Chang.

Peking, Sept. 24.

A mandate issued this morning formally cancels Marshal Chang Tso-lin's titles, orders and decorations. The mandate attributes the present disturbance of peace and order solely to Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself, and promises the officers and men serving Marshal Chang enrolment in the Government forces if they report and declare their allegiance to the Government.

The Blue Express between Peking and Tientsin has been temporarily suspended, but is running normally between Pukou and Tientsin.

Later

Representatives requested Dr. W. W. Yen, the Premier, to attend the House this afternoon in order to explain the recent arrest of two members, but the members had since been released, and there was no quorum.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL LU TO PEACEMAKERS

No Peace But by War: President Tsao Must Go: Struggle to the Last Inevitable

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's reply to the Peace Maintenance Society (see parallel column) is to the following effect:—

"I appreciate your kind sentiment; but I love peace as before. Since fighting began, peace may still be gained if the other side will show repentance. However, as four provinces are attacking Chêkiang, and as Kiangsu was the first to start the war, Tsao Kun is the chief culprit that has made peace hopeless, to the indignation of the people.

"If you gentlemen really desire a true peace, you must first remove the obstacle to peace. Upon the outbreak of the revolution, our people did not ask Wuchang to stop fighting, they first demanded of the Manchu Court to abdicate. When the title of Emperor Hung Hsien was assumed, our people did not request the Southwest to suspend war; they first asked Yuan Shih-kai to vacate the Presidency. To-day matters stand just the same. If you regard stopping the war as the best plan, it would be as well to advise all our people to surrender to Tsao.

After reiterating his determination to fight on, and the necessity to endure some pain for the time being in order to gain a permanent peace; and after pointing out the ferocious nature of the enemy from whom to obtain peace would be as difficult as to ask the tiger for his skin, Marshal Lu continues:—

"If you do not agree that to stop fighting is tantamount to surrendering to Tsao, then please first disclose your plan of removing Tsao to our people. Our people all hate Tsao, so much so that in none of the newspapers published in Shanghai, has he ever been represented as the President of China. Such a clearly expressed public opinion should be regarded seriously and used as a weapon against the traitor. Your proposal sounds like abandoning your weapon before running the traitor to earth. To surrender to Tsao even for the sake of peace is condemned in principle; not to say that once you place yourselves in the position of a subjugated people, you can enjoy no peace even temporarily."

Marshal Lu then reminds the Peace Society of the tyrannical rule in Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and of the heavy taxation in Szechuan and Hupeh. Do they not tremble upon hearing of that? The difference between a man and a beast lies in that the former has sense to distinguish right from wrong, and the present is not a time to consider the question of profit and loss alone, as they, who are all gentlemen of a high intelligence and good reputation, will readily admit.

Marshal Lu declares that as long as the national traitor is not removed, so long there can be no peace. "The key to peace is not the cessation of fighting, unless you gentlemen can suggest a way to bring the other side to submission without fighting. Kindly carefully consider the situation and you will see that you cannot preserve yourselves merely by stopping the war."

LU YUNG-HSIANG, Sept. 23, 1924

NINE O'CLOCK AND NO GRUB YET !!!
THE JESSFIELD PICKET
HALT!
BREAD WAGGON
THE HEALTH DEPT. VIGILANTE
BREAD WAGON
WHY ISN'T THIS BREAD WRAPPED IN PAPER?
BACK TO YOUR BAKERY!
PICKET TO CIVIL COMDT.: "NO BREAD!"
LORRY DRIVER (NOON): "COME AND TAKE THE PAPER OFF."
Sapajin

HALF A LOAF'S BETTER THAN NO BREAD

SHANGHAI PEACE OFFENSIVE

Full Organization of Leading Chinese Businessmen to Endeavour to Get Troops Withdrawn

The Peace Maintenance Society, which was organized last Saturday, is rapidly crystalizing public opinion in Shanghai behind a peace offensive. Already messages have been sent to the Peking Government, Marshal Wu Pei-fu and others to influence Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan to cease fighting now that Lu Yung-hsiang has retired from Chêkiang. The Society has also addressed itself to Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin asking them to withdraw their troops since the suffering of the people on account of the war is very great.

The members of the Peace Maintenance Society consists of 84 Shanghai organizations, 43 of which have already sent representatives. The following are the active members: (*names translated from Chinese*).

Chinse Native Bankers Association, Shanghai Transportation Association, Shanghai Forwarders Guild, Cotton Guild, Nantao Cotton Guild, Foreign Piece Goods Merchants, Chinese Drug Guild, Exporters Association, Grain Merchants Association, Customs Brokers Guild, Silk Merchants Guild, Pawnbrokers Guild, Chêkiang Silk Guild, Cigarette Dealers Association, Paper Merchants Guild, Sugar Merchants Association, Shansi Exchange Brokers Guild, Ningpo Boatman's (?) Association, Shanghai Bankers Association, Dong Zong Benevolent Society, Industrial Home for Orphans (French Concession), Red Cross Society of China, China Benevolent Association, Sun Ki Benevolent Society, Anti-Kidnapping Society of China, Liengi Benevolent Association, Pao Zai Cemetery Society, Kiangsu Educational Association, Shanghai District Assembly, Machine-Made Silk Goods Association, Nantao Chamber of Commerce, Overseas Merchants Guild, Flour Mill-owners Association, San Ching Silk Guild, Chapei Philanthropic Society, Spiritual Society, Shanghai Tobacco Merchants Association, Rice Merchants Guild.

Every Walk of Life.

The list of organization members, as it stands, represents every phase of communal life in Shanghai. Merchants, bankers, educationalists, philanthropists have joined in this movement to save Shangahi from further warfare. Although it is not believed that much will be accomplished at this stage, because of the difficulty of communicating with Kiangsu and for various political reasons, the founders of the organization hope that they may alleviate the sufferings of the refugees and at the same time be prepared to facilitate any peace activities which may develop.

The leaders of the Peace Maintenance Society are members of an Administrative Committee of five members: Messrs. Yu Yah-ching, Shêng Chu-shu, Yao Tse-zah, Wang I-ting and Shen Lien-fang. Mr. Yu Yah-ching is Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a prominent Ningpo banker and steamship operator in Shanghai; Mr. Sheng is Manager of the Bank of Communications, formerly Chairman of the Shanghai Bankers Association. He is a native of Chêkiang. Mr. Shen Lien-fang is a prominent silk merchant in Shanghai. Mr. Yao Tse-zah is Chairman of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce and one of the local gentry. Mr. Wang I-ting is a local businessman and a member of the Kiangsu gentry.

The Gentry Included.

In addition to this committee, the Peace Maintenance Society has requested the Kiangsu and Chêkiang Peace delegates who drew up the agreement between Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Tupan Lu Yung-hsiang last summer to continue to act. These delegates represent the gentry of both provinces. It is such delegates who can now accomplish very much in the interests of peace. Marshal Chi has regarded most of them as Shanghai men rather than representatives of Kiangsu and has felt that their business association with Chêkiang, particularly Ningpo merchants and bankers, has tended to make them partial to a peace-at-any-price programme. For otherwise, they would have included in their agreement last summer clauses with regard to Shanghai.

It is known that peace efforts are being made in altogether another direction and developments have been daily expected which have thus far not materialized. When Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang came to Lunghua it was believed that he was eliminated from the struggle and that there would be a basis for peace. The continued fighting and the difficulty of communicating with the other side has delayed results in this direction.

54 Refugee Shelters.

The important work accomplished by the Peace Maintenance Society at this time is the supporting of 54 refugee shelters conducted by different charitable and benevolent organizations in Shanghai. Refugees have come to the city from the country between the lines and have been cared for by these stations. The Society itself maintains no stations.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S SOLEMN PRAYER

Supplication to the Heavenly Emperor for Victory for the People's Sake

On the 15th day of the 8th moon (September 13), Chang Tso-lin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chen-wei Army, together with Commanders Chiang Teng-hsuan, Li Ching-in, Chang Hseuh-liang, Chang Tso-hsiang, Wu Chin-shen and Hsu Lan-chou, reverently offered incense, joss-paper, wine and fruit on the occasion of delivering a solemn prayer to the Heavenly Emperor, the substance of which is as follows:—

After saying that for two years, he has preserved order and peace within his own territory by virtue of the trust he accepted from the elders, Marshal Chang denounces Tsao Kun for having committed the greatest crimes in expelling the Chief Executive, in bribing the electorate and stealing the highest position. He, Chang, had hesitated to respond at once to the popular clamour to punish the traitor, because he did not wish the people to suffer from the devastation of war, and because he hoped that Tsao would repent in time.

Intoxicated by Conquest.

"But instead," continues Chang, "Tsao, evidently intoxicated by military conquests, has employed his satellites, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan and others, to disturb the country and oppress the people. For several years, military operations have been going on incessantly in Szechuan, Hunan, Kuangtung, and Kuangsi, with the appalling result that human skeletons and bones are littered all over that part of the country. In our whole country, the only places that may be comparatively called the happy land are Chêkiang and Kiangsu in the south and Liaotung (Manchuria) in the north. Yet, the ambition of the traitor knows no bounds, as he has been plotting the ruination of Chêkiang and Fengtien day and night as if he were bent upon leaving the whole country without a single place intact and the people without a single haven of shelter. His cruel and atrocious heart must have long been known to Heaven."

On My Head Be Defeat.

After referring to drought and flood afflicting this country, Chihli suffering more severely from flood than other provinces, and exposing the callousness of "the traitor" in neglecting famine relief measures and ordering the four provinces to attack Chêkiang and in mobilizing troops against Fengtien, Chang declares that he has been forced to conclude that he can no longer preserve his territory and protect his people by peaceful measures. Hence, he will do his duty, defend his native province and eliminate the traitor for the whole nation. He mobilizes his army on this day with the sole object of killing the chief offender and absolutely not caring

for power and position. "Thou Almighty be my Judge," fervently prays Chang.

If fate should decree that Fengtien must suffer, Chang prays that on him alone shall punishment descend. If Tsao's and Wu's day of retribution has arrived, Chang prays that Heaven will give him a speedy victory, so that the vitality of the nation may not be too much injured and the suffering masses may be restored to peace and safety as soon as possible.

LULL IN MOVEMENTS OF CHIHLI TROOPS

Tientsin's Calm After a Storm

Tientsin, Sept. 24.

A lull has at last been brought to-day to the transportation by rail of the Chihli troops, proceeding to fighting fronts.

Shanhaikuan is the foremost front-line of the Chihli troops, which are commanding the strategic position from the jag of the Great Wall to a point about one mile distant outside Shanhaikuan on the sea-shore. Besides, all the hills and strongholds to the west of Shanhaikuan are being well guarded by detachments of the General Headquarters of the Government troops. General Peng Shoushin, Commander of the 15th Division, a few days ago removed to Chinwangtao, one artillery battalion and one infantry brigade which had been stationed near the foremost line. All the important places along the railway are being guarded by the troops of the 26th Division.—Eastern News Agency.

SHOT FOR FAILURE IN DISCIPLINE

Colonel Sentenced by Marshal Lu: Warning to Troops that Looted Huchow

Colonel Li Ting-mei, Commander of the 38th Infantry Regiment of the 19th Brigade of the 10th Division, was shot at the Execution Ground of the Arsenal at 5 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon by order of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, says the Chinese Press.

Colonel Li was found guilty by a court martial conducted by Marshal Lu himself, of having failed to keep his troops under control and having thereby committed a breach of the Army Discipline. This case arose from the looting of Huchow by the troops of the 38th Regiment.

Shortly after 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Marshal Lu had the guilty troops assembled at the drill ground in Lunghua. He addressed them on the importance of enforcing discipline in an army. He offered either to disband and send them back to their homes in Shantung; or to keep them if they would swear to redeem their sins by helping him to fight and defeat his enemy and to be of good conduct in future. A tremendous shout rent the air, the men in one voice choosing to follow their Commander-in-Chief through thick and thin.

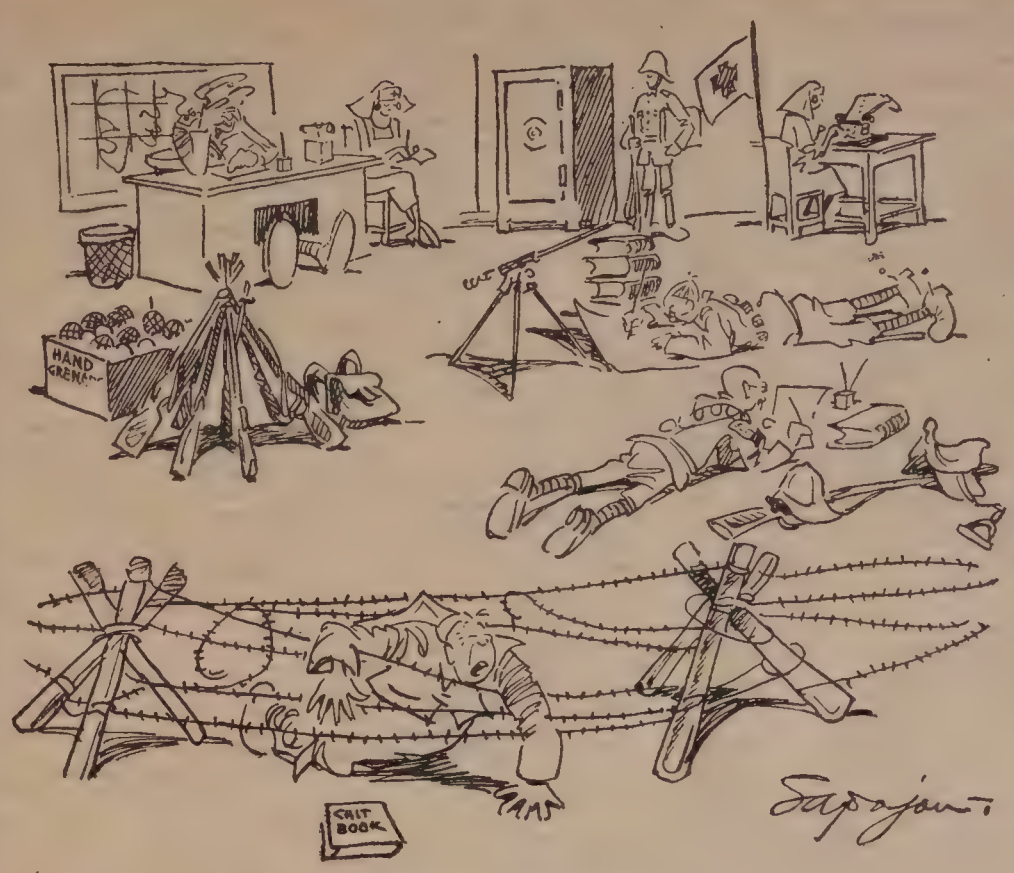
Then followed the tragic end of their Colonel, doubtless to serve as a warning against future misbehaviour.

NEUTRALITY OF SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG

Mr. Yu Ya-ching has received the following reply from Peking to his telegram of September 10:—

Your telegram of the 10th noted. Referring to your proposal to demarcate Woosung and Shanghai as a neutral area, as Woosung and Shanghai constitute the first commercial port in China at which Chinese and foreign merchants congregate, means should be speedily devised for their preservation. We are just holding consultations as regards the question of demarcating a neutral zone. We still expect your influential assistance.

As a result of information reaching Peking to the effect that Lu Hsiao-chia, son of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, was stirring up the bandits along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, President Tsao and Marshal Wu, have sent instructions to the authorities in Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung and Honan to offer a reward for his apprehension, says a Peking news agency.



MAHOMET AND HIS MOUNTAIN

If the S.V.C. cannot go to work, why not their work to the S.V.C.?

FRIDAY.

MARSHAL LU'S FRONT FURTHER BARRED

Kiangsu Still Tarries: Possibilities of a Turning Movement: Propaganda Pamphlets by Air

Again on Thursday there was a dearth of war news, and such as was received indicates little if any change in the disposition of the two armies. There was some firing on the right of the line at Huangtu on Wednesday night, kept up spasmodically between 8 and 10 o'clock, but this does not seem to have developed into anything like a big affair, and the rest of the line is reported to have been quiet. On Thursday forenoon, firing was heard from Jessfield, and was evidently one of the big guns which the Kiangsu men have brought down, firing at some considerable distance. Daily for the past three or four days the Chinese newspapers have reported that Marshal Lu has gone to Nanziang to direct an attack, but in fact he has not left Shanghai and his car still awaits him at the railway station.

Every hour's delay has given Marshal Lu more time in which to strengthen his defence, and it now appears certain that he will be able to deal severely with any frontal attack; but the chief danger may lie in a wide flanking movement on the west of his line. He appears to anticipate, however, that Huangtu and Liuho will continue to be the principal points of attack, and on Wednesday night another 1,500 soldiers were despatched from Lunghua to Nanziang, taking with them a big supply of ammunition and some machine-guns, while further supplies went up on Thursday morning.

Propaganda is being briskly carried on among the soldiers on both sides, and instances have occurred in which aeroplanes have been used for the purpose of dropping pamphlets into the enemy lines. It is said that, in inviting deserters to come over to his side, Marshal Chi is offering good treatment, enlistment in his army, and a bonus of $20. At the same time one hears of many desertions from the Kiangsu ranks, followed by the inevitable looting. This was taking place on a small scale some 10 days ago and may have developed to more serious proportions.

CHEKIANG A PREY TO MANY FACTIONS

Province at Mercy of Competitors for Office: Contribution Levied on Kashing: Another Railway Bridge Out of Action

The civil war in Chêkiang is developing into a strife among various military factions for control of the province and already is resulting in a tendency toward cities declaring themselves independent of the provincial capital at Hangchow. General P'an Kuo-kang, commander of the 1st Chêkiang Division which deserted Tupan Lu, has declared himself independent of Hangchow and is establishing his own military dictatorship at Ningpo.

About two years ago, a Volunteer Corps was organized by Shanghai merchants, natives of Ningpo, for the purpose of protecting that city against looters should war break out between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. The volunteers have played very little part in Chêkiang affairs, but they are now emerging as supporters of P'an Kuo-kang. It is reported in Chêkiang circles that a similar movement is being organized in Wenchow and other cities.

Tuli Sun Chuan-fang is due to arrive in Hangchow to-day although Shanghai reports had him in the city yesterday. He will take over the yamên formerly occupied by Tupan Lu and will announce to the Chêkiang people his acceptance of the office.

Meanwhile, General Chen Tiao-yuan, Defence Commissioner of Hsuchowfu and Marshal Chi's candidate for the Tuliship of Chêkiang, is reported have arrived at Kashing and has forced a heavy loan out of the Chamber of Commerce there. Chen Tiao-yuan has not moved his troops from Ihsing to Kashing for the purpose of supporting Sun Chuan-fang in the position which he hoped himself to obtain as a reward for his services in the war.

The blowing up of bridges by the Defence Commissioner of Sungking is designed to check an advance on the part of Chen Tiao-yuan toward Shanghai by way of Sungkiang. On Thursday another bridge, No. 31, on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway was put out of action by order of the Defence Commissioner, but no serious damage was done.

Should Chen Tiao-yuan capture Shanghai, he will become the Defence Commissioner here, which is less compensation than the Tuliship of Chêkiang, as disordered as that province is bound to be during the next year.

THE FENGTIEN-CHIHLI FRONT

Confirmatory Reports of Fengtien Troops' Success at Kailu

Mukden, Sept. 24.

There is no news to-day of serious fighting. Small skirmishes are reported to have taken place at Kailu, in which the Fengtien troops claim to have been successful. They also claim that the Sixth Fengtien Army is pursuing the enemy.

A bulletin received to-day from the Second Army reports: "Chihli troops consisting of a Liu Brigade, the Thirteenth Jehol Division, the Jehol Mixed Brigade, the Mountain Patrolling Contingent and the Police Vanguards, altogether 8,000 to 9,000 men strong, were badly defeated by the Fengtien troops during the last few days, leaving only a balance of less than 2,000 men, who retreated to Taohuashan, Ehpaihaoshan and Fenghuangshan, where they assumed the defensive on the mountain passes. Finally, after a decisive fight which lasted about seven hourse, the enemy forces fled and our troops pursued them to within ten li west of Chaoyang."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin, Sept. 25.

Lan Hsien was bombarded yesterday by Marshal Chang Tso-lin. An attempt to blow up the Lan River bridge failed.

Shanhaikuan experienced the usual daily bombing, 50 lb. missiles being used.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHIHLI WAR BOND ISSUE

Tientsin, Sept. 24.

According to information emanating from a reliable Chinese source, as a result of discussions between the Chinese authorities and leading members of the Chinese residents here as regards the question of raising military funds amounting to $10,000,000 as assigned to Chihli Province by the Central Government, it has been decided that bonds to the value of $3,000,000 will be issued and the remainder, $7,000,000, be allotted to all the prefectures in Chihli Province.—Eastern News Agency.

AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS AT SHANHAIKUAN

Tientsin, Sept. 24.

Heavy firing was exchanged yesterday morning between the Chihli and Fengtien troops at the front of Shanhaikuan as a result of reconnaissance in force by the Fengtien troops. In the afternoon, a number of Fengtien aeroplanes appeared over Luanchow and dropped more than 20 bombs, causing very little damage. Only three or four persons have been killed or wounded.—Eastern News Agency.

MARSHAL WU INTERVIEWED

A Pledge that Kiangnan Arsenal Shall Go When He Has Won the War: Fighting for Constitution and Unity:

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 24.

I interviewed Marshal Wu Pei-fu to-day.

The Marshal declared to me that he would take immediate steps, after the cessation of hostilities between Chêkiang and Kiangsu, to remove the Kiangnan Arsenal from Shanghai.

"How do you regard the proposal for the creation of a neutral zone in Shanghai?" I asked.

"The removal of the Arsenal would seem to guarantee neutralization," replied Marshal Wu.

Marshal Wu, who is in excellent spirits, emphasized his position as upholder of the constitution and Parliamentary Government, "but," he said, "I still contend that I am not a politician. My business is that of a soldier, and when I have finished my work, which is the unification of China, politicians will be able to build on that foundation."

"Then you intend to go back to Loyang?" I queried.

"Most probably," was the answer, and he added that he would wait until he saw how the situation developed before formulating any military plans against the South. "Besides, I have got a job on hand already," he went on, almost as an afterthought.

Marshal Wu would not express any definite opinion upon political problems except with regard to the Boxer indemnities and provincial autonomy.

He said he would like to see the Boxer funds returned for the building of railways. "If the Canton-Hankow and the Hankow-Szechuen lines were built," he said, "trade with your country would increase by leaps and bounds."

He argued that the present violations of treaties were only temporary, and that banditry and lawlessness were as much due to the ease with which malcontents were supplied with arms from abroad as anything else. China meant to live up to the obligations of the Washington Conference, when the country was again united, as the agreements then signed marked a new order in China's foreign relations which were full of promise and mutual goodwill.

Such questions as the gold franc dispute were solely for Parliament to deal with and would be decided according to the judgment of Parliament, but he would have nothing to do with provincial autonomy. "That is the enemy of all I am fighting for," he declared, emphatically agreeing that his political faith was in a highly centralized authority.

Marshal Wu again expressed his confidence that unification is in sight. "When the country is unified," he said, "then I will support all efforts in the development of strict adherence to Government mandates."

In conclusion, he said that the *status quo* in Manchuria in respect of the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway would be maintained and all foreign rights and interests protected.

KIANGSU'S HOPES REVIVING

Independent Navy's Desertion of Lu Taken as Sign of Waning Courage in His Ranks: The Battle of Huangtu

BY RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 24.

Confidence in the speedy victory of the Kiangsu armies and the imminent collapse of the Chêkiang armies revived yesterday after many days of doubt and uncertainty in the minds not only of the people but of the higher officials as well. Opinion was greatly influenced by the news which came in yesterday afternoon that the independent fleet at Shanghai had emerged from the Huangpu and had surrendered to Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei at Kiangyin. It is not assumed that these boats will be of any immediate value in determining the outcome of the war, but it is taken as a sign of panic in the Chêkiang ranks founded upon a certain knowledge of the coming collapse. In addition to the desertion of the Navy and the defection of all the Chêkiang native commanders, it is commonly claimed that a division and two brigades have come over, but as this would have left General Lu with so few men that resistance would be out of the question it cannot be credited.

Bad Artillery v. Machine-guns.

The general lack of faith here in the Kiangsu armies, which has prevailed for some days, was based upon the failure of General Kung's 6th division to capture Huangtu, after the loss of something like 4,000 men and the expenditure of a huge supply of ammunition. Foreign observers explain this failure as due to bad soldiering and ignorance of modern warfare among the officers rather than to any lack of courage on the part of the men, who cheerfully waded the streams and crawled through mud in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. The difficulty has been that the officers did not know how to cover their advancing infantry with artillery and machine-gun fire, so that the Chêkiang machine gunners, entrenched behind formidable barriers, upon which direct fire had no effect, shot down the Kiangsu men in droves with perfect impunity.

A serious attempt was made a few days ago to bridge the Soochow creek and other streams with pontoons which were made here last week as an afterthought and rushed to the front; but when these arrived the senior officers refused to send the men across them, as they said they had already lost too many men and could not cover the Chêkiang line with artillery, since there were no eminences commanding them. Their only idea of using a big gun is to mount it on a tower or a hill and shoot down upon the enemy or to fire point blank when they are exposed.

An Encircling Move.

It was said here yesterday that no more heavy direct assaults would be made upon the Chêkiang positions at Huangtu but that an encirculing movement was under way which would force Chêkiang to withdraw or would have them in a trap in a few days. According to the local authorities the Kiangsu line now runs southwest from Liuho to a point west of Kading, thence southeast to Malu (*alias* Marro), thence to Nanziang and thence back along the railway to Anting and southwest again towards Tsingpu. The present scheme seems to be to push south from Nanziang and eastwards from the Tsingpu area, so as to encircle Huangtu.

General Ma Yu-jen, commanding the 2nd division at Liuho, yesterday reported through the official bulletin bulletin issued here that on the 19th he had pushed the enemy back at Liuho and had captured 100,000 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of military stores. Liuho and Kading do not really interest the Kiangsu commanders, however, and it is unlikely that any further determined efforts to break through will be made in the northeast.

Capture of Szean.

In the county south of Ihsing, September 17, the Chêkiang troops attempted a flanking movement but were thrown back beyond their original positions while the Kiangsu forces occupied Shihchuang and Shuik'ouchen and pursued the retreating enemy towards Chingshantsui. The Kiangsu leaders claim that in this fight they inflicted 1,000 casualities upon Chêkiang and captured four field guns and eight machine-guns. While they are advancing upon Changhsing from the north, the Anhui leader, General Wang Pu, has got a wire through that he has taken Szean on the southwest and gone on towards Changhsing. The opinion is now expressed here that General Chen of the 4th Division is making no attempt to advance but is only trying to impede the Kiangsu progress while he withdraws his men through Huchow and Kashing to Shanghai, leaving just enough of a rearguard to making a showing. General Wang Pu in his report of the caputure of Szean claims to have taken two big and two small guns.

Who Gets the Chekiang Plums?

The local authorities were particularly elated to receive a telegram yesterday from General Meng, commanding a division of Sun Ch'uan-fang's invading Fukien army, to say that he had arrived at Huchow on the Chien Tang river and would proceed at once towards Lungyu. These troops are apparently meeting with no resistance on the river since General P'an Kuo-kang of the 2nd Chêkiang Division is co-operating with them; but there is some speculation here as to what will happen when this force reaches Hangchow. The police commissioner of Chêkiang, Hsia Chao, has long been eager for the civil governorship of the province and while he, like all the other native commanders, turned against Lu Yung-hsiang, he may perhaps make a show of resistance to another outsider unless his ambitions are satisfied.

All were so sure of an imminent victory here last night that there was no little speculation upon the ensuing political adjustment. Sun Ch'uan-fang has, of course, already been appointed Tuli of Chêkiang and Inspector General of Chêkiang and Fukien and it is possible that Hsia Chao will get the civil governorship. It is thought that Chu Hsi, garrison commander at Soochow, may be given Ho Feng-lin's post in Shanghai, but he will not be given the same rank as Ho Feng-lin has held for some years. The office of Defence Commissioner will be abolished and whoever holds Shanghai will be simply a garrison commander while the district administration will be merged with that of the province.

FRENCH PAPERS' VIEWS ON CHINA'S WAR

If Foreigners Protected a Wish for a Decisive Result to Restore China

Paris, Sept. 21.

Discussing the events in China, the *"Petit Parisien"* remarks that the opposing Generals have no tendency to xenophobia and that both Generals are equally concerned in watching over the interests of foreigners. The journal says that so long as her nationals are not injured France, while taking all precautions, will maintain an attitude of impartiality towards the conflict and confine herself to expressing a hope that one or the other of the contestants will carry the day sufficiently decisively to cause restoration of Chinese order and unity, thereby benefiting the commercial interests of France and the other Powers as well as those of China. —Reuter.

Pars, Sept. 22.

The *"Echo de Paris"* hopes that whatever is the issue of the civil war in China, it will be prompt, so that Japan and America will be confronted with a *fait accompli*, and all thought of intervention on their part be removed.

"Le Journal" says that in view of Soviet intrigues in China, Japan's attitude, and anxiety in Washington, it will be well to follow events in the Far East closely, as they are pregnant with grave possibilities.—Repter.

THE STORY OF THE WAR

(It may be convenient to readers to have the chief events of the war set out now in brief chronological from as under).

Aug. 20.—Marshal Chi, in reply to telegram from Kiangsu gentry declares that he will keep the peace.

Aug. 21.—Marshal Chi accuses Tupan Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang of breaking the Peace Pact by permitting Fukien troops to take refuge in Chêkiang Province.

Aug. 25.—Troops begin to move from Nanking towards Soochow and the Anhui border.
President Tsao Kun sends emmissary to Loyang to avert conflict.

Aug. 26.—Troops continue to pour out of Nanking.

Aug. 28.—Marshal Chi in an interview for the "North China Daily News" states that his objective is Shanghai, which should belong to Kiangsu and that China can only be unified by force.
Reports from Yangchow and other Kiangsu cities indicate press gangs are at work.
Chihli Party Peace terms on eve of actual fighting provide promotions for Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin but independence is to be cancelled and Shanghai returned to Kiangsu.

Aug. 29.—Reports from the north indicate military preparations by Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu.
British, American, Japanese and French Legations notify Chinese Government, China will be held accountable for foreign life and property.
British Legation protests use Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
Marshal Lu in an interview for the "North China Daily News" rejects Chihli Peace terms as dishonourable, claims that he is unjustly attacked and insists that China can only be unified by recognizing the will of the people.

Aug. 30.—Refugee problem in Shanghai becomes acute.

Sept. 1.—Chêkiang troops moving toward Sungkiang, Kashing and Huchowfu.
Kiangsu troops at Quinsan.
United States increases naval station in Shanghai by 3 destroyers at Shanghai and 1 gunboat at Amoy.

Sept. 2.—Chinese Chamber of Commerce proposes 15 miles neutral zone around Shanghai. Marshal Chi leaves Nanking for front.
Gen. Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien declares war on Chêkiang.

Sept. 3.—Shanghai-Nanking Railway reported cut.
Chinese Red Cross takes field for relief work.
Foreign navies arrive in Shanghai for protection of Settlement.
Chinese navy moves from Nanking to Kiangyin. Fukien fleet takes position in Chusan Archipelago.
Chinese Telegraph Administration reports wires cut between Shanghai and Soochow. Marshal Lu declares war on Tsao Kun accusing latter of crimes.
Fighting at front begining 10.15 a.m. Kiangsu headquarters at Quinsan; Chêkiang at Nanziang.

Sept. 4.—400 French Marines land in Shanghai.
Press gangs active in Chapei.
Kiangsu troops attack at Huangtu and retreat to Quinsan.
Kiangsu troops take up position at Ihsing: Chêkiang at Changhsing.
Fighting at Liuho, reported captured by Kiangsu.
Marshal Lu assumes title of Commander-in-chief of Chêkiang-Shanghai armies.

Sept. 5.—Liuho recaptured by Chêkiang. Severe fighting on the front from Huangtu to Kading —no results.
Powers notify Kiangsu and Chêkiang authorities that no fighting will be tolerated on the Huangpu from Woosung to Lunghua inclusive.

Sept. 6.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, in a "North-China Daily News" interview, disclaims war activity, places blame on Marshal Lu.

Sept. 7.—Fighting throughout day at Huangtu and Kading. Heavy cannonade at Liuho.
Wu Pei-fu sends 8,000 reinforcements to Nanking.
Report in Shanghai that Sun Yat-sen preparing to enter war in support of Marshal Lu.
Marshal Chang Tso-lin declares war on Peking. Peking issues punitive mandate against Lu Yung-hsiang.
Orders issued for punitive expedition against Chang Tso-lin, Chihli troops moved toward Shanhaikuan. Fengtien troops at Chinchow.

Sept. 8.—Fighting continues at Huangtu and Liuho. Kiangsu makes breach Chêkiang line but unable to hold gains.
Shanghai Volunteer Corps mobilized.
Nanking troops estimated as 50,000.
Foreign men-of-war land 1,110 men to protect Settlement borders.

Sept. 9.—Very heavy fighting at Liuho. Chêkiang well entrenched. 5,000 Chêkiang troops on Huangtu front make slight advance.
Tuli of Anhui leaves Anking for the front at Kuangtehchow.

Sept. 10.—Fighting continues at Huangtu and Liuho. No results.
Hupeh troops reported *en route* to Nanking.
Reports arrive of battle on Ihsing-Changhsing front.

Sept. 11.—Chang Tso-lin moves men to front.
Kiangsu wounded reported very many. Chinese Red Cross reports large number wounded in Shanghai.

Sept. 12.—Dr. W. W. Yen ratified as Premier by Parliament.

Sept. 13.—Chêkiang success on Taihu front reported.
Traffic on Peking-Mukden Line suspended.

Sept. 14.—Rain continues. Chêkiang makes Quinsan objective. Fighting between Szean and Ihsing, Chêkiang unsuccessful in offensive. No change at Huangtu, Kading or Liuho.

Sept. 15.—Fighting renewed at Huangtu, Liuho and Ihsing. No results.
Chêkiang makes bayonet charge at Huangtu.
Wu Pei-fu's troops continue to move from Paotingfu to Shanhaikuan.
2,500 Wu Pei-fu's troops arrive at Quinsan.
Marshal Tuan Chih-jui issues telegram denouncing Peking Government and supporting Chêkiang.

Sept. 16.—Major offensive by Kiangsu reported at Huangtu, Liuho and Ihsing.
Chang Tso-lin reports capture of Nanling, within Chihli province.
Chang Tso-lin, in denouncing Wu Pei-fu in a telegram to President Tsao Kun, says that he will send aeroplanes to Peking to inquire into his health.

Sept. 17.—Battle front quiet at Huangtu.
Chihli troops being concentrated at Luanchow.

Sept. 18.—Chêkiang 1st and 2nd Divisions declare independence of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.
Tuli Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien enters Chêkiang.
Marshal Lu arrives in Shanghai, takes up headquarters at Lunghua. States whether he returns to Hangchow depends upon will of Chêkiang people.
Hsia Chao becomes acting Civil Governor of Hangchow, incumbent resigning when his regiments mutiny.
Reported Chang Tso-lin decides to remain in Mukden and not to make Chinchow his headquarters.
Nanking navy assists land forces in attack on Liuho, where fighting not serious.
Peking issues punitive mandate against Chang Tso-lin, appoints Wu Pei-fu commander-in-chief of armies.

Sept. 19.—General Wang Huai-ching, in command of the 2nd Chihli Army leaves for Chaoyang.
500 Russians in Chang Tso-lin's army.
Towns on Chientang River looted by invading armies.
Ihsing-Changhsing front dissipated, Anhui, Fukien, Kiangsu, and Honan troops invade Chêkiang unresisted.
Marshal Lu brings regiments loyal to himself to Huangtu and Liuho.
3 Mukden aeroplanes bomb Shanhaikuan without doing any damage.
Chang Tso-lin's troops advancing toward Jehol.
Fengtien 8th Army occupies Chinchow-Chaoyang front.
Fierce attack made by Kiangsu on Marshal Lu's lines at Huangtu and Liuho, almost breaking through.
Part of Liuho burned.
Reuter learns that the Powers have not been considering intervention in China.

Sept. 20.—In an interview with the editor of the "North-China Daily News," Marshal Lu admits forced retirement from Hangchow, claims 35,000 troops are loyal to him and that he will fight to a finish.
Mr. Tong Shao-yi interviewed Marshal Lu who guaranteed to preserve the peace of the Settlement.
Peace Maintenance Society organized by 84 Shanghai Chinese organizations to conduct a peace offensive and to care for the refugees.

Sept. 21.—Independent Navy sailed out of the Huangpu to join the Nanking fleet at Liuho.
Slight firing at Huangtu, otherwise quiet.
Marshal Wu states that he will drive Chang Tso-lin from Mukden and that 200,000 men will be sent against him.

Sept. 22.—Sun Chuan-fang appointed Tuli of Chêkiang and Inspector General of Chêkiang and Fukien.
Chaoyang captured by Fengtien troops, the first battle in the North.
Huchow looted.
Governor Yen Hsih-shan of Shansi offers assistance to Chihli Party.
Kiangsu attacked Marshal Lu's troops at Huangtu and Liuho.

Sept. 24.—Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway bridges 71 and 78 blown up by Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang to protect Marshal Lu's rear.
Civil War breaks out in Chêkiang, various factions contending for position.
Hsia Chao received appointment as Civil Governor of Chêkiang by mandate of President Tsao Kun.

Sept. 25.—Slight fighting at Huangtu and Liuho.
Gen. Pan Kuo-kang establishing in dependent anti-Chihli force at Ningpo.
Bridges blown up on Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Sept. 26.—Tuli Sun Chuan-fang arrives in Hangchow.
General Chen Tsiao-yuan in Kashing prepares to attack Marshal Lu's rear.

THE Hangchow *coup d'état* has been responsible for a more than usually exuberant flow of platitudes in resolutions by street unions and other organizations against the wicked militarists. The "Association of Various Provincials," a product of the war, has more than held its own in high sounding nothings. Yesterday it dropped this pearl of wisdom: "As a republic the people of China are the masters. They should rise up and protest against the evil-doers."

A terrible price for the treachery of Chinese authorities is being exacted by members of the old Lincheng gang of bandits who are at present terrorizing a large area of Shantung, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times." Their task of robbery, kidnapping and murder is made the easier as the troops who have been stationed in the district have now been withdrawn owing to the Kiangsu-Chêkiang war. The result has been that a reign of terror, worse than before the Lincheng episode occurred, is devastating the countryside. The bandits have no mercy on any troops they happen to capture, and they even work off their injured feelings on their ordinary captives. Many cases have recently been reported where substantial ransoms have been paid, and then only the body of the unfortunate prisoner has been returned.

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MARSHAL LU STANDS FIRM

Sept. 22.

SATURDAY was full of rumours of an expected compromise. This was probably due to the fact announced by us that morning that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce were meeting to consider how they might effectively urge Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to make peace, and perhaps also the cessation of the Kiangsu bombardment, which had resounded so formidably in Shanghai's ears off and on all Friday. The Chamber of Commerce certainly met and are understood to have discussed all sorts of projects for forming a peace association to stop the war and meanwhile to look after refugees, but nothing definite emerged from much talk. Some of the members went to the Arsenal in the afternoon and called on Marshal Lu. But so far as we have been able to ascertain no suggestion of peace negotiation was mooted. Nor does it look as if it would have had any success if it had been made.

Marshal Lu's position remains the same as he expressed it to this paper's representative on Friday. He tells Mr. Tong Shao-yi that he is quite determined to fight on. He has shortened his front from some thousands of li to a few hundreds and his headquarters at the Arsenal are an excellent place from which to direct operations. His assertion that his troops in this area would remain faithful to him is certainly borne out by Friday's news, when all the officers at least must have known that Chêkiang was out of the war—by the way, from Mr. Rodney Gilbert's letter to-day, one may wonder whether that province will not presently find itself out of the frying-pan into the fire—and Marshal Lu has other loyal troops in Chêkiang, which are now being recalled as quickly as possible to Kashing from west of the Taihu. The explanation of Marshal Lu's resolution is surely to be found in the north. Telegrams from Mukden and Peking leave no doubt that a great trial of strength is impending between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Clearly it is Marshal Lu's duty to his ally to keep up his end and prevent Marshal Chi from sending back his northern troops to reinforce Marshal Wu Pei-fu. If Marshal Chang is defeated, Marshal Lu is no worse off than before; if he wins and gets control of Peking, he will have a useful coadjutor in east China for his schemes of general rebuilding.

Can Marshal Lu's men hold out against the superior numbers massed on the other side? They have certainly fought most bravely so far, but Mr. Rodney Gilbert again insists to-day, as he did in the letter we printed on Friday, that any partial attack must be regarded only as a "side show" and that the big attack when it comes will be all along the front. In opposition to this, a Chinese correspondent at Nanking, usually well informed, writes that Friday's action was to be the beginning of the big attack. If so, and if the Kiangsu troops are so many and formidable, why has that attack eased off? We hazard the opinion—a mere guess—that, as in the Great War, it may be due to the deadly defensive usefulness of machine-guns. Not impossibly the Kiangsu artillery is more formidable in noise than effect and when the infantry advance it is to find Marshal Lu's machine-gun posts as vicious as ever. Also, by the evidence of foreign eye-witnesses, the Kiangsu army is somewhat patchy; some of the troops are very good indeed, some as conspicuously bad. It remains, however, the general opinion of foreign correspondents who have been at Marshal Chi's headquarters that his army can hardly fail to break through if it really tries. The alternative may be weeks of trench warfare.

HYPOCRISY AND OPIUM

Sept 22.

THERE is nothing more highly eulogised in Chinese books than sincerity yet there is nothing in which the Chinese people are more conspicuously lacking than this same quality. The closing chapters of the *Chung Yung*, the "Doctrine of the Mean," written by Confucius' grandson, Tsze-sze, are a pæan in praise of sincerity. "There are nine principles on which a country may be governed, but there is only one practice by which these may be carried out—sincerity." In the "Great Learning," traditionally ascribed to Confucius, and which, doubtless, bears some traces of his handiwork, "sincerity of purpose and uprightness of heart" is said to be the foundation of government. The teaching of the sages is scoffed at by those Chinese who have studied abroad but these maxims are more than platitudes. Honesty is the best policy in politics as in every other walk of life and the tendency to deliberate misrepresentation that characterizes the utterances of many public men is a boomerang that will ultimately recoil on themselves.

Our issue of September 11 contained a telegram from Geneva in which it was reported that Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese representative on the fifth committee of the League of Nations, said, speaking of the suppression of the opium traffic, that "China had good intentions but, unfortunately, she was bound by treaty and could not control the opium supply in her own territory because many foreigners in China still enjoyed extra-territorial rights. China would endeavour to do her best but must look to the foreign Powers to assist her. When the Central Government in China had full power to enforce its laws the opium traffic would be abolished immediately. They wanted to arouse public interest in the question but the Chinese Government and people would never agree to any action or intention which would lead to interference with the sovereign rights of China." This is such an extraordinary statement that we would fain believe that the report has been mutilated in transmission. Unfortunately, this is not the first occasion on which we have had to call attention to the misrepresentations of the Chinese representative in England. Dr. Herbert A. Giles has a book entitled "Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio." It does not belie its name but the fairy stories it relates fade into insignificance before the still more marvellous tales that issue from the Chinese Legation in London. Mr. Chao presumed, and evidently safely presumed, on the ignorance of his audience when he told them that "China's hands were tied by treaty so that she could not control the opium supply in her own territory." There was a time when China was not able to prevent the importation of opium into the country but even in those days she had full power to deal with the "opium supply in her own territory." When one looks back and remembers how ready Great Britain was to help China when she did make an effort to free the country from opium and how the import of opium was first forbidden entry into every province which was declared to be free of the poppy and finally prohibited altogether; and how as soon as the foreign import was stopped China reneged on her professions and immediately began re-planting the drug wholesale; and now to find one of her best educated representatives calmly putting the blame for the present deplorable state of affairs on "extraterritoriality" which has as much to do with it as it has with the recent spell of wet weather, we begin to despair.

Our issue of the 13th instant contained a letter from our Kansu correspondent which explains clearly the reason why China is once more an opium growing country. He says, "The opium this year was more plentifully sown than last year but has not proved so good an investment. Prices are bad and the opium fine, now euphemistically known as the land-tax, presses heavily. In some places those who refuse to grow opium are compelled to pay a lazy-tax." What a thought for the perplexed chancellors of Europe. From this we can see the *modus operandi* in Kansu. Those who grow opium have to pay the "opium tax" for growing it; those who do not grow opium are fined the "lazy tax" for refusing to plant it. It is a case of "heads, I win; tails you lose." The people are hit either way. The same tale is told by our correspondents in Yunnan, Kueichow and Szechuan. Opium is grown by command of the military authorities who do not hesitate to debauch the people for their own gains. So far has China backslidden from the position she was in when the country was declared free of opium that, according to Sir Frank Swettenham's letter to the "Times," she now produces 15,000 tons per annum or nine tenths of the world's total crop. Had Mr. Chu frankly confessed this and stated the complementary truth that the Central Government was powerless to control the actions of its powerful subordinates who compel the people to plant the poppy he would have had the sympathy of the whole world. China is not the only country with a drug problem. Morphia, cocaine and other narcotic drugs are a growing menace in western lands. But other countries confess their shame and make honest efforts to remove it. When China—official China—does the same her reputation for sincerity will begin to revive.

But we must not forget to call attention to the fact that a National Anti-Opium Association has been formed. It has been created by the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce, Educational Associations and the like. It has already issued a fearsome poster showing a double-headed snake, typifying the foreign-imported narcotics and native-grown opium, being attacked by the Chinese people. More power to their elbows; may the association be a great success.

THE SWORD, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE

Sept. 23.

SLOWLY but surely the League of Nations may yet lead the peoples of the world to settle their differences by peaceful means. Meanwhile, preparations are being made as if at least one more great war was inevitable. The cost has to be counted, and it is very heavy. Of almost first importance amongst the preparations is the suitable and adequate provision for the care of the sick and wounded combatants, and for the prevention of disease among the civilian population. This is a stupendous task which requires for its accomplishment a highly trained and well equipped medical army service and the mobilization of physicians, nurses, Red Cross and other medical organizations, practically all who can render effective medical service. In the United States it is calculated that its next war, should it ever come, will require immediately half a million men for the care of the sick and injured and so urgent are the claims of medicine, surgery and hygiene that the war department has announced that it will give priority to the medical over the combatant service. About 45,000 medical men will be required at once, while 20,000 will be called up later, leaving one doctor to every 1,300 of the population. For in these days the actual and immediate dangers and hardships of war are not confined to the professional soldier, the whole nation is drawn into the struggle including women and children, and a calamity such as famine or disease may compel surrender just as soon and completely as the defeat of armies on the battle-field. It follows that the relief of suffering, patriotism and self-defence alike require that a government, before it declares war, ought to be certain that it will be able to respond to all the demands which may be made upon it, in the interests of public health.

The sword, famine and pestilence have always been closely associated evils. In the past the losses from disease during and after a great war were frightful, particularly from diseases such as typhus fever, typhoid fever, dysentery, smallpox, bubonic plague, scurvy and malaria. During the Thirty Years War, the whole population of Germany, which had been 16,000,000 before the war, owing to the ravages of pestilence, dwindled down to one-half, or as some authorities maintain, a quarter. Armies consumed everything they found wherever they went, spreading typhus fever and bubonic plague in their course. Neighbouring States were almost equally affected: thus Amsterdam lost one-third of her population, and Switzerland became infected even in the most out-of-the-way valleys by the swarm of beggars who were driven by famine and misery out of the desolated parts of southern Germany. In the Napoleonic Wars, the worst scourge was typhus fever which destroyed hundreds of thousands. Probably at least two million soldiers and others must have contracted it. The dissemination of the disease was largely helped, it is said, by the poor inhabitants looting the battlefield and taking home with them the knapsacks and other effects of the dead. In the Franco-German War of 1870 smallpox was the greatest scourge. Coming to the present time, while all branches of medical science have made such great advances that ordinarily the spread of disease can be checked, yet when the circumstances are unfavourable and the medical service inadequate, disease still exacts a very heavy toll. In consequence of the recent great war, tuberculosis, rickets, and malaria are far more common than formerly in various European countries. In Russia, as late as 1921, whole provinces were in the grip of hunger, faced with the prospect of death by starvation and disease. Diseases, especially malaria, took thousands of victims, and there were no medicines to help the sufferers; myriads of orphan children wandered through the country; bands of marauders terrorized the rural districts, and horrible acts were of frequent occurrence which cannot be related here. To quote the common saying, "war is hell."

In the present grave condition of China the purpose of this grim recital is not to arouse harassing fears, but to add force to the plea that the civil war now being fought ought to be the last, for the people are not in a condition to endure constant warfare. Since the Revolution of 1911 the country has been in a state of great disorder; brigandage is common over wide areas; two million men have been withdrawn from peaceful occupations to serve as soldiers, and many of them being poorly paid rob and loot on their own account and are little better than brigands; the generals forcibly collect immense sums of money from the merchants of peaceful cities; owing to the insecurity of life and property trade is partially paralysed; large agricultural districts are desolate or are given over to the ruinous growth of the poppy. Moreover, the medical preparations for a prolonged war are wofully inadequate. Judging by the reports which come in, apart from the good work of the Red Cross in Shanghai, the brunt of caring for the sick and wounded seems to have fallen upon missionary hospitals. In a long war it might easily happen that the very small force of competent medical men in this country would be utterly unable to cope with the demands made upon them to attend the sick and wounded, and to prevent the spread of those diseases which are so apt to break out among the people during and after a war. When the sword, famine and pestilence combined begin to scourge the country, who can tell what the end will be? The Chinese who are truly patriotic will consider these things and wisely endeavour by every means in their power to secure for their country the blessings of permanent peace.

THE POWERS AND CHINA'S TURMOIL

Sept. 24.

IT is clearly most important at a time like this that foreigners should know what some Chinese are saying and thinking. The letter we published yesterday headed "A Chinese View of the Settlement" is easily answered and in many respects unreasonable. Yet it deserves attention, as representing the attitude of many Chinese. It has to be admitted that, from the writer's standpoint, there is something in what he says about foreign concessions in China: they have been used as asylums for the safe engineering of intrigue, in a manner which the Powers should never have permitted and to which they must devote early and earnest attention. To this subject we shall return later. But to suggest, as Y.E.H. does, that the foreign concessions are to blame for all China's misfortunes is sheer nonsense. The recent civil war in Szechuan was planned in no foreign concession. The expulsion of Tang Chi-yao from Yunnan and his subsequent return owed nothing to the fostering of a foreign asylum. In every big

city in China chicanery and intrigue are rife, not because there are foreign settlements in some parts but because government is bad and corrupt in nearly all. Let China get good men into office, who will administer public funds honestly and govern faithfully, and though intrigue may not die altogether, it will lose all its power to harm. Y. E. H.'s letter is not, we think, intended as such; but it might stand as a fair example of the old mandarin's trick of trying to deflect against foreigners the wrath excited by his own shortcomings.

This tendency, ever increasing in recent years and attested to by missionaries, travellers, observers generally all over China, illustrates the mischievousness of comment like that of the "Daily Telegraph," which was cabled out yesterday. If the summary received gives the correct meaning, the "Daily Telegraph" thinks that the Legations are in danger; that if so, their situation is of vastly more importance than the possibility of Shanghai being invaded by a mob of leaderless soldiers, with all the incalculable damage which might ensue; and that the position of the Legations ought to rouse Great Britain to drastic measures. Coming from a paper of such standing as the "Telegraph," comment of this kind may do great harm. In the first place, the danger to Legation Quarter is practically nil—unless, perhaps, by an aeroplane dropping a bomb into it accidentally. Nothing is more noticeable in the present conflict than the scrupulous care which the commanders on both sides are taking not to endanger foreign lives and to cause as little inconvenience to foreigners as they can. Incidentally this fact is most significant, suggesting that both sides mean this to be a final fight for the control of all China and that they do not want the new *régime* to open with complications abroad. In the second place, if there is to be any choice between the potential danger of Legation Quarter and that of Shanghai, there can be little question which has most claim on the British Government's solicitude. Apart from any question of human life (which indeed could hardly arise, guarded as the Diplomatic Body are), the value of Legation Quarter is principally sentimental. But that of Shanghai is colossal. In 1923 Shanghai handled thirty-eight per cent. of the hundred and sixty odd million taels which was the value of British trade, from the Mother Country alone, with China; and ten million tons of British shipping passed in and out of the Huangpu. And the wealth invested in Shanghai buildings and docks and factories, in which to varying degrees thousands of workers in Britain are interested, is incalculable. In the third place, the "Daily Telegraph's" comment is to be deplored, because it may so easily lend a handle to those who would be glad of an excuse to excite mob violence.

Beyond the protection of foreign life and property, to which end measures have already been taken, no serious-minded foreigner desires intervention in the present war or believes that it could avail. The collapse of the Central Government and the substitution of a number of military satrapies, wholly independent of each other even when nominally allied, has left China without any point at which pressure could be applied with hope of success on the whole body. The most probable result of such an attempt would be to unite all parties against the foreigner. At the outset of the war there was a good deal of loose talk in Western papers about intervention. To this in no small measure, we may be sure, were due the violently anti-foreign leaflets which were distributed in Peking and elsewhere. These have apparently subsided, but not the feeling to which they are due and any ill-considered act by the Great Powers, even in the nature of friendly representations, might have evil consequences in regions less well able to protect themselves than Shanghai and Legation Quarter.

Nevertheless it is essential that the Powers should reconsider their whole attitude towards China. Much of the present disorder is due to the Washington Conference, which was based upon two fatal fallacies; first, that China is still one and united; and secondly, that Chinese republicans are willing or even capable of responding to concessions involving some attempt on their own part to put their house in order. They have been encouraged in misdoing by years of timid, invertebrate diplomacy, which has permitted such an unparalleled outrage as the Lincheng affair, not to mention numerous minor murders and kidnappings, to pass utterly unrequited and uncompensated. All sober foreign opinion is agreed that the only course for the Powers to take, to stop the rot, is to exact rigid compliance with Treaty rights, by direct action against the offending province when it can be reached, as most of them can, by sea or river, and to guard the Treaty Ports and Customs and Salt services, on which not only foreign but Chinese loans are secured. Already, by a piece of lamentable diplomatic shortsightedness, provincial officials have been allowed to make serious inroads on the Salt revenues and at any moment they may similarly assail the Customs. Only by the display of force which the Powers for once nerved themselves to make last December was Dr. Sun Yat-sen prevented from seizing the Kuangtung Customs. It should also be made plain that defeated generals and politicians who take refuge in foreign concessions must thenceforward comport themselves as private citizens. If they once leave in order to prosecute a new war, there must be no readmittance for them. This practice of using foreign settlements as an asylum in which to engineer fresh plots is a great grievance of the Chinese people and is totally contrary to the purpose for which the concessions were granted.

The case for firm diplomacy as here suggested is reinforced by the fact that the Chinese are an eminently reasonable people and cannot be roused when they know that the other side's position is a just one. And as distinct from the officials, they are not and have never been anti-foreign. The Tuchuns are also easily misjudged. Very possibly there are vicious examples among them, but there are also many who are genuinely patriotic. In the present struggle there are men on both sides, such as Lu Yung-hsiang and Chi Hsieh-yuan, who have governed their provinces well and have shown real solicitude for public welfare. The curse of China is bureaucracy, politicians, student unions and educational associations. It is among these that anti-foreignism is found and they exercise a secret tyranny to which the Tuchuns themselves are susceptible.

LIKE the Arsenals at Hanyang and at Techow, the Arsenal at Mukden which is the main source of supplies of munitions for the Manchurian forces, has also extended its working hours. About 80,000 rounds of rifle ammunition a day are being put out, it is reported. Besides this output, bombs, shells and hand-grenades are also manufactured. With the installation of a brand new set of machiney for manufacturing field guns, the Mukden Arsenal will be in a position to produce heavy artillery.

COMMERCE AND THE WAR

Sept. 25.

THE letter that we published yesterday signed "Concerned," dealing with the oppressive and in some ways seemingly unnecessary stagnation of trade, expressed the feelings of many business men in these days.

"Is it possible," the writer asked, "that even a war, particularly in a country the size of China, can be allowed to paralyze trade so completely for an indefinite period?

"Are there not ways and means whereby the wheels of commerce can be set going again or must we sit down and be content to wait until China's war lords have ended their campaign to their own satisfaction?"

By the utmost allowance, the area affected by the fighting is not a tenth of that part of China which most concerns Shanghai; and although the railways are monopolized by combatants for the movement of their troops and stores, the main waterways of China are practically unaffected. The European War penetrated far more deeply into the countries and peoples involved than the Chinese civil war has even begun to do; yet, as our correspondent says, under many difficulties trade was kept going. No attempt of the kind has been made in China although, as "Concerned" adds,

> It is inconceivable that both the foreign and Chinese business communities, being at the present thoroughly hard hit by the state of stagnation, are going to neglect any opportunity that holds out prospect of getting back to work again.

So long as coastal and riverine connexions are undisturbed, certainly some business might be done.

Our correspondent finds that the fault lies with Chinese banks who refuse to grant the necessary facilities. We hold no brief for these banks, but we doubt whether this is quite an accurate idea, at least whether it is all the cause of trouble. There is no doubt that the Chinese banks in Shanghai have plenty of money to-day in their treasuries. A few weeks ago they had not much money and they owed a good deal to the foreign banks. But these advances have been largely if not wholly paid off, money having been called in from up country, a process, by the way, which nearly caused a crisis in Hankow. Our correspondent may be trusted to know what he is talking about when he says that "the native banks seem to have declared a sort of moratorium." On the other hand, in respect of imports at least, there must first be some evidence of a desire to buy from up country; and the mere sight of war-like preparations at once chokes off the Chinese appetite for purchase. What money he has he prefers to put into a hole in the ground. Latterly there have been symptoms of a demand from Szechuan, the explanation being that since the triumph of General Yang Sen and the expulsion of Hsiong Keh-wu, the province has been unwontedly peaceful and as the war in east and north China does not come immediately under their eyes the Szechuanese are ready to do business. But further down the Yangtze, in Hupeh, Anhui, Kiangsi, though there is no fighting, there is plenty of evidence of it not far off and nervousness shuts all purses.

This condition of feeling is in marked contrast with the time-honoured axiom that the Chinese will manage to do business under conditions that would elsewhere seem impossible. The case would probably be different if the present war had broken out unexpectedly after years of prosperity. But it is in reality only the climax of a long period of oppression and bad government, which has kept all trading low. The people have been miserably ground down with taxes, fleeced by soldiers, pillaged by bandits. They are poor and are likely to remain so until there is once more some degree of ordered government. Meanwhile we should be sorry to appear to throw cold water on the suggestions made by "Concerned." If the rumour he quotes be correct, that "import, and trade centres, absolutely untouched by the war, are not only ready to do business, but have orders to execute, if only financial facilities were easier to obtain," then certainly no effort should be spared in trying to induce the banks to grant facilities. The first step one might suggest is to ascertain where such a demand exists. If it can be verified, surely it could be met; and as our correspondent says, once trade begins to move, more will follow. There is this fact to be borne in mind. By every appearance, the war is meant to settle the fate of China, and its authors on both sides will therefore be more anxious to start in supreme power (when they win it) with a clean state and popular approval, than is the case in the ordinary interprovincial quarrel. Where the armies are, business must stop. Outside that area, conditions might even prove to be better than they have recently been.

A REACH-ME-DOWN GENERATION

Sept. 25.

ONE of the outstanding features of modern times is the triumph of the herd mind, as psychologists call it. It shows itself in that gospel of standardization which is being preached, in act if not in word, throughout the civilized world. We are beset by a mania for ordering our lives according to set patterns, and anything in the nature of originality is taboo. Take building for instance; individuality in the matter of structure seems to be disappearing and those of us who have travelled in foreign lands are struck by the sameness of modern edifices erected in great cities of both East and West. Whether it be in Shanghai, Sydney or San Francisco, there is a similarity about their streets which robs them of much of the charm a place ought to have for one paying a first visit.

It is the same in the intellectual world. Everybody apparently desires to think like his fellows. Instead of telling our youths to be themselves, we exhort them to be like everybody else. Our educational systems appear expressly designed to promote uniformity. With bureaucratic officials, armies of clerks, cast-iron regulations, red tape and endless examinations, mankind is doing its best to turn out standardized intellects. The last thing that the government education department of any country wants is originality on the part of teachers, and this laudable aim is zealously seconded by politicians. These gentlemen are all in favour of a sort of intellectual goose-step. Their passion for cooperative mass-thinking will never be satisfied until there is mass production of human intellects all manufactured in the same mould.

Civilized people are doing little to prevent this standardization. Every body can read nowadays. But it is no unjust accusation that in most cases they spend too much time in reading and too little in thinking. We have it in us to be original, we are naturally individualistic; but we allow ourselves to be deprived of our birthright. In fact, we have come to regard it as rather bad form to be original. There is infinite danger in this cult of uniformity. A standardized people is an easy prey to the subtle propagandist, a gramaphone press and, what these eventually lead to, a bureaucratic dictatorship. "Once admit the drill-sergeant to the realms of mind and spirit," says a recent writer, "and moral responsibility will totter and the 'new freedom' will stand unmasked as the new and greater tyranny." That is the last stage in the decline of democracy untempered by humanism, delighted in by socialist doctrinaires, but abhorrent to all who have learnt something of the lessons of history and believe that a man is a greater thing than a system.

THE BOY SCOUT AND CHINA

Sept. 26.

IN these days when men of good-will all the world over are anxiously searching for effective ideals and practical methods which will bring about universal brotherhood and make war an anachronism, one of the most encouraging signs of the times is the marvellous success in the British Empire of the Boy Scout Movement. At the Wembley Exhibition recently, 21,000 boys assembled from all parts of the empire. The immense gathering was most interesting and to those who discerned the spirit and aims of the movement it was of great significance and promise. First, as to the various displays. How the hearts of the onlookers must have been stirred by the dancing of a thousand Highland Scouts with their skirling bagpipes and their jolly cheering; by the thousands of little. Wolf Cubs in a well-ordered display using their wits without officers present to guide them; by the handiness of the Sea Scout and bridge builders; by the historical pageants, the choirs and bands, the athletic achievements, the pathetic little display of "Mafuzziwogs" made by Scouts who could not themselves be there because they were cripples, and the inspiring marching of these young citizens of the Empire! All the displays were wonderful in their way.

But as pointed out by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, whose article on the subject we quote freely, the spirit of the movement is far more wonderful. To a very great extent the hopes and expectations of its founders are being fulfilled. The boys are appreciating what it all means, the aims of the movement, and the practice of that discipline which comes from within from the sense of "playing the game" under a high ideal. This self-discipline was evident in the camp, behind the scenes, and in the off-duty behaviour of the 21,000 boys. The Scout spirit was very pronounced at their own special Thanksgiving Service at Wembley. Still more was it in evidence on the occasion of the service in Westminster Abbey when the boys realized that there they were from every country and every race in the Empire, privileged to meet in the sacred shrine of the nation because their pursuit of an ideal was taken seriously. And it made them understand better the history of their race to be among the memorials of its great men, from Chaucer down to the Unknown Warrior. This was by far their most impressive experience. "In their camp that night there reigned an unwonted silence. There was none of the usual singing and skylarking. The boys went to bed sobered, awed and inspired. Where there is this reverence and this self-discipline it is certain that Scouters have done their work and done it well; they have instilled and inspired, instead of instructing and commanding."

In surveying the disordered condition of China, the utter loss of lofty public spirit among the elders, and among the children the absence of the old-time willing

submission to discipline, what a tremendous gain it would be if all Chinese boys were inspired by the ideals of the Boy Scout movement! It is true small groups of Boy Scouts have been formed here and there, generally in missionary schools, but as an organization it is very small and it has little strength; it has not "gripped" the students or they would have behaved very differently during the past few years. The mistake lies in not linking the new with the old. Whatever is good in the national life and history of China should be combined with the new teaching to form the character of the boys and help them to love and serve their country. The study of their own classics should not be abandoned, nor the public performance and recitation of their wholesome historical dramas. The movement should have a religious basis, as in the British Empire, but here as elsewhere the religion taught the boys should be simple, practical and attractive. Wisely managed the Boy Scout movement should lay hold of the boys in China and lead them also to learn lessons of reverence, self-discipline, and helpfulness. Its teaching and practical training would do more to regenerate the nation than much of the educational work that is now being done.

There is another valuable outcome of the Boy Scout movement which furnishes a strong reason for its development in China—its basis for the formation of a great brotherhood. At Wembley boys from all classes and from all parts of the world met in genial fellowship and learned to know each other: This is a sound beginning of that national good-will and co-operation which is the great remedy for the solution of the social, political, and industrial difficulties of the time. Further, the movement is moulding the youth of the whole of the empire into a great Brotherhood. It has a still greater ideal. To quote Sir Robert Baden-Powell again; "Our slogan in the Scout movement is 'Look Wide.' There is before us a wider brotherhood even than this empire of ours. There are other motherlands besides Great Britain; there is France; there is America and Holland, and Denmark—indeed, every civilized country in the world. All these have their sons. These are sons of the one Father, and therefore the world itself is a Brotherland. It is with this conviction in view that the Boy Scout movement becomes a school of brotherhood on the widest basis." When such a world-wide brotherhood has been formed there will be no more war.

IT is reported that American, British, French and Japanese military officers in Peking will form a party and proceed to the south in the near future with the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Chêkiang-Kiangsu War.

NOTIFICATION has been given by the Coast Inspector with regard to the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel entrance to the Yangtze that the crossing light-buoy has been moved and its colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the buoy, Middle Island Beacon bears S. 12¼ deg. E., distant 3.47 miles. This buoy marks the northern side of the channel. The shoal light-buoy has been moved and its colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the buoy, Woosung Light-house bears S. 14¼ deg. W., distant 5.88 miles. This buoy marks the northern side of the channel. East Buoy, Tungchow Crossing, also has been moved and from its new position Langshan Pagoda bears S. 52¾ deg. E., magnetic, distant 3.9 miles. This buoy, as heretofore, marks the southern side of the eastern end of the crossing. This channel is in a state of change and should be navigated with caution.

CENTRALIZATION OR FEDERATION?

Sept. 27.

THE path of neutrality mapped out for foreigners in the present crisis in China is at once facilitated and complicated by the fact that both sides promise so well. And in all sincerity we may repeat that it is a matter of unfeigned regret to foreigners that men of so much character and ability as are to be found on both sides cannot settle their differences except by fighting, which, however carefully conducted, must bring misery perhaps to millions of people. There is much in Marshal Wu Pei-fu's remarks to our Peking correspondent, published yesterday, which we must all welcome, the removal of the Kiangnan Arsenal, the pledge that China shall at last live up to the obligations of the Washington Treaty, the respect for foreign rights and interests. Certainly neither Western Powers nor peoples need ask for more than this. And if there was any idea in Marshal Wu's mind of disarming foreign notions of possible interference, we venture to say that anxiety on this score is needless, in his mind or that of anyone else. The bigness of the quarrel, even if there were no other reason, must put out of court all question of outside meddling. The issue is no mere matter of inter-provincial jealousies but of which system of government is to prevail in China. On no very dissimilar issue did the Americans of North and South go to war and their right to settle the dispute in their own way was no more questioned than that of the Chinese people should at present be.

The interview with Marshal Wu, a recent statement by Marshal Chang, have put the matter quite plainly. The ruler of Manchuria is for provincial autonomy, a federation of self-governing states; and his ally Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, having handed back Chêkiang to the Chêkiangese,—the phrase in all circumstances rather provokes a smile—will do the like by Kiangsu if he wins to Nanking. Marshal Wu Pei-fu will have nothing to do with provincial autonomy; "that is the enemy of all I am fighting for;" his political faith is in a highly centralized authority. It would be entirely improper, from the standpoint of neutrality, for an outsider to express any opinion as to which system is the better for China, besides being rather absurd. But it is, perhaps, permissible to say that Marshal Wu appears to have set himself by far the harder task. If Marshal Chang wins to Peking, he can to some extent make use of such system of government as remains, somewhat as he finds it. But Marshal Wu Pei-fu would have to go back to something that has really not existed since the death of Yuan Shih-kai. He would also, we may suspect, have to overcome precisely the same forces of resistance that proved fatal to Yuan's throne. Tsai Ao, of Yunnan, who raised the flag of revolt against Yuan, was, we have always been told, a patriot and a convinced republican. But his resistance was made easy and Yuan's projected empire fell, because in every province there were men who had found the republican, so-called, form of government so exceedingly lucrative. Those men exist certainly in no smaller force to-day than nine years ago and they are the real enemies of ordered government in China. Whether Marshal Wu wins or Marshal Chang, either will have to conquer these hidden enemies of reform before his system of government can avail, and that battle will be far tougher than any that is now fought with machine-guns and aeroplanes.

To say that we are sorry to hear Marshal Wu say that he is a soldier and that when his business as such is finished he will leave the rest to the politicians, must not be taken to mean that we wish him to win, or do not wish him to win. It is merely a frank expression of well-grounded distrust in politicians generally and Chinese politicians in particular. If Marshal Foch, Marshal Haig and General Pershing had been allowed to fix the terms of peace when they fixed those of the armistice, Europe would certainly have suffered no more than she has done from the subsequent bungling of politicians, and probably she would have suffered far less. In 1922 Marshal Wu Pei-fu left a clean state in Peking for the politicians to write upon, and the result is the war to-day. It is true his remarks are somewhat cryptic: "When I have finished my work," he says, "which is the unification of China, politicians will be able to build on that foundation." The obvious question "How would you define the unification of China?" suggests the further thought that his retirement to Loyang might be much further off than these words at first sight suggest. We recommend no policy, we express no preference for either side. But whichever party wins on the field of battle, we cannot help feeling that the road to solid reconstruction lies through a period of dictatorship. Nothing else, we may be sure, will now restore order in Chêkiang, which is an image in little of all China. And looking back on the history of other republics, we find abundant examples to prove that the will of the people has only prevailed in the end because for a time was enforced the authority of one man.

BRITISH Government officials, who up to now have had to pay for the stamps used on their salary receipts will do so no more. The abolition of stamps on salary receipts was one of the little reliefs given by this year's Budget, but it has not been put in operation in Government offices until now. "By abolishing the stamp, the Government has made a present of £100,000 a year to Civil Servants, and half of this sum will go to Post Office workers," a Government official said. "The principal grievance in the past has been that the weekly wage-earner has had to buy 52 2d. stamps while the higher official, paid monthly, had to buy only 12."

IT is evident that the United States Navy is paying very special attention to the possibilities of submarine warfare, and is sparing no effort to provide itself with the types which future eventualites may demand. The latest indication of this is the approval of the plans of a submarine mine-layer, which is to form part of next year's programme, and which looks like being one of the most remarkable underwater craft in the world. Details are not likely to be announced for some time, but it is known that she is to be fast enough to accompany the fleet and is to have a large radius of action. Her construction and machinery are to cost not more than $5,300,000, with an additional $850,000 for armament and ammunition.

THE Board of Management of the British Empire Exhibition are to have an opportunity of explaining in the Law Courts why they refused to exhibit certain posters, executed for them by Capt. Spencer-Pryse, an artist and lithographer whose work is widely known. Capt. Spencer-Pryse told the "Evening News" that he was taking legal action against the Board on the ground that they had not fulfilled their contract with him. All his posters had been duly delivered, but some of the posters have been suppressed, one objection to them being that they contained nude figures. Among the banned posters were. Women bathing in Malaya. Tea-gathering in Ceylon (women.) Rice-planting in India. Girls dancing on shore (Pacific Islands.) Coaling station at Hongkong. Maori canoe (New Zealand.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Sidelights upon Canton

We have received from a correspondent in Canton a very interesting letter dealing with the present situation. "Sun Yat-sen," the writer cheerily begins, "seems to have made an ass of himself in his various proclamations," with an inevitable loss of face. The letter then goes on:—

"Very few believe in his northern expenition if only for the fact that he has not the funds; apart from which it must take a very long time to go overland before he can be considered a factor in the present northern activities. Chinese newspapers have been on strike for the last few days, and consequently even that source of news has been denied me, but I have formed my own conclusion of the present trend of events. Somehow or other it seems to me that the Merchant Volunteers are actually in the ascendency and that in some manner, without any publicity, they have gained their point, and that it is due to them that Sun Yat-sen has left. Also the retirement of Sun Fo (son of Dr. Sun) from the Mayoralty is due to them, and the dismissal of the Police Commissioner, Te Chen-wu, is their work, he having incurred their displeasure by shooting one of their Majors after the settlement had been agreed to. Liao Chen-hoi as well as Li Fuk-min, have refused to take up their new appointments, and so has Hu Han-min, the man Sun appointed as his Deputy Generalissimo. I think this is because they know that their Bolshevik proclivities (except Li Fuk-lum) are distasteful to the populace. Chen Chiung-ming is again on the march and I would not be surprised to see him back here, since the merchants are not averse to him, although he has lost a good deal of their confidence in the past two years by his inactivities and failures. The fact, however, remains that, when he was here, there was some attempt at keeping order and running the place decently. I would not be surprised to see him appointed at the head of affairs here with a more representative Council. Against all this is the fact that there are still large groups of mercenaries in or near Canton, who will not be satisfied to walk away quietly with empty pockets, and may make trouble."

The writer of the above is careful to point out that what he writes is largely conjecture. At a time like the present it is almost impossible to obtain accurate information, he says. With this, we may say that his information is usually pretty good and the above letter certainly fits in with the probabilities of the situation as shown in recent telegrams.

The "Small Money" Bugbear

Of all the petty annoyances to which the weird currency system of China submits one, not the least are the depredations of our friends the money-changers and the uncertainty associated with the exact amount involved in any cash purchase in which a fraction of a dollar is concerned. Quite recently many of the foreign stores' managements held a meeting at which it was decided by the majority that coins subsidiary to the Mexican dollar would be accepted at the market rate for those coins prevailing on the day of tender, but as not all of the foreign firms have adopted the system nothing has really been done to make confusion less confounded. At the present time it is possible to go to one store on the Nanking Road and make a purchase for, say, 50 cents and to be requested to pay the equivalent in "big money," while a purchase involving a like nominal amount can be made almost next door for 50 cents "small money". It is easily to be understood that firms which, in pricing an article at 50 cents, are reckoning in "big money", naturally expect to be paid with half-a-dollar's worth of coins, but it is not so easily understood why some firms which adopt this system give only 50 cents "small money" in change when a silver dollar is tendered. The big Chinese department stores have for years adopted a system of "big money" both in charges and in change; the system has worked well, has been adopted by many foreign firms to the satisfaction of customers and, it is to be supposed, themselves; and it is difficult to understand why all firms of standing, instead of a proportion only, have not adopted a system on similar lines. The public would know where it stood and so would the firms; there would be equity on both sides instead, as at present in many cases, favouring the shopkeeper in some instances and the public in others. Many firms now have their bills stamped "subsidiary coins received at market rate only" and most of them adopt the same principle in giving change—but not all; and it would create a better understanding all round if the intimation were worded "subsidiary coins received at market rates only, and change given on the same basis."

Russian Child Hawkers

As will have been seen in the article published in another column, the school for Russian children in Avenue Foch has been reopened and has enough money promised to keep it going for another three or four months at least. Considering that it only costs $10 a head per month to keep the child in this school, we cannot for a moment doubt that more money will be forthcoming when needed. At the same time, as was pointed out in Saturday's article, some of the money was promised on the clear understanding that all Russian children, who have been selling odds and ends of sweets, etc., in the street, should be rescued and put into the school. Actually there are about 30 boys and girls in the school, but, as anybody who likes to stroll along Nanking Road any day from the Bund to the Szechuen Road can see, there are other Russian children still on their old beats outside the principal stores. Their parents, when remonstrated with, have replied that until they themselves can get work, the children must go on selling in the streets. An answer of this kind is not calculated to elicit much sympathy. It is, to say the least, most unpalatable that children of such tender age should be standing about in the street for hours together and in all weathers, when they might be in school, properly cared for; and if the parents do not consent to send them to school, compulsion must be employed. It cannot, surely, be impossible for the police to bring these children before the Mixed Court as vagrants, when there is no doubt whatever that the Chinese magistrate would agree to order them to be sent to the school that is waiting for them.

Pilgrims of the Night

Some people in Kowloon have been writting to the press about the noise in the streets at night and the consequent loss of sleep and fraying of temper suffered by those staid, steady householders, their children and their grandchildren, their nurses and their amahs, their cooks and their coolies, who seek slumber before the clock has started the cycle of another day. One Kowloon resident, evidently with an ear well attuned by long suffering to differentiate between the many means of making the night hideous, describes the condition prevailing as "rattling, honking buses; chattering prowlers or ricsha coolies parked on the footpaths; promenading couples larking under one's windows; food hawkers yelling; bursts of crackers from restaurants or elsewhere; taxis or other motor vehicles racing through the streets; dog and rooster choruses; mah-cheuk; an occasional all-night funeral ceremony; factory hands in wooden clogs going off duty. . . ." Some of us in Shanghai can sympathize with the residents of Kowloon, for the description, except that it is not sufficiently strong nor comprehensive enough, is an excellent word-picture of some parts of Shanghai when Chêkiang and Kiangsu are not at war. This question of turning the night into a bedlam by those who have not been trained to think of others, is a serious one, and we cannot do better than repeat some excellent comments on the subject by our contemporary the "South China Morning Post":—

What do these noise-makers do in the daytime? In an American factory, among much good advice to employees, appeared a paragraph to this effect: "What you do in your own time is not our business; but if what you do affects your working capacity next day, that is our business". Quite a big proportion of Hongkong's night prowlers must be employed by foreign firms. An inspection of offices any day would probably reveal a number of thin, worn, half-asleep office boys and clerks, who occupy themselves with doubtful amusements every night when they should be fitting themselves for the labour of next day. Taipans can test the matter for themselves. Employees caught napping, others mysteriously ill and absent for a day (at home sleeping) tell the tale. For the better efficiency of offices and a quieter city it would be a good thing if em-

ployers would take some interest in their Chinese staffs' night occupations. A few dismissals would have a good moral effect. Further than that residents must look to the police to help them. It cannot too often be laid down that noise, at night particularly, is a a public enemy.

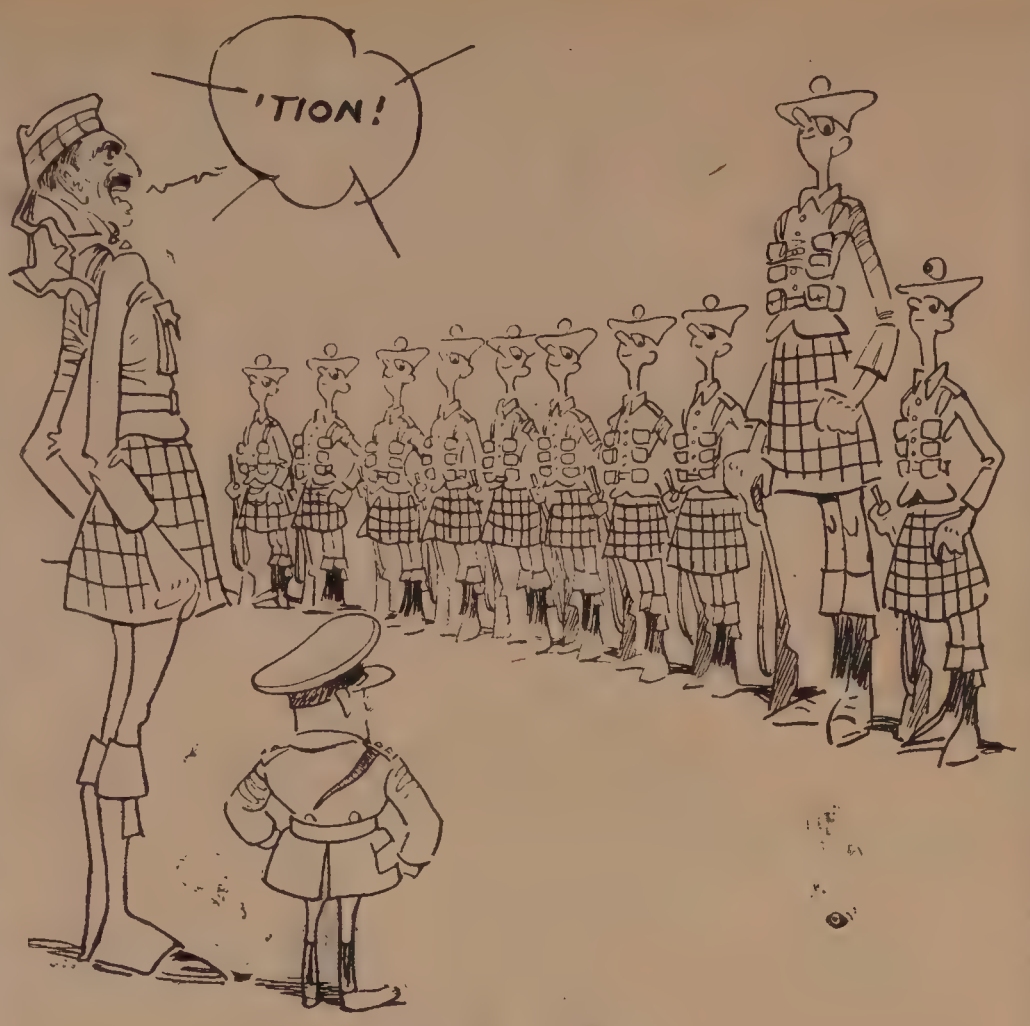
It is not impossible that much of this comment applies with equal strength to Shanghai. Especially, however (while it is no business of ours or of anybody else what other people do at night) it is to be hoped that the police will do something to stop the blatant sounding of motor horns which goes on all night in some districts and streets, and which is as incessant as unnecessary and annoying.

A Word for the S. V. C.

It is in times such as the present that we should feel appreciative of the services rendered by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, perhaps even more so than if they were engaged in turning back hordes of hopeless refugees or by armed force resisting an invasion of the Settlement. In most of us there yet remains sufficient of the instinct of our primitive ancestors —something quite distinct from "patriotism"—to produce a measure of contentment at the thought of handling a rifle and bayonet, or even lying in a trench sniping an enemy on the verge of invisibility. That, however, is not all the soldier's work. Many who had their first taste of soldiering during the Great War will remember to the end of their days the monotonous hours of barrack-square drill, the fatigues, and the sentry duties—especially the latter, when a man marches back and forth in front of a perfectly valueless piece of property hundreds of miles away from the front and breathes maledictions on the big men who insist on such details. Yet they are a necessity, as any man who has been a soldier, and who has the gift of reasoning, will admit. Then there may be a long and nerve-torturing wait at a concentration camp before going into the line. These are the duties our Volunteers are performing just now, apparently useless but actually necessary, and intensely boring in any circumstances. Think of a young jockey who rode through eight hard races on Saturday and immediatedly after changing into uniform went out to do his trick of sentry-go in front of the Race Club stables. That we have 1,000 young fellows ready and willing to do such work in addition to their ordinary work is something of which the Settlement may be proud. Incidentally it is not only the young men who are doing this work. There may be taipans who forbid their juniors to join up. But there are other taipans and seniors in business houses now in khaki and doing all and even more than most.

Cruelty to Ponies

In England to-day regrets are frequently expressed at the disappearance of the horse from our streets, to give way to the faster but evil-smelling motor-car. On maturer thought, however, one begins to see that the eradication of old Dobbin is perhaps to his own advantage. This was struck keenly home to the mind of the writer the other day in Shanghai, when coming down Nanking Road at about 11 o'clock in the morning, he passed a carriage containing eight people,—three men, three women, and two children—in addition to the mafoo and his assistant, drawn by one miserable specimen of a China pony. The poor animal's bones were sticking out of his body, there were gall sores on his flanks and foam round his jaw. To add to his miseries, the mafoo was dealing him stinging cuts across the back to increase the pace of an already too-fast trot. To bring the matter to the notice of the police was useless, for all the police at this particular point were too busy attending to traffic direction to bother over other things. But there is one thing the Council might be persuaded to do, and that is, to limit the number of people who may be carried in a carriage of this type to a reasonable number, easing the ponies' burdens at least a little. In most of the big towns in Europe this is done in respect of taxi-cabs, and surely what can be done for a car can be done for a horse. Possibly some such order is now in force; if so the police should see that it is strictly applied. The S.S.P.C.A. can do, and are doing, a good deal, but they cannot be everywhere at once, whereas it is literally true to state that the police can, and are.



THE LUCKY PENNY
But What an Unlucky Moment for it to Appear!

Protecting the Birds

Once again there is cause for rejoicing over the fact that Shanghai is so essentially a sporting community that it is difficult to find any gathering, whatever its main purpose, in which sportsmen are not in the majority. The sportsmen on the Municipal Council again have taken a firm stand with regard to the indiscriminate slaughter of pheasants and they deserve all congratulations. Perhaps it may seem strange for a newspaper one day to urge the thinning-out of one species of feathered life and the next be strong in advocacy of the protection of another species. But crows are over-plentiful: pheasants are not. The Chinese Market Stallholders Association, the members of which of course are interested in the pheasant only as a dead and saleable bird, pleaded with the Municipal Council to remove the four-year-old restriction on the sale of hen pheasants, arguing that hens now are numerous but cocks are scarce. That assertion might impress people who would not know the difference between a pheasant and a teal except by the taste, or a pointer and a setter unless they could remember which had a long coat, but there are sportsmen on the Council, hence the very neat and all-sufficient reply:—"If the hen birds are numerous, there can be reasonable expectation that there will soon be a sufficiency of cock birds, bpt if hen birds also become scarce, there will be neither cocks nor hens to come to market." The only thing that remained to be done the Council has done—to publish again the notification prohibiting the sale of hen pheasants or of pheasants denuded of their feathers.

The Brass Band

The Chinese brass band, a product of modern China, has come to play a prominant part in the Flowery Republic of to-day. Its omnipresence in Shanghai, especially during the present autumn sales, is perhaps a little degrading to so high an art, but only goes to show the much lamented trend towards a commercialization of art. The frequent presence of a brass band in the rendering of up-to-date funeral rites, however, strikes the Western observer with a slight sense of inappropriateness, though this is doubtless a lack of appreciation on our part. One cannot help feeling nevertheless that the older Chinese rites with their strange instruments of solemn tone were more truly in keeping with the gravity of such an occasion. The Chinese interpretation of Western music is indeed a strange if not distorted one. Perhaps the foreigner is apt to judge too much by his own standards. What to him is commonplace or even hackneyed comes to the Celestial with all its one-time freshness. The celebrated band of the late President Yuan Shih-kai is reputed to have on one occasion presided at a wedding and to have struck up the then popular air of "Everybody's doing it." On another occasion in Amoy when at a funeral, a Chinese band was heard to play a music hall song of which the words with singular appropriateness were recalled as:—"You won't get them up in the morning." A little discrimination on the part of the Chinese band master would probably be a great advantage, but it is more likely than not that his passive audience would prefer things to remain as they are.

Russians and the S.V.C.

One or two suggestions have been heard recently that some of the Russians in Shanghai might now join up with the S.V.C. and take a share in the defence of the Settlements. Judging from letters which we publish to-day it is not particularly easy for ex-service men of any nationality to join up for the present emergency, whatever their previous war experience may have been. (We hasten to say that we are merely taking the side of the question which these letters present; we have not heard what the other may be.) As regards the Russians, it is only fair to recall that a little more than two years ago the suggestion was made to Colonel Marr Johnson by a leading member of the Russian refugees, that he should take in enough Russian ex-soldiers to form a Russian company in the S.V.C., in which many of the refugees were very keen on serving. For various reasons this idea was not feasible, but Colonel Marr Johnson was, we are told, quite in approval of enrolling qualified Russians in existing units of the Corps. The question went before the Municipal Council, but was rejected by them owing to the possible danger of political complications, as all the Russians who would have joined up were Whites. However, this story shows that if there are no Russians in the S.V.C. to-day, it is not for want of inclination on their part.

New Views for Old

We must make a short reply to the long letter we received to-day from Mr. J. C. E. Rye, if only because he has so strangely misread the leading article of August 12 last, with which he deals in this letter. For example, he says:—

"You point out that in the French Revolution the bourgeois were not molested to the same extent as the bourgeois in Russia have been."

This is exactly the opposite to what we did say. We referred Mr. Rye to the story of Carrier's *noyades* at Nantes as one illustration that the bourgeois in the French Revolution, just like the bourgeois in the Russian Revolution, suffered really more than the aristocrats. In passing, Mr. Rye's assertion that there was practically no bourgeoisie in the days of the French Revolution is simply inaccurate. Later on he tells us that we recommended him to read a book on "The Persecution of the Russian Church." This is quite wrong. The book we recommended him to read was "A Prisoner of the Reds", which gives an exact account (fully substantiated by other information) of the murder of the Tsar, his wife and children. Mr. Rye's ingenious theory that the murderers of the Imperial Family were not Bolsheviks, but the former ministers of the Tsarist *régime*, reminds us of the witty comment on books written nowadays to show who was responsible for the Great War in Europe, that they find it necessary to go back to the Hundred Days War, which is historically scientific but practically unconvincing. For less agile minds, the plain fact is that the Bolsheviks murdered the Tsar (with peculiar brutality) because they were afraid that while he lived he might prove a rallying-point of revolution against themselves. In respect of Mr. Rye's informants as to the state of affairs in Russia, we learn now that they are men who "all say, 'Leave the Russian Republic or confederation of Republics alone and the Bolsheviks will play the game to us.'" May we not reasonably say from this that they were men with some prejudice in favour of Bolshevism? If so, we repeat our former question, why should Mr. Rye's information about affairs in Russia be better than ours, neither of us having been there? May we conclude with one brief quotation from our previous article:

"There are, to say the least, very strong reasons for believing that that government (*i.e.*, the Soviet) practises treachery and deceit as the first weapons of statecraft, and that, so far from being impressed by the sincerity and frankness of others who try to deal evenly with it, it merely congratulates itself that the gods of Bolshevism have delivered such transparent fools into its hands. A government which does that sort of thing is morally a bad government, which it behoves others to keep at arm's length."

Mr. Rye has apparently nothing to say to this argument. Possibly he may feel that the facts are too strong for him.

The Phantom Roadmakers

The "Chinese Economic Bulletin" has been giving some more publicity to the notorious National Road Construction Association, which, it is stated "has recently decided to raise a fund of $600,000 for the construction of an office building in Shanghai, which, according to plan, will have an assembly hall, a library, and a museum." It is fairly safe to assume that the association has not succeeded in establishing itself very firmly in the affections of the people, for it must be more than a year ago that we drew attention to a special appeal sent out broadcast and asking for funds wherewith to build comfortable headquarters for the phantom roadmakers, such to include a dining room and all the other appointments of a club. If they still are short of $600,000, with trade thoroughly demoralized, it is most unlikely that they will get even $600. But, assuming even that the fund could be raised, if the association is genuinely interested in the building of necessary roads, why waste $600,000 on a clubhouse? There is not a road running out of Shanghai much longer than about 25 miles and not one of them is in more than moderate condition. If the persistence of the National Road Construction Association, its obvious appreciation of comforts, its liberal ideas of finance, and the energy it displays in writing letters and pamphlets were concentrated on the actual building and repair of roads, it would achieve things of which it might be proud, but it is impossible not to ridicule a "construction" association that never has done a single thing in the way of building and yet in times of war and general trade depression asks for over half a million dollars for a club house.

Our "Specials"

While, at the present time, practically everybody in Shanghai knows that our local Volunteer Corps is being held in a state of mobilization, ready to be used in any emergency that may arise, and an appreciation of what the Volunteers really stand for cannot but have dawned fully on everyone, there is one section of Shanghai's reserve defence forces—albeit a small one—which has come in for little, if any notice. We refer to the Municipal Police Reserves, more commonly known as the "Specials," a body of Shanghai's citizens between 100 and 150 strong who, in these days of war and wild rumours, are being held in readiness to supplement the regular police in any manner in which their services may be called upon. As with the Volunteer Corps, the "Specials" are in a state of mobilization, and the manner in which they have done their work in "peace" time, without kudos and practically without notice, leaves no doubt that they will constitute worthy assistants to the real policemen in any trouble that may come Shanghai's way. It may not generally be known that even in "peace" times, members of the Police Reserve are on duty in some part of the Settlement practically every night; they perform valuable patrol duties in the outlying districts, and even if they do not frequently meet with excitement, they perform duties which have to be done by somebody, and perform them well. The "Specials" have carried out a great deal of search party work and their efforts in this direction especially have been productive of excellent results as regards the seizure of lethal weapons; while as indicative of the danger they occasional run into we need mention only the serious wounding last year of Mr. Rebsamen, who was shot by a robber whose motor car had been stopped for its occupants to be searched. We appreciate what our Volunteers are doing for us at the present time, and what they are prepared to do for us;—let us also realize and appreciate the not unimportant part in the maintenance of law and order in Shanghai which is played by that efficient, unostentatious body, the Municipal Police Reserves.

THE second party of Russian refugees to leave Harbin to settle in Canada consists of 40 families, altogether 168 persons. The third party is now being registered and will leave in about a month's time.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

WHEN LU YUNG-HSIANG WAS DRIVEN FROM CHEKIANG

The Province a Prey to Leaderless Soldiers and Rivals for the Tuchunship: Press-Gang Seizing Civilians to Help Flight

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yenchow, Chê., Sept. 20.

Last Wednesday, as the day was declining there swept over this town and district fear and dread. News came to hand that the Fukien troops were already in possession of the town of Kiangshan, on the Fukien border, while the town and county of Changshan had surrendered to the army besieging it from the province of Kiangsi. "The Chêkiang army has been defeated and are fleeing in all directions to Hangchow," were the words on every tongue.

Fearing the "spoiler" would fall upon the town at any moment, hurried preparations were made to flee to the country. The city mandarin, with all his retinue and secretariat, set the pace of the panic. In the space of a few hours all that remained at the official headquarters was a doorkeeper and a few mangy dogs. A proclamation was posted exhorting the people "to be perfectly quiet and on no account to be uneasy." Before daylight most of the women and children had reached some home in the hills for refuge.

Soldiers' Wild Retreat.

By 3 a.m. on Thursday morning, the first boats appeared coming down stream from Lanche. They were crowded with retreating soldiers. Before noon, some 200 large and small river craft had been counted. The military hydroplane was having a busy time flying up and down stream on its scouting activities and largely added to the excitement of the *débacle*.

The press-gang was busy apprehending civilians who showed the smallest promise of being able to put a little more weight to the oars. If an extra boat was needed, and one was in sight, it was forthwith commandeered. If an extra boatman were needed, a soldier's belt went round his neck and he was pulled off before his weeping wife and children who were left to shift for themselves as best they could. On several occasions blank cartridges were fired to instil fear and submission. During the whole of Thursday and Friday, Yenchow was like the city of the dead and, for the most part, "straitly shut up."

As the fleet of boats passed by, only a few were allowed to tie up to allow the men to make some necessary purchases. At some shops the rush was so great that "mob law" prevailed and the men helped themselves and just paid what they thought fit. Lanche, I understand, suffered much more severely, in this respect, than did the shopkeepers of Yenchow. Where officers were in evidence, there was some semblance of authority. Some men who were making off with a basket of chickens were called back by their superior and made to pay up for the birds.

Ghastly Stories.

No one seemed to know what had actually happened. It was evident something had gone wrong and there was wild talk on all sides. It was said that Gen. Pan was on his way to the fighting line and, on reaching Lanche, was met by the vanguard of his retreating army. The 7th. and 8th. Divisions, it is whispered, surrendered to the enemy and well nigh decimated the 3rd. Division in going over. There is no doubt about the 3rd. Division having suffered heavy losses.

Stragglers are still passing through and in conversation with one and another some gruesome stories are gleaned. A party belonging to this division passed through yesterday afternoon and a weary, travel-stained lot they looked. They had only a part of their accoutrement and some of them had only a vest and a pair of trousers to call their own. It appears that their company had been in action from early morn and late in the afternoon found themselves deserted. Their officers had vanished and the rest of the detachment had long since retired. Being left to themselves they made their way back to the town of Kiangshan. Meeting with a company of Northern soldiers, attached to the Chêkiang Army, a machine gun was turned on them and many were left dead and wounded on the line of retreat.

A General Melee.

From other sources, one hears that there was scarcely three hours fighting altogether, when the general mêlée was evolved. A man in authority told me that when the armies came to close range, the Fukien troops fired blank shot which was the sign to "Talk Peace." In order to give "face" to some show of fighting, the 7th. and 8th. Divisions fired into the 3rd. Division and threw the luckless fellows on their backs. Following this there was some general skirmishing and a running fight with a hasty retreat to the river and the boats.

On Friday evening, the 19th, a wire came from Hangchow saying that Marshal Lu having "left" his post had been cashiered and that a new Governor had been appointed. People were to be comforted with the news and exhorted to carry on business as usual. This morning, however, news comes to hand that Gen. Pan is at Tonglu and a stand is to be made somewhere in the vicinity of Yenchow. We are told also that the Fukien troops may be expected to occupy the town to-morrow, having already left Lanche. We calmly wait for "to-morrow."

A CITY IN THE LINE OF RETREAT

Huchow Threatend with Three Streams of Fleeing Soldiers to Say Nothing of Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huchow, Chê., Sept. 19.

Yesterday was a day of astonishment and anxiety. In the morning came the news that at Szean (on the western border facing Anhui) the Chêkiang soldiers were not meeting with success and a retreat was being planned. Foreigners in the city, through a friendly tip were warned and advised to get out of the city as there was a possibility that Huchow might be bombarded. The Chinese who had an inkling of this news were panic-stricken and wanted to flee with the foreigners. Various schemes were suggested including wiring for consular protection when the wires were down, the possibility of escaping in boats when there were no boats, and fleeing to the hills where bandits were reported to be in full control. The "council of war" finally reached the conclusion that as we had to remain, we would do so.

At seven o'clock in the evening 100 wounded soldiers arrived. During the confusion of admitting them to the hospital the word was received that the entire line at Changhsing-Ihsing as well as Szean was going to be given up and the retreating soldiers would reach the city within a few minutes. Steam whistles blowing outside the city warned the people of the approach of the soldiers and dull terror struck many. Word was received that the General of the Changhsing forces was on his way back to the city and that the Chamber of Commerce had appointed a committee to meet with him to pay the soldiers "travel-by" money. This word of the retreating soldiers brought up visions of looting and worse, and it was a great relief this morning to find that the first batch of soldiers had gone on past the city during the night, and the streets as quiet as usual, with the addition of a great number of armed soldiers strolling or parading through them.

The Chamber of Commerce had paid General Chen $100,000 to ensure the safe passage of the Changhsing troops without molesting the city. Large numbers passed during the night and to-day, boats are being packed with rice and baggage outside the south gate, while launches towing houseboats are making their way through the canals of the city.

After Soldiers, Outlaws

Now the people are wondering whether or not the money of the Chamber of Commerce will hold out while the Szean soldiers come through. These soldiers who have been guarding the Anhui border are composed partly of troops recruited from the rabble of Shanghai's streets and the people dread the passage of these gunmen and thugs. When these have gone by, will come the rearguard of the Changhsing outfit and then a period of no soldiers, when the thugs and bums of the city will try their hand at looting, which in turn will be followed by the advent of the Kiangsu troops. We are hoping that this will bring respite from the uncertainties which now confront us.

Work on the aviation field ceased this morning. The coolies went out as usual early, but after half an hour they shouldered their implements and made their way back into the city.

Except for a few people moving out to the country in sedan chairs and a smaller number of people on the streets, with a few more soldiers than usual, everything seems quite ordinary.

Later.

It has been ascertained that the soldiers are going on to Kashing. It is reported that Sungkiang will be the next point to be defended by these Changhsing forces.

PEITAIHO IN A PANIC

Wu Pei-fu's Troops Pouring Past in Thousands to Keep Out Chang Tso-lin

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Peitaiho, Sept. 15.

There has been a great exodus from this place as a result of war and war rumours. Incidentally it seems to me that many foreigners get the wind up as badly as Chinese and are just as gullible with silly *yao yen* or "floating words." Surely there is still a pride of race left in us to check such weakness.

There are probably still nearly 100 folk here enjoying the absolute perfection of this climate and surroundings. Unfortunately it will be rather difficult to remain here in comfort much longer for the shops are closing and the railway to the beach will shortly finish for the season.

Vast quantities of troops are being pushed through. It is said authoritatively that 26 troop trains passed through in 24 hours—that is "some doing." 50,000 of Wu Pei-fu's troops are *en route* for this place and the neighbourhood. They are debouching from the railway at all kinds of intermediate places and disappearing into the mountains to hold all the passes and thus prevent Chang Tso-lin getting through. Chang has stopped all rail traffic through from the Wall northwards by tearing up the line but he has not destroyed any bridges. The repairs can be quickly fixed so that if he is victorious he will have a through run to Peking.

No fighting has yet begun here: it looks as if it will be at least another 10 days or more before the men are in position to get at each other. The common rumour has it that it is to be a fight to a finish this time. Some local Chinese with whom I have talked are very certain that when it is over Chang Tso-lin will be quietly sheltered in his mansion in Port Arthur supported from penury and want by the little nest egg of the few million which again common report has it he has laid in the Japanese banks there.

The Shanghai fighting will be a mere fleabite compared with what will happen up here when it once starts. Probably Szechuan and Hunan will also get moving. The Russians will also have their opportunity with the C.E.R. which in turn may bring in the Japanese. Altogether there are all the ingredients for a very spectacular mix-up.

SOUTHERN CHEKIANG AND THE WAR

Disposition to Meet Fukienese Invader: No Appetite for the Conflict

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wenchow, Chê., Sept. 18.

A strategic point on the Chêkiang border was occupied by the Fukien troops under Gen. Sun Ch'uan-fang to their great advantage. It was hoped that this would be the position to be occupied by the first line of defence of the Chêkiang troops, but Fukien got there first. Three lines of defence have been taken by the troops in this district. The first on the south bank of the river at Pingyanghsien, the second on the Flying Cloud river, on the south bank across from Juian city, and the third about 33 li from Wenchow on the main canal joining Wenchow and Juian. The number of soldiers on the three lines is, however, very few, probably not numbering more than 1,500 altogether and the opposing force is no greater. There has been no battle up to the present.

The main part of the Fukien army has gone northwest to join issue with the Kiangsi troops and they have crossed the border of Chêkiang in three places; at Taishun on the way to Kingning, at Fuling or Pucheng on the way to Lungchuan and from the Kiangsi border towards Chuchowfu (衢州). Whether the object of the Fukien troops, who are on the way to Lungchuan, is to come northeast on the way to Chuchow (處州) and thence to Wenchow or to turn north to join the Kiangsi troops, is not known yet; the former is considered the most likely.

Beyond a small number of gendarmerie, Wenchow city is without defenders. If the Fukien troops break through the three lines of defence the local officials have decided to give a gracious welcome to the new military officials.

War Chest Contributions

Sept. 19.

$15,000 was contributed by Wenchow to the Chêkiang war chest 10 days ago. Yesterday a further request for $30,000 was considered by the city fathers. It was decided to offer $15,000 now and another $15,000 in a month. News is just to hand that Lungchuan has been taken by the Fukien troops. But this must be received with a certain amount of reserve. News is also to hand that the Kiangsi troops are in possession of Chuchowfu (衢州) but this also has not been confirmed; and the Chêkiang troops retiring to Kinhua.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction felt in the south of Chêkiang in regard to Marshal Lu. He is not a Chêkiang man and is fighting for his own hand and the province is to suffer. The only soldiers in the south here are provincial soldiers, none of the national army has been sent to offer any resistance to Fukien. By joining the Chihli party the officials and people feel that the province may be saved from the horrors of war. It seems not unlikely therefore that the southern part of Chêkiang will throw in its lot with the Chihli party at no distant date.

Lu's Expulsion Well Received.

Sept. 20.

From a state bordering on panic, the people of Wenchow were yesterday lifted to a state of rejoicing. From only thinking of places of refuge for themselves, and places of security for their valuables, the minds of the people are once more turned to buying and selling and the ordinary daily tasks. About 3.30 yesterday afternoon telegraphic news came through of the political change at Hangchow, of a new provincial governor, a new tuchun and the casting forth of Marshal Lu. Chêkiang is to be saved the dire penalties of civil war and whether Marshal Lu is able to join Chang Tso-lin, taking with him the remnant of his army, or join forces with Sun Yat-sen, or retire into obscurity is of profound indifference to the majority of the people of this district.

MUKDEN NOT CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Ominous Collapse of Govt. Paper Money: Troops Better Trained but Disheartened

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Fakumen, Man., Sept. 12.

Soldiers have been pouring into Mukden from all quarters, on their way to the neighbourhood of the Great Wall and the Jehol border. An ominous precaution against desertion or treachery is the bringing together of the wives and families of the officers into one of the big Mukden camps. The garrison of Fakumen has gone south.

A few days ago the foreign Consuls were invited to meet Marshal Chang, in order to hear a statement from him on the present situation. That naive way of declaring war was also resorted to in 1922. A war would seem to be a losing game for Manchuria. The most obvious indication of this is the collapse of the paper dollars issued by the Government Bank. Even when Fengtien was defeated two years ago, the local "small coin" paper did not sink so low in comparison with Mexican dollars, as it has done during recent days. The decline continues. No one can safely prophesy when the slump will be arrested. Earlier in the year, speculative brokers in Mukden succeeded by their operations in bringing down the paper dollar to a low value. At that time drastic measures, closing a number of the smaller exchange shops and threatening to decapitate refractory dealers, brought the Manchurian currency back to something like a normal rate.

Why Marshal Chang does not resort to similar procedure just now, we cannot tell. There is still the possibility that when the Marshal has time to turn his attention to this aspect of the crisis, he may succeed as before in stopping the riot. On the other hand, if what is happening is the result of panic, then the patient Chinese people may be beginning to lose faith in the mighty satrap. By a partly instinctive apprehension, the people may have come to realize that their capable ruler cannot win.

Christian General Feared.

That is one shadow of coming events. The other is even more clear. It is the name and fame of Feng Yu-hsiang and his soldiers. The defeat of 1922 was their doing. The men of Manchuria, improved in training though they undoubtedly have been, are no match for General Feng's disciplined cohorts. The latter carry with them the glory of past success, while the former start with the handicap of unredeemed failure.

If Marshal Chang, curbing the ardour of his younger subordinates, would adopt the tactics of Fabius Cunetator, the result might be very different from that of a pitched battle. Along the Jehol border the Chihli army has no railways and only a limited supply of motor-cars. Fengtien has the railway to Tungliaohsien and now the recently built extension westward from the Peking-Mukden line to Hsinlitun, as well as the branch line to the coal mine at Patapao, further south.

Harvests Affected by Floods

Although the harvest generally has been good in these western regions, there have been severe floods specially in Tungliaohsien. That city, near the border of the enemy's country, at the end of the branch railway of the Szupingkai-Taonanfu line, was practically levelled to the ground by the rise of the Liao River.

Apart from sporadic raids by small parties of brigands, the country has been peaceful. As any bad character can buy a military uniform from the tailor, it follows that midnight visitors to a farmhouse, armed and got up like soldiers, can rely on their appearance protecting them to some extent from resistance.

AMERICAN architects paid a tribute to the genius of Sir Christopher Wren when a tablet was unveiled at St. Paul's Cathedral inscribed as follows:—"In recognition of the inspiration and enduring influence upon American architecture of the work of Sir Christopher Wren, this tablet is inscribed by the Architectural League of New York."

PEKING MENACED BY AEROPLANES

Solemn Representations Made by Diplomatic Body to Marshal Chang

Peking, Sept. 25.

After a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, which did not however include M. Karakhan, the Soviet Plenipotentiary, the following memorandum was sent to the Waichiaopu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin this afternoon by M. Oudendijk, the Netherlands Minister:—"The outbreak of hostilities in China makes it probable that commanders of the various military forces will make extensive use of aircraft in the conduct of their campaigns. The Heads of the Legations in Peking, although resolved not to interfere in any way in this regrettable conflict, nevertheless deem it necessary to point out to your Excellency that they view with the gravest concern the use of this weapon against other objectives than military forces in the field, fortified places or naval units.

"Dropping bombs from aeroplanes on undefended towns is not only an act of wanton destruction, but a crime against the peaceful population. It is a well-known fact that accuracy in dropping bombs is practically unattainable, and that any attempt to hit a given building must inevitably involve the greatest risk for all the buildings and residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the objective.

Historic Buildings.

"In the City of Peking not only are situated the Legations of friendly Powers, but its walls enclose numerous palaces, temples and other historical buildings, which are rightly considered monuments of great value in the history of civilization of mankind. The dropping of bombs from aeroplanes on towns and villages can have no possible military value, but can only cause untold misery and suffering to numbers of inoffensive non-combatants, and cause the destruction of priceless monuments, and, moreover, the lives and properties of foreign nationals, who are taking no part whatsoever in the actual conflict, and intend to maintain an absolutely neutral attitude in this domestic quarrel, will be put to grave and constant danger.

A Solemn Appeal.

"For these reasons the Heads of the Legations feel it their duty to make this appeal to your Excellency, and whilst giving expression to their satisfaction that the intention was made known to afford full protection to the lives and properties of foreigners, they trust that no air attacks will be made endangering the lives of their nationals. Should, however, foreign lives be lost, or property destroyed, as a result of attack by aeroplanes on the Capital or on any Treaty Port, they would feel obliged to hold the authority who ordered the attack strictly responsible therefor."—Reuter.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE TAIHU FRONT

From Our Own Correspondent.

Huchow, Chê., Sept. 18.

Yesterday afternoon your correspondent was taking a stroll along the main waterway which goes to Changhsing. Two launch trains passed, the second was made up of a long string of empties. To-day, four more empty launch trains have left this city headed in the same direction. In my opinion this spells but one message. The Chêkiang soldiers have come to the point where they must retreat. Owing to the fact that little effort has been made to fortify this city it is exceedingly doubtful whether or not a stand will be made at this point. Indications point to a retreat to some point farther east. A rumour heard on the streets states that this has been caused by the sttack of Fokien troops on the south border of the province. The Red Cross Society has just sent word that 100 wounded soldiers have been started to Huchow.

Yesterday at twilight and during the night distant cannon firing could be heard. Inquiry reveals that this was from the West Taihu sector. No wounded have been received in this city from that point in two days. At Szean on the Anhui border there was a small skirmish yesterday and a few casualties resulted on the Chêkiang side, three wounded being sent to Huchow by special launch. A special letter by an observer on the spot states that the little village is absolutely deserted, and the firing line is about five miles from the town. Chêkiang has several cannon in action there.

BOXER INDEMNITY

Hankow Americans' Proposal in Aid of Railway Construction

The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow has passed a resolution in connexion with the disposition of the remitted Boxer Indemity fund. This resolution has been addressed to Dr. Paul Monroe, who was nominated by the President of the United States to decide as to the use of the fund. The resolution states:—

"We, the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, strongly favour the investment of the returned Boxer Indemnity funds in some enterprise which in itself will benefit the Chinese public as a whole, and at the same time serve to create a permanent foundation, the income from which may be devoted to educational and cultural purposes. We do not favour the dissipation of the principal of the funds by direct expenditure in educational work. Since the Szechuan-Hankow Railway is the only Chinese line under construction in which Americans are financially interested, we believe the Boxer funds should be invested in continuing the construction of this railway. Careful provision should be made for American supervision of the original expenditure of the funds and the future operation of this railway to the end that the income from the foundation be assured as a permanent endowment for educational cultural purposes."

***It may be pointed out that the suggestion embodied in the above resolution is identical with that put forward by Sir Robert Ho Tung in an interview with a "North-China Daily News" representative prior to his departure for Europe.

LIEUT. DOISY'S NEXT FLIGHT

The impressions of Lieut. Doisy, hero of the great flight from Paris to the Far East, of his trip as gathered from passengers who had been in daily companionship with him on board the Porthos on which he travelled home, were published in the *"Soleil de Marseilles."* Doisy considers that the most difficult stage in the whole journey was that between Paris and Bucharest owing to the rain, snow, and mist, and the difficulty of picking out landmarks in the flooded areas of Hungary. The Bangkok-Saigon stage was also extremely trying owing to the great heat, heavy storms, and the necessity for flying at a high altitude, while the heat they suffered during the flight from Shanghai to Peking was almost more than they could endure. He has some very ironical comments to make on Chinese officialdom, as he was able to see it when the petty jealousy of the Governor of a province came near to putting an end to his great venture. At all other points the warmth of the reception accorded to him and his mechanic exceeded anything they had imagined. They were loaded with honours and valuable souvenirs. As to the lessons to be learned from his trip, Doisy says that it has conclusively demonstrated that regular non-stop flights can be safely made over at least twice the distance considered possible a year ago, and, further, that France possesses air material which is good enough to permit the establishment of regular communications by air with her most distant colonies. After resting awhile on his return to France, Lieut. Doisy proposes to plan an extensive flight over Africa.

London, Sept. 20.—Summer time ends at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.—Reuter.

OLDEST BEETLE IN THE WORLD

Chinese Scientist's Amazing Find in Shantung

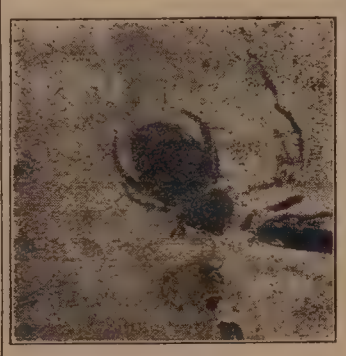
From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Sept. 18.

Amid the hubbub of war's alarums, the Geological Survey has just closed a very interesting exhibit of some its recent finds, which the excitement of the times has not allowed to be sufficiently appreciated.

The outstanding specimen, which will be the cause of keen discussion in scientific circles the world over, was the ancient Scarabæid, the oldest beetle of its kind in the world. It has been named Proteroscarabæus yeni—for two reasons. It is the primogenitor of all the scarabs ever to be found up to this time, hence Proterscarabæus; and is therefore important enough also to mark the Survey's sense of appreciation to the encouragement of its work by Dr. W. W. Yen; hence yeni.

The finding of the oldest scarab in the world is due to Mr. H. C. T'an, one of the geologists attached to the Survey. He is also responsible for the collection of other fossils which were exhibited with the scarab. Their home is the coast of Shantung, in the mapping of the geological formation of which Mr. T'an has given much of his time in recent months. The geologist did not make his discoveries until he had accomplished a good deal of this task. While outlining the geological structure of the region, he had carefully examined the rocks in the hope that he might bring to light some evidence of the ancient life which was as abundant in the river beds millions of years ago as it is to-day. Beyond the



A Beetle 15,000,000 Years Old

recent discoveries of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews in Mongolia, archaeological exploration of China has contributed nothing to our knowledge of Cretaceous period of the earth's history.

15,000,000 Years Old Fish

With the patience of the true scientist, Mr. T'an examined rock after rock with his geological hammer for some sign of a fossil. He knew that remains of millennium old land life and fresh water life are sometimes found embedded in the rocks formed by the hardening through aeons of years of the river sands and muds, and so he kept to his task until fortune rewarded his industry and application by exposing before his view a complete specimen of a fish. According to the authorities of the Geological Survey, this skeleton is perfect, which is amazing when they add the information that it existed some 15,000,000 years ago. It is said to overshadow in importance a similar discovery in China which is now housed in the British Museum and which has been given the name Lycopters sinensis.

This was the first find. Fired with the enthusiasm which the completeness of this discovery aroused in him, Mr. T'an devoted many days to a thorough examination of all the rocks in the vicinity of the first fossil, and finally laid bare a profusion of the fish and plant life of a period millions of years ago. All the fossils were found in an astounding state of completion, and altogether enabled the Survey to determine the age of the formations as Lower Cretaceous, a formation hitherto unknown in China. Mr. T'an in the words of Professor A. W. Grabau, of the Survey, was able to "put the Cretaceous on the geological map of China."

Beetle Once and Always.

Almost Mr. T'an's last discovery was the scarab. Of all the palaeontological treasures unearthed, this is stated to be the prize of the collection. Mr. T'an found it spread on a shale slab, after he had removed a top layer of clay, almost with the perfection of life, but flattened by pressure. About fifteen million years ago it was a beetle, just like the beetles with which we are familiar to-day. There has been little or no change in succeeding beetles, but out of respect for its hoary ago, it has been given a distinctive name. Proteroscarabæus yeni.

JAPANESE ADVISER FOR MARSHAL WU

Appointment has no Connexions with Present Civil War: but its Results

Peking, Sept. 24.

In compliance with Marshal Wu Pei-fu's request, Lieut.-General Banzai, Japanese military adviser to the Presidential Office, is alleged to have agreed to become his adviser in addition to his present post. In this connexion, General Banzai states in part:—

"The fact that I have become an adviser to Marshal Wu Pei-fu may, perhaps, give rise to conjecture that I have something to do with the present Chihli-Fengtien war. but in reality, I have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal disturbances in this country. I have complied with Marshal Wu's request, simply because he is desirous to have my views in order to meet eventualities that may arise in connexion with the Manchurian question at the conclusion of the war. I shall feel quite satisfied, therefore, if my service as an adviser to Marshal Wu should contribute in any way toward the furtherance of the friendly relations of China and Japan. I am not yet in a position to foretell what will be the outcome of the present war between Chihli and Fengtien."—Eastern News Agency.

$1,000 DONATION TO FLOOD RELIEF

Another Handsome Chinese Gift: Soviet Russia About to Raise Funds?

Sept. 26.

To-day Mr. Kuo Chuin-yu, former Minister of State under the Manchus and prominent Chinese resident of Peking is 70 years old. His three sons had planned a fitting birthday celebration with theatricals and the entertaining of many guests, but it will not take place. Instead, Mr. Kuo has given $1,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The Commission has just received a letter from Mr. Li Chia-ao, the Chinese Ambassador in Moscow to the effect that the Russian Government has organized a committee to raise funds for the flood sufferers of China.

The relief committee in Weihaiwei has voted $3,000 for flood relief, telegraphs Mr. W. E. Southcott, acting Vice-Chairman of the China International Famine Relief Commission.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

MISSIONARIES OUTWARD BOUND

London, Sept. 18.

A gathering at Westminster tonight bade farewell to 18 men and women who are leaving to take up missionary work in India, Burma, China and Canada on behalf of the Bible Churchmen's Society, which has existed less than three years. This is the first party of missionaries it is sending abroad.—Reuter.

Peking is also facing a scarcity of foodstuffs. It is said that since the outbreak of the Kiangsu-Chêkiang war no rice has been transported to the Capital from the south, while owing to the currency and bond trouble during the Mid-Autumn Festival most of the local rice shops have been unable to order rice from outports. As the result of the late flood in Honan, a flour-producing province, no flour has been sent to the North.

BLACK PRESS LAW IN PEKING

Unlimited Powers for Police to Suppress all Publication Government Dislikes

When it was proposed in Shanghai that newspapers register with the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Chinese press of the city passed resolutions, published full-page advertisements and in other ways expressed their annoyance. Now comes the Peking Government with a revival of Yuan Shih-kai's press law, one of the darkest documents in the history of journalism. This law was promulgated on April 2, 1914, when Yuan Shih-kai was worried about the popular outcry against his political activities. Its revival now can only be taken as an indication the Government in Peking fears the press and popular opposition and as evidence of weakness.

Art. 10 of the press Law states:

"A newspaper will not be allowed to publish matters of the following nature:

(a) Articles against the present form of government.
(b) Articles tending to cause a breach of the peace and good order.
(c) Articles endangering morals.
(d) Articles containing secrets of diplomatic and military affairs and relating to the administration.

Unlimited Limitations.

In a word, the Chinese press is forbidden to publish the news of the day. Practically all war news during the present conflict could be interdicted under one of these clauses. Practically any editorial opinion except fulsome praise would bring the editor to gaol. The judge of the rightness of a story is the local police, and this does not apply only to newspapers, which can make a correction within 48 hours, but to periodicals, weeklies, papers issued every 10 days, monthlies and annuals, as well.

The Police, under this law, are entitled to know not only the name and address of the paper, the nationality of the proprietor, but also the names, ages, native places, biographies and addresses of the manager, the editor and the printer. In short, if the police decide that all Fengtien or Chêkiang natives are under suspicion, they can haul up an editor before the Procurator, simply because he happened to have been born in Kashing instead of in Sungkiang. To make certain that they get the fines after they have bludgeoned an editor into supporting their cause, newspapers have to deposit from $100 to $350 with the police, 20 days prior to publication. Newspapers published in Peking and the Treaty Ports have to double the deposit.

Police Powers Absolute.

No trial before a court is provided under this law. Police inspectors in charge of districts are authorized to fine editors and stop the publication of newspapers on their own responsibility and according to their lights. The inquisition of the police is far-reaching. The person giving the newspaper objectionable news may be fined and if the news was published for a consideration, the payer of the bribe is liable to a heavy fine, not exceeding $200. The distributors and newsboys may also be fined for selling the paper.

It is difficult to conceive that the modern vernacular press will submit to this outrageous law, revived to suppress the publication of war news. It has been a surprise that they have submitted to the censorship of the press at Shanghai Post Office as well as in other offices within the war zone. Several newspaper issues were suppressed at the local Post Office and it is safe to believe that others were suppressed in other places. One can understand that in a war involving national interests between two nations fighting a life and death struggle for existence, that every care has to be taken to prevent information from reaching the enemy. But that is unnecessary and impossible here. In a private war, between private individuals, in no way involving the whole nation, with the Foreign Powers all acting as China's friends, such suppression of news can only be regarded as tyranny.

In reply to a telegram from Marshal Chang Tso-lin, (says the Chinese press) the French Chargé d'Affairs at Peking telegraphed on September 21, stating that he has not been negotiating on the gold francs question, and that he will gladly appoint a Consul to Mukden.

DR. SUN'S NORTHERN EXPEDITION

Chief of Merchant Volunteers Said to Have Declared His Submission

Canton, Sept. 19.

Dr. Ma Soo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's former agent in the United States who is now in Canton, issues the following: "Hongkong rumours that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is now at Yingtak and unable to reach Shaokuan and that fire destroyed all the barracks at Shaokuan are both absolutely untrue. I am in constant touch with Dr. Sun in Shaokuan. The Railway Director verifies the statement that Dr. Sun has 10,000 troops in Shaokuan.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, head of the Merchant Volunteer movement, has issued a circular telegram, in conformity with the arrangement arrived at between the Volunteers and the authorities for the return of the rifles seized by the latter, in which Mr. Chan says in part: "I solemnly declare my allegiance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I give him my sincere support, as is the duty of every citizen. I trust that the Generalissimo's magnanimity and leniency will forgive my past errors."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered the withdrawal of his troops from the East River and the raising of the siege of Waichow, "thus offering General Chen Chiung-ming an opportunity to show his 'repentance' by marching on Fukien."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Trying to Raise Money from Canton Merchants

Canton, Sept. 21.

In order to raise military funds, Dr. Sun has requested the General Chamber of Commerce here to grant him a loan of $1,000,000 in cash, as well as to take up $2,000,000 worth of bonds. The General Chamber of Commerce has agreed to a payment of $500,000.

Simultaneously with his departure for Shaokwan, Dr. Sun earnestly requested General Chen Chiung-ming and his party to attack Chêkiang in order to render assistance to Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, now driven from Chêkiang, while he also ordered the Constitutionalist troops stationed in the district of the East River to retreat as far as Sheklung.

Some 500 troops of the Workmen's Volunteer Corps and the Farmer's Self-protection Corps, by order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, went to Shaokwan last night to join the expeditionary ofrces against the North|—Eastern News Agency.

Said to Have Been Recalled to Canton by Threat of Chen Chiung-ming

A Canton report states that General Li Lien-chun has made up his differences with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and has taken his post on the staff. General Li is recognized as the best military man associated with Dr. Sun. It is probable that his active interest in any campaign against Kiangsi Province, of which he was at one time the Military Governor, has something to do with his decision not to come to Shanghai.

Canton, Sept. 23.

The movements of Dr. Sun's expeditionary forces, since their concentration in Shaokuan, have been kept strictly secret, but according to investigations made by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, some 2,000 Kuangsu troops headed by General Li Ming-yang have already advanced as far as the border of Kiangsi Province as the vanguard of the expeditionary forces against the North, while some 4,000 troops commanded by General Chu Pei-teh under the direct control of the Canton Government have been concentrated in the district between Shihshing and Lochang.

About 4,000 Honan troops under the command of General Fan Chung-shiu are stationed in the vicinity of Shaokuan. The temporary General Headquarters at Shaokuan are being guarded by the troops under General Wu Tieh-chêng. It appears, however, that the recent sudden change in the situation between Kiangsu and Chêkiang and the activities on the part of all the troops belonging to General Chen Chiung-ming's faction coupled with the shortage of military funds, have caused the scheme for the despatch of the expeditionary forces against the North to come to grief. Rumour is rife that Dr. Sun will shortly return to Canton, postponing his expedition.

A DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE SOUTH

Both Sides Busy with Preparations: Gen. Chen Concentrating on Canton

Canton, Sept. 18.

That General Chen Chiung-ming is making his way back to the Kuangtung capital has been confirmed by the Kuomintang Government in Canton. The Kuomintang organs, however, deny the success of General Chen's forces.

So far, no extensive military operations along the East River districts in Kuangtung are imminent. It appears that both sides are preparing for a decisive battle. Dr. Sun's mercenaries in these districts are concentrating at Sheklung, withdrawing from Poklo and other places, and reinforcements are being despatched to Sheklung to guard aginst the possible return of General Chen.

The leading Canton merchants' organization have decided to ignore the request of the Kuomintang for $3,000,000 to enable Dr. Sun to carry out his northern expedition. The merchants say that the expedition is not of national interest but of a factional nature, one clique of militarists fighting against another. Moreover, they have submitted to sufficient oppression without subjecting themselves to another forced loan of $3,000,000.

The commandants of the Canton Volunteer Corps having circulated their telegrams supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as required by the terms of settlement for the release of the arms seized by the authorities, Dr. Sun now calls for more from the volunteers before he will order the actual release of the consignment. What the Kuomintang want is the reorganization of the volunteer movement completely, under Dr. Sun's control, which would give the party a regular army without their having to support and finance it.

It is understood that the volunteers, having lost patience, have given notice that they will not submit to the continued holding of their arms any longer and will take action if the consignment is not returned soon.

The press gang in Canton has been revived.

The present editor of the "Canton Gazette" is Mr. H. C. Lee, formerly of the "Shanghai Gazette."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL CHANG AND THE SOVIET

Agreement as to the C. E. R.

Harbin, Sept. 22.

An unconfirmed report states that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has signed an agreement in Mukden to recognize the Soviet Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 23.

According to a foreign report the Mukden Agreement stated to have been concluded between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet Government relates to the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mukden, Sept. 23.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is quoted by a well-informed source as saying that he did not recognize the Russo-Chinese Agreement signed in Peking but his agreement with the Soviet (which recognizes that article of the Russo-Chinese Agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway) was much more advantageous.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A Favourable Agreement.

Mukden, Sept. 24.

Chinese circles here confirm the report that an agreement was duly signed on the 22nd instant between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and a Soviet delegate on the Chinese Eastern Railway question. Although the substance of the agreement is being absolutely kept secret, it is reported in well-informed quarters that it is much more favourable to Fengtien than the agreement reached in Peking between the Chinese and Soviet representatives.

RUMOURED DEATH OF TUCHUN OF YUNNAN

Eastern News Agency

Peking, Sept. 21.

The general headquarters of the Government troops here announces that according to a Chungking despatch, General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, was assassinated in his office on the 14th instant.

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

In connexion with the report that General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, was assassinated on the 18th instant, Mr. Kasuya, Japanese Consul in Yunnanfu, has wired to the Foreign Office, reporting that he personally interviewed General Tang Chi-yao on the 19th instant. —Eastern News Agency.

MAJOR ZANNI'S NARROW ESCAPE AT HONGKONG

Aviator and Companions Upset in Harbour: Rescued after Being Given up for Lost

Hongkong, Sept. 19.

Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, is expected to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday or Sunday. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Sept. 22.

Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, arrived here this afternoon.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Sept. 24.

Major Zanni, his mechanic, Felipe Beltrame, and Senor Rouillon, the Peruvian Consul, had a narrow escape from drowning this morning in a collision in the harbour between a Government launch and the motor-boat on which the airmen were proceeding to their aeroplane to resume their flight to Foochow. Major Zanni was picked up on the point of exhaustion.

Later.

Major Zanni and his companions left Kowloon at 8.15 this morning on board a motor-boat for their aeroplane for the purpose of resuming their flight to Foochow. When off the Naval Yard, the motor-boat collided with the Government launch Victoria. The motor-boat was struck on the starboard quarter and slightly damaged. The impact caused it to heel over and Major Zanni and Senor Rouillon were thrown into the water. The mechanic jumped on board the launch.

Senor Rouillon swam, but Major Zanni disappeared and being unable to swim, was given up for lost by his companions. Another motor-boat, which was passing by, picked up the airman and also the Peruvian Consul. The launch came round and took the party on board and landed them in Kowloon.

Major Zanni lost his pocket-book containing bank-notes and a letter of credit, but recovered his chart. He retained his composure after the accident and seemed none the worse for the immersion.

The fliers hope to hop off for Foochow to-morrow morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE DISCUSSIONS

Some Knotty Questions Still Barring Recognition of the Soviet

Peking, Sept. 23.

As regards the Russo-Japanese negotiations Reuter's representative learns authoritatively that while agreement in principle on many points has been reached, a few subjects still present difficult and knotty problems.

The hope is expressed, however, that mutual efforts will succeed in solving these difficulties in a short space of time. Probably within the next 10 days or a fortnight, it will be seen whether or not a final agreement can be reached on these few questions, which have already been discussed on many occasions. When a conclusion is reached, Japan will accord recognition to the Soviet Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN RANCOUR

Wuchang Students' Absurd Tirade: A Chinese Philanthropist

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 16.

The new day of National Humiliation, September 7, passed off without much note in this centre. In Hankow and Nanyang, it was practically ignored. But in Wuchang the students made a procession in the streets, and two proclamations were issued and distributed by the Students' Self-Government Associations of the Senior Schools and Junior Schools respectively.

The former proclamation read as follows:

"Beloved fellow-countrymen! You all know what kind of event we remember on the seventh day of the ninth month. In the time of the former Ching Dynasty, there was a kind of clique who called themselves Boxers. They hated the foreigners very much, and their object was to support the Ching Dynasty and to exterminate the "men from over the ocean." They put to death a few foreigners, and the latter in consternation, gathered together the forces of eight great together the forces of eight great Powers. England, America France, Russia, Australia, Italy, Belgium and Japan, all joined in a punitive expedition. They broke into our capital of Peking and the result was a treaty, which was very injurious to our country. By this treaty, the sacred precincts of Peking were garrisoned by foreign troops, and our country was crushed by an indemnity of Tls. 450,000,000, which has not yet been paid in full. What kind of oppression is this! We merely killed a few of them, and we have to suffer all this wrong. What happens when they kill a few of us? It is soon made good! Just a few hundred dollars of blood-money. What benefit is there in that? They not only do not pay an adequate indemnity, but they accuse the Chinese of all kinds of evil, make a big fuss and take stern measures....With one breath they unite to defraud us. We must therefore with one breath unite to resist them. We must certainly unite. The people of our own country, and the people of the weak nations of the earth, must overthrow those who now rob and oppress all our nation. The imperialist nations must be overthrown, and the unjust treaties must all be abrogated."

It is hardly necessry to comment on the above production. Unfortunately, its ignorant misrepresentation of history, and its unrestrained rancour against the foreign nations is only too characteristic of the mentality of the government-school students of today.

Scholar's True Charity

A wealthy Chinese scholar of Hankow, Mr. Chen Hsin-chow, who has spent his life in accumulating a large collection of curios, has been so moved by the reports of flood disasters, that he has decided to put up the whole of his valuable collection to auction for the benefit of the sufferers. His notice of sale, which appears in the local press runs as follows:

As I, although blessed with many of the comforts of life, am unable to forget those of my countrymen who are suffering through the severe calamity of floods in the different provinces, I have decided to offer for sale, so that the proceeds may be devoted to their relief, all the precious Chinese pictures, scrolls, porcelain wares, gold and jewel curios which I have collected during the past many years. For this purpose I have been generously granted by Messrs. Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company the use of the second floor apartment in their building as a place of exhibition for my collection, and I have decided to commence the sale from the 16th instant. In order to solicit the help of my many charitable foreign and Chinese friends in the Wu-Han cities, I have sent out many invitation tickets to this sale, trusting that their support of the many miserable flood sufferers will be granted by their purchasing of curios. Should I, through oversight, have failed to send such tickets to any would be purchasers, tickets will be sent upon application to Invitations Department, Mr. Chen Hsin-chow's Bazaar, at the above mentioned address."

A Chinese proverb says: "All men of the whole world embrace under the common bond of charity." Ladies and Gentlemen, please come and offer your help to the poor sufferers.

MERCHANT VOLUNTEER ARMS

Dr. Sun Still Holding on to Consignment: Volunteers Refuse to Be Further Duped

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has again decided to refuse to release the arms and ammunitions for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps have taken out legal permits but which he has unlawfully decided. After some negotiations during the last few weeks, it was preliminarily agreed that Dr. Sun would return the arms on condition that Mr. Chan Lim-pak and Mr. Chan Kung-shau, principal commandants of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, would circulate a telegram in praise of Dr. Sun. Upon the advice of friends, the Messrs. Chan did on September 16 send out telegrams upholding Sun. But soon after they had done so the latter through his deputies, Mr. Hu Han-min, again refused to handover the arms until the Canton Volunteers were so reorganized as to be wholly submissive to Dr. Sun. Reports are to the effect that the Volunteers will refuse to be further duped, paying no more attention to the mediation of Gens. Fan Shek-shang and Liao Heng-chao, of the Yunnanese Army. The Volunteers would have rejected the terms recently entered into for the release of the arms, were it not for the desire of their leaders to respect the signatures of their representatives to the preliminary agreement. Had the Volunteers insisted in getting their arms back unconditionally as at first demanded a fortnight ago the matter could have been settled, some say.

The Canton newspapers, more than 40 in all, resumed publication September 18, after a suspension of 10 days owing to the strike of compositors for higher wages. The strike failed, however, as far as the object of the strike is concerned, as the Canton Press Association, representing the leading dailies in Canton, has refused to grant the demands or any part of it. The compositors returned to work without condition whatever.

Canton, Sept. 20.

Replying to an inquiry, Mr. C. C. Wu states: "The arms will be returned to the Merchant Volunteers when their reorganization under Government regulations is completed. The continued absence of the gunboat Wingfung has no connexion with the above matter. The vessel is on an entirely different mission on the south coast. An explanation has been requested from Belgium regarding the export of the arms on the steamer Hav from Antwerp."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH LIFE AT URGA

Mongol Minister of War Executed: Foreigners Arrested but Released

Peking, Sept. 19.

A letter from Kalgan reports that the recent excitement in Urga was due to the arrest and execution of Danzan, Minister of War and former Minister of Finance, and of one of the Under-Secretaries. Charges of bribery and corruption had been made against them. The report that a number of foreigners had been arrested is not entirely correct, but a Russian chauffeur of Tientsin, named Whiteman, is under arrest there and is awaiting trial. Several other foreigners were placed under open arrest but were afterwards released.

All the Cabinet Ministers attended the regular meeting this morning. The official report says that it was resolved to appoint Mr. En Hua, former Vice-President of the Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Department, as Vice-Minister of Justice, and Mr. Tang Chung as Vice-Minister of Education.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE FLOODS IN KIANGSI

4,000,000 Mow which Might Be Converted on Reclamation into Valuable Ground

Mr. O. J. Todd, engineering representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has just returned to Peking from an investigation of the flooded areas around Nanchang in Kiangsi province. Mr. Todd spent about a week in this region and was accompanied throughout by missionaries thoroughly familiar with the country and representatives of the Provincial Committee of the Commission.

The flooding in Kiangsi Province, Mr. Todd reports, was due to breaks in and overtopping of the dykes. His trip extended along the Kan Kiang 220 li south of Nanchang, as far as the last bad break. As there is no regular unkeep bureau in the province, the dykes had been neglected and in places weakened by villages being built along the tops.

Mr. Todd recommended repairing the main dyke breaks for a distance of 200 li south of Nanchang, at an estimated cost of $40,000. Later the Committee may undertake widening and increasing the height of the dike for several hundred li.—this work to be conducted over a period of two or three years.

Already the water in this region has run off. An amount of rice has been planted and will be harvested in due course.

Damage to Dykes.

The region to the north of Nanchang, in the Kan delta and around P'oyang Lake, was also inspected and found still partly under water. In places an autumn crop of rice is being planted, but generally through this region the yield promises to be small, as it was for the spring crop. A few vegetables will be grown during the winter.

Here there are many breaks in the dykes, and much damage was done by wave-washing. A thorough investigation of the area to the south and east of P'oyang Lake later in the year is recommended in order to estimate the number of people who will then be in need of assistance. A programme of dyke reconstruction will probably be adopted to be carried out under the Kiangsi Committee, half the money to be raised by the landowners benefitted, the rest loaned by the Commission on the usual terms, the loan to be guaranteed by the local magistrates and prominent gentry.

It was proposed that the Nanchang Chamber of Commerce should ask the rice merchants to guarantee a price of four cents per catty for rice for the flood sufferers on reconstruction work, this rice to be distributed by the heads of the working gangs. The proposal met with much favourable comment from Chinese and foreigners alike, and it is thought likely that the rice merchants will agree to cooperate to this extent in aiding their suffering fellow provincials.

A Reclamation Scheme

On the basis of a survey of the P'oyang Lake region, a comprehensive reclamation scheme could be worked out that would do a great deal for the province permanently as well as keep the flood sufferers from starvation now. Mr. Todd estimated that there is an area of approximately 4,000,000 mow which is now cultivated at considerable hazard, which might be brought under permanent cultivation at a reasonable expenditure. It is largely rice land which would have a value of $40 to $80 per mow if reclaimed. Land here brings in an annual income as great as its own value. At an average of $50 per mow, land values in excess of $200,000,000 could be created by an expenditure of a mere fraction of that sum.

At the time of Mr. Todd's visit, the Tuchun of the province was away, but he and the members of the Kiangsi Committee of the Commission were entertained by the latter's secretary, Mr. Li, who has been acting as Civil Governor, who assured them of the Tuchun's approval in principle of any such scheme. The majority of the members of the Committee also approved of undertaking such a project. If preliminary negotiations are satisfactory, Mr. Todd will make another trip later to work out further details of the scheme. It is expected the work, if undertaken, will extend over four or five years.

BANDITS COME IN AS SOLDIERS GO

Misfortunes of Central Kiangsu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Sept. 16.

Recruiting among the bandits of the north country is going along at a merry pace and Sunday 1,000 of them passed through here on their way south. It is reported that they demanded $2,000 from the local Chamber of Commerce for "travelling expenses" and when the local gentry demurred they replied "we are in no hurry to go south, we will just stay here a few days." They got the money. Orders have come to recruit a total of 3,000 troops of this type.

Conditions north of us are growing worse, owing to the lack of soldiers to combat the bandits. The local people could care for the situation but they have practically no equipment while the bandits are well armed. The large market towns are daily in danger. The local city officials have the gates closed at sunset, and both draw bridges on the north side of the city are drawn at night. Those of us on this side, probably 40,000 people in all, do not feel any special alarm as we have a good high outer embankment and the bandits would hardly attack a city of this size until they are better organized than at present. All the foreigners have returned to this station, including women and little children, and we do feel that this has helped restore a certain amount of confidence among the local people. The writer feels that there is no local danger at present. When the local troops, including the many ex-bandits, return from the war our time may come but we are not worrying over the future.

The launches are running again after having been out for two weeks due to the commandeering. They all say they have to stop immediately their services are required again for the transportation of troops. This seems to indicate that the military authorities do not contemplate immediate cessation of hostilities, otherwise the launches would not have been permitted to return to their regular runs.

There are local reports of the marvellous bravery shown personally by our local general in the fighting in the south, and that he has been promoted to the command of two divisions. These reports are most interesting.

SHAOHSING RELIEVED BY LU'S FLIGHT

Demand on Bank of China for Silver Easily Met

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Shaohsing, Chê., Sept. 20.

On Thursday transportation facilities between Hangchow and Shaohsing were taxed to the utmost by the crowds of refugees fleeing from Hangchow. The ordinary launch service was doubled, the last boat train reaching the city at 3 a.m. Friday morning. The fact that Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang was preparing to move his family from Hangchow had got abroad and the people fled in panic from the city.

When news reached here on Friday that Gen. Lu had gone to Shanghai the situation was distinctly easier. The average citizen is greatly puzzled to know what it all means. One man expressed it that if you meet ten different men you get ten different opinions as to what the fighting is about. To-day Shaohsing boats are being requisitioned to transport soldiers from Ling-p'u to Tsaongo; 120 boats have been pressed into service.

For a few days the Bank of China was kept busy redeeming bank notes. The bank was able to meet all demands, however, and is doing business as usual.

The mission and government schools have re-opened but with considerably reduced enrolment.

The fact that Shaohsing has connexions with Shanghai both by way of Hangchow and Ningpo has made communications fairly good during the crisis. Shanghai letters and papers are all late, but coming through regularly.

TSINGTAO STANDING BY

Speedily Prepared for Defence Against Possible Onslaught from Marshal Chang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Sept. 18.

Tsingtao has presented a martial appearance ever since Admiral Wen Shou-teh brought his squadron to port. He has landed a contingent of marines and moved them into a building in the centre of the outer bay waterfront, the club and hotel district of the city. The blare of the bugle and rolling drums ever since has heralded the fact that Kiaochou Territory doubtless has been selected as a permanent naval base, where Marshal Wu Pei-fu's main naval strength will be located.

Lately, there has been redoubled activity in the ranks of the marines. Every afternoon witnesses the march of the whole force, probably 500 men, to the open spaces beyond the race course where they are drilled by Marshal Wu's own instructors. This solicitude on the part of the Loyang warlord occasioned some suprise here and also considerable conjecture. In fact, it has been rumoured that the Chihli military leader shortly will despatch two regiments in this direction.

The vessels under the Admiral's command have not been idle, either. They have been cruising between the inner and outer bay and to-day two gunboats took up a new station well out in the outer bay. Tsingtaoites had not seem them there since the spring and they had been rather missed.

Tsingtao's large and well-equipped police force, also, has shown increased activity of late. Many more are on duty at night than formerly and instead of the small details going out each evening one sees a score or more.

All the roads leading to and from the city are strongly guarded each night. Included among the police at these spots are many bicycle patrolmen, a recent innovation here. Apparently the presence of this mobile force indicates a desire to have police on the outskirts who can be rushed to any given spot in a short space of time, in case of emergency.

An Ever-present Menace.

Such precautions on the part of the admirality and the police department can mean only one thing—the possibility of Chang Tso-lin sending an attacking force against Tsingtao to effect a landing here for the purpose of utilizing the tranportation facilities afforded by the Kiao-Tsi Railway for an advance into the heart of north-central China, is not being overlooked here. The authorities mean to be well prepared for all contingencies and the points of access are receiving as close attention as in the stirring days of the German defence of the city against the Japanese and British attack in the early months of the World War.

The presence of police in a far-flung succession of posts along the northeast shore, which extends out toward the tip of the Shantung peninsula, is an obvious precaution against any sudden invasion from that side. Of course it is unlikely that Chang Tso-lin could embark his forces in southern Manchuria and suddenly appear on the horizon without any advance warning, but the civil, military and naval authorities are not going to be lulled by any false sense of security and are taking every precaution.

Tsingtao's Strategic Importance.

No other place in Chihli party territory, unless it be Tientsin, itself, is strategically of greater importance than Tsingtao, as a point of ingress. Rumours of a Fengtien attack here have never ceased being circulated about. The police and admiralty have long been on the lookout for spies in this neighbourhood and have rigidly barred all persons who have no special business there from the piers where the men-of-war are moored.

The attempt to pirate the Hai Chi, flagship of the Po-hai Squadron, was never traced directly to to Chang Tso-lin's door, but there has always been a suspicion that Fengtien had some knowledge of the attempted seizure. The effort was an abortive one and was easily broken up, most of the gang, including the leader, making their escape. It is a curious thing that the leader of the pirate band fled to Manchuria where all efforts to locate him since have failed. A strict watch is being kept over the Hai Chi, at Chefoo, and the other vessels at Chefoo and here.

NO FIGHTING ON ANHUI BORDER

The Opposing Generals Old Friends and Make Truce

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huchow, Sept. 16.

The situation on the Anhui border at Szean remains quiet. Authentic news has been received that the so-called "fighting" which took place recently was an exchange of about ten rifle shots by each side. This happened on September 14.

It seems that the opposing Generals are named Wang and are old friends and have declared a truce. It is supposed that the rifle shots were made with blank cartridges.

No wounded have been received in Huchow from that area.

FOREIGNERS ANXIOUS IN CHINKIANG

Arrival of H.M.S. Gnat And Enrolment of "Specials:" Red Cross Activities

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Chinkiang, Sept. 18.

Owing to the prevailing uneasiness among the native residents in and outside the British Concession, due to the war, a meeting of the foreign community was called. Steps were adopted to meet emergencies that might arise owing to the ineffective defence of the Concession. On the request of the acting British Consul, H.M.S. Gnat has arrived in port.

Kiangsu reinforcements are daily being sent *viâ* Chinkiang to the front. Yesterday morning six train loads of Shantung soldiers, totalling 4,000 men, with four trench mortars, went on by trains to the scene of battle.

Several hundreds of wounded men are arriving daily from the front and are being taken on to Nanking. Up to now about 30 wounded belonging to 19th Division stationed at Chinkiang have been detained here for treatment at the local hospitals. On the invitation of Mr. Hu Kien-chuen, President of the Chinkiang branch of the Red Cross Society of China and Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps, the Chinese doctors were called together last week and organized themselves into a Red Cross Unit to render medical aid to the wounded men arriving from the front. The Presbyterian Mission's hospital now under construction has been placed at the disposal of the Unit. Dr. Newman, the mission doctor and superintendent of the hospital, who has been appointed Chairman of the Medical Unit, has undertaken the professional care of the wounded that may be sent to that hospital. The Chêkiang Guild has also been fitted up as a temporay Red Cross Hospital under superintendence of Dr. Liu Tse-ling, a graduate of the Army Medical College, with the approval of the Municipal Council and the Consul. Dr. S. G. Kirkby-Gomes, Municipal port doctor and medical officer to H.M. Consulate Doctor is acting as Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital.

The Municipal Council has strengthened the police force by enlisting a number of special constables for "special" duty. Mr. U. J. Kelly the energetic superintendent of police has his hands quite full.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Sept. 22.

A strong earthquake of intensity four was felt at Samar and Leyte this afternoon. No damage is reported.

A slight earthquake was felt at Manila yesterday.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE engagement is announced between the Rt. Rev. H. Mowll D.D., Bishop in Western China, and Miss Dorothy Martin of the West China C.M.S. Mission.

WAR'S REACTION IN WUCHANG

Prices Soaring and Dollar Exchange at 2,440: Train Robbery that Failed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 13.

The war that has broken out in East China is having a very disturbing effect upon the Wu-Han markets. Foodstuffs are rising in price, and the silver exchange is going up steadily. All the up-river boats which come into port are full of passengers from Shanghai who have come to escape from the war-zone. The inns in the native city areas are crowded with these refugees, and the price of rents in the foreign concessions is mounting steadily, owing to the demand for accommodation.

The dollar exchange has reached 2,440, an unprecedented amount. Silver is becoming scarce and a public order has been issued by the Tuchun forbidding the transport of Mexican dollars out of the province. Any one found travelling with a sum of more than $500 in silver will be fined, and the money will be confiscated. Apparently a good many people have been speculating upon the advantageous tael exchange in Shanghai as compared with Hankow.

It is reported that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has telegraphed to Tuchun Hsiao asking for gunboats and arms. In answer, two gunboats, the Ts'u T'ai and the Ts'u Lien, have been sent down to Nanking, carrying two cannon and 12 machine-guns.

Mr. Wei Tseng-cho, the Chinese Minister to Berlin, who came back to China this spring in order to get funds from the Waichiaopu, arrived in Hankow on Monday from the Capital. After a stay of a few days in his old home, he will start out upon his return to Germany.

The police are displaying some energy in attempting to suppress the opium dens which riddle Hankow at present. The native press reports four captures made in one day, one of them being in the upper floor over the house of a shoemaker. Altogether 15 people were arrested as a result of these finds.

A failure of an attempt at armed robbery is reported on the Peking-Hankow railway line. A train which was due to go up from Hankow, was known to be carrying a representative of a certain Hankow bank, who had a considerable sum of money in his charge. A band of robbers planned to waylay and rob the train near Loyangfen and Hsinhsiang, where the train was due about 9 p.m. But owing to the recent floods along the line trains have been running irregularly, and this train reached the threatened point before the robbers had collected in force. A few shots were fired upon the train, which caused some panic among the passengers. But the danger-zone was safely passed, and a telegraphic message was sent which brought a guard of soldiers to the spot to protect other trains.

The Hupeh Teachers' Association are not meeting with very great success in their efforts to claim their arrears of educational grant out of the taxes which have been collected by the Ministry of Communications. A few days ago the news came that their second group of delegates had been received at the Ministry and had been offered the sum of $20,000 as an instalment. This offer was indignantly refused by the teachers. The latest news is that six of the delegates have returned to Wuchang with the offer of $40,000 which will probably be accepted. There is no doubt that the matter will now be patched up by a process of mutual bargaining, and very little more will be heard of it.

In spite of the protests of the ricshamen, the new Hankow-Tsaitien Motor Co. are still proceeding with their project. They will have 35 cars on the run, each of which will carry 12 passengers. The fare will be 320 cash per person. The distance from Hankow to Tsaitien by water is 60 li, but by road it is only 30.

WITH the arrival of a further detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment practically all the battalion is now back again in Tientsin.

WHERE SCHERER AWAITS HIS APPEAL

The First Prison of Fengtien

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Some weeks ago we printed an article describing the prison at Mukden which gave a very unfavourable impression of it. About that time our Mukden correspondent had visited the prison and sent us an article which was unluckily lost in transit. The following is a copy of that article and is not an answer to the adverse description—except that we wish to give both sides. We have also received a letter from the prison authorities protesting against the first article and saying that the prison is at all times open to inspection. Of course its excellence or otherwise does not affect the point on which Mr. Scherer has appealed.

Mukden, Sept. 11.

During the lengthy and considered process of collection of evidence and final preparation for the appeal, Scherer has been passing his days in the First Prison of Fengtien, which sojourn does not seem to have been altogether agreeable.

The prison is quite big when viewed from without, and is surrounded by a high wall dwarfed, however, by the frowning heights of the city wall which skirts its southern and western sides only 50 feet away. The original building dates from 1907, but has been added to since, and reconstruction took place during the second year of the Republic in 1913.

A large number of delinquents are there housed: men guilty of all known crimes from murder to swindle, and there are women prisoners, 110 who have separate blocks to themselves, and there is also a quarter for juvenile offenders, who are mostly boys between the ages of 12 and 18. In all there are 1,920 prisoners under control, out of which 570 cases are still undecided.

Prison Industries.

The problem of utilizing the available labour the prison offered has apparently been dealt with in a most successful and capable manner by the prison authorities, under whose guidance I was permitted to inspect the various factories where the industries of the jail are carried on.

These industries are of a varied and practical nature, and the work turned out by the prison appears fully to demonstrate the good results obtainable from the principles of correction as applied by the staff.

Basket weaving, general smithy work, a printing press for all the prison and court memoranda, shoe and boot making, cotton spinning and weaving for bed covers and towels and similar etceteras, and tailoring, are all managed in a most creditable way and disposed of by the prison sales department. There is also another industry: one perhaps which the ordinary individual would hardly reconcile with the rigour of prison routine, that is, the wholesale and wholesome production of bean sauce, made from a carefully mixed compound of flour and beans, which are then crushed to produce the delicacy in question. Sales for this commodity are made all over Manchuria, and result in the astonishing turnover of 160,000 Mukden notes per annum.

Prisoners are remunerated for work done on a diligence scale, charts showing the amounts earned being hung on the workshop walls.

In summer, prisoners work from 8.30 to 11 and from 2.30 to 5 and during winter from 8.30 to 12 and from 1 to 3.

Heating and Washing.

Two ssytems of confinement here obtain: the Pennsylvanian and the Obern, the former type of cell having stove-heating and use of candles. Scherer's cell is of this type and is situated in one of the new buildings. His bathroom is next his cell. Quarters for prisoners' baths were to be observed in various buildings and all the cells I visited were scrupulously clean.

It is part of the prison policy to treat prisoners, as far as is consistent with prison regulations, according to their standard of living and this is what the authorities have endeavoured to do in the case of Scherer. In fact some resentment has been aroused by partiality thus shown.

At present, there are three foreigners confined here, of whom two are Russians. I had a few words with one of them. He was a tall square-headed Caucasian and looked apparently fit after four years here. He is expecting release shortly under the general amnesty.

Instruction is given daily by teachers to large attendances of men in moral conduct and the illiterate are helped to become acquainted with the written characters. Special classes are devoted to those young prisoners under the legal age in accordance with the classics of the Primary School. Medical attention is available within, and where special attention is necessary, outside assistance is obtainable.

The Want of Money.

In their problem of coping with a big complement of prisoners, the prison authorities appear to be labouring under difficulties. To cover the ordinary maintenance requirements, $52,000 are necessary, while the net profit from the prison works is 48,000 small coin. Out of this sum, so much is appropriated by the provincial treasury, that the small balance which remains is inadequate to give practical expression to those improvements which the authorities consider essential. Major S. C. Wang, the Governor of the Prison, has himself subscribed considerable sums to the work, but he deplores the lack of funds to carry on.

Although, however, we may be gratified to discover that Scherer's lot might be worse, the point remains that his sentence is much too severe although the Procurator's speech, during the appeal last Monday, appeared to be unbiased, and left the impression that Scherer is at once liable to certain punishment.

In conclusion, it may be said that from the point of view of Chinese the prison is a model one, but for a foreigner, no.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG

Return to Hongkong: Ready to Work for Restoration of Peace in China

London, Sept. 20.

Sir Robert Ho Tung is leaving England. He will return to the Far East in a few days. He will possibly first visit Lisbon with the Governor of Macao, who has been conferring with the Portuguese Ambassador in London, before, embarking on the Genoa for Hongkong on October 7.

Sir Robert, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that the Hongkong Section at Wembley, particularly the silkworm exhibit, had been a pronounced success, and a popular feature of the exhibition. It is understood that Sir Robert has been approached unofficially to continue the Hongkong section.

When he returns Sir Robert hopes, if it should still be necessary, to resume his work of assisting in the restoration of peace and the establishment of unification in China. He said that the present situation in China was really one that might lead to an early and better chance of unification. Sir Robert emphasized that it was not an anti-foreign movement.—Reuter.

Presentation from Hongkong Section of Wembley Exhibition.

London, Sept. 24.

Sir Robert Ho Tung was to-day presented with an address and a massive silver loving cup by the Hongkong section of the Wembley Exhibition in appreciation of his invaluable services to the Chinese exhibitors.

Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung will leave London on September 25 for China *viâ* the continent. This is earlier than was originally arranged and is partly owing to the political atmosphere in China due to the civil war. Their son, Mr. Edward Ho Tung, will not accompany his parents, as he is still at Warsaw attending the World's Students Conference.—Reuter.

THE ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE?

Are They Whites, Siberians, Malays or Ainu-Caucasians?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Sept. 12.

From time to time the question of "Who Are the Japanese?" has been a favourite subject for theorizing. It has been approached from various angles and various conclusions have been reached. When discussed by Japanese themselves, it is noteworthy that, perhaps unconsciously, the most recent happenings of the political world have managed to creep into the findings as regards whom these people were originally affiliated with, descended from, or indentified with.

I remember that when Japan continued to maintain troops in Siberia after the rest of the Powers had withdrawn their forces upon the evacuation of the Czechs, voluminous articles were written to show that the Japanese originally came from the district around Possiet Bay, in the Maritime Province of Russia. With a curious logic, this was also advanced as adequate and justifiable reasoning for the Japanese to remain in, and colonize, this portion of Siberia.

Then, during the Shantung debates, as plausible were the arguments advanced to the effect that the Japanese were really the better type of former inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. This "solution" as regards the ancestry of the Japanese was again advanced by some, especially by those whose writings were directly or indirectly inspired by the Army General Staff, as an excellent reason for hanging on to Shantung—"simply going back home," was how these writers put it.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, the well-known writer and sworn monarchist of China, even to-day maintains that the Japanese are the "better" Chinese. The Japanese, generally, do not look on this as much of a compliment.

Were Perhaps Malays.

That they hailed from southern climes rather than from northern ones, in fact, that the Japanese were the more enterprising of the tribes making up the Malay race is also a theory that has often been advanced. There is a great deal in this hypothesis when one considers the facial and somatic characteristics of the Japanese and the Malays, and also when one comes to consider the structure of Japanese homes, their frailty and adaptability for a tropical climate being excellent, while, it is simply impossible to keep a Japanese house warm in winter. A British savant, Dr. Whymant, well versed in the literature of Japan and China, after an exhaustive study, read a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society here, in which he expressed his belief that the Japanese originally hailed from some south sea island of the Malay Archipelago.

Latest Claim: "Whites."

The latest claim regarding the origin of the Japanese is that they are direct descendants of a white tribe, in other words that they are Caucasians, at least in ancestry. This theory has been advanced by Professor Matsumoto, a well-known Japanese anthropologist, and with him, in making the necessary investigations, were associated eight other Japanese scholars. The first inhabitants of Japan, he maintains, were the Ainus—a race that now lives, under very primitive conditions, in the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the larger islands comprising the Japanese archipelago. These Ainus, he declares, were an off-shoot of the white race. "Many European authorities consider," he writes, "that the Ainu, the Caucasian and the Australian must be grouped in one great racial stock. The present Japanese facial characteristics and colour are due to invasions by Mongol hordes which took place thousands of years ago."

Ainu-Caucasians.

These conclusions were reached as the result of the exploration of kitchen middens all over Japan, and the examination of skeletons, buried in shell-heap mounds 20 feet deep. The Japanese, it is stated, are Ainu-Caucasian. Yet, the fact remains that the facial characteristics of the Japanese as well as their physical attributes are very different from the Northern European or the Aryan. This is explained as having been due to various invasions by Mongolians who dominated the existing stocks and assimilated with the varied types. This, then would go to prove that the frequent Mongolian invasions and dominations resulted in squelching out the original "white" strain till it does not any longer exist, if it ever did exist. Japan thus was once some sort of a "melting pot" like Hawaii is these modern times. In the "melting" process the Mongolian's facial and somatic characteristics prevailed over those which originally existed. It is thus a question of whether any great strain of Ainu blood exists in modern Japanese. Dr. Ballou, the well-known world authority on anthropology, is of the opinion that less than three per cent. exists, and that this is erring on the side of generosity.

Government Backing.

The fact is that the Japanese are a race apart. Their insular geographical position has been responsible for this. Although Asiatics, they are not Asiatics in the sense that the Chinese are.

It is significant to note that Professor Matsumoto, in his researches as regards the origin of the Japanese, had the backing of his Government. It is thus quite possible that the Japanese authorities will accept the findings of their experts, that the Japanese are a direct branch of the white race and in this respect, not to mention the country being a world power, are the equals in every way of anyone else. It is also of interest to note that, here again, the speculation as regards the origin of the Japanese is linked with contemporary politics.

Of all the theories put forward, the last seems to an impartial and unscientific observer to be the least plausible. That the Japanese were of Chinese or of Malayan ancestry, with frequent admixtures of Slav-European blood, as a result of intercourse with the Siberians, seems to be perfectly reasonable to accept, and explains many an obstacle one runs up against when considering the origin of the race.

The attempt to find a missing link between the present-day Japanese and the Northern European, through the pre-historic Ainu, seems as impossible for one to take seriously as the attempt some time ago to make out that the Japanese were a lost tribe of Israel.

WUHU RICE EXPORT STOPPED

Military Proclamation that It Only Goes to Feed the Enemy

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Wuhu, Sept. 17.

On Sunday last a proclamation was issued by Tuli Ma prohibiting all export of rice to Shanghai as "It only went to feed the enemy's Army." Last shipments allowed to leave Wuhu to go on Tuesday 16th.

In spite of this rice-dealers passed several thousand piculs through the Customs on Tuesday for shipment on Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening three rice-shops were visited by police officials who requested the owners to call at the police office. One of the owners went, while the other two, evidently smelling a rat, sent an employee. The three men were all arrested and on Wednesday morning all rice passed by the Customs during Tuesday was shut out, by order of the Commissioner of Customs.

During the night between Monday and Tuesday three soldiers, who, it is said, have had no pay for months, made up their minds to help themselves in one of the big shops. A cook who heard them perfecting their plans telephoned to headquarters, with the result that the three men were shot quietly at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the bodies are said to have been disposed of in the river.

Otherwise all is quiet in this district and no trouble is expected here, until the fighting is over and the soldiers come back. It is thought that looting, etc., may then be the order of the day, especially if the Kiangsu troops should be beaten.

AMERICA'S EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE

Sidelights on the Original Controversy are Given

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Not Ambassador Hanihara, but Secretary Hughes is responsible for the use of the words "grave consequences" in the Japanese Ambassador's note, according to a statement made by Bishop Reifsnider, in charge of the Tokyo diocese, before members of the Rotary Club this afternoon. "When shown a first and milder copy of the protest," Bishop Reifsnider told his audience, "Secretary Hughes asked Mr. Hanihara to put 'teeth' in the protest. This was accordingly done and afforded Senator Lodge an opportunity for pouncing on the administration, on Japan and on the American constitution. Senator Lodge is not on good terms with President Coolidge and wishes to embarrass him by every possible means!

Bishop Reifsnider went on to declare that 75 per cent. of the Californians and a much larger proportion of Americans in other states would be quite satisfied with placing Japan on the quota basis, "which would practically halt Japanese immigration into the States and, at the same time, preserve the dignity of the Japanese people and remove the sting of the discrimination that now is embodied in the immigration act.

"Consequently," he said, "the only solution to the present question is to make the Japanese eligible to citizenship which would allow them a quota and restore the friendship of the two countries."

Bishop Reifsnider claimed that his information with regard to Secretary Hughes having inspired the use of the phrase "grave consequences" in Mr. Hanihara's communication was gathered while at Washington "from first-hand information." Bishop Reifsnider returned to Japan from America last month.

"Ambassador Hanihara's first note of protest," he declared, "was couched in most carefully selected language. Secretary Hughes returned the note to Ambassador Hanihara suggesting that he put 'teeth' into it, whereupon the now much-talked of phrase 'grave consequences' was inserted. This fact must be mentioned in justice to Ambassador Hanihara."

Up to the very morning of the passing of the Immigration Bill, Bishop Reifsnider said, everyone thought the discriminatory clause would be eliminated. "The American public, in general, is in perfect sympathy with the standpoint of the Japanese against the action of the Senate," he added.

"Even in California," he went on, "I heard that the people would have been entirely satisfied with the quota ruling which would have practically stopped Japanese immigration, and a movement is already on foot to find means whereby Japanese can be made eligible to American citizenship, which, if accomplished, would remove the teeth of the discriminatory clause and, in this manner, also save the "face" of the Senators."

17 DAYS FROM LONDON TO PEKING

Peking, Sept. 18.

Messrs. Mystrom and Wright of Taiyuan University and Mr. A. Ramsay of Peking arrived here on Tuesday, having accomplished the Trans-Siberian trip in 17 travelling days. Apart from difficulties experienced in one or two places in securing tickets and reservations, the journey was made in comparative comfort. Messrs. Mystrom and Wright have completed the double journey in approximately two months.

The possible cause of delaying an early return may be found in obtaining the Soviet transit vise. This difficulty can be overcome by paying for telegraphic communication with Moscow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. C. E. Seymour, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, states that the American Associated Chambers have accepted the invitation of the Tientsin Chamber to hold their annual conference for 1924 in Tientsin. It is expected that this Conference will be held on October 26 and 27.

MISSIONARIES' HOLIDAYS OVER

Exodus from Szechuan Hill Resorts

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tzeliutsing, Sze., Sept. 5.

All the missionaries are back from the Hills. Mrs. Hoffman and family have left for Toronto, as their eldest daughter there is in poor health. Mr. Hoffman is accompanying the family to Chungking.

Dr. Fu has left for a year's post graduate medical study at Tsinan, the Shantung Christian College. He was very fortunate in obtaining a Rockefeller Scholarship which covers travel, tuition, and his keep. Since graduation from the Union University, Chêngtu, three years ago he has been in the General Hospital here and has won a warm place in the hearts of many. Just before leaving a farewell dinner was given at the home of Dr. Allan to him. Dr. Wilford, of Chêngtu, who was stationed here some years ago kindly came from the Hills to enliven the occasion and Dr. Hill of the M. E. M. of Tsechow also was present.

After the dinner the plans and needs of the hospital were discussed. A great deal of interest and sympathy were shown and almost all promised to collect subscriptions. The next day the local military official sent a contribution of $100, and more is expected. The hospital, both men's and women's wards were kept open all the summer by Dr. Fu and the two graduate Chinese nurses, and apparently without great difficulty.

The harvest is about over and the crops are good. The dollar is at 3400 and rice costs 6,000 cash for 30 catties. There has been considerable movement of troops with but few rifles.

Tzeliutsing experienced six days with the thermometer at 93 degrees, just at the proper time for harvesting. Then there was a sudden drop to 70.

PROHIBITION EXTENDED TO PHILIPPINES

British Ships Notified That Eighteenth Amendment Is Applicable

Manila, Sept. 19.

What is believed to be an attempt to extend the American Prohibition Law to the Philippines has been made by the Washington authorities.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company have received a cable from the American Consul-General in Hongkong notifying them that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been held applicable here by a ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States. The Empress of Russia arrived this morning without liquor.

It is understood that the Smith, Bell Co.'s London vessels will also be refused health papers by the American Consul if there is liquor on board for the Philippines.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Manila, Sept. 20.

The Philippine Government is expected to lodge a vigorous protest against extension of the Prohibition Law here. Governor-General Wood is querying Washington with regard to the intentions of the Federal authorities. Filipino legislators point out that enforcement would mean loss of Gold $2,000,000 revenue annually and state that there is no liquor problem here among the Filipinos. They also declare that enforcement of the Prohibition Law would mean interference with Filipino autonomy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Proposed System of Nominal Fines by Local Customs

Manila, Sept. 22.

It is unofficially stated that even if American Consuls continue to refuse bills of health to ships carrying liquor, the Philippine Local Customs will permit their entry with merely a nominal fine.

The present law provides a maximum fine of 2,000 pesos for vessels not provided with a bill of health, but no minimum is stated. It is believed that a nominal fine of ten pesos will be imposed where a ship's failure to show a bill of health is due merely to presence of a liquor cargo.

Later.

Governor-General Wood has cabled to Washington requesting a reversal of the Consular action in regard to liquor imports to the Philippines.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN CHINA

Another Astounding Statement by Chinese Delegate to League of Nations

Geneva, Sept. 21.

In the course of the debate on the report of the Advisory Committee on Opium Traffic, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese delegate, refuted statements that cultivation of poppy was universal in China. He quoted a statement, which he ascribed to Reuter, that a Chinese Governor had enforced the death penalty on all persons found in possession of four ounces of narcotic drugs.

Mr. Chu added that China had laws prohibiting opium traffic in any form and would be able to enforce them to the utmost when the Central Government regained control of all the provinces. Public opinion in China strongly supported the anti-opium movement and China supported honest propaganda. "We promise you goodwill and unreserved support in the movement of combating in the name of humanity this evil of worldwide concern." (Applause.)—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 20.

On the adoption of the report on opium traffic, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin (China) assured the Assembly of the League of Nations of China's co-operation against opium and welcomed the suggestion of propaganda in all countries where opium traffic was a serious factor.

A Chinese proposal was submitted to the Assembly recommending the consideration of China's claim to a seat on the Council.—Reuter.

EVENTS IN CHEFOO

Semi-Martial Law Declared: Serious Accident at Recent Races

Chefoo, Sept. 18.

Chefoo is in a semi-state of martial law and the city is closed after 10 at night, Chinese being forbidden to appear on the streets after this hour.

The Autumn Race meetings held on September 5 and 13 aroused much interest but the wet weather did a great deal to spoil the events. The second meeting had been arranged for September 6 but heavy rain on that day and the day following necessitated that the finishing races be postponed until the following Saturday, September 13.

The racing was of a higher standard than Chefoo has been for many years.

The first serious accident at any Chefoo meetings for several years occurred on the first day when Mr. Kay, taking his pony Mik to the start for the second time, got bolted with and came down heavily in the country. A broken collar bone, two fractured ribs and a strained shoulder were the result.

Of the jockeys at the meetings Mr. Villers headed the list with Mrs. Railton second.

The first prize of $999.00 in the Chefoo Champion Sweep Stake was won by an officer on the U.S.S. Black Hawk.

The Champions was won by Christmas Morn (ridden by Mr. Villers). Sandsnipe (Mr. Railton) was second and Survivor (Mr. Swaney) third.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tuan Chi-jui, who has been promised the Presidency of China if success attends the Anfu arms, is one of the organizers of the modern Chinese army. He was a signatory to the memorial to the Throne urging the Emperor to abdicate. He is a Field Marshal of the Chinese army who has been twice Premier of China and went into retirement at Tientsin in 1922.

ANOTHER UPPER RIVER CASUALTY

Str. Chi Chuan Badly Holed

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Sept. 17.

The str. Chi Chuan belonging to the Yangtsze Rapid S. N. Co., was badly holed when she ran on the rocks on her last trip up to Chungking. As she filled very rapidly it was fortunate that she was at a place where she could be beached. No cargo lost, but all the cargo must, have been seriously damaged by water. After some days the vessel was brought down to Ichang, and is able to proceed to Shanghai under her own steam for repairs.

The military are using the ships belonging to Marshal Wu Pei-fu which he bought this year from the Japanese company which failed to put them to the Chungking run this season, for bringing large number of troops from Chungking. Many of them are proceeding down river. Marshal Wu must think things are more settled in the West than we are led to believe they are. Rumour still has it that before long trouble may be expected between Yang Sen and some of his Generals.

DISSATISFACTION OF N. Y. K. EMPLOYEES

Reported Resignation of Many Managers and Employees In Branch Offices

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

The long-existing dissatisfaction among the office employees of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the management, to whose policy is attributed the present depression in the business of the company, culminated yesterday in the resignations of a large number of the company's office staffs throughout the world, among whom are many prominent persons.

What immediately led to the resignations was that in consequence of a written protest against the management, demanding the resignation of the President, 11 of the prime movers were dismissed.

This morning the employees who resigned, among whom are the managers of the Company's branch offices at Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Bombay, Calcutta, Seattle, New York, and in London and the submanagers at Hongkong, Singapore, Liverpool, Hamburg and Shanghai, as well as many executives at the head office, issued a manifesto setting forth their grievances, in which they protested against the President, alleging that he attempted to consolidate his own position at the expense of the company's business by creating his own faction among the employees, thereby disturbing the traditional harmony of the administration.

The directors of the Company are holding a conference this afternoon to determine their attitude.

At present the marine staffs and seamen are holding aloof.

Later.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha directors, after a meeting this afternoon, issued a statement explaining that the employees were dismissed as a disciplinary measure, because they attempted to interfere with the administrative affairs of the Company. The meeting decided to watch developments, and in the meantime attempt to reconcile the rebellious faction.

The President, Mr. Ito, interviewed said that he deplored the trouble, which had been long existent, and declared that the authorities considered that the present was the time effectively to remedy the situation. He announced that he could not decide on his own action until harmony was restored.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Seamen Maintaining Neutrality

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

The troubles of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have become more extended and all the branch offices, including London office, have sent cables to the headquarters of the group of those who are united to resign, encouraging them to strengthen their union. Those who tendered resignations have reached 673 persons. Mr. Ito, the President of the company, had issued a lengthy statement to all the employees at home and abroad to-day explaining the reasons of the dismissal of a certain portion of the employees of the company and warning the rest not to act imprudently. It is reported that those who have sent in their resignations will also issue a statement soon.—Eastern News Agency.

"Information from the other side in Shanghai is to the effect that these figures are a gross exaggeration, and that the trouble is not so extensive (though still serious) as would appear from the above.—Ed.

Sept. 23.

To-day being a national holiday, there have been no definite developments in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha strike, which in view of possible far-reaching consequences is absorbing public attention to the exclusion of all else.

The publication of the directors' statement yesterday has led to further rejoinders on the part of the strikers, whose attitude, according to this morning's papers, is stiffening by assurances of support from branch officers everywhere.

The seamen, with the exception of one section which is reported to be backing up the President, maintain neutrality. Should they be forced into the dispute, the situation will be greatly complicated. It is understood that the directors are holding another meeting to-morrow for further deliberation of the affair.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha directors has been postponed till Friday. Meanwhile the more prominent shareholders are attempting mediation with the dissatisfied faction, who are attending to their duties as usual in spite of the tendered resignation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Resignation of the Bulk of Shanghai Staff

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

The internal trouble between the directors and employees of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has come to assume a more serious aspect than ever. While managers and staffs of almost all the N. Y. K. branches throughout the world have defined their attitude, manifesting their dissatisfaction with the administration of the present management and at the same time tendering their resignations, the attitude of the staff of the local N. Y. K. Branch has hitherto remained uncertain. However, as a result of their yesterday's meeting, all the Japanese employees, 52 in all, including two submanagers, with the exception of the manager Mr. M. Ichiki, have definitely decided upon their attitude, issuing a long declaration and tendering resignations *en bloc*.

The declaration makes a great many allegations against Mr. Ito, the President of the Company, adding that repeated representations have been made to him by the staff which he has ignored. The declaration calls upon him to resign.—Eastern News Agency.

THE CITY OF JEHOL

Chang Tso-lin's Objective on the Way to Peking

The city of Jehol, which Chang Tso-lin's army apparently has as an objective, is one of the ancient summer capitals of the former Emperors of China. Jehol is 144 miles northeast of Peking and is connected by a road. The present name of the city is Chengtefu. The word Jehol, in Chinese *Je ho erh*, means "hot stream," and refers to the tributary of the Luan Ho on which the city is situated and which is lukewarm. Jehol is in Chihli Province, outside the Great Wall. Its principal exports are wood and fruit.

The environs of the city contain many palaces, temples, monasteries, pagodas, and other beautiful buildings. A spacious hunting ground has been laid out where formerly China's Emperors disported themselves during the Summer. In 1793 Lord Macartney was received there by the Emperor Chien Lung. During the invasion of the north by the Allied Armies, in 1860 the Emperor fled to Jehol where he died a year later. A wall, said to be 15 miles in circumference, surrounds the city and the outlying parks.

ONE OF KUANGTUNG'S MINOR TROUBLES

A Little Gang of 2,000 Ruffians Near Linchow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pakhoi, Sept. 12.

It is just a year since the last change of government took place in this district, when Gen. Wong Men-tong, a supporter of Sun Yat-sen, was expelled by Gens. Shan Po-fan and Tang Poon-yan. During the year the district has been untroubled by war and trade has improved considerably.

When, in the early summer, Nanning was recaptured by the Sun Yat-sen party, the Governor of Kuangsi, Lam Chan-teng, who was a supporter of Gen. Luk Wing-ting, made a hurried departure and came down here, being welcomed by local officialdom and installed as a kind of District Governor at Limchow, about eight local districts being consolidated into one jurisdiction which, it was suggested should become a separate province. Now by a sudden turn of the kaleidoscope, it is reported that emissaries have been despatched to Canton and have made peace with Sun Yat-sen, who has sent a gunboat here with a large supply of ammunition for the use of the local forces. It is said that Lam Chan-teng and Shan Po-fan have made this arrangement, but that Gen. Tang Poon-yan, who came over from Hainan Island to help the latter into power, has been left out. He is supposed to be at Kochow, but it is not known whether he will now take up arms against his erstwhile friends or retire into his stronghold in Hainan.

The band of robbers, said to be 2,000 strong, which was recently induced to come to Limchow to become soldiers, but took fright at the thought of possible treachery when nearly arrived there and turned back, is still in the neighbourhood. A few weeks ago these ruffians attacked the village of Cheunglok, about 25 miles north of Limchow, looting the place and carrying off a number of persons for ransom. Soldiers have been sent to live in the village and have battled with the robbers, in which a good many were killed and some of the captives rescued, but the danger still remains as long as the band is not broken up.

SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 3 YEARS

On Hands. In Tiny Blisters. Cuticura Healed.

"For three years I suffered with eczema on my hands. It seemed like a lot of tiny blisters which when broken discharged a lot of watery fluid and afterwards formed scales. Then my arms got bad and I had to give up work. The itching and burning were unbearable, and my health began to fail.

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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF RUSSIAN AVIATORS

Mr. Karakhan's Admission of Lack of Jurisdiction: A Curious Volte Face

Peking, Sept. 17.

The Waichiaopu on September 13 drew the attention of M. Karakhan to reports that Russians were serving as aviators and participating in the warfare with Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Gen. Ho Feng-lin and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and asking M. Karakhan not to permit such action on the part of Russians in future.

Replying on September 16, M. Karakhan pointed out the numerous notes in which he had called the attention of the Chinese Government to the danger of remnants of "White" bands taking refuge in China and being engaged as police or soldiery, but the Chinese Government had taken no action. The aviators in question were these "White" Russians, whom the Soviet did not recognize. Finally, the Soviet had no special administrative rights or privileges in Chinese territory even as regarded its own citizens.

Special interest attaches to the last statement in view of M. Karakhan's recent declaration in connexion with the handing over of the Legation, that the Soviet was still a Protocol Power.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE DISSENSION IN THE KUOMINTANG

Leaders of One Faction Coming to Shanghai: Antagonists to Dr. Sun Yat-sen

In Kuomintang circles in Shanghai last Friday it was reported that Mr. Sun Fo, formerly Mayor of Canton and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is coming to Shanghai with General Li Lieh-chun, the leading military man in Canton. Circles friendly to Dr. Sun claim that they are *en route* to Mukden to arrange with Marshal Chang Tso-lin for financing the northern expedition which Dr. Sun has been attempting for several years. Kuomintang circles opposed to Dr. Sun express the opposite opinion. They hold that the appointment of Mr. Hu Han-ming as acting Generalissimo has brought about a split in the Kuomintang, the younger men declining to associate themselves with Hu Hanming, who is an extremist and who is said to be responsible for some of the worst mistakes made by Dr. Sun, who trusts him implicitly.

The fact that General Li Lieh-chun leaves Canton at this time is taken as an indication of his refusal to assist Dr. Sun in his present venture, and it is believed by many that without the counsel, if not active participation of Li Lieh-chun, the Canton forces can effect very little. It is regarded as significant that General Li, whose ambition is to become the Tuchun and Civil Governor of Kiangsi, is not taking advantage of the present situation to lead a force into his native province.

There can be no question but that Dr. Sun now has the support of General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan. Tang Chi-yao now controls Yunnan and Kueichow, but is not without ambitions in Szechuan. He has made his peace with Canton after an enmity which arose out of Dr. Sun's support of his treacherous general who effected his elimination from Yunnan for a year. Tang Chi-yao's brother is now in Shanghai in communication with Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.

PEKING, Sept. 23.—The Panchan Lama has telegraphed to Peking saying that he hopes to reach the Capital before the end of autumn accompanied by the Tukuang Hutukhtu.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Peking Government has requested the Tutung of Chahar to investigate the reported detention of foreigners in Urga. No new information has come to Peking on this score and while Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews and several other Americans are thought to be there, there is nothing definite on which to believe that they are in danger.

NO INTERVENTION BY POWERS

London, Sept. 19.

Reuter learns that as far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no truth in the report that there has been any communication with other Powers in regard to intervention in China, which is not considered practical at the present time.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Sept. 20.

It is authoritatively stated while Japan regrets the present disturbances in China, she hopes that the warring factions will soon make peace. She is entertaining no ideas of intervention, her policy being one of absolute neutrality, provided that the war continues to be purely domestic.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ALL EYES ON BRITAIN

Her Chance to Put a Stop to China's War

London, Sept. 21.

The issue in China, declares the "Sunday Times," lies between a fresh stalemate and the establishment of Marshal Chang Tso-lin as virtual dictator of all China, which were the alternatives foreshadowed by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, in an interview given recently to a representative of this same paper.

The "Sunday Times" refers to Japan's reluctance and America's hesitancy to mediate, therefore, it seems that Great Britain alone among the Powers might essay a friendly initiative in the interests of China, the British Empire and the trading world at large. Her conduct would be neutral from a political standpoint, says the paper. If Great Britain does not move, none of the other Powers will move. The hope is expressed that the British Government is not merely watching events, but that it intends to seize the first opportunity to terminate the disintegrating and destructive process at the present time working throughout the whole of China.—Reuter.

LEGATIONS IN PEKING

Danger of Scare Being Worked up Causelessly on Their Account

London, Sept. 22.

The "Daily Telegraph," commenting on the events in China, says that if the dispute continues the position of the European Legations in Peking will soon become a matter of daily speculation, which ought not to be tolerated. This question, far more than nice estimates as to the movement of Kiangsu troops towards Shanghai, should decide the action of the British Government at the present moment.—Reuter.

***This must strike any competent observer in China as the most extraordinarily mischievous piece of ignorant comment. The Legations in Peking are in no danger whatever unless it be from a bomb accidentally dropped by an aeroplane and it will be disastrous if a scare is worked up quite unworthily on their account.—Ed.

PEKING APPOINTMENTS

Peking, Sept. 17.

The official report of the Cabinet meeting this morning says that the resignation was accepted of Dr. Hawkling Yen, who will be succeeded as Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce by Mr. Wang Sung-yu. It was also resolved to appoint Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi (Vice-Minister of Justice) Vice-Minister of the Interior.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Waichiaopu has addressed a Note to 16 foreign Ministers, requesting them to order their respective nationals to pay the famine surtax, says the Chinese press. The British, Danish and American Ministers are asked by the Waichiaopu in another despatch to instruct the Eastern Extension Australasia & China, the Great Northern, and the Commercial Pacific Cable companies to collect the famine surtax on telegrams.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.

Bank's Demand Selling Rates for £1 at 3/4 1/16 =	Tls. 5.91 at 71.55 = $8.26
Bank's Demand Selling Rates for G.$100 at 75⅞ =	Tls. 132.01 at 71.55 $184.50
Chinese Dollars, market rate	71.7875
Native Interest	05
Copper Cash	279,500
Bar Silver	35
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 84.70
New York on London	G.$4.47⅛

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4½
Demand	3/4 5/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	75½
Demand	75⅝
PARIS—	
Demand	1433
INDIA—	
Demand	228⅜
HONGKONG—	
Demand	71
JAPAN—	
Demand	53¼
BATAVIA—	
Demand	200
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	69½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/5⅜
4 m/s. Credits	3/6
4 m/s. Docs.	/6½
6 m/s. Credits	3/6⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/6½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	77
4 m/s. Credits	78
4 m/s. Docs.	78½
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1505
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/4⅞
New York T.T.	76⅜

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPT.

Hk. Tls. 5.52 at 3/3 1/16	£1
„ 1 at 1358	Frs. 15.13
„ 1.22 at 73⅜	Gold $1
„ 1 at 56⅝	Yen 1.97
„ 1 at 226¼	Rupees 2.52
„ 1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1 at 16.40	It. Lire 18.27

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

Sept. 26.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$184.89
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.27
Frs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$10.01
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$74.23

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S. G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$181.55
Stg. £1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.11
Fs. 100.00	= S'hai.	$9.65
Yen 100.00	= S'hai.	$72.22

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for Sept. 26:—

It. Lire 17.20	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.97	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.16	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates Sept. 26.—Nominal:—

Tl. 1.: Norw. Kr.:	5.27
Tl. 1.: Swed. Kr.:	2.75
Tl. 1.: Dan. Kr.:	4.26

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Sept. 27.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 40,032,000 and $44,960,000. These figures include Tls. 7,020,000 and $27,330,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

There were no movements during the week.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 800,000 small coins melted
Shipments were:—
Tls. 200,000 to Tientsin

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—

$650,000	from Amoy
540,000	„ River Ports
150,000	„ Wuhu
100,000	„ Swatow
$1,440,000	

Shipments were:—

$200,000	to Hangchow
100,000	„ Ningpo
50,000	„ Chinkiang
$250,000	

Silver.

The price yesterday was 35d. ready and forward, against 34⅜d. ready and forward last week. The lowest price during the week was 34 1/16d. ready and forward. India and the Continent were buyers, and China is reported to have both bought and sold.

Bars in stock, 2,622, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of sycee and dollars amounted to Tls. 400½ lakhs and $449½ lakhs, against Tls. 394 lakhs and $439 lakhs last week and Tls. 222 lakhs and $333 lakhs on September 24, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/4¼d., to which it dropped from T.T. 3/4½d. on opening after the tiffin interval last Friday. The rate remained there until Thursday, when it was raised to 3/4¾d. The market opened quiet, with sellers of T.T. 3/4⅞d. September/November, 3/4 13/16d. December, but on speculative buying the rate dropped to 3/4⅜d. The market closed at the tiffin interval with sellers T.T. 3/13/16d. September/October, 3/4⅜d. November/December; market quiet and steady, with very little doing. Owing to the local hostilities there have been very few bills making.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on August 20, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The market is still affected by the fairly violent fluctuations of the U.S. exchange, not however in a direct degree. That is to say, the price cannot be depended upon to go down necessarily with each movement of sterling depreciation, or *vice versa*. The position is that the market keeps unsettled, and the movements of the price are determined by the speculative views of operators. For instance, a considerable business has arisen from China, whence, on the same day, buying and selling orders have come to hand. The market really consists mostly of speculative deals, governed by the various views held as to the future of the U.S. exchange. The Continent has again bought considerably, though sales have also come from that quarter. America is not a free seller (doubtless for reasons indicated in the succeeding paragraph) and the tone of the market, apart from the tendency of the price to vacillate, continues sound.

The following extract is from the "New York Commercial":—

"The Webb-Pomerene law prohibits any export association formed under it from 'artificially or intentionally' affecting prices within the United States, or to 'substantially lessen competition' there. But as American producers export 80 per cent. while domestic consumption is only about 20 per cent. of the domestic and foreign silver coming each year on the New York and United States markets, an export pool would necessarily control both the world and domestic prices. This, in the view of the Department of Justice, whose opinion on the question was sought, would make an export pool's operations illegal. To meet this situation in the silver industry, the law would have to be amended, which is regarded as altogether unlikely. Another peculiarity of the silver smelting business works against an export pool. Unlike copper, the silver smelter buys outright and is the titular owner of all silver and gold in ores. It pays the mine on the basis of the full market price and gold in ores. The smelter cannot afford to risk 'carrying' the metal, it must retain liberty of action to sell each day at the market price its intake. An export pool would pro-rate sales and destroy such liberty of action and would compel 'carrying' the metal. This was one cause of the withdrawal of many members of the Copper Export Association. The leading copper and silver interests are identical. It has been proposed to meet this difficulty by having the mines 'carry' their own silver, as the leading mining companies do with their copper, and to sell through the central agency. It was further proposed by a United States Senator to help the mines and agency 'carry' their product, to amend the Federal Reserve Act of 1917 so as to make not only acceptances for warehoused silver rediscountable, but also notes secured by warehouse receipts for stored (unsold) silver."

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are 3d. above those fixed a week ago.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on August 20, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 13th instant amounted to £126,488,585, as compared with £126,488,250 on the previous Wednesday. Only a small quantity of gold was available here this week and it was not sufficient to fill all orders for the Far East.

The following figures show the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of July:—

	Imports £	Exports £
Netherlands	16,038	1,900
Belgium	—	7,354
France	382	2,540
West Africa	102,443	4,526
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	10,232
United States	16,105	3,283,154
Central America and West Indies	950	—
Various South American countries	564	—
Rhodesia	193,889	—
Transvaal	3,912,506	—
British India	—	840,876
Straits Settlements	—	6,954
Other countries	6,859	3,826
Total	4,249,736	4,161,362

The "Times of India," under date of the 26th ultimo, states:—"The Indian Mining Federation, who consider the rise in sterling exchange a distinctly menacing factor to the Indian coal trade, have written to the Government of India that the situation calls for immediate action ....Whilst the general opinion in Bombay is that exchange should be stabilized at 1s. 4d. gold, the Mining Federation goes further and wants it at 1s. 4d. sterling." In connexion with the above, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, of the Indian Legislative Council, has given notice of two important Bills aiming at the reversion of the exchange ratio to the old standard of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. The grounds for the proposed alteration of the law are set out as follows:—

The Indian Coinage Act (1906) was amended in 1920 in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Currency and Exchange Committee, and it was declared that the sovereign would be legal tender in India at the rate of Rs. 10 to the sovereign instead of Rs. 15 to the sovereign, which had previously been the legal ratio. Experience of the past four years has now proved that the ratio recommended by the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee is unsuited to the conditions of this country, as the exchange has been much more in the proximity of the old legal ratio than the existing legal ratio during all these years, with the sole exception of 1919-20, when world conditions were abnormal everywhere. It is therefore proposed to reverse the legislation of 1920, and to restore the ratio that prevailed up to the date of that legislation.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Government Plans to Keep up Prices

Cairo, Sept. 19.

It seems that there is some misunderstanding in regard to the exact terms of the reply of the Minister of Agriculture to the deputation urging Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values.

While the Government are prepared, if necessary, to buy up to the extent of 2,000,000 kantars, it is hardly likely that this well be found essential. Indeed prices have already stiffened considerably on the mere announcement of the Government's intentions.

While the Minister did not definitely undertake to intervene in the futures market, a small committee has been appointed to examine the best methods of applying Government intervention.—Reuter.

COAL OUTPORT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 13 amounted to 76,554 tons and the sales during the same period, to 64,450 tons.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.

Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.

Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

The See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.—The 6th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, October 6, 1924, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 2 to 6, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.—The 4th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 3, 1924, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 26 to October 3, 1924.

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, October 9, 1924, at 11.45 a.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from October 6 to 9, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending September 26, 1924.

No. 24/38

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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During the past week there has been practically no change in the local share market which remains very quiet, with only small business recorded.

London market quotations for Chinese Securities show a further decline and the following are the latest quotations cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 70. 5. 0	(Sellers)
" " " " " F.I.	66. 15. #	Ex B.I.R.S.
" " " " " R.I.	66. 0. 0	Cum "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	3. 7. 3	
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld. (Fully Paid)	1. 12	2 (Middle Price)
" " " (10/- Pd.)	0. 13. 7½	(Buyers)
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B"	2. 17. 6	(Sellers)
British-American Tobacco Co. "B"	5. 8. 9	(Middle Price)
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ltd.	0. 6. 9	(Sellers)
Pekin Synd. (Ord. Shares)	0. 10. 9	
Chinese Govt. 5% Shanghai & Nanking Rly. Bonds	70. 15. 0	(Middle Price)
" " " S'hai & Nanking Rly. Net Profit Certificate	10. 7. 6	"

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/4½.

Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

SEPTEMBER	20th		22nd		23rd		24th		25th		26th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Java Consolidated R. E., Ld. Tls.	..	..	16½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kali Glidik Coffee Est., Ld. "	..	..	6.60	..	6.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sua Manggis Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	2.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kroewoek Java Plant., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	11½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ltd. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.15	..	..	..
Java Consolidated R. E., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	..	..	..
Samagaga Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..	0.60	..
Kota Bahroe R. E., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ld. Tls.	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chin. 5% Reorg. Loan R.I. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (single) .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	7½	..	..	..	7½	..
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co. (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.60	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
COTTO												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1921, 8% Debs. .. Tls.	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1924, 6% " .. "	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1923, 6% " .. "	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	..
S. M. C. 1920, 7% " .. "	..	..	102½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land Invest. 1909 6% Debs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..
" " " 1913 6% "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

STOCK		Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£	15½								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	$	1700			61) 400 000	H $125	(a H $3,379,314	Dec.	Interim $3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
							(c H $64,494,394			
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. .. London	£	19 3/16			600,000	£5	(a £292,407	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-1-24
							(c £3,900,000			
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	227			55) 200,000	d $10	(au $457,648	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20% ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
							(b $89,000			
							(c $3,838,195			
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	136			10,000	e $15		Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	29½	29		21) 250,000	$10	(au $2,213,327	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
							(au $2,375,838			
							(c $5,559,700			
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T20	(au T16,845	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
							(au T731,344			
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	675	720		10,000	f H $250	(au H $1,940,924	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c. ..	23-5-24
							(c H $7,143,847			
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	H $	600	600		6,000	g H $250	(au H $515,163	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
							(c H $4,307,811			
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	150	130		20,000	h H $100	(au H $1,366,779	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c. ..	16-5-24
							(c H $6,017,540			
Assurances Franco-Asiatiques	F	500	350		14,000	F500	(a F101,368	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
							(c F3,784,330			
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. .. (6%cum.pref.	H $	38	38		2) 120,000	$5	(a $1,179	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
(def. ord.	H $	140	110		2) 120,000	$5				
							(c $1,862,956			
Shell T'sport & Trading (ord.	'B'				56) 30,000,000	21				
Co., Ld. (5% cum. 1st pref.	£				21) 300,000	£10	(a* £230,034	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T	
(7% cum. 2nd pref.	£				57) 10,000,000	£1	(c £5,000,000		Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.	T	80			20,000	T25	(a T23,515	Dec.	Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3 ..	19-8-24
(7% pref.	T	49½			10,000	T50	(c T410,000			
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ..	T	92	92		47) 55,700	T75	(a T98,657	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
Hongkong & Whpoo Dock Co., Ld.	H $	167	179		3 60,000	H $50	(a H $319,796	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
							(c H $4,083,658			
New Eng. and Shipbuilding (ord.	T	6.60	6½		42) 500,000	T5	(a T59,500		Ord. T0.25, 1923	
Works, Ld. .. .. .. (8% pref.	T	5½			65) 500,000	T5	(b T300,000	Dec.	Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24
							(c T1,311,042			10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T	195			131) 40,000	T100	(a T3,480			
							(b T200,000			
							(c T1,035,261	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ..	H $	213½		213	30,000	H $50	(a H $290,849			
							(b H $300,000	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-3-24
							(c H $59,240			
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld. ..	£	12/-			24) 500,000	0/$10			G $0.50, 1920-21	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer).	T	21½			††64) 2,000,000	£1		June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon	26-7-23
London	£						(a £10,537	June	No. 24)	
							(c £252,000			
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. ..	H $	5	63:3:0	63:7:3	200,000	£1	(a £23,613	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	1-5-24
				5			(c £4,872			31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	115	115		1) 78,000	T50	(a T34,410			
							(b T275,000	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
							(c T2,289,317			
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. ..	H $	117	116½		28) 400,000	H $25	(a H $157,887	Dec.	Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
(New Reg.)							(b H $250,000			
							(c H $6,000,000			
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $	23½			150,000	H $10	(a H $158,229			
							(b H $50,000	Dec	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
							(c H $421,488			
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	6			5,874	T20	(a T2,946	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
							(c T7,000			
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	112	115		(23) 18,000	T100	(a T9,259			
							(b T20,000	Feb.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T8, 1923-24)	3-4-24
							(c T375,000		Interim 1924-25, T3.50	23-9-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ..	H $	24½ old 22 new	22½		33) 1,000,000	H $10	(a H $85,238			
							(b H $4,953,767	Dec.	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid, H $0.15 new shares ($5.00 paid)	18-8-24
Carlton, Ld.	T	53			14) 400,000	T50	(c (Loss)T43,746	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1923	
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G $	100			(13) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc. .. .. (ord.	G $	10			††100,000	G $10				
(pref.	G $	10				G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	$	4.80			70,000	$1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.50, 1922-23	19-12-22
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.10			(62) 500,000	T1		Oct:		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T	2.40			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.30, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	5.15	5.10		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T12,442			
							(c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923) ..	15-4-24
							(a T10,223		Interim T0.25, 1924	16-9-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T	22			27) 30,000	T10	(b T22,000	Sept.	Final T3.00, (mkg. T3½, 1922-23	28-12-22
							(c T99,960			
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.75	0.60				a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	
Sungei Teh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.87½			60) 500,000	T1	a T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	11-4-24
Sua Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	0.50	0.55		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,505	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	25-7-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.87½	0.32½		400,000	T0.90	(a T17,973	Dec.		29-3-17
							(c T15,000		Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	4½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss)T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1			675,000	T1	a T4,126	June	T0.30, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld..	T	2.05			25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	(a T16,988	Dec.		
							(c T60,000		Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.31, 1923)	9-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	3½			(48) 750,000	(21:450,000	(a			
						(5s:300,000	(a		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in $ (Coupon 21) .. — ..	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est. Ld.	T	10½	9½				a T17,215			
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	6.00	6½		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	(c T2,685	Dec.	Interim 1924, T0.50	26-9-24
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	9.40	9		10,000	T5		....	Incorporated 1923	
					35) 10,000	T10	(a T6,977		(T0.50, 1922	
Karas Rubber Estate Co., Ld. .. — ..	T	4			25,000	T10	(c T4,023	Dec.	Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23
							(a T7,765			17-7-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T	0.60	0.60		390,000	T1	(b T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23 .. —	
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ..	T	11½	11½		20) 70,000	£1 at T5.50	a (Loss)T38,263	June	....	1-6-23
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	4			50,000	T10	(a T12,946			
							(c T92,889	Dec	Interim 1924, T0.50	22-8-24

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, September 25, 1924.

Spot	49⅝ cents
Oct./Dec.	50 „
Jan./Mar.	50¼ „

Market easier.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905 5 to 20	5-4-24	T97 d $20,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907 do.	19-3-24	T97 500,000	6	do.
	1908 do.	9-5-24	T98 650,000	6	do.
	1909 do.	15-3-23	T99 300,000	6	do.
	1910 do.	16-5-24	T97 313,300	6	do.
	1911 10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½ 350,000	6	do.
	1912 do.	12-9-24	T96 340,000	6	do.
	1913 do.	3-5-23	T100 756,300	6	do.
	1914 10 to 50	19-5-24	T89 500,000	5½	do.
	1914 10 to 30	3-9-24	T89 900,000	5½	do.
	1915 do.	16-9-24	T89 800,000	5½	do.
	1916 do.	25-8-24	T96 1,400,000	6	do.
	1918 10	18-10-23	T103 507,300	7	do.
	1919 10	19-8-24	T102 1,793,300	7	do.
	1920 10	22-9-24	T102½ 2,240,000	7	do.
	10 to 30	19-8-24	£104½ £750,000	6	do.
	1921 do.	20-9-24	$108 $1,000,000	8	do.
	1921 do.	2-8-24	T108½ T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922 do.	20-9-24	T103½ T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923 do.	20-9-24	T96½ T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924 do.	20-9-24	T96 T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911 do.	8-10-23	T96 400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914 do.	12-2-23	T88 500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916 do.	5-3-24	T90 350,000	5½	do.
	1921 do.	26-7-24	T106 2,000,000	8	do.
	1923 do.	17-12-23	T95 T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924 do.		T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1921 10 to 30	9-5-24	T107 2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922 do.	8-8-24	T108½ T500,000	8	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1922 do.	19-8-24	T103½ T1,000,000	7	do.
	1909 5 to 10	9-7-24	T95 £ 800,000	6	do.
	1905 5 to 15	9-9-24	T96 h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909 5 to 15	9-9-24	T96 h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923 25	11-9-24	T100 1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915 1		50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914 5 to 20	14-10-22	T92 k T250,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922 5 to 20	—	.. l T500,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-year's payment.

a—Now Issuing: Redeemed or Unissued:—*b*—Tls.65,100; *c*—Tls 51,100; *d*—Tls.34,100; *e*—Tls.68,500; *f*—Tls.262,400; *g*—Tls.189,800; *h*—Tls.93,300; *i*—$16,90 —Tls. 500,000; *k*—Tls. 18,900; *l*—*Tls.* 468,000; *m*—*Tls.* 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-6-24	1924: July	1924: Aug.	Total output this fin yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	190,000	23,700	22,300	236,000
Amberst (New)	„ 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,892	90,751	*8.89d.	80,579	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	540,000	600,000	8.45d.	353,500	51,000	Nil	404,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,603,450	..	6.70d.	1,000,100	140,000	Nil	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,437	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..
Ratu Anam	„ 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	185,793	9.01d.	86,800	14,100	14,300	115,200
Bukit Toh Alang	„ 500,000	Mar.	308,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	83,800	22,500	20,500	126,800
Bute	„ 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	71,500	13,458	12,075	97,033
Chemor United	„ 360,000	Dec.	310,794	267,827	..	8.40d.	122,400	23,200	21,000	166,600
Chempedak	„ £35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	91,500	14,600	13,500	119,600
Chenz	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	10,800	10,000	20,500
Consolidated (1914)	„ 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	296,471	52,498	50,350	394,321
Dominion	„ 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	148,023	27,289	26,089	201,401
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,216,000	1/0 7/16 d.	487,090	79,000	80,000	646,000
Java Consolidated	„ £85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	401,900	64,300	Nil	466,200
Kapayang	„ 150,000	Dec.	189,239	145,710	..	†26.90	43,719	5,311	4,724	54,254
Karan	„ 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,578	84,000	8½d.	21,390	6,597	5,557	33,544
Kota Bahroe (1921)	„ 390,000	June	339,573	306,288	..	..	..	25,955	26,361	52,316
Kroewoek	£70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,381	540,000	0/7.24d.	340,000	56,000	Nil	396,000
Langkat	Gns 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Glds.0.28	622,072	80,000	90,000	792,072
Padang	Tls. 600,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	25,000	14,500	14,200	53,700
Pengkalan (1921)	„ 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	20,979	..	..	20,979
Perunte	„ 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	41,014	8,391	8,861	68,266
Repah	„ 275,000	Dec.	68,584	247,087	..	..	83,700	16,000	15,000	114,700
Samagaga	„ 600,000	Sept.	381,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	„ 100,000	June	142,060	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	8,800	8,900	17,500
Semambu	„ 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	82,300	17,800	16,800	116,600
Senawang (1921)	„ 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*17.35d.	91,700	24,500	19,300	137,500
Shanghai Kedah	„ 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	196,389	26,494	26,321	249,207
S'hai-Klebang	„ 315,000	Dec.	126,168	100,034	..	11.35d.	34,406	11,500	10,000	55,906
S'hai-Malay	„ 600,000	Dec.	373,111	288,016	408,961	..	113,570	23,236	23,919	160,725
S'hai Pahang	„ 200,000	June	191,816	187,326	..	10.96d.	..	13,500	12,000	25,500
S'hai Seremban	„ 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	61,400	10,000	5,700	77,100
S'hai-Sumatra	„ 600,000	Oct.	661,339	679,710	550,000	Glds.0.38	415,546	62,707	67,047	546,300
Sua-Manggis	„ 250,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	„ 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	25,962	9,186	6,762	41,909
Sungei Duri	„ £40,000	June	296,508	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	17,306	15,942	33,254
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	107,011	103,689	99,000	*†30	38,861	6,336	..	48,381
Tanah Merah	„ £40,000	June	395,900	304,700	..	7.52d.	70,000	30,100	29,100	138,200
Tebong	„ 750,000	Mar.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.86d.	323,000	48,000	45,000	236,000
Ziangbe	„ £160,000	Dec.	514,566	523,800	600,000	7.34d.	355,600	53,400	34,500	443,500

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense † Straits Cents.

Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.65	0.55			500,000	$1	(a	T5,744	Sept.	T0.05, 1922-23			
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T	0.75				100,000	T1	(c	T20,000					12-12-23
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	1				300,000	T1	a Loss)T33,626		June	T0.10, 1923			
								(c	T12,709		(Interim T0.05, 1923—No final			20-4-23
Senawang Rubber Ests. (ord. Co. (1921), Ltd. (12% Cum. Pref.	T	0.75	0.65	0.80	63)	300,000	T1	c	T20,000	Dec.				30-10-23
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.					67)	150,000	T1	***c	T4,817	Jan.				
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.85	0.70		34)	400,000	T1							
S'ha Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. ord.	T	0.55			13)	315,000	T1	a	T1,183	Sept	T0.05, 1923			27-12-23
„ 8% cum. part. pref.	T	3	1¾			30,000	T10	a	T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919			24-2-20
	T	7½	7		22)	30,000	T10	a	T621	Dec.	(Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16			2-5-17
											Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22			31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.50	0.50			200,000	T1	a	T10,084	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)			12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.30	0.30			325,000	T1	a (Loss)T10,352		Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22			31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T	107	106		7)	30,000	T20	(a (Loss)	326,810					
								(c	T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19			1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	2.85	2½		30	56,000	T5	(a	T7,454					
								(c	T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923			18-4-24
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.70			25	100,000	T1	(a	T4,088					
								(c	T13,338	Mar.	T0.05, 1924			12-7-17
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	7½	7			40,000	$1 at T8.50	a	T22,766	June	T0.85, 1922-23			12-10-23
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd.	T	0.40	0.40			200,000	T1	a (Loss)	T357	Dec.	T0.08, 1919			20-5-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1913), Ltd.	T	0.70			32)	750,000	T1	a	T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.05 1916-17 (Final, Nil)			7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	1.05	0.95		154)	750,000	T1	a	T6,379	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24			2-5-24
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	2.40	2½		32)	300,000	10s.	(a	T17,851					
								(c	T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923			5-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.														
Swo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (ord. „ (8% cum. pref.	T	11			15	1,000,000	T5	(a	T3,257					
	T	108			43)	10 000	T100	(b	T1,400,000		Ord. T0.55, 1923			6-3-24
								(c	T2,802,920	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1923			5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	T	8				80,000	T10	a (Loss)T56,057						
								(b	T120,000					
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ltd. ord.	T	3	3		80)	500,000	T3	(c	T7,612	Dec.	Final T3, (mkg. 1921			3-3-22
pref.	T				3)	5,000	T100	a(Loss) T96,590						
								(b	T200,000	Dec	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)			25-5-23
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T	57½old) 31new)	46			80,000	T50	(c	T2,551,760					
						40,000	T50	a(Loss)T597,713						
								c	T1,270,000	June	T8.50 1922-23			14-8-24
INDUSTRIAL.														
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. ord. „ (5% cum. pref.	£		£5½	£5½	66)	18,000,000	£1	a	£3,531,846		Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free			
						4,500,000	£1	c	£2,251,649	Sept.	of I/T			11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T	350				5,000	T100	a	T290,408					
								b	T300,000					
								c	T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24			31-3-24
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H $	410				20,000	H$100	a	H $40,783					
								b	H $600,000					
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25			37)	6,000	T25	c	H1,200,000	Dec.	Final H $40, 1923			31-3-24
								a	T22,319					
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	H $	(20½ (6 new		19		400,000	H$7.50	c	T140,015		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24			15-4-24
			(5½					a	H $93,347					
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T	7½				250,000	Gs.10	c	H $1,050,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)			4-3-24
								a(Loss)T138,433						
								c	T190,164	Oct.	T0.50, 1918-19			30-3-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T	4½				250,000	T5	(a	T35,698					
								(c	T300,000	Dec.	T0.50, 1923			5-7-24
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	T	5½			9)	600,000	T5	a(Loss)T174,689		Dec.				
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T	5			10)	6,000	T20	(a	T6,941					
								(c	T70,000	Dec.				
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T	10			11)	25,000	T10	(a	T3,130					
								(c	T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921			21-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T	42½			1)	24,000	T50	(a	T21,325					
								(b	T50,000	Dec.	T4.00, 1923			11-4-24
								c	T655,231					
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	T	152			19)	56,000	$20	(a	T24,475					
								(b	T75,000	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924			31-7-24
								c	T1 770,985					
STORES.														
American Drug Co.	M $	40			44)	10,000	M$100	(a(Loss)M$221.18)		Dec.				
								Mg$5,500						
								(c	T7,895					
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	$	5½			(16)	38,000	$20	(a	T164,299	Feb.	$3, 1917-18			1-8-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	$	30				1,200	$60	(a	$7,993					
E. Mouritz & Co., Ltd.	$	50			17)	10,000	$50	(c	$26,000	Dec.	$6, 1923			13-6-23
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	$	6						(a	$12,581	Mar.				
					(50)	30,000	$20	(c	$392,000		Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24)			6-6-24
								(a (Loss) $5,937		Feb.	$1.50, 1922-23			3 5-23
								(c	$206,161					
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	$	97	100		3)	2,500	$100	(a	$7,918					
								(b	$20,000					
								(c	$250 000		$10, 1923-24			23-5-24
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T	11½				10,000	T10	(a Loss)T26,956		Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22			30-12-23
								(c	T119,293					
S'hai Electric Construction Co. Ltd., "B" London	T £1	17	16	£2:17:6		40,000	£1	(a	£17,022					
								Dec.			Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 25) less I/T at 4/7d. in £			1-2-24
								(c	£114,315					
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T	50				6,400	T50	(a	T21,118					
								(c	T220,000		T5, 1923			10-4-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	T	25				3 000	T50			Apr.	T1 50 1913-14			31-3-15
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Ltd.	T	76			(49)	40,000	T50	(a	T10,557					
								(b	T70,000	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24			3 6 24
								(c	T956,857					
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Française)	$	100				940	$100	(a	$109,513					
								(b	$9,000	Mar.	$10 1922-23			6-7-23
								(c	101					

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 75.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e „ „ „ £10 „
f „ „ „ $150 „
g „ „ „ $200 „
h „ „ „ $50 „
i „ „ „ Tls. 25 „
k Working Account 1923
l Working Account 1922
m Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (idem. "B").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares)
Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
§ Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Pref. Shares of Tls. 9,162
1—14,000 sh' units'd.
2—70,411 „
3—5,000 „
4—4,000 „
5—19,182 „
6—160,000 „
7—10,761 „
8—10,000 „

‖—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. units'd.
10—500 „
11—15,200 „
12—50,000 „
13—1,337 „
14—3,063 „
15—100,000 „
16—1,662 „
17—3,832 „
18—5,580 „
19—183,330 „
20—15,000 „
21—100,000 „
22—2,620 „
23—6 000 „
24—70,810 „
25—125,000 „
26—60,000 sh' units'd.
27—8,121 „
28—200,000 „
29—4,083 „
30—2,000 „
31—4,000 „
32—50,000 „
33—250,000 „
34—102,570 „
35—200 „
36—189 000 „
37—1,443 „
39—7,695 „
42—290,000 „
43—1,000 „
44—1,672 sh' units'd
47—500 sh. units'd

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters.—Lieutenant G. E. Mitchell, from Reserve of Officers, to be Captain, dated September 20.

2nd Lieutenant G. A. Buyers, Headquarters, to be Lieutenant, dated September 20.

Italian Company.—F. De Marchi Gherini (late Captain Bersaglieri M. G.'s) to be Captain, dated September 18.

American Troop.—1st Sergeant H. Gulick, American Troop, to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Re-organization of Italian Company.—Upon the application of N. U. Comm. G. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, the Italian Company of the Volunteer Corps, which was recently disbanded, has now been re-organized and its offer of service has been accepted by the Council.

Change of Company Designation.—On the request of members of "A" Company, British, and the recommendation of the Commandant, the Council has sanctioned an application by the Officer Commanding the Company that the Company should revert to its former designation, viz., "A" Company (The Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles), omitting the word "British," and that the Company be opened to recruitment from suitable persons of non-British nationality.

Electricity Department.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924.

	1923.	1924.
Total K.W. connected for Lighting, Fans and Heating	33,830	37,026
K.W. connected during the half year — Lighting and Fans	1,432	1,420
Premises connected during the half year	1,524	1,477
Motors — horse-power connected to date	87,847	101,070
Units generated	150,416,552	183 623 217
Units sold and accounted for	135,022 267	166,651 242
Ratio between units generated, and sold and accounted for %	89.765	90.757
Units sold, total	124,782,505	154,072,679
Private Lighting	13,367,738	14,349,951
Heating	1,337,359	1,596,918
Power	106,059,669	133,866,351
Public and Private Street Lighting	983,459	1,254,884
Traction	3,014,281	3,103,572
Units used at Stations, etc., and other accounted for units	10,239,762	12,578,763

Public Health Report for August.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Foreign death-rate is below, the Chinese slightly above, the mean average for August.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER.—No cases reported.

RELAPSING FEVER.—One Chinese case was notified.

INFLUENZA.—Three Chinese deaths were attributed to this disease. No Foreign cases were reported.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Information was received of 9 Foreign cases of Typhoid fever and one of Paratyphoid fever within Settlement limits. Five were Japanese, two Indians, one Filipino, and one a non-resident British seaman. Six were fatal, but the apparently high mortality is due to imperfect notification, as the death certificate was the only notice sent to this office in five cases. The case of Paratyphoid fever was an Indian. This patient, and three of the four notified cases of Typhoid fever had never been inoculated. No information on this point was received in the other notified case.

AMOEBIC DYSENTERY. — Three Foreign cases were notified, and, in addition to these, there was one fatal foreign case: a non-resident.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY.—Nine resident Foreign cases, and two non-resident, were notified. Eight were British, two Indian and one Norwegian. There were no deaths. Eight were due to the Shiga strain of the bacillus and three to the Flexner strain. There were other cases of which no notification was sent.

CHOLERA.—27 Chinese cases were reported, but many of these were diagnosed on clinical grounds only. Seven were confirmed by Laboratory examination, of which only two were from within Settlement limits. Of the 27 reported, ten were residents. Two Chinese deaths were attributed to Cholera within the Settlement, but in one of these the Laboratory examination was negative, and of the other none was made. As Cholera was evidently not prevalent, and negative results had been obtained in many cases clinically resembling cholera, these two were returned as deaths from Acute Diarrhoea.

There were no Foreign deaths attributed to Cholera this month, and no Foreign cases were confirmed by Laboratory examination. Two were notified, (one from the French Settlement), but laboratory examination was negative in both cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—One Foreign case was notified within Settlement limits.

SCARLET FEVER.—Two Chinese cases within Settlement limits were notified. There were no Foreign cases.

TUBERCULOSIS. — Three resident and two non-resident cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported among the Foreign community. There were three Foreign deaths among residents, and four others who had lived outside the Settlement.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

September and October are the months in which Amœbic Dysentery is most prevalent. Amœbic Dysentery differs radically from Bacillary Dysentery, (and from almost every other disease), in the mode of infection. Infection cannot be contracted from the patient while he is suffering from the acute attack; for the so-called 'vegetative' form of amœba, which causes the acute symptoms, is very delicate, and cannot pass alive through the stomach. But when the patient begins to recover from the attack the amœbæ assume another form, and produce enormous numbers of 'cysts.' These cysts are very resistant, and when food infected with them is eaten, they develop into the cyst-forming type of amœbæ in their new host.

These new amœbæ in turn produce thousands of cysts, and so the infection is passed on. The great majority of infected persons never suffer from any symptoms, but they continue to spread the infection for years. They become what are known as 'healthy carriers,' and such 'carriers' are the chief source of infection. But under certain climatic conditions the cyst-forming amœbæ may change back into the 'vegetative' forms, penetrate the tissues and give rise to an attack of amœbic dysentery. The conditions favourable to this change are damp heat with a wide daily variation of temperature: the conditions which lead to 'getting a chill.' If this is avoided, the amœba is practically harmless. This fact probably explains the great reputation of the 'cholera belt' in tropical countries.

FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS DIVISION.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS WATER SUPPLY.—The usual high standard of purification was maintained, and no local contamination was found anywhere during the month.

ICE-CREAMS.—92 samples were examined, of which at least 67 per cent. were up to standard, and over 20 per cent. were of the first class. From foreign shops and hotels the first-class samples were over 30 per cent. of the number examined, although most of the sampling was done in shops which had already produced unsatisfactory samples. The standard of the Chinese shops was not far behind that of the foreign shops. Unfortunately the examination was complicated by a number of indeterminate results. A standardising bacteriological test must itself be constantly checked and re-standardised to make sure that the results are trustworthy. Early in the month it became evident, from the behaviour of the control tests, that further checks had become necessary before a sample could be condemned with certainty on the results of the test alone. Consequently a number of samples which had given apparently poor results were regarded as doubtful, and fresh samples taken, some of which were found satisfactory by the more elaborate examination. It is probable that the actual number of satisfactory samples was nearly 90 per cent. of the whole. In most cases where an undoubtedly bad result was obtained, some grossly insanitary condition was found. There can be no doubt that the quality of the product in all the better-class establishments has been excellent.

MILK.—122 samples were analysed, of which 115 were up to standard. From 3, a large proportion of the cream had been removed: one was watered and three others were of doubtful purity. The licensees of these dairies are habitual offenders, who are not deterred from the practice by the fine imposed. One has been fined $100 thrice in the last three months. The dairy will be closed at the end of the current quarter.

ICE.—Seven specimens were examined, of which one was unsatisfactory. It was found that the filter had never been cleaned since the plant was installed.

AERATED WATERS.—Eleven specimens were examined: one was not satisfactory, but further samples of the same product were found free from any objectionable contamination. The rest were of very good quality.

MARKETS AND FOODSHOPS.—Over 16,000 pounds of bad fruit and vegetables, cut melon, etc., were confiscated and destroyed.

GENERAL.

THE CARRIER PROBLEM.—One of the two Chinese reported as having died of Cholera was employed in a Chinese restaurant. Eleven of the other employees in this restaurant voluntarily submitted to examination and from one of these an organism was isolated which gave the reactions of the 'El Tor' strain of cholera. This, though not the usual type in Shanghai, is generally considered to be a true cholera vibrio. Though the evidence is not complete, as the original patient was not examined, it is possible that this was an example of what is known as a 'contact-carrier.' These occur in most diseases, but in Cholera and Diphtheria they greatly outnumber the actual cases of the disease, and it is by them that infection is commonly conveyed to the food-supply, and especially to milk. The great majority of milk-borne epidemics have been traced to carriers. It is rare to find a man suffering from an acute attack of Cholera at work in a dairy. The infection is introduced by those who, living in close contact with such a patient, become infected and harbour the organism for a few days, without themselves developing the disease. In some cholera epidemics such 'contact-carriers' have been found to out-number the actual cases of cholera by six to one. Unlike the carriers of Amœbic Dysentery, they remain infectious for a few days only; but during that time they are very dangerous.

LAUNDRIES AND TAILORS SHOPS.—A survey of the Tailors' shops in the Western District showed that most of them were in a very unsatisfactory state, in spite of the ministrations of the Guild. The walls & floors were filthy, and in nearly all bugs were found in the crevices of the work-tables. These conditions have already been remedied to a great extent, but much remains to be done. There has been very little opposition.

The 80 shops in the Northern District (wrongly reported last month as 37), are maintaining their standard. Of the licensed laundries cutside the Settlement beyond the Western District, two only are up to the standard required inside the Settlement; the others are taking advantage of their situation to evade their obligations under the license conditions. A number of residents have asked for reports on the condition of the laundries they patronize; and when these are situated outside the Settlement it is certainly advisable to do so.

MOSQUITOES.—2,626 larvae from all parts of the Settlement were examined and no Anopheles were found among them. The 'mosquito fish' introduced in the Spring have multiplied well, and have been very effective in ridding the ponds, where they have been placed, of mosquito larvae.

COFFIN-DUMPING.—At the request of this Department, the Chinese authorities removed over 100 coffins and exposed corpses from the Kiaochow Road area during the month.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE

Annual General Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld., was held on Thursday at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons. Mr. M. Speelman presided, supported by Pere Sallou and Mr. A. W. Burkill, directors, and the attendance represented 32,350 shares.

The notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's report, having been read:

The Chairman said: Gentlemen: The planted area of the estate remains at 754 acres, the same as the previous year. During the year 277 acres were brought into the tapping round, but while the whole of the planted area is shown in the report as "Producing" several fields have not yet been opened up for tapping as it was not necessary to tap over the whole area to obtain our allowance. The felling of the new block of 162 acres adjoining Inverawe Division was completed in December last and in order to comply with the conditions of the grant, this area will require to be planted up by March 15, 1925.

The cost of production was slightly higher than the previous year, principally due to the reduced output brought about by restriction measures and to the fact that the weeding of the whole Estate has this year been charged to revenue, whereas last year the weeding of the 1917-1918 plantings was charged to capital.

The report contains very full information regarding the crop statistics and as regards the working of the estate, there is very little for me to comment upon. The estate is in an exceedingly well weeded condition and this augurs well for a reduction in weeding costs which were high owing to the abnormal weather conditions. The position as regards disease is normal and the trees for the most part are healthy and free from disease and bark renewals are ample and healthy. The labour position is easy and the health of the force throughout the year has been particularly good.

Prices throughout the year have had a downward tendency but thanks to a forward sale of 21 tons monthly during the first part of our financial year at a price of 66⅜ cents per pound, the profit for the year compares very favourably with that of the previous year. The profit, after making the usual allowance for depreciation, amounts to Tls. 7,154.45 which, added to the amount of Tls. 8,459.18 brought forward from last year's accounts, leaves us with a total of Tls. 15,613.63 standing at credit of profit and loss account. With regard to the distribution of this amount, the Directors regret that owing to the undertain conditions prevailing, they are unable to recommend a dividend and feel sure that shareholders will agree that the present is no time to make any distribution of cash funds. If the present improvement is maintained, the Directors will give every consideration to the payment of a dividend at the first opportunity.

Forward sales of three tons monthly October/December at a price of 49 cents and two tons monthly January/December 1925 at a price of 50 cents per lb. f. o. b. have been made.

Mr. Birkemose, our manager, is away on a well-earned holiday and the estate is in charge of Mr. Horswill, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the Directors' appreciation of the good work done by both these gentlemen as well as that of Major G. Nevil Stevens, our visiting agent.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were formally carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Speelman, seconded by Mr. Burkill: That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1924 as presented be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. Speelman, seconded by Mr. Burkill: That the amount at credit of Profit & Loss Account, viz: Tls. 15,613.63 be appropriated as follows:—

Write off:	Tls.
Building and Furniture	1,271.50
Rubber Factory and stores	2,657.33
Plant and Machinery	831.95
Wells and Water	543.42
Bullock and Carts	225.32
Carry forward	10,084.11
	Tls. 15,613.63

Proposed by Père Sallou and seconded by Mr. Speelman: That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a Director of the Company be confimed.

Proposed by Mr. Burkill, seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince: That Père F. Sallou be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. E. A. Prince, and seconded by Père Sallou: That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors to the Company.

SHANGHAI KELANTAN RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

Liquidator's Report

A general meeting of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ld. (in liquidation) was held at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancel & McLure on Wednesday, when the liquidator's report was presented to shareholders.

Mr. McLure, the liquidator, said: This meeting is called to comply with the provisions of the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong which require that in the event of a winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidator shall summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the each year from the commencement of the winding-up, and shall lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up during the preceding year.

The receiver for the debenture holders has continued carrying on the estate as a going concern, and the liquidators, as such, have no transactions to record.

At the last general meeting accounts up to June 30, 1923, were submitted. The account now before you is for the period July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. The balance sheet and profit and loss account as at June 30, 1924, is now on the table for your inspection, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions thereon which you may wish to ask.

Mr. McClure also stated that any shareholder could obtain a copy of the accounts on application to the liquidator.

A small exhibition has been arranged in the King's Library of the British Museum of some of the earliest maps of the British Dominions. Besides the general interest pertaining to the history of discovery and of cartography, certain of the maps have an additional attraction from their delineating the first British settlements and, in some cases, giving the names of the settlers.

THE Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ld., in Hongkong has volunteered to come to Shanghai's rescue in the remote possibility of a serious shortage of food supplies. The company, says a Hongkong paper, have more than sufficient frozen meat to meet the requirements of the Colony and have offered to supply Shanghai from their surplus. No definite reply has yet been received and telegraphic correspondence is taking place regarding quotations.

IMPURE BLOOD
brings on Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout. To obtain complete and lasting relief, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

SHANGHAI NEWS

A NEW CHURCH IN SHANGHAI

Seventh Day Adventists: Jubilee of Foreign Missions: What They Have Done

The Seventh-day Adventists of Shanghai have just opened a new church on Range Road. The opening service was held at 10.30 a.m. on September 20. The land and buildings represent an expenditure of nearly Tls. 60,000. The seating capacity of the auditorium is about 500.

The opening of this new church happens to come just at the time when Seventh-day Adventist churches throughout the world are celebrating their jubilee year of foreign missionary endeavour. Fifty years ago, this September, the Seventh-day Adventists in America sent their first representative across the seas. The Rev. J.N. Andrews left at that time for Switzerland. The membership of the denomination in North America was then only 7.000, literature was being printed in English only, and but three small periodicals were being published. One training school was being conducted and the whole denominational investment was but $38,712.53, U.S. Currency, an amount insufficient to erect one such church property as has just been completed here in Shanghai 50 years later.

This denomination has had a remarkable growth. To-day it is carrying on work in 115 countries. The working force has continued to increase until in 1921, when the last complete statistical report was compiled, there were 14,389 evangelistic and institutional workers carrying forward their work in a total of 194 languages.

This church has laid much emphasis upon the importance of the printed page. From a beginning of one small publishing house 50 years ago, with an output of three periodicals and a few small books and pamphlets, this branch of denominational activity has grown to a total of 51 publishing houses and branches, which have a total investment in up-to-date machinery and other equipment of $4,221,575. 72, U. S. Currency. 154 periodicals in 114 different languages are now being printed by these publishing houses. Their publishing house at 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, has the distinction of publishing the most widely circulated religious magazine in all China, sending out more than 40,000 copies of this magazine a month.

A Growing Revenue.

Contributions for the work of the church have increased by leaps and bounds. During the 10 years from 1912 to 1922, the offerings of the church members for foreign missions totalled $17,583,760.91, U. S. Currency, while the contributions for all purposes during that decade amounted of $62,590,778.53, or a *per capita* of $39.86 each year. During the past three years nearly Tls. 400,000 a year has been appropriated to the work in China.

Sanitariums and hospitals have been established in the United States, England, Canada, South America, Australia, India, China, Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden, and Africa. Each year more than 200,000 patients are treated. Dr. A. W. Truman, the medical secretary of the denomination, says that only shortage of funds prevents the establishment of many more such institutions in response to the urgent appeals which are coming from all sides.

It was in 1874, the year when the first representative was sent to a foreign country, that Seventh-day Adventists opened their first training school. To-day they are operating five colleges, six junior colleges, three seminaries, 53 academies, and 672 elementary schools, with a total enrolment of 22,600 students. These schools are scattered throughout the United States, in the African wilds, in the jungles of India, in Japan, Manchuria, South America, China, Europe, and Australia. Of these schools, China has one junior college, eight intermediate schools, and 93 primary schools, with an enrolment of 3,721 students. According to Prof. W. E. Howell, secretary of the Educational Department, "the aim of these schools is to develop the spiritual life, train for service to mankind, and equip for the practical duties of every day living."

Though work did not begin in Europe until just 50 years ago, it is now being carried on in every country in that continent. The latest figures indicate a membership of 67,500.

From China to Peru.

Such a remarkable work is being done for the Indians of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia that mention of it is constantly being made in the newspapers. A leading newspaper of Guayasuil, Ecuador, says that the efforts of the Adventists "are for the education and redemption of the Indian race, and that their activities include the teaching of the Indians to read and write and giving medical aid to the suffering, all of these services being absolutely gratis."

In speaking of the purpose of this denomination. C. K. Meyers, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, says: "We are trying to hasten the work of God on earth. Fifty years ago we being in obscurity, poverty, and weakness, by sending out our first representative, and now, under the blessing of God, our missionaries are in nearly every land. Our work is known by the people of every land, and increasing support is yearly given by friends of our cause.

"With convictions born of a study of the sure word of prophecy, we have declared that the plan of God will be quickly consummated even in this generation."

H. O. SWARTOUT

THE WAR AND TRADE

Chinese Newspapers Badly Hit: No Lack of News but No Advertisements!

One effect of the war has been the dwindling size of the Chinese newspapers. While the news columns are of course dominated by war items, reports on other matters, though not lacking, have had to be condensed to save space for tidings of a mortal character. On the whole, "copy" in the news columns does not appear to have diminished much in quantity.

In respect of advertisements, a somewhat dismal tale has to be told. Even from the leading Chinese papers, many of the trade notices and other advertisements, it is noticeable, have suddenly disappeared. Perhaps with the exception of advertisements of patent medicines and cigarettes, and notices of theatrical performances, and various kinds of amusements, one may safely say that from one-fourth to one-third of the *bona-fide* trade advertisements usually appearing in the Chinese papers has been withdrawn as the result of the war.

Even the "*Shunpao*" and the "*Sinwanpao*," two leading Chinese papers, have reduced their daily issue to four sheets. They usually give the public five or six sheets a day and, in addition, the "*Shunpao*" used now and again to issue a supplement on some special subject as the "Automobile Supplement" or "Sunday Supplement."

Several other papers, including the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," are now issuing only three sheets a day, when ordinarily they issued four sheets.

It is of course understood that by trade advertisements, we refer chiefly to those inserted by Chinese firms and merchants, mostly local, big foreign firms naturally not yet feeling the effect of the civil war to such an extent as to justify the withdrawal of their advertisements.

Mr. Sheng Ping-chi, Manager of the Bank of Communications, who has been Chairman of the Chinese Banking Association of Shanghai for two years, handed the latter post over to Mr. Nyi Yuan-fu, the newly elected Chairman at noon on Thursday. Mr. Sheng made a felicitous speech, complimenting the Association on obtaining the services of such an able and experienced banker as Mr. Nyi to direct its affairs.

CHILD STREET HAWKERS

Russian School in Avenue Foch: How to Get the Children Off the Street

The little Russian School at 721 Avenue Foch is again on its feet, if not permanently at least for some months to come. This rescue from extinction through penury is the result of good work done and financial aid provided by "Rex" and other friends. That ever-ready benefactor of needy and deserving institutions, the Shanghai Race Club, has also handsomely helped with a subscription of $100, guaranteed monthly for six months.

But most of this money has been given on the understanding that the school shall take in the Russian child hawkers from the streets. And the school is ready to do so, the only difficulty now being how to shift the children out of the street into the school. This task is not so easy as it may seem. The poor mites who offer you chocolate, or whatever it is they carry in their trays, are too small and helpless to have any say in the matter themselves. Members of the School Committee and others have talked with the relatives and tried to persuade these people to take the children to the school; but the answer in every case is, "Find us work so that we need not be dependent on the children's earnings and then we will let them go."

Whilst sympathy may be felt for these adults their misfortune would seem no sound reason why little ones, five, six and seven years of age, should be forced to stand in the streets in all sorts of weather and at all hours of the day and night. At least one of these children is known to be in bad health. She has been already in hospital twice. Housed in the school she would have not only shelter, food and teaching, but also medical attention, for the health of the children is being cared for by Dr. Kazakoff, the school's President.

It is to be hoped that soon the Police will take a paternal hand in the matter, for hawking without licence is contrary to Municipal regulations, and official suggestion would carry far greater weight with the children's guardians than anything anyone else can say—unless it be the magistrate at the Mixed Court.

A visit to the school one evening this week proved well worth while. The children, at present 22 boys and eight girls, were at their evening meal when the visitors arrived, the meal consisting of dry bread and a cup of Horlick's Malted Milk, the latter a gift from Shanghai's local agent for this valuable food. But only a few bottles of "Horlick's" are left. In case anyone should wonder why the children are provided with such meagre diet it should be remembered that the school is being run on an estimated cost of $10 per month per head, this sum paying for rent, light, water, taxes, food, school utensils and exceedingly small stipends granted to one or two of the teachers.

Despite the poorness of their fare the 30 boys and girls looked well and cheerful—especially the latter. And their deportment was excellent, likewise their singing when they sang their grace after food. The director of the school, Mr. Schelkin, a University of Petrograd man, was formerly Chief Inspector of Schools throughout a vast area of Siberia terminating at Vladivostok. Now, perforce, he gives his services to this little Shanghai Russian school free. Mr. Shelkin showed us his small stock of copy books, pencils, etc. With 30 boarders and 12 day scholars to provide for—and later the child hawkers from the street when they come in—these supplies will not last long. A great need is slates and pencils, and if funds permit, a purchase of these will be made some day. But, unaccustomed to its newfound "affluence," the school feels that it must go slow, for the Race Club subscription is only guaranteed for six months—so far, although a few others are promised for a whole year.

On the first floor is the boys' dormitory, which also, when it has been swept and tidied, serves as a class room. The floor above is devoted to the girls and their mistress, who not only teaches them needlework but also mothers them in all other ways.

The outstanding features which strike the visitor are the strict clearliness everywhere and the extraordinary way in which it is found possible to make very little do. There are no mats on the floors, there are insufficient chairs, stools, bed coverings—just to name but a few things that strike the casual roving eye of a mere man. If any lady reader wishes to complete the list of "wants" let her go to look for herself. Visitors are always welcome at 721 Avenue Foch. The school's honorary treasurer is Mr. I. Vouich and his address is 10 Route Voyron; this for the information of kindly readers who may wish to send along contributions to help buy those much-needed slates and pencils and other things.

HOW THE SETTLEMENT IS RINGED ROUND

Every Entrance into Chinese Territory Barricaded with Barbed Wire

One of the most interesting expeditions to take at the present time is to drive round the boundaries of the Settlement. The average citizen is astonished at the thoroughness with which the border between Shanghai and Chapei and Paoshan, and on the French side, between the French Concession and the Chinese City, is barricaded.

Along Boundary Road every little alleyway leading into Chinese territory is blocked with barbed wire, carefully and scientifically threaded on the trestles. Sikh and Chinese police are on duty on this side to prevent anyone from passing in and out, whilst spare barbed wire is laid along the roads ready to put into use at a moment's notice.

The railway station presents an extraordinarily deserted appearance. The approaches are bare of human beings with the exception of one or two Chinese sentries who keep their guard in full marching order. A "North-China Daily News" representative, who happened to be in uniform (though without arms) was turned back, firmly though politely, by the sentry when he attempted to enter the station. It is interesting to note, however, that he was allowed to pass freely in other of the native territory, though both Settlement and Chinese city police were on duty on their respective sides of the barricades. American sailors, also, were to be seen wandering freely round the native quarter.

The French Concession is equally well guarded. Every bridge leading over Siccawei Creek has its guards of armed French marines or police. The smaller bridges have just plain barbed wire and a guard of two, or perhaps three men. The large bridges, however, have not only the barbed wire, but are littered up with stones and lumps of wood in such a way as to make them extremely difficult to negotiate. An armoured car is on duty near St. Catherine's Bridge, so that if soldiers were to attempt to cross the creek by means of sampans the car could be quickly on the scene.

PORTUGESE CRUISER'S ARRIVAL

A Detachment Landed

A detachment from the Portuguese gunboat Patria, which arrived a few days ago, landed last Friday afternoon to participate in the general scheme of defence of the Settlement.

The detachment is at present quartered at the Club Lusitano, where the sailors have received a warm welcome from the Portuguese community.

It is understood that the gunboat's arrival was in response to a wire to the Macao authorities from Mr. Casanova, the Portuguese Consul-General, to send a man-of-war to Shanghai.

A telegram has been received by the Admiral Line Pacific Steamship Co. from its head office, stating that the 160 Chinese students from Tsinghua and other colleges in China, who left Shanghai in the President Jefferson on August 23, have been permitted to land at Seattle. They proceeded to their various universities without encountering any difficulties under the new Immigration Law.

THE S.V.C. AND ITS WORK

How the Volunteers' Defence Duties and Hours on Guard are Arranged

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps still remains on duty, though in skeleton form, to protect the Settlement, and can be mobilized at full strength within the hour at any moment. The different units have been working steadily and hard during the last fortnight, and, as stated in Notes and Comments, the thanks of the community are due to them for all they have done and are doing.

At certain periods during the war the whole Corps has been on duty, almost to a man, standing at its posts and awaiting anxiously, and if the truth be told, for the most part hopefully, for developments. Each unit has been given a definite post on some section of the boundaries of the Settlement, linking up on each side either with another unit of the S. V. C. or with a landing party from one of the men-of-war in harbour. The men on the boundaries have been allotted to convenient billets wherever possible in the vicinity. Generally speaking, two-thirds of the unit has been off duty, but standing by in the billets, while the remainder is actually on patrol work or sentry-go at some salient point, such as the bridges over the Soochow Creek and the main roads leading into the Settlement. Reliefs are arranged in such a way that each man does two hours on and four hours off.

When the situation has not been so serious, and the imminence of danger to the Settlemnt less, 10 men from each unit have been required to stand by in billets during the day, and half the unit by night, thus allowing skeleton guards to be posted where required, and incidentally giving the police some relief from their extra duties.

Of the mounted units, the Light Horse and the American Troop have been used as patrol in the western district, while the Field Artillery Battery and the Machine Gunners have been held in reserve at the Race Course and Headquarters respectively.

On Wednesday a new order was issued requiring units to occupy their billets from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. only, thus freeing every volunteer during the day.

The expense to which the ratepayers have been put in calling upon the Volunteer Corps for these duties amounts to providing them with food only. A capitation advance of, we believe, $3 per day is allowed for each man who is on duty, who takes all his meals in billets. Each unit at the present time is left to the tender mercies of its Quartermaster as far as arranging for meals is concerned: if that worthy is a good man for the post the men are in luck, if not . . . . . .

POLICE PATROLLING THE RIVER

Gang of Coolies Kidnapped for War Work Turned Back on Soochow Creek

The Shanghai Municipal Police, following the precedent established during the troubles in 1913, now have taken over the duty of patrolling the river in the neighbourhood of the Soochow Creek, using a launch on which there flies the Municipality's flag. Apparently one of the chief purposes is to put a stop to the transportation up the creek of impressed coolies. Very shortly after the patrol had been established a large lighter came along in charge of a Chinese police inspector, with over 50 hapless coolies on board, all pressgang victims. This lighter was stopped by the police launch and turned back, despite all the threats of the Chinese inspector. He then lodged a complaint with another service over which a foreigner presides, but it is understood that he was politely and firmly told that unusual conditions existed and that as a consequence unusual precautions had to be taken and that if he cared to argue with superior force he must assume the responsibility himself.

FIERCE FIRE ON THE EDMORE

Serious Outbreak While Lying at Dollar Wharf: Great Damage Inflicted

Fire was discovered in the No. 4 hold of the Admiral Line str. Edmore, while moored at the Dollar Wharf on Tuesday afternoon, which required the attention of half-a-dozen fire fighting units to extinguish. The flames, first noticed by a member of the crew, were seen at 1.30 o'clock and immediately the call of fire was despatched to the wharf office and the municipal brigades notified. In the meanwhile the crew of the Edmore under the leadership of Captain Johnson turned to with the ship's equipment and streams were directed at the seat of the trouble, which appeared to be between decks. Mr. F. Palmer, superintendent of the Dollar interests at Pootung, got out the dock apparatus, and, handicapped as they were by the absence of the water tower, which it will be remembered fell down several weeks ago, the staff used pumps to get water from the river.

Attracted to the scene by the fire, the American sailors from the U. S. destroyer 345 brought that ship's equipment into action; the crew, under the active command of Cmdr. Kimmel, worked the entire afternoon assisting the work and doing invaluable service.

Owing to the distance from Shanghai it was some time before the fire float Hu Ning, with Captain Longworth, Assistant Harbour Master, commanding, arrived, while the Shanghai Fire Brigade under Chief Officer Pett, suffered a similar handicap.

Danger from Fuel Oil.

The combined forces, however, had no easy matter of the fight and the situation of the flames, tween decks and near the engine room bulkhead, made the battle all the more stern. A further danger existed in the proximity of the fuel oil, no less than 6,000 barrels, and the intense heat bore very hardly on the men who struggled to keep the flames from the tanks below.

Though the firemen poured water from a dozen nozzles into the mass of smoking and burning cargo, little result appeared to come of their efforts and at one time it was thought best to move the Edmore into the stream away from the wharf, but as soon as the firemen slackened at all, preparatory to the move, the flames burst out more strongly, and at last it was thought best to continue where the vessel was tied up, until the greater danger had passed. Though the sides of the ship in many places were red hot, a force of men worked to cut through the steel plates, which operation permitted water to be centred upon the flames directly. This accomplished, the fire was got under control to a greater degree and shortly after 6 p.m. it was felt that the worst was over. At. 7.30 o'clock Chief Officer Pett gave the order for the Shanghai Brigade to return to the Settlement, while the Customs float left about the same hour.

While directing the lines from a point below, Sub-officer J. G. Shaw was struck in the eye by a nozzle that got free and was swinging and he had to be removed to hospital. The wound is a bad one but there is no danger of his losing the sight of the left eye.

The cargo at the seat of the fire appears to have been mainly lumber and other general stuff, while below in the hold were stored 2,400 bags of flour and dunnage, the most of which has been ruined by the water and fire. At a late hour on Tuesday officials of the company could not state the amount of the damage done to the cargo, while marine surveyors could not approach the vessel to ascertain what will be required to repair the ship, which had been towed into the river. It is understood that the refrigeration plant has been entirely wrecked.

One rather fortunate point about the fire may be mentioned. Had the ship got to sea—she was due to leave at 3 p. m., and was waiting for the tide, when the flames were noticed—it is questionable whether the crew could have managed the trouble alone. The Edmore has been unlucky of late. On a recent trip from America, while in a storm in the Japan Sea, she hit a reef, and fears were entertained in Shanghai for several days for the safety of both crew and vessel.

"AND FOR THE LAND'S SAKE, BOYS, DON'T CALL ME 'CAP'"
Captain Olson addresses the American Co., S.V.C., prior to inspection by the Colonel

Splendid Work by St. Sampson and St. Aubin

At the time the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company received a call for assistance—1.57 p.m.,—the St. Sampson and St. Aubin were at their customary moorings below Pootung Point. The call for help was passed by telephone to the tugs at a fraction before two o'clock, and within three minutes from the time of receipt of the message the tugs had left their moorings and were on their way to the Edmore at the Dollar Wharf. When the tugs arrived at the Edmore at 2.17 p.m. a U.S. destroyer had already gone alongside to tender what help it could. Without any delay, the St. Sampson and St. Aubin brought to bear on the fire powerful jets of water from four 2 in. hoses, and also had available, for immediate use, two portable Drysdale pumps to be used for flooding the vessel if necessary. The fire-float Hu-ning arrived shortly after the St. Sampson and St. Aubin, and the Municipal Fire Brigade under Chief Officer Pett came soon afterwards.

The St. Sampson and St. Aubin continued with the other fire-fighting units in attacking the fire. At 2.55 p.m. the St. Sampson left the Edmore to find a berth for that vessel, as it was considered dangerous that she should stay at the wharf. She returned to the assistance of the St. Aubin and the fire-floats, and work went on without cessation—except for a short period to allow of the American destroyer coming from the side of the Edmore, till 4.30 p.m. when the fire was more or less under control. At 5.5 p.m. the Edmore was towed from the dock and taken by the two tugs to a mooring opposite the Kiangnan Arsenal, where she was tied up, with the fire practically extinguished, by 6.30 p.m.

THE "Blue Lantern," which is approaching its first anniversary, has some attractive features for September. The Ku Klux Klan having figured largely in American politics of late and in a distinctly attenuated though to Shanghai no less interesting local form, the article by L. M. Cramer gives a good idea of the history of Klan. In this issue will be found two translations of Chinese poetry by Moon Kuan, a young Chinese who went to America when he was 15 and apparently has now discarded his Muse for motion-pictures. The specimens published are English versions of two poems of the eighth century A. D. and are admirably paraphrased. There is much other entertaining matter of the light fiction order which will no doubt find a large circle of appreciative Shanghai readers.

ARMED ROBBERS ACTIVE

Three Raids and Two Victims in Hospital—Week-end Toll

Three armed robberies occurred during the week-end. On Saturday morning a couple of thieves visited an exchange shop in Seward Road and got away with $383, of which $120 belonged to an unfortunate customer who unluckily was in the shop at the time.

Two Chinese were seriously wounded in a similar affair which occurred at an exchange shop in Alabaster Road. Here $75 was collected, and when the robbers had departed, an assistant ran along the alleyway blowing a police whistle. He was shot at by one of the robbers who had remained "on guard" while the affair was in progress, and sustained wounds in the jaw and left arm. Police now on the scene gave chase and the robbers made a dash for Chapei. On the way, one of them fired at a police constable, missed him, and hit a Chinese walking along near Thibet Road bridge, the bullet striking the man in the head. The three culprits escaped over the boundary.

The third raid took place in Sinza Road, where four men visited a compradore's house and demanded $5,000. They were told there was no money in the house, but managed to find $268, and with this they walked off. One shot was fired, but no danage was done.

WEDDING

Hutchison—Parker

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Mabel Lilian Parker, daughter of the late Mr. W. L. Parker of the Chinese Maritime Customs and Mrs. Parker, was married to Mr. William Hutchinson, Jr., of Shanghai. The bride, who was given away by Mr. M. Stefanis, looked charming in a buffet Spanish lace dress trimmed with orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of white carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Agnes Anderson, wore a handsome dress of lavendar georgette and white poke bonnet, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The two little flower-girls were dressed in frilled yellow georgette. Mr. Hutchinson was supported by Mr. Claude Taylor as best man.

The reception took place at the home of the bridegroom, 35, Tongshan Road, where a large gathering of friends wished Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson all happiness. Mr. Taylor proposed the toast of the bride, to which the groom suitably responded. The beautiful selection of presents on view testified to the popularity of the happy young couple.

"A" CO., S.V.C. AGAIN OPEN TO ALL

A Reversion to the Old Title of Mih-ho-loong Rifles: Italian Company Re-organized

It will be noted with satisfaction that there are signs in this week's Municipal Gazette of the S.V.C. gaining some much-needed numerical strength. There have been complaints that men of certain nationalities—particularly Scandinavians—were unable to find places in any of the S.V.C. infantry units, but "A" Company once more is to extend hospitable arms to all comers, provided of course that they are men who will worthily uphold the proud traditions of the Mih-ho-loongs. The official notification follows:—

"On the request of members of "A" Company, British, and the recommendation of the Commandant, the Council has sanctioned an application by the Officer Commandnig the Company that the Company should revert to its former designation, viz., "A" Company (the Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles), omitting the word "British," and that the Company be opened to recruitment from suitable persons of non-British nationality."

Another pleasing item of news is the following:—

"Upon the application of N. U. Comm. G. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, the Italian Company of the Volunteer Corps, which was recently disbanded, has now been re-organized and its offer of service has been accepted by the Council."

Unofficially we understand that the Italian Company either has, or shortly will have, approximately 40 men, and if that is so no one will be able to say that the Italian community is not doing its bit, for that must be a very big percentage of the eligible men. The Italians have made a speedy and highly creditable recovery from their Volunteer slump and it is to hoped that never again will they find it necessary to embark upon a campaign of intensive recruiting.

Again unofficially, it is known that a determined attempt is being made to find ways and means of bringing together all the Scandinavians, and possibly also the Dutch, to form in combination an additional S.V.C. unit. This would remove one cause of argument of long standing and one can believe that the unit would be very strong and efficient.

MR. C. P. Yin, Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is reported to have submitted his resignation to the Ministry of Communications.

ECHO OF NEWSPAPER OFFICE SUICIDE

Deceased Girl's Mother's Fresh Appeal for Justice: Dr. Tong on Bail?

Dr. F. C. Tong, formerly connected with the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" who was arrested and imprisoned in connexion with the suicide of Miss Hsi Shan-chen, a clerk employed in the office of the "Journal", has been released on bail, according to the Chinese press. Tong was also suspected of being involved in Bolshevik propaganda, with the result that shortly after his conviction and incarceration in an ordinary gaol, he was removed to the Defence Commissioner's yamên at Lunghua.

It is reported by the local Chinese newspapers that the mother of the deceased Miss Hsi has again "appealed for justice" to the Tungtingshan Association. She first expressed gratitude for assistance previously received from the Association, which led to the conviction and sentence of defendant to a term of imprisonment. Judgment also went against him in a civil suit, the Court ordering him to return the money fraudulently obtained from her daughter. The petitioner points out that neither the criminal or civil judgments could be executed before Tong was removed to the yamên of the Military Commissioner. Both judgments have remained in abeyance and the injustice she and her daughter suffered has continued unavenged. As she has learnt from the press that Tong has been released on bail, she prays her fellow-townsmen to complete the kind work which they undertook before in compassion of her helpless condtion.

WHY OPERATE FOR PILES?

Pain, Swelling and Inflammation Quickly Banished by Zam-Buk.

Those rescued from the weakening agony of Piles by Zam-Buk are best able to describe the marvellous soothing and healing of this great herbal balm. Besides its instant allaying of the burning, itching irritation, Zam-Buk relieves congestion and checks the bleeding. All swelling, soreness and inflammation vanish and the piles themselves gradually disappear where Zam-Buk is persisted with.

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were, at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy, I was still suffering from the old complaint. Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box.

"I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains become less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

Zam-Buk is of the highest standard of purity both in a medicinal and religious sense. It is a precious balm prepared from rare herbal extracts of marvellous curative virtue in all such skin diseases as ringworm, eczema, prickly heat, Dhobie's itch, bad legs, ulcers, boils, abscesses and swellings, foot troubles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, and other injuries.

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CORRESPONDENCE

"THE UNIQUENESS OF MISSIONARIES"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am one of those missionaries who read Mr. Peffer's article in your issue of August 30 on "The Uniqueness of Missionaries" with great "interest and enjoyment" as you expected "both missionaries and their opponents" would do.

It is always interesting and beneficial to try to see ourselves as others see us, and although we missionaries may feel sometimes that our critics do not quite understand all our circumstances, yet many of us learn useful lessons from their criticisms, and are therefore grateful for their help.

Mr. Peffer, it seems to me, has written very kindly on behalf of the missionaries and with great insight, but when he speaks of "Missionaries and business men remaining strangers and mutually hostile," and says that "wherever they are they belong to different worlds," I cannot but feel that his experience (though unfortunately perhaps quite true in some cases) has been limited and rather one-sided. I feel also that he is speaking of a condition that was more prevalent 20 years ago than now, and I would like to say something about the friendliness and goodwill between missionaries and non-missionaries in many parts of China, and of the many kindnesses shown by the latter to the former.

For This Relief.

Even 35 years ago when I first came to China some of the merchants were our best friends, and several of the very same still remain so. They have not only given us financial help, but have gone out of their way to show hospitality—to put their launches at our disposal, to send us newspapers and magazines, to attend our school sports and prize-givings, and to give voluntary help in teaching music and English, or in organizing Boy Scouts in our schools. There are pastimes and amusements in which, because of the late hours at which they are held, if for no other reason, our non-missionary friends would themselves not expect us to take a share, for they know that our work begins at a very early morning hour and that it would suffer if we did not live a somewhat restricted life.

It is not surprising that some of the adverse criticism of missionaries has been made "in the smoking-room and as deck gossip," and this is probably due to two reasons. The first of these Mr. Peffer gives when he says of non-missionaries that "not one in 20 has ever had an unbroken hour's conversation with a missionary, or made the smallest first-hand observation of his work." It does, at least, seem a pity that the Englishman who generally prides himself upon fair play should condemn in so wholesale a manner a class of workers about whom he has so little first-hand knowledge: and would it not be fairer if he made it his business to become personally better acquainted before allowing himself to pronounce judgment? When he has been willing to give time frankly to discuss missions with a missionary his preconceived ideas have often changed, and he has not only altered his opinion, but has put his hand into his pocket and helped the worker whom he once adversely criticized, to carry on his work.

The financial help given by members of the British Chambers of Commerce to many Mission Institutions may not be generally known, nor the fact that, at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers, when passing the recommendation that the balance of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity should be used for educational work, the feeling of a large majority of the members was that missionaries should be allowed a very considerable say in how the money should be apportioned.

Let Bygones Go.

The second reason for the adverse criticism is that we deserve it. We have often made ourselves objectionable to the merchant, less, however, I hope, now, than in years gone by. I remember, on the steamer which first brought me to China, the constant hymn-singing on the public deck, without any consideration as to whether it was annoying others, and how the non-missionaries were expected to take an interest in, and attend the missionary meetings on board, though it was considered quite wrong for the missionary to attend concerts given by the non-missionary passengers.

Such an atmosphere of lack of sympathy and social intercourse rarely, I believe, exists now. And we would ask the non-missionary to forget the past and to walk over the bridge that now spans the gulf, more frequently.

In the paragraph headed:—"Missionary Religion," Mr. Peffer says, "it is this that has much to do with the wall that separates the missionary and his non-missionary co-national." This partly comes from no attempt being made to try to understand each other's view-point. The missionary, far from appearing very saintly to the non-missionary often appears very irreverent, though he is far from thinking that he does. I remember how irreverent much of the hymn singing, the exclamations of "Hallelujah, Praise the Lord," (in place of a silent thanksgiving) and even the disputes over the reading of the Bible (for it could not be called study) were to me, a missionary, many years ago. But now one believes that it was a great deal due to temperament and habit, and tries to understand the deep sincerity of one's fellow missionaries.

I am glad that Mr. Peffer wrote his feelings so frankly about missionaries' prayers, the "Brother Smith" type is equally trying to many missionaries at first, but is it not possible to learn to appreciate and be able to join in both kinds of prayer, though still perhaps feeling that they are not necessarily equally suitable for all groups of worshippers. Mr. Peffer expresses his dislike of being egotistical, but the offerer of the prayer mentioned deserved no implication of egotism, as he was not praying for his own furlough but for that of the sojourner within his gates.

Live and Let Live.

Temperament, habit, the psychology of our varied minds are responsible for many of the barriers between us, but after all are we not rather foolish to think so much of the method of approach to the King of Kings, so long as we do really see Him? One man may feel more at home catching a sight of King George from a ten-guinea reserved seat, than he would from a lamp post while another would prefer a lamp-post, but I doubt if the heart of the man in the ten-guinea seat would be any more aglow than that of the one who had as near a view from the lamp-post.

If only we would have more of the spirit of "live and let live" and keep our eyes straight on the goal for which all Christians are aiming, namely, our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, how many of the present day controversies would cease, and differences pale in the Light of His Glory.

Episcopalian and non-conformist, modernist and fundamentalist, high church and low would all try to be more sympathetic with one another, and try to find out the numerous points upon which they do agree, rather than constantly dwell upon those about which they differ.

All sides of a truth should be appreciated, but is it not a foretaste of that land" where sects no more abide," and the greatest proof of what we so often sing, "O God, how wonderful Thou are," when any of His children find that they can meet Him in both a Methodist or Baptist Prayer Meeting—in an Anglo-Catholic or Protestant Service, or during the celebration of the Roman Mass.

I am, etc.,
A MISSIONARY.

Up Country, Sept. 12, 1924.

HAVE WE A BIBLE OF AUTHORITY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Rowland, in his letter which you published on the 15th, holds that "the solution of the controversy between Fundamentalist and Modernist lies in a clear apprehension of the seat of spiritual authority," and further that, although some depend for infallible spiritual authority upon the Pope, others upon the Bible and others again upon their own judgment, nevertheless, the human mind was never made to be sustained by infallibles.

This idea is fundamentally wrong, absolutely and entirely wrong, for in case the human mind was ever meant to be sustained by anything then it must have been by TRUTH, Divine Truth—which is infallible.

As, however, infallible Truth can only be contradicted by error, it follows that (in this instance) the Truth is to be found either in:—

(a) The Pope's definition of the Bible (and Tradition), or in

(b) The definition of the Bible by someone who relies upon his own judgment.

(a) Why this definition must be the prerogative of the Pope was thoroughly explained in your correspondence columns during the controversy about "the primacy of Peter."

(b) As individuals who rely upon their own judgment, for definition of the truths contained in the Bible, arrive at contradictory results, it stands to reason that the Bible was not meant to be defined in that way, for the Divine Inspirer of the Bible cannot have given to mankind the Truth for the purpose of leading them into error.

I am, etc.,
PAUL.

Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent Paul shows considerable hardihood when he writes in your columns claiming that the authority of scripture rests on the Pope's definition of its meaning. On page 8, of the same issue of your journal in which Paul's letter appears, this paragraph is found: "One such 'Golden Age' existed in Provence before the bright and happy land, where the poorest peasant had his chicken in the pot and his cup of wine, ('the water blushed to see her Lord'), was ravaged and ruined for centuries by the, so-called, Crusade against the Albigenses." "Kill and let God find out his own," was the slogan of the Papal Legate in that horrible war, which was really the kind of thing we call "big business" in these latter days—for the cash which enabled the brutal warriors of Northern France to undertake the adventure was provided by merchant money-lenders on the understanding that they were to be repaid (with interest) from the looting of the richest countryside in Europe. "Ecrasez l'infame," cried Voltaire in a later age, but there was no appeal against the triple-crowned tyrant in the far off days when a beautiful edific of civilization was thus wantonly destroyed.

The terrible atrocity described in these lines was the result of the Pope's definition of the meaning of scripture. Paul will have to turn back the wheels of time many centuries before men will again permit themselves to be enthralled by a blind ecclesiasticism.

Wherein lay the authority of scripture when it was first delivered by the lips of our Lord to the peasants of Gallilee? It lay in the hearts and consciousnesses of the hearers. It is there that its authority is still. "If any man willeth to do his will," said Jesus, "he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." He shall know without the intervention of Pope or priest. The Master says so.

I am, etc.,
JOHN.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent John in to-day's paper on the subject Have we a Bible of Authority says in his last paragraph—If any man willeth to do His will, said Jesus, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God. Will John tell the wayfaring man how he is going to judge or even define?

I will give him a concrete case:—There is within a short distance of where I am penning this a camp of military men (marines, etc.,) of a certain nation and in Shanghai we have a Y. M. Christian Association who pose as and advertise as a kind of organization whose object is to given spiritual help, or need, or advice, to the class of men encamped, and through giving this out publicly naturally they gather in quite a large amount of money from well wishers. Yesterday it was payday for the boys and it was also the Sabbath Day; this fact or both facts (the former no doubt predominating) was no doubt the uppermost thought of those controlling the Association because ere the pay roll had been got through a motor car came along containing several packages under the supervision of a foreign official assisted by some Chinese who were tabulated as of the no-loafer class and they immediately commenced to load up a table and exhibit their various wares for sale. It was the Sabbath, I am forced to reiterate. I did not price the "Excellentes" brand of cigar or the elaborately scented toilet soap, but my mind did wander back to my boyhood days when my mother taught me the The Commandments and endeavoured to show me that there was really something in the future if I did my best to keep them. The Seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord Thy God in it thou shalt do no manner of work, etc. That is over 50 years ago but I still remember and I wondered what she would have said had she been able to read her son's thoughts or even heard him speak his mother's tongue when he was in contact with a body of men posing as Christians and by so posing raking in money from charitable *posessing* Christians blatantly turning the Sabbath into a commercial opportunity. May I ask John—Is the advertised doctrine of the Shanghai Y. M. C. Association as shown above a doctrine of God or a branch of ? (The query is mine. S. D.)

I understand a clergyman came along and preached the doctrine of Christ in the evening. It is a pity Christ could not have been one of the audience. Surely He could have again quoted His former saying re merchandise with justification.

I am, etc.,
SEATON DELAVAL.

Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In answer to Seaton Delaval, the canteen in question was not established on the initiative of the Y.M.C.A., but as the result of a suggestion made by a member of the U.S. Navy. Any charge of commercialism is, therefore, believed to be ill founded.

The enlisted personnel of the U.S. landing force have sincerely appreciated the unfailing service of the Y.M.C.A. day and night—seven days out of the week.

Very sincerely yours,
T. P. RIDDLE.
Chaplain, U.S. Navy.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Mr. Seaton Delaval quotes again, in to-day's paper, the saying of Jesus, "If any man willeth to do his will be shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God" and asks me to "tell the wayfaring man how he is to decide or even to judge." But that is exactly what Jesus was doing when He said the words quoted above. They were a challenge to the people to whom he spoke and are equally a challenge to Mr. Seaton Delaval and to me. The only reply I need to make is to ask Mr. Delaval to try the formula. Note how easy it is. Jesus did not say "if any man doeth his will." That is, perhaps, true too but what is said here is "if any man willeth"—that is, is willing. If he has a sincere desire to do God's will his doubts will vanish and he will have an ever growing and keener perception of what that will is, as be keeps on endeavouring to do it. That surely is plain enough and the saying is not mine but that of the greatest teacher the world ever knew. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Try it. Most of the difficulties men find in the Bible are purely speculative. Were there two writers of the book of Isaiah? Did Moses write the Pentateuch or was it written over by a later editor? Was Jonah an historical person or is the story an allegory?

These may be interesting questions for theologians to argue about, but they do not concern the everyday conduct of "the wayfaring man" one iota. Has Mr. Delaval ever heard the story of the Bishop who met a tipsy collier in a railway carriage? "Ha," said the jovial one, "you are a Bishop: can you tell me the way to heaven?" "Nothing easier," was the reply, "turn to the right and keep straight on."

As for the other part of Mr. Delaval's letter I will leave that to the Y.M.C.A. but would like him to think of a Chinese proverb which says, "Let every man sweep the snow from his own doorstep and he need not worry about the frost on his neighbour's tiles.

I am, etc.,
JOHN.

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

SHANGHAI SEVENTY YEARS AGO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Amongst the many very interesting articles in your 60th anniversary issue there is one entitled "Shanghai Seventy Years Ago" which seems to require a supplementary note. Mr. Isaac Mason states that the author of the curious and instructive diary which he has unearthed and reproduced was "a Student Interpreter, James Mongan by name, of whose later career we know nothing."

Mr. Mason is inclined to suspect that he was a Scotchman from one of the entries which noted the payment of a tip of $1 to a Chinese!

James Mongan was one of a batch of three young Irishmen who went out to China in the Consular Service in the year 1854. The other two were Robert Hart (afterwards Sir Robert) and Mr. P. J. Hughes, subsequently Consul-General in Shanghai. Mongan was a native of Cork and had a distinguished career in the Queen's College there before going to China. His last post was Consul in Tientsin which he held for a number of years. He retired about the end of the seventies and died shortly afterwards.

The aspersion, therefore, that he was a Scotchman is quite unfounded and the evidence on which it was based is insufficient to justify the suspicion, for it must be remembered that Mongan was probably receiving some $70 or $80 a month at the time and the parting with one of them may have seemed important enough even to an improvident Irishman to record in his diary.

I am, etc.,
J. N. JORDAN.

Folkstone, Aug. 21, 1924.

P.S. I have written from memory and without personal knowledge as my arrival in China coincided with Mongan's departure. But the Consular Service in China is a long-lived institution and there must be at least half-a-dozen of its former members still living who date back to the sixties and who served for years with Mongan in China.

J. N. J.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent's assertion that the overthrow of the monarchy in Portugal came about largely through the determined efforts of a few leaders is amusing.

Will your correspondent kindly inform me how he would like to be subject to political and religious intolerance such as that which animated the old *régime* in my land?

The Portuguese Revolution came, not so much on account of leaders, but because of the people. The latter were fed up with kings and queens, tyranny and inquisition, and would have overthrown the monarchy all the same, sooner or later, leaders or no leaders.

The spirit which inspired the revolt that relieved my country of the Spanish yoke nearly three centuries before also inspired the *Revolucão de 5 de Outubro de 1910.*

That the Republic has not accomplished all it had undertaken to fulfil does not reflect on our people or their ideals. Our leaders are only to blame.

Whatever the malcontents may say, the Republic is to stay, for we are through for ever with the monarchical farce that had been enacted up to *4 de Outubro de 1910.* We have had enough mockery and camouflage.

Hoping you will excuse my encroaching on your columns,

I am, etc.,
A PORTUGUESE.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

CONVENTIONAL CANT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On all sides, hypocrisy assails us in some form or other, in this country, where "there ain't no ten commandments" and recent newspaper references to gambling have prompted me to compile the following animadversion. I do not write as one under the spell of this "vice," which has absolutely no attraction for me, although I have been a race-horse owner. I always ran my horses for the love of the sport, and neither backed them nor took any interest in the ring or the tote. I have never risked one cent on the wheel.

The strongest motive with all mankind, after the more sordid necessities are provided for, is excitement. Man, with his craving for strong emotions, will assuredly find means of gratifying them, and, for this reason, gambling will continue and be always with us, in one form or other. Also, all conditions of life being more or less disquieted, either with the cares of gaining or of keeping money, it is but natural that mankind should be allured by the idea of utilizing the chance of an easy and quick way to riches.

Regulation is, without doubt, the wisest possible course, so that those who indulge in games of chance shall do so under the fairest conditions. Surely wise regulation is far more salutary, alike from a financial and a moral point of view, than the unthinking policy of drastic suppression which, as experience teaches, has ever been powerless to extirpate gambling, for all the efforts made during the last hundred years or more have left speculation and gambling in various forms still flourishing. Mr. Sarjeant Ballantyne, the eminent barrister, in his reminiscences wrote concerning the gambling tables at Homburg, the once prosperous resort:

"A serious lady of my acquaintance called it a feast of Satan; but the attendants upon the banquet were so decently clad, and conducted themselves so quietly, and looked altogether so very respectable, that it was difficult to take them for that gentleman's satellites. Still, the word of the moralist went forth; Homburg was purified, and gambling driven into holes and corners where there is no supervision to prevent the worst frauds, or else it has a decent coat put on, and is called speculation."

Without treating with disrespect the conscientious scruples of any class, it may be observed that there is a great deal of hypocrisy in the attitude adopted towards the race-course and the card-table, by those who regard with the greatest toleration, speculation on the Stock Exchange. In England, lotteries are illegal. Yet, a method has been devised by which all classes of the community may court fortune or ruin in the freest manner, without gambling on card games (which would attract attention and be unsuitable for those who object to notoriety), or entering on turf speculations, (still more unpleasantly conspicuous in their method). It has been declared by those who can speak with authority that, at the worst gambling hells in the bad old times of the Georges, fortunes (and, what is worse, not fortunes alone, but competencies and pittances) could not be more readily squandered than by the various forms of speculation in stocks now made of easy access and convenient procedure for all classes of people —for men, for women, and even for those who are little more than children.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has, of course, been always a recognized method of gambling. In such speculation as in the system invitingly offered to all classes, there has been often very little money behind compared with the amount actually supposed to have been invested in the various transactions. (The word "supposed" is used in an entirely conventional sense, for in Stock Exchange speculation, nothing is supposed to be actually invested, though such and such amounts of stocks are named as bought and sold.) A speculator need be prepared only to pay the difference between the value of the stock he is suppose to have bought or sold at the beginning of the time-bargain, and its diminished or increased value when the time expires. Thus, a man shall nominally buy ten thousand pounds in certain stocks at say, £9,927 which, at the end of the time for which the shares are supposed to have been bought, shall be worth only £9,811; in that case, apart from brokerage or commission, he loses £116 on the transaction. Or, if he had sold stock at £9,927 nominally (not really possessing any such amount), and its value rose to £10,033 at the time for which the bargain was entered on, then he would lose £106.

It is only (as a rule), some such proportion as this of the large sum bought or sold that he will actually lose if unfortunate, or gain, if he has luck, on a transaction which has such imposing dimensions. The system, however, by which gambling in stocks is now made accessible to all is more inviting than the system of time-bargains. By the time-bargain system, a man could not tell how much he was risking, any more than he could tell how much he might gain.

To quote once more the above-mentioned legal authority.—

"I wonder if Monsieur Blanc in his splendid palaces and his refaits and zeros has broken more hearts and disseminated more ruin than that scrupulously washed and dressed gentleman whom, on Sunday, you may see walking so decorously to church, who occupies two dirty rooms in Throgmorton Street, and is a shareholder in that mighty gambling house, the Stock Exchange. Before bidding adieu to Homburg, it is only right to say that everything was conducted with perfect fairness. No imputation to the contrary has ever been suggested. Everyone knew, or might have known the chances secured to the tables." (Alas! can the same be said of racing or the Stock Exchang?)

He proceeds on the subject of Monaco:—

"Lately, a movement has been got up by certain English sojourners, to procure the expulsion of rouge et noir and roulette. A friend of mine, who possesses a very beautiful villa in the neighbourhood, was solicited the other day, by another resident, to sign a memorial for this purpose, but as he considered that those who did not like it, might keep away, and that it was pure impertinence to interfere with the arrangements of a foreign place, he absolutely declined. His friend exhausted every argument upon the score of morals, without avail, and making a last effort, pointed out how much it would increase the value of their property! I should be very sorry to treat with disrespect the conscientious scruples of any class, and, if pressure comes from the natives of a country, to abolish an institution that ought to be treated with consideration; but really, the opinions of foreigners, who might find plenty of improprieties in their own countries, are, in my humble judgment, worthy not only of no attention, but are generally the outcomings of self-interest, and signal examples of impertinence and conceit."

So spoke this high legal authority.

The modern English view of gambling is a confused one, the card-tables and the race-course being bitterly denounced, whilst speculation in stocks and shares is considered an entirely legitimate method of attempting to make money. As a matter of fact, in a great number of instances, this amounts merely to backing stock to either rise or fall in value. Outside brokers exist who do not always actually buy or sell any shares at all, but simply-as-it-were, allow the clients to bet with them on a selected stock rising or falling in price. These are, to all purpose and effect, mere bookmakers, though, for some unknown reason, their calling is not regarded with the same odium which is readily affixed to members of the Ring. This may account for the well-known fact that a large portion of the *clientele* of the "bucket-shops" are members of the clergy who, allured by glowing advertisements and specious circulars, are induced to part with their money in the hope of making a fortune. The wildest of wild cat schemes have always attracted this portion of the community, some of whom would not tolerate a sweep or raffle at a bazaar. It is, also, a curious anomaly that journals of such unimpeachable morality as the "Times" are guilty of encouraging betting by the publication of the latest odds. Speculation on the Stock Exchange, gambling generally, and betting on the Turf are exactly similar from the point of view of the moralist; there is no difference among all three. On one occasion, it was stated in the House of Commons that 90 per cent. of the business of the London Stock Exchange was of a gambling description, and represented only purchases made with a view to a rise in prices.

Devotees of the simpler forms of gambling, such as are to be procured at the card-table and on the race-course are often criticized by people who are themselves under the sway of other modes of tempting fortune. But all speculation, whether it be in cotton or rice, stocks and shares, race-horses or cards, not forgetting the elusive exchange, is in essence the same,—its main feature being merely the desire to obtain "something for nothing." All conditions of life being more or less disquieted either with the care of gaining or of keeping money, it is but natural that mankind should be allured by the idea of discovering and utilizing an easy and quick road to riches. In the vast majority of cases, this prospect of speedy wealth is nothing but a delusive mirage, as tempting as the "philosopher's stone." Indeed, the votaries of chance, in a great measure resemble the alchemists of old, who were ever seeking, but never found, a method of producing untold gold. So convinced were these searchers of the possibility of eventually discovering the secret of manufacturing riches, that they laughed even at successful gamblers, deeming them to be mere drudges and sluggards on the golden road.

It has been observed that race-clubs cast a jealous eye on gambling, as those who are sufficiently intelligent to calculate the odds readily see that they have a better chance of winning at the tables than on the turf. At the races, not only is a charge made for admission, and a large percentage deducted from all winnings, "for the upkeep of the Club, etc., but one runs the risk of the vagaries of a "temperamental" jockey and a "temperamental" horse—the owners, of course being above the suspicion of arranging matters to suit their book! Without let or hindrance, women, children and office-boys are tempted to risk their money, or that of others on the totalisator, whereas, in properly conducted gaming clubs, the odds are certain, a limit is put on the play, and young people and those who are known to be undesirable are not permitted to take part.

O tempora! O mores! O hypocrisy! Until the crack of doom, certain "vices" will exist, and the wise legislator admits the impossibility of their total suppression, and so looks for a means of regulation, and if possible, uses them as a means to a good end. In the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and Hongkong, the "Government Monopolies" which control the liquor and opium traffic, produce a revenue which contributes immensely to a reduction of taxes,—a great relief to the people. What are known as Opium and Gambling Farms have been a large source of income to the Government, and only hypocrisy prevents other forms of irrepressible vice from being wisely regulated and controlled.

As before observed, the spirit of gambling is inherent in mankind,—himself the victim of life's chance—and its existence cannot be stifled by those who, to quote old Omar, are "swollen with Hypocrisy's Black Must."

I am, etc.,
VERITAS.

Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1924.

A KENNEL CLUB

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the columns of your newspaper several weeks ago there was published an article headed "Kennel Club for Shanghai" or something to that effect.

I am a new comer to this part of the world and have only been in this country for about four months but from the short experience in the country and especially within easy reach of Shanghai it has occurred to me that the above suggestion was an excellent one. It was suggested that an experienced veterinary surgeon should be engaged from home to look after the kennels and have a house of his own to live in.

I am living in a fairly healthy part of Zahkow on a hill where we have several dogs, and it would be an easy matter, under ordinary circumstances, to send a dog to Shanghai for treatment supposing one got ill. I am sure that lovers of dogs will agree with me that in circumstances where a dog needs the attention of a vet, no trouble is too great to get that dog well and not see it pining away from want of proper care and treatment for it.

I do not know what has been done in the past as regards the number of diseased dogs one sees in the towns in China. It stands to reason that a great number of deaths are caused through the dogs carrying lice, etc., with them, and if it was allowed, it would be the duty of the vet to have a system whereby these dogs would be collected and disposed of.

The writer has just lost a spaniel puppy and as it had a very good nose for sporting purposes, and he would, if it was possible, like to get another young spaniel in its place. He would prefer a spaniel but would consider any other "sporting dog" such as a pointer, retriever or setter providing the price not too exhorbitant.

If any of the readers of your paper have any "sporting dogs" to dispose of, I would be very glad to correspond with them through the medium of your paper. I hope this letter will find a place in the columns of your paper, it might help to stir up an added interest on the subject with which this letter deals; although the political situation at present might somewhat dampen it.

I am, etc.,
A DOG LOVER.

Zahkow, Sept. 21, 1924.

A STUDY OF THE PUBLIC GARDENS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The article by "A Gentleman Beachcomber" which appeared yesterday in the correspondence column of your valuable paper is of tragic interest to other unfortunates similarly situated, and who trust that now it has been drawn to their notice their fellow countrymen will do their utmost to find employment for them.

British firms when possible should employ Britishers only. Also give local men a chance before going to the expense of bringing new men out from Home. Again during these hard times, it should be a case of one man one job. There is considerable ill feeling amongst my fellow unfortunates to think that a man who is in receipt of a large salary from one institution should also hold the position of manager of another. This man is said to be in the fortunate position of being in sufficient funds to enable him to retire to his native country at any time.

Live and let live.

I am, etc.,
UNFORUNATE.

God's Clear Sky, Sept. 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On perusal of your paper of the 16th instant, I could not help but admire the open letter by "Unemployed Britisher." Although I am not a resident of Shanghai it has not taken me very long to realize that what he has written is perfectly true. His is a letter that is straight from the shoulder and which should find its mark amongst "Taipans" who are looking for men, that evidently never failed the Old Country when the call came 10 years ago.

Good luck to you, Britisher, and a prosperous future.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
EX-OFFICER OF "99."

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Since the letter of "Unemployed Britisher" appeared in your correspondence columns, I have been waiting for a protest to be raised against its contents by some fair-minded Englishman. But no such response came.

In perusing the first part of the letter, I thought I had to do with a noble valiant knight *"sans peur et sans reproche."* As such he is expected to stand up for his former comrades, the Russians, but what do I see? He even envies the few of them, who have "crept" into positions!

First of all, I think, the Allies ought never to forget that the Russians have lost millions of their people, that their country is devastated and their families are ruined through the Great War they fought together.

After the breakdown of the Russian armies through the Bolsheviks, there still remained many who fought against the traitors. The Allies supported them, but from reasons unknown to me they were left to their fate in a critical moment. The remainder of the armies fought their way through the country under terrible sufferings. Now, I thought, that Russia's former Allies would do all in their might to help these soldiers, who so faithfully since the beginning of the War had stuck to the common cause. I thought at least, that America, a country, which has suffered no pecuniary loss through the war would open her doors to these heroes and help them to find a living. But no, I was mistaken. Small countries, like Serbia and Czecho-Slovakia, have done all they were able to do. But those soldiers, who have had the bad luck to come to China, have the reward for their loyalty in being looked down upon as pariahs.

That the appearance and the behaviour of some of these refugees in the streets of Shanghai deserve contempt, I won't deny; but who of us knowing their fate has the moral right of condemning them?

But now let us turn to the few of them, who have been impudent enough to "creep" into positions in this "International Settlement." It is no wonder, that even well educated Russians, who had lost all were forced to accept any position for any remuneration offered them. That the salaries were reduced, I believe is not a fault of theirs.

Yes "Unemployed Britisher" the Russians must be turned out, that you may have the opportunity of entering the S.V.C., or still better a Russian Corps ought to be formed in order that your valuable life might be spared for teaching the world unselfishness!

The above is written strictly in answer to the letter of "Unemployed Britisher." It means not that I do not appreciate the assistance given to the refugees by many Shanghai people.

Their kindness will never be forgotten!

Hoping you will find space in your esteemed paper and enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
A LOVER OF RUSSIA.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1924.

THE INVISIBLE MARSHAL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reading your paper of Monday, September 22, I came across an article written by H. L. Pearce in which he stated that none of the correspondents at present covering the field on the Kiangsu side of the lines had interviewed Marshal Chi. Quoting from Mr. Pearce's article he says:—

". . . . No one ever saw him. One hardy fellow indeed claimed to have done so—but he was an American."

In view of the fact that he definitely stated that no one had ever seen Marshal Chi insofar as an interview was concerned, his following, remark that "one party indeed claimed to have seen him—but that he was an American" can have but one meaning, and as an American reader of the "North-China Daily News" I think it only fair to ask for a public apology and withdrawal of this insulting, slurring and uncalled-for remark.

As an American I can consider the source and let it go, but knowing that this paper is read by Chinese with whom the American people are doing business, the remark contained in the above article can certainly do no good to the moral standing of the American community in China. Unfortunately there are a few Americans in China whose moral integrity is not beyond reproach, but it is certainly safe to say that the proportion is no larger than for the same class of Britons.

It is more than likely that this article was published before being passed by the Editor and that it does not truly picture the attitude of the N.-C. D. N., re Americans, and consequently I feel certain you will publish the necessary apology in order to put to right any misapprehension which your Chinese readers may have arrived at in regars to the integrity of American merchants in China.

I am, etc.,
R. E. MANDERS.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1924.

***We will certainly withdraw and apologize if our correspondent wishes, though really we think he takes the matter a little seriously. The whole article was in light vein, and no insult was meant.—Ed.

WOUNDED CHINESE SOLDIERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When reading the correspondence in the Municipal Gazette this morning between the Red Cross and the Council, one matter seemed to the writer as not having been given sufficient attention. I refer to what is to become of the many wounded soldiers brought into the Settlements for treatment after they are discharged? I have been told that the policy adopted by the Military is to send the more slightly wounded men, who will probably be of further use in the Army, to Woosung, but the more seriously injured, and therefore of little potential value as soldiers, into the Shanghai hospitals. It has also been stated that the Red Cross or other hospitals are not receiving a cent from the military or other authorities towards the cost of treatment and keep of the patients. Not only so but the soldier's pay ceases when he is wounded. Many of these poor chaps will, we hope, recover. If I understand the Council's decision aright, these men when well can be discharged from hospital only they must not wear uniform. What then are they to do?

We read to-day in your valued paper of the good work of the police, in rounding up a number of bad characters and putting them over the border. What is to become of these northern soldiers, far from home and many with no homes at all, stranded without money or friends in Shanghai? Is there not a great danger that they will drift into bad ways and become perhaps a menace to the Settlements, for here there are many opportunities for such and many worthless people who will be glad of such recruits? May we not look forward to an increase of bandits, robbers, thieves and beggars?

Some who know a little about these matters feel that it was a wrong policy on the part of the Councils to allow even wounded soldiers within the Settlements, and I for one am glad that our senior hospital has decided that it cannot take any in. For these are not local men, both sides largely using Shantung and Chihli men who have been recruited in the districts where flood and famine have made life hard and where men are glad to do anything for a living. It is known that for some months past Gen. Lu has been sending his Chêkiang soldiers to the more distant parts of the province and calling in his northern soldiers to Hangchow, knowing probably that Chêkiang and Kiangsu men would not willingly fight against one another—they are too much akin.

Again I ask what is to become of these men when discharged from our local hospitals? If the war is prolonged, there are likely to be a large number and we have more than enough unemployed and unemployables here already. Of course a wounded soldier is to be pitied and helped anywhere and the Red Cross work is in every way most praiseworthy, but *there is abundance of accommodation outside the Settlement limits*—hospitals, godowns, etc., owned by Chinese, and any amount of vacant land upon which hospital huts could be quickly erected with funds supplied by those responsible for the war if they would only do so. Why then should the foreign Settlements be burdened with the care of the wounded who in every other civilized country are looked after by the Military Authorities? It may become a very serious problem for Shanghai and I feel that the Councils ought to give the matter their most earnest consideration.

I am, etc.,
RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1924.

HANGCHOW COUP D'ETAT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A friend of mine in a recent letter to me quoted among other things:—"An idle brain is the workshop of the devil." This I suppose was also in the mind of Hsia Chao, the Chief of the Constabulary of Chêkiang, who is reported to have successfully organized the *coup d'état* at Hangchow immediately after the tempting offer made by Marshal Chi of Nanking of one million dollars for the capture of Hangchow and he acted at once with advantage.

Now the question is:—Who is going to get the "whole cheese?" Hsia Chao alone or are there others with him in the soup?

I am inclined to believe that the cheese will be cut into several parts and the division will be made strictly *à la mode Chinoise*. As "money talks," may one asume that as an outcome of the share—if there be any—of the spoils, another petty jealousy will be the cause of a fresh fight altogether, taking also into account the important appointment of the Tuchunship of Chêkiang?

In writing this, of course, I assume that Hsia Chao and his confederates will side with Kiangsu. I may be wrong. It is a question of "wait and see."

Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
YVIDISH LEVENTIS.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

RECOGNITION VERSUS RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Ever since his recognition by the World Powers, Tsao Kun, in spite of strong opposition from all parts of the Republic, has after all had an opportunity of sitting in a Presidential chair—a chair for the man of letters but not at all for an ignorant militarist.

Taking advantage of the honourable recognition by the Powers and in co-operation with the President, Wu Pei-fu, the Loyang Dictator, has been busily making arrangements for purchasing large quantities of ammunitions from foreign countries with a view to exercising his despotic attitude as well as expanding his militaristic sphere of influence over the whole country, under cover of carrying out the President's scheme towards the unification of China.

In a word, such a monarchical plan as is being utilized by Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu does not in any way represent the will of the people, nor does it win their recognition as a whole; but on the contrary, it helps to add more fuel to the flame, as evidenced by the existing civil war in China.

As it is generally known that Wu Pei-fu is wise enough to incite the Military Governor of one province to attack the other, with the assurance that "decorations of high order," etc., will be awarded for such illegal undertaking.

Under these circumstances, it is in the nick of time that the Powers should announce their cancellation of the recognition of the Tsao Kun Government, and let the sons of Young China fight for a democratic government—a lawful government by the people and for the people.

As stated in a local paper this morning that a certain Power, under the pretext of the decline in trade, is prepared to file claim against the Chinese Government, it is, however, imperative that the Power in question should gloriously hold itself responsible for its undue recognition of the Tsao Kun Government.

I am, etc.,
LIANG WAI-YIN.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Certain foreigners are suggesting in sarcasm that if the Chinese really desire the abolition of the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China the present time is a fitting moment for such a discussion. To my mind the challenge is not unfair, and that, as a matter of fact, the present situation makes the occasion an auspicious one for the presentation of the Chinese side of the case. I will of course admit that the foreigner also has a side which can be strongly presented at any time.

The flocking of refugees to Shanghai is an argument in favour of abolishing foreign concessions in China, for it calls attention to the chaos in the nation, a chaos at least partly caused by the foreigners' extraterritorial rights. On what arguments do I base this statement?

In the first place the foreign concession is a breeding place for plotting. Civil war in China is not unlikely so long as selfish and unscrupulous malcontents can use a foreign treaty port as their unmolested headquarters. The foreigners' extraterritoriality then is a generating place for trouble, for it gives protection to trouble-makers.

Secondly, the existence of the foreign concession has a demoralizing effect on government in China because it is a continual temptation to Chinese officialdom to be dishonest and unfaithful. A Chinese official can squeeze and steal until he is discovered, and then run in safety with his booty, free to squander it on automobiles and sing-song girls. He finds immunity from prosecution within the foreign settlement. We read that Tsao Kun, for example, has moved some of his wives to his mansion in Tientsin, and that he is himself ready to move down whenever Peking seems safe no longer. In other countries as well, wouldn't the existence of a few cities in which crooks and plotters were exempt from the demands of justice have a demoralizing effect?

Thirdly, the foreign concession is a source of turmoil in China because the wealth of the community makes it a bone of contention among military leaders. Much of this wealth was stolen from the Chinese people. The chief cause of the present war is a desire on the part of different provincial officials to control the rich prize, Shanghai. It is said, and no doubt with truth, there are 25 Chinese in Shanghai each of whom could cash a check for ten million dollars or more. Militarists make war to see who shall supervise a community which has gathered such wealth. And much of this money would be distributed and invested throughout the nation instead of being piled up in Shanghai banks were it not protected by foreign extraterritoriality.

During the present trouble I have moved from Chapei to the International Settlement for safety. I feel justified in doing this, for since the danger to my life and property comes partly as a result of the existence of the foreign settlement, as I have tried to prove, the settlement owes me certain protection. To prove how firmly I believe this I am quite willing and desirous that foreign settlements in China be abolished, and that next time there be no place in which I can benefit from the power of foreign protection. For when the foreign settlements no longer harbour political plotters and war-makers no longer demoralize the government by holding out a place of immunity to dishonest officials, and no longer glitter as a tempting prize in the eyes of military leaders, there will be less occasion for danger to the citizen of China.

I am, etc.,
Y. E. H.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1924.

GUARDED CHAPEI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Owing to maintaining peace of the Settlement, foreign mariners are landed to guard at its boundary only, but the Japanese mariners have found their ways to some roads in Chapei where are the Chinese territories. No matter how emergent it may be, we, Chinese, need no foreign protection in our territories. Will Japanese have regards for the treaty? If Japanese people in Chapei think of danger, they can remove to the settlements. Please remember that even Japanese Government could not protect our emigrants during the earthquake.

Thanking for the space,
I am, etc.,
CHENG PING CHEW.

Chapei, Shanghai,
Sept. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the criticism made in the correspondence columns in to-day's issue of your paper by a Chinese gentleman, Mr. Cheng Ping-chew, of the presence of the Japanese marines outside the boundary of the Settlement to protect not only Japanese but also people of other nationalities, including Chinese, I feel it my duty to inform your correspondent that the allotment of districts which are to be guarded by the Japanese marines has been decided upon by the Consular Body after going through the proper formalities, that is to say, after an official notice has been given to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai.

There can be no ground for Mr. Cheng Ping-chew to express this complaint when he knows the fact, and I think he does, that all the people residing in the district guarded by the Japanese marines are quite satisfied with the manner in which the peace-preserving marines are daily performing their duties without getting into any trouble at all with the Chinese citizens or anybody else. On the contrary, all these people are leading a very peaceful life and as a matter of fact, they are expressing their gratitude to the Japanese landing force there, rather than objecting to their presence.

By way of convincing your correspondent, Mr. Cheng, of the entire justification, so far as the existing disquieting situation between Kiangsu and Chêkiang is concerned, of the presence of the Japanese marines in the district in question, it may be appropriate to state here that, the decision arrived at by the Consular Body here is, so far as I am given to understand, that allied landing forces and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps are to guard the Settlements as well as the thickly foreign-populated districts adjacent thereto.

While I have not the least intention to walk on the thin ice by referring to the all-important question of extraterritoriality in this country, it may be, at this juncture, advisable to point out to my Chinese friends that it would be well and good for them to remember that so long as argument, reversing the cause and effect, prevails among the young generation of China, there will be no end to civil-wars in this country, much less the abolition of the extraterritoriality. Please remember, Mr. Cheng, that it is not by turning your cold shoulders on well-wishers and friends of your country but by your acting in co-operation with them and receiving their whole-hearted sympathy that you may, in the long run be enabled to accomplish your cherished objects.

I am, etc.,
IKEYASU.

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

WAR SECRETS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have noticed with surprise and regret the constant publication of particulars as to the lines held by the Chêkiang forces, the position and calibre of the artillery and other things that their enemy wants to know. Every one desires the war to come to a conclusion in the quickest possible way, but the foreign press need not hasten it by locating every gun belonging to an army that has its back up against the wall.

Marshal Lu has no authority over "foreign correspondents," but his hints on the danger of letting them go forward seem to be quite lost in his politeness. Surely your readers can subsist without knowing the location of dumps and guns and will not question the enterprise of your correspondents if they show some of the restraint which was so serious a requirement in the Great War.

I am, etc.,
A. N. R.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1924.

TRADE AND THE WAR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There can be very little doubt that foreigners and Chinese alike are viewing the present stagnation in trade very seriously. Since hostilities broke out about a month ago practically every line of commerce has been at a standstill and offices throughout Shanghai have been able to produce so little for the employees to do that in many cases it has gone as far as "Well, one of us had better be here I suppose," sort of thing.

How long is such a pitiable state of affairs going to last?

Is it possible that even a war, particularly in a country the size of China, can be allowed to paralyze trade so completely for an indefinite period?

Are there not ways and means whereby the wheels of commerce can be set going again or must we sit down and be content to wait until China's war lords have ended their campaigns to their own satisfaction?

At the moment there are many important trade centres absolutely untouched by the war and it is more than rumoured that such centres are not only ready to do business, but have orders to execute, if only financial facilities were easier to obtain. That they are not easier is entirely due to the attitude of the native banks who seem to have declared an indefinite moratorium and to have refused to assist business in any shape or form.

Admittedly, under such conditions as the present, finance becomes a serious problem, but in the European War it was solved to a great extent and trade, though handicapped in every conceivable way, carried on from beginning to end.

In the present crisis there seems so far to have been little, if any, concerted effort made to attempt to get things going again. It cannot be expected at once, or probably at any time while the war lasts, to assume "pre-war" proportions (such as they were), but once started the prospects are more in favour of a gradual increase in volume than otherwise, for a spark of confidence, once alight, would be difficult to extinguish.

From the point of view of commerce a good deal of the blame for the present hopeless state of affairs can, with justice, be laid at the doors of the native banks and it would therefore seem that they must be deal with first—their difficulties being best known by the foreign banks, the assistance of the latter, either in conference alone or in any way which might be considered most advisable, must be obtanied before anything further can be done. Should efforts in this direction be attended by some amount of success, the means whereby the rest of the machinery might be set in motion should not be very difficult to secure as it is inconceivable that both the foreign and Chinese business communities, being at the present thoroughly hard hit by the state of stagnation, are going to neglect any opportunity that holds out prospect of getting back to work again.

It must be recognized, however, that in the event of the forces of commerce being actively mobilized in an attempt to improve matters, too much cannot be expected, because there *is* a war: but on the other hand stagnation such as the present is surely unwarranted until the whole country is raging with strife and all shipping has thereby become completely paralyzed. As long as connexion between the various ports, coastal and up-river, remains practically uninterfered with, there seems little reason why business, on restricted lines, should not be carried on.

Hoping in the interests of all those employed (or rather—at the present moment unemployed) in making a living out of China, that this letter may not have been written quite in vain.

I am, etc.,
CONCERNED.

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Foreign and Chinese merchants would be most grateful to you if you would take up the matter referred to in the letter signed "Concerned" in your issue of to-day. No other subject more important. Something must be done to save the situation. All your business readers look specially to the trade side of the question. Apathy will end in ruin. Foreign and native banks, the general Chambers of Commerce, foreign and native should be stirred up. Matters could be adjusted.

SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

CHINA AND BOLSHEVISM

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—All this inspiring palaver that the Chinese people is immune from Bolshevism is tommy-rot.

Long before Lenin was a babe in arms, Bolshevism, under one guise or another, was already known in the Flowery Kingdom, for the aftermath of each war brought its crop of "Red" stuff, though modified to suit the patrician taste of the Sons of Han.

I repeat, all this inspiring palaver about Celestial immunity from Soviet contagion is bunk. If in doubt, I beg to refer you to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the undaunted leader of the mythical crusades against the "North."

I am, etc.,
ANTI-CAMOUFLAGE.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wish to thank you Mr. Editor for your exceedingly fair "Leader" on my article of August 12 last.

I confess, however, that your arguments have not convinced me, that I was wrong in writing, as I did.

Re the murder of the Russian Imperial Family and the arguments I submitted defending my opinion, that H. M. the King was just as right in shaking hands with the Bolshevik delegates presented at Court, as I would be in shaking hands with a German even if my brother had been killed by Germans during the late War, you maintain, that the two cases are far from similar. In the first instance defenceless people were butchered in cold blood. I give in that they were. But thousands of equally innocent people men, women and children were murdered by Chistian soldiers and sailors in cold blood without trial and with no chances of defending themselves,—*i.e.*, air raids, bombing or shelling of defenceless towns, torpedoing of ships (merchants ships) and wholesale executions without the semblance of a trial by the occupation authorities in Belgium and France.

I will go further and say that the murderers of the Imperial Family were *not Bolsheviks*. That is rather a bold assertion? Perhaps. The Bolsheviks were the executioners only and compared with the executioners of Louis XVI and his consort this execution was less barbarous. They were unexpectedly shot, whilst the French Royal Family had to stand the insults of a mob for days and weeks and this to be followed by execution in public. Who were the murderers of the Imperial Russian Family then? I will tell you. Some of them are still alive. I mean those soulless, despotic, cruel Ministers, who for years and years right up to the first Russian Revolution fooled the Tsar and prevented him from granting the Russian people their freedom. Read a book by the former French tutor to the Imperial Children, amongst others. The Ministers who for years made the Tsar an unwilling and at times unknowing tool in intrigues and deportations. The late Very Reverend Dean Rasputin is another of the moral murderers. We shake hands with the French and they executed their King and Queen also for the sins of the Royal entourage and for the sins committed by the King's forefathers.

You point out that in the French Revolution the bourgeois were not molested to the same extent as the bourgeois in Russia have been. To this argument I wish to say that in those days the word bourgeois did not mean what it means to-day. There were in France practically only two classes then the Aristocracy and the Proletariat. Between those there were the Priests and the Officers.

Nowadays the bourgeoisie is composed of doctors, teachers, engineers, etc., not forgetting merchants and factory owners, profiteers, etc. I mean there is a whole new class. We may add Government officials too.

Certainly the French Republicans could not prosecute a class which virtually did not exist.

Now for some of your anti-Bolshevistic argument. I shudder to think that you still believe in the nursery tales sent out by various propaganda agencies in the early days of Bolshevism re the cancellation of marriage. That is a most abominable lie. Had that been the case, thousands of unhappy married men would have gone to Russia long ago in order to get rid of their "Maggies."

I am sure Comrade Trotsky is not going to allow me to run away with his wife or *vice versâ*.

You then touch on the question of religion. Yes the Bolsheviks have to their *credit* dealt radically with the corrupt, superstitious Russian Orthodox Church. The masses of Russia were for centuries deliberately kept in spiritual and mental darkness by the "Holy" Russian Church. They were driven in herds to some daily ritual, which was meant to consecrate their servitude and drug any uneasy stirring of inquiry, ambition or revolt. Amongst other useful thing they were taught (like Oliver Twist when on reduced rations) to pray for their benefactors (who were their oppressors) and in that dark long night of the Russian Church the rest of the "Christian World" was for years waiting to see a Reformer like Martin Luther arise from within its walls. I happen to know that some did arise, but they were quickly finished off.

The result of the grip of the Russian Church on the Masses of Russia has been that up to the year of Grace 1917 probably only 10 per cent. of the Russian people could claim to be civilized, *i.e.*, read and write. The Holy Orthodox Russian Church had till then accomplished what it set out to do at the bidding of its Masters, to keep the Russian people down.

Is it a wonder that people like Lenin and his *confrères* being as we all admit geniuses in a way (and in many ways) should say: "If we want to raise the Russian people from their present mental darkness, we must reform the Church in such a way that we make it a 'living one' for those who need superstition, but as far as possible we will try to see that the children are not contaminated with its superstitious teachings?"

I have not, Sir, read the book you recommend me on "The Persecution of the Russian Church." I have read any number of propaganda books though and I shall probably miss nothing if this particular book escapes my weather eye.

Who are the most backward people of Europe? The Catholics, *nota bene*, in countries only where the Church has its Power. Priest-ridden countries like Russia of Tsaristic days, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, etc., are below the standard of England, Denmark and Germany, etc.

If your children, Sir, do something which is no good for them like chewing-gum, then you cut it out. So did the Bolshevisk with the Russian Orthodox Church. They have stolen Church property you say. Well, Sir, from whom did that property come? The Russian people *n'est ce pas?* I shod no tears over that. To my mind Trotsky or the late Lenin must have been reading the Bible. Probably they are as disgusted as I am with the present Church of Christ. When Christ left this world He left no will to probate. He left a loin cloth and a crown of thorns, His outer garments the soldiers threw dice for.

Christ and His disciples had no palaces to live in. Christ did not, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, have a seat in the House of Lords and a salary of £10,000 a year. His disciples had no villas on Mount Karmel like Mokanshan or Kuling, nor had they bathing places like Peitaiho or Tsingtao. Christ could personally sit down at the same table as prostitutes and receive them. He did not belong to the "Moral Wellfare League," which demonstrates its hypocrisy by stoning the women out of town instead of helping them by taking them by the hand and looking after them in the homes of its members and procuring domestic situations for them in the old country. But, Sir, times have changed since then.

To continue the *post mortem* on [illegible] I also wish to say that I seem to be labouring under the impression that whereas I have no friends or even acquaintances amongst the Bolsheviks my information re internal affairs in Russia is not worth a penny, as you are quite sure, that the "Whites" did not give me my information. No, Sir, my information is neither from Red nor White sources. But from our own countrymen, honest men, who can tell the truth and from various members of other non-Russian nationalities. They all say: "Leave the Russian Republic or confederation of Republics alone and the Bolsheviks will play the game to us." They tell me that during the Allied intervention and Allied blockade the only people who suffered were the Russian common people, but not the Commissars. Trotsky, Zinovief, Litvinov and Co. still had their ham and eggs for breakfast and pork and beans for tiffin.

In concluding your article you say, that even if the Bolshies are succeeded by some other Government, it is not certain that said Government will pay their debts. Very likely. Still there is nothing like being an optimist. I wager, that even the Bolsheviks will pay if they are treated "like we would others should treat us." And here again I come to the sole and only reason for writing this and my previous letter. Let us give Russia a chance. Whether we like her present form of Government or not do let us remember, that we have a responsibility to our unemployed, which is greater than our responsibility to the murderers of the Tsar, who are behind all the intrigues against the Russian people. Our unemployed want work. Russia wants goods. You can no more sell goods to a man you are daily abusing than you can to a nation receiving the same treatment. By backing the Russian Imperialist we are backing the wrong horse. During the intervention we found what stuff the Imperiaists were made of. To find that probably cost us: £100 Million. (If not more).

And as this is going to be my final article on "New Views for Old" I wish to repeat what I said in my last article: "Do not extend any further help to the Russian deadbeats at Shanghai; 90 per cent. of them would sooner have one square meal a day without work than three meals and work. They are no danger to the Soviet Republic and the minute Shanghai people stop supporting them, they will go home. Helping the children is quite another thing which I beg to recommend most sincerely.

To ensure a new world order the only remedies I can think of are

1. The abolition by law of all religions containing superstition (this includes the Christian of course).

2. State enforced birth control (which can only be made possible, when religions are abolished).

3. The nationalization of essential industries and the confiscation of the fortunes of the idle rich.

Re birth control; one of the greatest reasons why men fight is, because the world is seemingly not big enough to hold them all. Exactly the same takes place in animal life.

As we are more civilized now than some hundred years ago would it not be better for all concerned to limit the birth of children thus doing away with slum life and wars? You save the mothers too.

I could write a lot on this very humanitarian measure but probably I have already exceeded my privelege.

I assure you this is my last letter. It serves no useful purpose to prolong the discussion. I hope ere long that the politicians at home will drop their hypocrisy and the newspapers as well.

The politicians feed us on lies, because they know we would sooner be told what we like to hear than being told the truth and it is more profitable to the newspaper (I am speaking of home papers now) to dope its readers with their favourite fictions than to give them the cold douche of realities.

I am, etc.,
J. C. E. RYE.

Tsingkou, Sept. 13, 1924.

P.S. I have been away from here for exactly one month hence the reason for not answering before.

CHINA'S ANARCHY AND THE S. V. C.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your editorial this morning on the opium situation in China has a very interesting bearing on the complaints made by two of your correspondents against an unnamed taipan discouraging his staff from joining the S.V.C.

Without knowing who the taipan particularly referred to is (I dare say he has many confederates in this crime) he has my sympathy, if his protest has been made in the proper quarter I should add, wholeheartedly.

During the Great War, at least one large firm circularized throughout their staff a statement signed by a high government official to the effect that these men could best serve the interest of their country by sticking to their various posts and maintaining the standing of their firm. If in such a war such a statement could pass unchallenged, why all this resentment against a man who has the moral courage to make a common sense protest against the disruption, or even inconvenience, of his business by the squabbles of two organized bandit hordes, which differs in no whit from the thousand other squabbles in the various provinces during the past 10 years except in its proximity to this Settlement.

Ten years ago opium was grown in China only in isolated places far from the highways need by the foreigner and a certain amount of secrecy was employed in its production and use; to-day, in the interior it is grown wherever there is suitable soil. Ten years from now we may see it flourishing on the borders of the Settlement. Ten years ago bandit outrages were restricted to small villages and even the isolated foreigner was not interfered with, to-day we find two organized bands of brigands fighting for the privilege of impoing military taxation on the Chinese merchants on the borders of Shanghai. Ten years from now the looting of Chapei will be as common as the looting of Ichang.

In the early days of the foreign invasion of China a few men of exceptional intelligence equipped with a few gunboats and a remarkable foresight succeeded in forcing upon this country treaties which made it possible for foreigners to reside here and do business with a reasonable sense of security. No country was at that time in a position to give her people out here the support that the least of them could render to-day, but our predecessors had one great advantage, there was no Wellington Koo in London or Washington or Paris and public opinion of Chinese affairs in those countries was largely moulded by by men who were familiar with conditions in this country.

I wonder if your correspondents who were so indignant at having a taipan object to his office staff being depleted, realize that for one-tenth the cost of the mobilization recently held in the U.S.A. 10 trained soldiers could have been supplied to relieve each member of the S.V.C. and that these men could have been allowed to return to their offices where they could best serve the interest of their country, this Settlement and foreign trade in general.

In a few weeks at most, a few more generals with healthy accounts in foreign banks will retire to the security of Japan or some foreign settlement, a few more thousand bandits deprived of their leaders will be sent adrift to pillage the country, starve or join the new order and the S.V.C. will be relieved from duty. But as surely as this war is a financial success for its promoters, their activities will increase as fast as the Race Clubs and we will have more and more wars.

The S.V.C. is and always will be a most essential unit for the emergency protection of this Settlement, but there is no practical reason why it should ever be required to function as anything but an emergency unit. They could easily have been relieved in less than 48 hours.

Last Sunday morning I saw a handful of my fellow countrymen being instructed in the rudiments of warfare. A commendable enterprise no doubt but what is really needed is to instruct a few men to act as missionaries to Europe and America so to educate public opinion in these countries that the paid propagandists of the bandit leaders of China would be unable to deprive us of the real protection to which we are justly entitled.

I am, etc.,
G. W. C.

Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1924.

SHANGHAI SLACKERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Does it not seem incredible to you the number of young men in Shanghai who appear to be absolutely indifferent to the dangers that threaten the Settlement?

Our Consul-General in peace times has often spoken of the great importance of all Britishers being Volunteers, and one expected that at least they would join up when needed, but nothing of the sort has happened, they are content to let older men do their work.

All last week-end the guns could be heard distinctly day and night, and yet how many young men were at the races last Saturday, I wonder, and are at the "Palais de Dance" and other resorts of that class, every night absolutely indifferent to the fact that as time goes on the danger to the Settlement will increase.

It seems to me it is high time the girls of Shanghai took the matter in their hands and urged their tennis and dancing partners to join up—perhaps a few white feathers distributed among them might be of some use! My husband is a keen Volunteer and is doing his bit with the rest of them in spite of being urgently needed in his office, and he would not be the man he is in my eyes if he was not eager to do his share, but it makes my blood boil to see all these young men about the place doing nothing at such a time as this. They cannot in their wildest moments imagine they are indispensable in their offices, so why do they not join up? Is it "cold feet" or do they think their firms would have to close down without their valuable assistance?

If the worst happened and a defeated Chinese army broke through the defence round the Settlement, would these young men hide their precious skins under their beds? It would be interesting to know.

I am, etc.,
A VOLUNTEER'S WIFE.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apropos "Volunteer's Wife's" letter in your issue of to-day on the subject of Shanghai Slackers.

All right-minded people have, I am sure, every admiration for the S.V.C. and the service they are rendering to the community, but one does not expect wives to write and advertise their husbands as heroes before they have had a chance to be heroic.

Does this Volunteer's wife understand that the S.V.C. are not open to take enlistments for temporary periods during the prospect of trouble and this alone prevents very many ex-Service men from joining. Men who would gladly stand alongside this lady's heroic husband while trouble exists but have no desire to do the Play-Soldier stuff afterwards.

Men who did service without camp beds, mattresses, meals at the Kalee Hotel and the opportunity to run home for a bath and a change frequently.

Men who went through Hall and have earned the right to live.

In this lady's indiscriminate folly she would get togther the women and hand white feathers to such as these. Shame! and if she is British, Greater Shame.

Just a word about the patrons of the Palais De Danse and such resorts. They are not all young, a good many are middle-aged and not a few are married. I know, I have been there.

Finally I would assure the lady that if Ex-Service men are really wanted, history will repeat itself. They will fight.

I am, etc.,
EX-ARTILLERY.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Volunteer's Wife" is right in that there must be a number of men in town who are making paltry excuses for not joining the S.V.C. In times of danger, some men believe that absence of body is better than presence of mind.

It is known, however, that some 200 ex-Service men, who for reasons good and otherwise will not join the S.V.C., have turned in their names to the Commandant and are ready and eager to do their bit in the defence of the Settlements. It would be wise therefore for "Volunteer's Wife" and her lady friends to be careful in passing out the white feather; they may strike a snag and find they are dealing with an individual who knows little about "cold feet."

There is nothing to tell the public that these men, without uniform, are fighting men of experience and awaiting the word for action. Rather than await the crisis, why not get them together now and form an ex-Services Company, for duration only. A distinguishing band round their arm would suffice or let them wear their old uniforms if they have them, with some mark to distinguish their actual rank in the newly formed company. Some of the men who have sent in their names have received no reply from the Council or intimation of the possibility of their being called on. There are many men keen to assist who at the same time do not wish to play at soldiers all the year round and obey the routine of the S.V.C. with its drills and so on, stuff that is stale to them.

I am, etc.,
WARM TOES.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

POULTRY FANCYING IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your columns to reproduce a part of a letter just received from the "Feathered World," 9 Arundel Street, London, which reads as follows:

'We are always pleased to hear from Fanciers from far-away and we should be glad to know if there is a poultry Society with you and if so if you can give us the name and address of the Secretary."

As I am not aware of any such Society existing in Shanghai, I would appreciate very much any information that could be given by readers of your esteemed paper who are interesting themselves in poultry.

Thanking you for the space,

I am, etc.,
A FANCIER.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

THE "RECORDER" AND FORCE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the article "'The Recorder' on War, Force and the Like," in to-day's issue, we rather think Rev. T. B. Grafton takes too much for granted. From the first paragraph it is evident that "The Recorder" is the "pacifist" referred to in the first line. In the fifth paragraph we read, "The 'Recorder' rather reluctantly, it seems, admits that 'as a last resort the policeman would be justified in using force.'" If Mr. Grafton will re-read the editorial he will see that we were quoting from Kirby Page in "The Christian Century," not necessarily identifying ourselves with his position but nothing the remarkable divergence of standpoint among Christian people and the fact that the solution seems far distant.

The "Chinese Recorder" is an organ for the discussion of all questions affecting missionary effort in China, and it endeavours to study the various points of view held by the body it represents. If it misrepresents the point of view of its constituency the correspondence columns are always open to criticism of its articles, or the policy of "The Recorder" as indicated in the editorials. In the next issue (August) A. N. R. discussed the very topic Mr. Grafton now writes about in your columns, showing very emphatically that he was "quite unconvinced by Mr. Kirby Page's argument."

In Mr. Grafton's last paragraph reference is made to extraterritoriality. In the July number which has so upset Mr. Grafton there is an article by G. G. Warren which says that whilst he longs for the abolition of extrality he recognizes there is a right and a wrong way of abolishing it; that the matter cannot be accomplished until there is a just law and a just administration.

Whilst the "Recorder" is out for Peace and considers war un-Christian and a relic of barbarism, it has not formulated any definite policy so far as the use of force is concerned. The editorial referred to arose out of the "Copec" report. This weird word which gathers up "Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship," also stands for the application of the laws of Jesus Christ to the whole of human life.

We fail to appreciate the force of Mr. Grafton's remarks in the second last paragraph with regard to uniting "man and brute in a bond of brotherhood." Any policy the "Recorder" has is along the line of the ultimate substitution of moral suasion for brute force. Much progress has been made along this line,—wives are no longer carried off by physcial force; parents have more constraining methods than force in bringing up their children (except as a last resort); in penology considerable advance has been made since Charles Reade wrote "It's Never Too Late to Mend," and surely in the matter of war, we are advancing to a time when there will be bonds of brotherhood that will leave the brute away in the dim past.

I am, etc.,
GILBERT MCINTOSH.
Acting Editor of the "Chinese Recorder."

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

WHY WILFULLY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Recently I purchased a copy of "Miscellanea," by Nigel Van Biene, a collection of verse from local newspapers.

I found pleasure in reading these pleasant little verses and enjoyed them, save one, and to that I took strong exception.

The poem was entitled "The Cenotaph," and ran to four lines which I take the liberty of quoting here:

"The simple pride of your strong graven stone
"Saw the homage a loyal people paid,
"Great monument, we would that you had known
"How your dead were wilfully betrayed."

Britain's Liberty of Action

The message and aim of the poem are justified, but I cannot calmly accept that word "wilfully." It does not seem appropriate—nay, it is untrue.

Our dead were betrayed, I will not deny that, but not wilfully, unless, of course, that author has a different aim in view and a different meaning to the poem, I am somewhat in the dark regarding it.

I should like to hear the opinion of some of your readers and whether they take exception to the word or can attach an unconsidered vista where I have not exactly comprehended.

I am, etc.,
"EX-SERVICE MAN."

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

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LAW REPORTS

ALLEGED DANGEROUS DRIVING

Summons that Failed

C. P. Rakusen was summoned on Monday before Mr. G. W. King for having driven his car dangerously, passed another car in motion proceeding in the same direction, and used an open exhaust, in Nanking Road at 9.30 on the morning of the 13th instant.

The complainant, Mr. F. Schlobohm, was not present when the case was called on and, on the telephone, promised to attend in half an hour, but did not do so.

Defendant said it was probable he would not come at all, and added that there was a certain amount of maliciousness in the prosecution. He asked that the case be dismissed.

In the circumstances Mr. E. T. Maitland, who appeared for the police, offered no evidence, Mr. Schlobohm being prosecutor, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. Rakusen was then fined $2 for having no rear light attached to his car in Nanking Road on the evening of the 10th instant.

A conviction was entered against Mr. R. Gordon, and he was ordered to pay costs, for a similar offence.

THE FLAG INCIDENT

Fresh Charge of Molesting Young Woman against Indian

Feroz Khan, who was before Mr. G. W. King a few days ago for stealing a flag from the British Consulate, appeared in court again on Monday, this time charged with assaulting a young lady in the Public Gardens on Sunday morning.

Complainant told the court that as she was passing the defendant, who was occupying one of the seats, he got up and grabbed her by the arm. A policeman was called and Feroz was arrested.

Defendant was remanded for another examination as to his mental condition.

$1,600,000 CASE DISMISSED

In the case of the former treasurer of the International Finance & Exchange Company, Inc., who brought a suit in the U. S. Court for China for the appointment of a receiver, Mr. H. D. Rodger, on behalf of the defendant, moved to dismiss the plaintiff's petition.

In his argument Mr. Rodger pointed out to the Court that the only relief prayed in the plaintiff's bill that the Court appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the corporation; no specific claim was made by the plaintiff. Mr. Rodger cited a number of authorities for the defendant in support of the motion. Counsel stated that a parallel case had been decided by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeal, which is the Appeal Court in this jurisdiction.

The Judge—

"In the absence of a statute enlarging its powers, a court of equity has no jurisdiction at the suit of a stockholder or other private person to dissolve a corporation, or to appoint a receiver to control the corporation, the effect of which will be to dissolve it."

The case of Pearce *v.* Sutherland et al. and also the case Brictson Mfg. Co. *v.* Close, et al. were referred to as being directly in point.

Counsel for plaintiff submitted that the Court must find that the plaintiff did not state sufficient facts in his bill to constitute a cause of action. Further that the bill asked for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the corporation as the primary and ultimate relief and as such it was beyond the jurisdiction of the court to grant the same for the reason that this remedy was an ancillary and incidental relief to be granted only for the purpose of preserving the corpus of the corporation pending decision in an original suit. At the conclusion of the argument the Court made the order that the plaintiffs bill for the appointment of a receiver be dismissed without prejudice.

AMERICAN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Motion for Appointment of Receiver Fails: Alleged Mismanagement of Funds

At the U. S. Court last Friday, Judge Purdy heard a motion by the International Finance & Exchange Corporation, Inc., that a bill filed by Mr. Louis Martel, a former director, asking for the appointment of a receiver to investigate the present affairs of the company, be dismissed. "Mismanagement" of the company's affair was alleged.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, in support of the motion, said defendants had no legal right to sue the corporation or to demand the appointment of a receiver, as plaintiff was not at the time of the filing of the bill an officer, director, shareholder or creditor of the Corporation. In the bill it was not alleged that the Corporation had been dissolved or was insolvent or in immediate danger of being so.

The motion also stated that the bill contained insufficient facts to constitute a valid cause for action of equity.

Mr. Fox, opposing the motion, argued that in the circumstances the Court was the only place of appeal and the appointment of a receiver was the only adequate remedy.

Judge Purdy said the only allegations were that certain sums of money had never been accounted for by the Corporation. The Corporation had issued shares in respect of these sums and therefore might be financially injured. It might be more than the affair was worth for the receiver to investigate this matter. On the other hand the receiver might not be able to find out anything at all. The motion of dismissal would be granted.

U. S. COURT NOT A STAR CHAMBER

Judge's Refusal to Suppress Reports of Divorce Cases: The Dolan Suit

In the United States Court for China, on Thursday, before Judge M. H. Purdy, Mrs. Alice Dolan petitioned for a divorce from her husband J. S. Dolan. Major C. P. Holcomb appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. J. Schuhl for the defendant.

Plaintiff was married to the defendant in Tientsin on February 19, 1923. Immediately after the marriage, defendant began to behave cruelly towards her and one night, in Peking, he struck her whilst she was in bed, bruising her eye. She went out and slept in the amah's room.

"My husband was cruel at other times, too," stated plaintiff. "Every month of my married life I was unhappy, every day, every week. His language was mostly foul. He called me foul names many times."

In January this year, she continued, they went one day to the Astor House Hotel and she asked defendant to dance with her. He refused and called her a very bad name. Accordingly she left the hotel and went home. A few minutes later the defendant came in, pulled all her clothes off, beat her and pulled her hair. The result was that she had to be medically attended. Since then they had lived in the same house, but entirely separately and she had not seen him to speak to for four months.

Plaintiff's amah corroborated the story of the assault in Peking.

Mr. Schuhl said that he did not intend to call evidence for the defence.

Major Holcomb asked if the court would request the newspapers not to publish details of the case, adding that a similar request to the press was made by the Judge's predecessor. Counsel thought that the publication of such cases was not good for the name of the community.

His Honour refused to take such action, saying that, if people wanted their names kept out of the papers, the best thing for them to do was to keep out of court. He did not want it to appear that anything taking place in his court was a matter of secrecy. He did not want the newspapers or anybody else to consider it a Star Chamber proceeding.

In giving judgment, his Honour said that he considered the evidence unsatisfactory. There was a general denial of the charges made, but the case practically was one of default. Plaintiff undoubtedly suffered a great deal of anguish, pain and trouble, but he was not entirely satisfied with the evidence put forward. He wanted to feel that when he granted a divorce there was on record in the court sufficient to justify his action. From what had been said it was clear that these two people could not get along together and in this instance he would grant a divorce.

$4,700 BANK THEFT

Two Years for P. & O. Bank Shroff: Threatening Letter to Compradore

For removing a cash box containing $4,700 and sending a threatening letter to the compradore of the P. & O. Bank, a shroff employed by the bank was at the Mixed Court last Friday sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Det.-Sgt. Tinkler stated that accused had admitted taking the cash box from the safe and also having placed the letter in the safe. The letter was similar to a number of others received by the Compradore during the last two years. Mr. Zee, the Compradore of the P. & O. Bank, the officer explained, lived in the French Concession, and in connexion with one threatening letter a number of armed men were placed round his door. Since then his son and he had been permitted by the French and International police to carry arms.

The accused had stated that two other men Wong Tuh-sung and Sung Tsang-foo were also concerned in the affair. The second mentioned had received the money from him and the first had given him the key of the safe. He also stated that Wong wrote the letter. He would not admit, however, that he took the impression of the keys and added that he gave all the money away.

The complainant, Mr. Zee, also gave evidence stating that at 9.30 on the 11th a report was brought to him that $4,700 was missing from his safe. On inspection the letter was found. They could not see any marks to indicate that force had been used. The accused was the only person sleeping on the premises. Witness did not think the accused had anything to do with the case as he had been working in the Bank for two years. The handwriting of the letter did not resemble that of the accused.

In answer to the Court, the accused said that he put the letter in the safe to keep blame away from the chief accountant.

Mr. Preston, defending, asked the Court be as lenient as possible.

The Assessor, after pronouncing the sentence, added that the Magistrate wished him to say that the Bank could take civil proceedings against accused to recover the money.

JUDGMENT for Tls. 280 and $50 costs was given against E.M. Mark in the Supreme Court on Monday, in respect of rent due for a house in Route Mayen. Judgment was also given against H.E. Whiddett for Tls. 88.20, taxes due. Mr. E.T. Maitland, appearing for the Municipal Council, (Mr. G. W. King) ruled that the (Mr. G.W. King) ruled that the Council was only entitled to court costs.

BY the provisions of the China Order-in-Council, 1917, the Registrar of H. M. Supreme Court, in the absence of both Judges, has the powers of an Assistant Judge, with a few exceptions. In this capacity, Mr. G. W. King occupied the Bench last Friday in order to deal with the case of Harbak Singh, a well educated Indian newspaper editor, who, on conviction for the publication of seditious literature, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and ordered to find two sureties for his good behaviour, with the alternative of deportation. Having failed to find the sureties, he was brought up at the expiration of the sentence and the deportation order was confirmed.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LAWN TENNIS

Men's Doubles Championship

The final round of the Men's Doubles Championship was played on the lawn of the Majestic Hotel on Wednesday afternoon between Messrs. W. Mansel-Smith and J. L. Wade and Messrs. F. Hisae and S. Noguchi, and eventually resulted in a victory for Messrs. Mansel-Smith and Wade, just before darkness would have made further play impossible, by three sets to one—6-4, 9-11, 6-3, 6-1. There was a large attendance of spectators, more particularly in the later stages of the match and during the first three sets excitement was intense. The Japanese pair had a good hope of victory until the conclusion of the third set, but in the fourth set they went to pieces and won only the sixth game.

The opening set was well contested throughout. The Japanese were the first to find their form, in spite of the fact that the first game went against them. Several games went to one or more deuces and it was not until the score had been called 5—3 in favour of the Englishmen that Wade won the set on his service. The second set was a battle royal and 20 games had to be played before the issue was decided. Mansel-Smith and Wade won the first two games, but at the end of the eighth the score was four all, there being several excellent rallies after deuce had been called. Noguchi lost the next game on his service, as did Mansel-Smith on his, and then came a footfault by Hisae in one set and a double fault by Mansel-Smith. Six all was called, seven all, eight all and nine all, and then the Japanese took the last two games and won the set 11—9. In the third set play was just as even, in the earlier games, except that Noguchi's service was not so strong, whereas Wade was frequently up at the net and put in some telling smashes and cross-cuts. Games were quickly concluded, without any lengthy rallies, but after reaching 3—4 the Japanese fell away and their opponents took the set by six games to three. By this time the light was failing, and it was found necessary to call for a set of new balls. In this, the final set, the Japanese were plainly tiring and lost five games in succession, Wade, from superior energy commanding the situation. Hisae won the sixth game on his service, but the Englishmen took the seventh and thus won the set (6—1) and the rubber.

The winners were undoubtedly the better pair on the general run of play, but the Japanese put up a stolid defence and were particularly clever in their fore-arm drives and low service. In lobbing also, chiefly from back of the court recoveries, they compared well with their opponents. Noguchi volleyed well and his service in the earlier stages of the game was distinctly good, whilst he made many good drives which, just skimming the top of the net, were difficult to return. Mansel-Smith and Wade had, as usual, a perfect understanding with each other, and when one was not there to take a lob or to volley, the other was. Neither was in his best form in the first set, but both improved as the game progressed. Mansel-Smith was weak at the net throughout and missed several easy smashes, perhaps through over-eagerness; in back play, however, he was always reliable and his height enabled him easily to volley the other side's lobs. It was not until the middle of the match that Wade was seen at his best. Then, following up his service, or returns, he came up to the net with every confidence, and though making some mistakes, generally smashed with confidence and made some pretty placings across the court. These, with Mansel-Smith's drives down the centre of the court were the deciding features of the match.

THE WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Sydney, Sept. 20.

Paddon to-day won the world's sculling championship by 12 lengths.

The championship was decided on the Woodburn Course, on the Richmond river, the distance being 3¼ miles. Paddon was the favourite. The betting was 4 to 1 on Major Goodsell who looked like giving the champion a hard go, but the race became a procession after Major Goodsell, inside of a quarter mile, dug his scull deep into the water. It fell out of the boat and when he recovered it, he lost 10 seconds.

Paddon's time was 17 minutes 7 seconds, which constitutes a record for the course.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Sept. 23.—If sufficient public subscriptions are forthcoming, for which purpose a publicity campaign is being instituted, the Imperial Civilian Aviation Association announces that it will organize a world-flight to London in 1925.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

LEAGUE'S SCHEME OF DISARMAMENT

Imporant Arbitration Treaty Announced Between Italy and Switzerland

Geneva, Sept. 19.

The disarmament sub-committee held a prolonged sitting to-day and is expected to conclude to-morrow The ensemble of the work on penalties and disarmament has been completed, whilst the question of arbitration is still being examined.

The date of the assembling of the disarmament conference has been fixed, though it has not been stated. There is reason to believe that it will not take place before the spring.

It is explained that ratification of the protocol must precede the issue of invitations to the conference, to which all States will be invited. The protocol does not contain any infringement of the Covenant of the League, while members not signing the protocol will still remain members of the League.

Lord Parmoor, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency at the close of the sitting, remarked: "We are now in fair waters. Things are going all right."

Later.

After seven days of committee discussions, chiefly on the subject of disarmament, the plenary sittings of the Assembly of the League of Nations resumed to-day.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 20.

Signor Salandra (Italy) announced in the Assembly of the League of Nations that an Italo-Swiss Treaty of General Arbitration was signed in Rome to-day. He said that it was the most extensive treaty of conciliation and peace yet concluded, providing for the pacific settlement of all conflicts without exception (cheers).

M. Motta, the Swiss Presidents of the Assembly, was visibly moved as he explained that all differences would be submitted to the International Court of Justice after other means of conciliation failed.

China's Desire for a Seat on the Council.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Chinese House of Representatives, the Chinese Government has telegraphed from Peking to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations instructing it to press the re-election of China to a seat on the Council of the League. The telegram points out that of the six non-permanent seats on the Council four go to Europe, two to South America and none to Asia, and that Parliament has further decided that China should withdraw from the League of Nations if she is not re-elected.—Reuter.

THE SECURITY PACT

Difficulties in Drafting Suitable Agreement: Small Nations Uneasy

London, Sept. 21.

A Geneva telegram dwells upon the difficulties in the drafting of the Security Pact. It says that it is now generally felt that the Pact when it comes to be submitted to the Assembly will be far less sweeping than was hoped after the speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot at Geneva. The small Delegations are uneasy and declare that Britain and France are running the show. They are dissatisfied with the Benes project. The opposition of the British Dominions to it also is causing great anxiety in League circles. It seems impossible that the project can be introduced before the beginning of October.—Reuter.

Dr. Nansen's Sudden Departure.

Geneva, Sept. 21.

There has been much comment on the sudden departure of Dr. Nansen for Germany in the middle of the work of the Assembly. It is not believed that Dr. Nansen has been entrusted with the mission of trying to induce Germany to apply for admission into the League, but that he is acting entirely on his own responsibility. The wisdom of continuing to press Germany to enter the League is questioned here. —Reuter.

Geographical Divisions and Representation

Geneva, Sept. 22.

The Assembly of the League of Nations to-day adopted the proposal of the Chinese delegates that in the selection of the six non-permanent members of the Council the geographical divisions of the world and ethnical groups should be considered.

The Assembly also adopted the report of the Mandates Commission and a report dealing with slavery. —Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 22.

The "*Journal des Debats*," alluding to Asia's increasing importance, writes that it is essential that China remains in the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Provisional Text of Agreements as to Arbitration and Disarmament

Geneva, Sept. 22.

The provisional text of the arbitration and disarmament protocol, which is subject to modification, has been published.

Article 2 amends Article XII of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It forbids a member of the League to engage in warfare with another member, excepting in the case of resistance to acts of aggression, or when acting with the consent of the League.

Article V defines an aggressor as a country refusing to submit a dispute to pacific settlement, or to conform with a judicial ruling, an arbitral award or the unanimous decision of the Council.

The Hague Court will be the arbitrator when international law is involved, while upon the Council devolves the responsibility of deciding whether an act of war is illegally committed and of applying appropriate sanctions.

Non-Members of League

Another article, which is not numbered, authorises an invitation to be issued to a non-member nation to submit to the provisions of the protocol when engaged in a dispute with a signatory of the protocol.

The question of the economic and financial sanctions to be inflicted on the wrong-doer shall, under Article VII, be decided by the economic and financial organizations of the League.

Article VIII requires signatories to give the Council in advance undertakings regarding the extent of military, naval and air forces that they are able to bring into action immediately, in order to enforce the provisions of the protocol.

While signatories may provide the whole or any part of their military, naval and air forces to assist a victim of aggression, all the costs of the operations shall be imposed on the aggressor.

A Time Limit

Unless the majority of the permament members of the Council and 10 other members ratify the protocol by May 1, 1925, invitations to the disarmament conference shall be cancelled.

The protocol will not take effect until the disarmament scheme is adopted. In the meantime, the Council will draft a programme for disarmament, which shall be communicated to the Powers at least two months before the conference meets. The protocol will also lapse if the conference disarmament scheme is not carried out within a period to be fixed by the conference, while any member of the conference not conforming with the disarmament scheme within the time limit will be excluded from the benefits of the protocol.

The appendix stipulates that differences with regard to the protocol shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Great Britain's Reservation

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The draft arbitration protocol was discussed by the Armaments Committee of the League of Nations yesterday evening, when Mr. Arthur Henderson (Britain) made important reservations as regards the use of the British Fleet, which, he declared, must retain entire liberty of action.

Mr. Henderson said that the British Government were of the opinion that it was inconceivable that the British Empire would make war again the Covenant or against the protocol. Therefore they only envisaged the case in which the Empire would be engaged in warlike operations on behalf of the Covenant with the approval of the League. The Government were sure that in such a case it would be necessary and desirable, in the general interest as well as Britain's particular interest, that the British Fleet should be able to operate with the freedom required to secure the rapid success and termination of the sanctions.

The British Government therefore proposed the reservation that disputes, arising from a warlike operation undertaken by the British Empire to support the League, should not be referred to the Permanent Court for settlement. The reservation did not appear to limit in any way the value of what the League was doing. Nobody desired that the Permanent Court should become a body controlling military operations, and therefore the British Government believed in safeguarding the liberty of action of the British Fleet, which, above all, must be safeguarded. They were not action contrary to the general interests of the nations of the world.

The Destruction of War.

Dr. Benes, reporting on the discussions of the sub-committee, declared that the protocol did not overstep the frame of the Covenant in the matter of sanctions. The signatories of the protocol undertook nothing new in that connexion though their obligations would become more precise and more efficacious.

The agreement reached by the sub-committee had resulted in the elaboration of a system leading to the goal of destruction of war. Their responsibility was grave but in spite of difficulties he hoped that the discussions of the Third Committee and, afterwards, of the Assembly and, finally, the acts of the Governments, when it came to the question of signatures, would not cause disappointment to the millions of human beings who were looking to Geneva with one and only one word—Peace—on their lips.

The discussion was then adjourned.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The Assembly to-day unanimously adopted the Committee's resolution in favour of basing the proposed Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, in spite of the opposition of the Australian Labour leader, Mr. Charlton, who contended that Geneva and not Paris should be the seat of the Institute, as, otherwise, the Institute would depend partly on the French Parliament and not on the League.—Reuter.

Japan's Doubtful Attitude: British Forces not to be at Free Disposal of League

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The First Committee discussed the arbitration and disarmament draft protocol to-day.

Mr. Adatchi (Japan) explained that he was obliged to reserve his attitude, owing to the non-receipt of definite instructions from Tokyo.

It is freely stated in League circles that Japan generally does not favour the protocol, especially the clauses dealing with arbitration and sanctions.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's precise statement dispelled the misgivings as regards the use of the British Fleet. A further point of Mr. Henderson's declaration deserves special mention. Referring to the part the Council of the League of Nations may be called upon to play in the matter of sanctions, Mr. Henderson declared that there was no idea and never had been any idea of placing troops or ships at the disposal of the Council to use as it thought fit. There was no intention whatever, he said, of converting the Council of the League into a Council of War and of imposing on it the burden of conducting military campaigns or naval operations.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Colonial Office Advisory Committee has been appointed on the matter relating to the recruitment and training of officers for the agricultural departments of self-governing dependencies, of which Viscount Milner is Chairman and Lord Lovat Vice-Chairman.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S STATUS IN THE LEAGUE

A Claim for Admission only as Big Power: Reasons for the Application

Berlin, Sept. 23.

It is officially announced that Germany will shortly endeavour to enter the League of Nations on the footing of a big Power. The announcement was made at the close of the Cabinet meeting, presided over by President Ebert. After stating that the decision to secure entry into the League had been unanimous, it proceeds:—

"The Government's standpoint is prompted by the consideration that questions dealt with by the League of Nations, especially the protection of minorities, the regulation of conditions in the Saar, the question of general disarmament in connexion with the carrying out of military control and the paramount question of safety and peaceful co-operation of nations, can only be solved satisfactorily with Germany's collaboration, which could, of course, only be that of a Great Power on an equal footing with other nations."

Speaking at a reception to representatives of German Chambers of Commerce abroad, President Ebert emphasized that every German abroad was under an obligation to show by his conduct Germany was to-day justified in claiming the confidence which was necessary to alleviate the heavy task involved in the execution of the London Agreement. The fulfilment of her obligations necessitated Germany's re-participation in the world's trade.

Dr. Streseman, the Foreign Minister, said that Germany had accepted the London Agreement in order to provide a sound basis of economic life. The co-operation of Germans abroad was necessary to enable Germany to shoulder her burdens.—Reuter.

France Not Concerned.

Paris, Sept. 23.

Well-informed circles deny the rumour that direct negotiations have been going on between Paris and Berlin concerning Germany's admission into the League of Nations. In that connexion, "*Le Matin*" says that M. Herriot received yesterday the British Ambassador and then consulted by telephone the French Delegation at Geneva, which conferred on the matter twice under the presidency of the ex-Premier, M. Briand.

A message from Geneva states that the Norwegian delegate, Dr. Nansen, questioned the French delegates as to their attitude in the event of Germany applying for admission into the League of Nations, and that M. Briand replied that the question concerned the Governments alone and an answer should be sought in Paris, London and Berlin. The ex-Premier added that there was no reason whatever to modify the view given to the League September 5 by M. Herriot, that the admission of Germany would have to be subject to the common rule, without any privilege or exception.—Reuter.

Memorandum Being Prepared

Berlin, Sept. 24.

The Foreign Office is drawing up a memorandum in which Germany's wishes and conditions for entry into the League of Nations will be laid down.

The memorandum will ask whether a permanent seat on the Council will be guaranteed and will expressly declare that Germany's entry will in no way denote re-affirmation of war guilt. It will seek information as regards the obligations undertaken by becoming a member, especially with reference to the question of transportation of foreign troops through Germany for the assistance of a neighbouring State attacked by a third nation.

Germany argues that such transportation would involve a breach of neutrality, especially in regard to Russia, which might lead to the latter retaliating against a defenceless Germany.

The memorandum will also deal with the occupation of the Ruhr and the question of colonial mandates.—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET REVOLT IN GEORGIA

Tiflis Captured by Reds: Immediate Butchery by Cheka on the Grand Scale

Paris, Sept. 20.

It is reported from Tiflis that the Soviet troops have entered the city after desperate fighting. At least 600 leading inhabitants were immediately executed by the Cheka, and hundreds of officials imprisoned. The revolutionary troops are falling back to the mountains in good order, from where it will be difficult to dislodge them, and a long guerilla warfare is probable.

The Azerbaijan revolt is progressing.

Later.

The Georgian Legation states that the Georgian insurgents are consolidating their positions in the mountains in eastern and western Georgia and the districts of Lechgum and Ratcha.—Reuter.

League of Nations' Lack of Action

Geneva, Sept. 21.

The Agenda Committee yesterday discussed the joint British, French and Belgian resolution inviting the Council of the League to watch attentively events in Georgia and to seize the opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace.

All the speakers expressed sympathy with the Georgian struggle for liberty, but General Freire d'Andrade (Portugal) and Mr. Hofmeyr (South Africa) expressed surprise that the resolution submitted was identical to one voted two years ago. They asked what the Council had done in the meantime, and suggested modifications in the text in order to conform with the new circumstances.

Eventually a sub-committee, comprising Professor Gilbert Murray (Britain), M. de Brouckere (Belgium), M. Albert (France), Count Bonin Longare (Italy) and Mr. Macdonald (Canada), was appointed to consider the question.

It is understood that the sub-committee intends to suggest that Russia mediation by States which have recognized both the Soviet and the independence of Georgia.

A Demand for Peace.

Later.

Three thousand citizens participated in a public demonstration yesterday in connexion with the "War against War" movement. A procession, carrying banners declaring that only working would ensure the peace of the world and demanding that the Governments and the League should intervene with regard to Georgia, marched to the Communal Hall. There was a lively scene outside, Communists shouting "Down with Georgia" and clamouring for the removal of a banner relating to Georgia. After the tumult, M. Paul Boncour, Mr. Charlton, M. La Fontaine and Italian and German delegates made speeches urging support of the League's peace efforts. Mr Charlton expressed faith in the League's work and pleaded for the support of the workers of the world.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the piling up of armaments and demanding development of arbitration.—Reuter.

The Sovereignty of the Soviet.

Moscow, Sept. 21.

In an interview with a representative of the Rosta News Agency, M. Chicherin complained that Imperialistic countries were conducting a general offensive against the Soviet and that they were using the League of Nations in that connexion. He declared that the joint resolution of the British, French and Belgian Delegations at Geneva was a flagrant case of interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet, inasmuch as Georgia was a free and voluntary associate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. M. Chicherin said that the League of Nations had passed over silently the events in India, Syria, the Sudan and China, but was only too ready to pass resolutions hostile to the sovereignty of the Soviet.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 21.

A telegram to the Georgian Legation states that in the districts of Zougdidi and Senaki and along

the river Kodor thousands of insurgents have held up an advance of the Soviet troops, with which Communist detachments organized outside Georgia are fighting.—Reuter.

SOVIET FRONTIERS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Two Republics to Be Formed According to Distribution of Nationalities

Moscow, Sept. 24.

An official news agency publishes particulars of a scheme for the readjustment of the frontiers of Turkestan, Bokhara and Kharasm to accord with the real distribution of nationalities.

According to the scheme, the territories will be formed into two republics, Turkmenistan and Usbekistan, as members of the Soviet Republics. It is declared that the scheme is very popular with Soviet Central Asian nationalities.

The news agency adds that the Kurultai Congress at Bokhara has decided to become a member of the Soviet and has approved the proposed re-demarcation by which the Usbeks inhabiting the Bokhara will be merged into the newly-constituted Usbekistan and the Turcomans into Turkmenistan.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY

Lancashire Cotton Industry's Demand for Equal Terms with Other Nations

London, Sept. 18.

The British Government recently considered the question of the conclusion of an Anglo-German commercial treaty in view of the forthcoming termination of the arrangement under the Treaty of Versailles whereby the Allies received most favoured nation treatment from Germany.

Certain tentative proposals have been made through the British Embassy in Berlin and Board of Trade experts will shortly proceed to Berlin to hold preliminary conversations with German experts, preparatory to the conclusion of a definite treaty subsequently.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 24.

An influential deputation representative of Lancashire cotton interests waited on the Prime Minister to-day in connexion with the negotiation of an Anglo-German commercial treaty.

The deputation demanded that Britain should obtain equal treatment with other nations on German markets. Several spokesmen singled out the advantages already conferred on France, notably Alsace, exports from which country to Germany were not taxed.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald promised that the industry would be kept informed and consulted in the course of the negotiations.—Reuter.

Negotiations Broken Off.

Berlin, Sept. 24.

Reuter learns that the negotiations which have been proceeding between British and German officials for the past three days with a view to the drafting of a commercial agreement have broken down in consequence of the inability of the negotiators to discover a common basis of agreement.

Strict secrecy has been maintained by both sides, but the reason for the breakdown is stated to be mainly the refusal of the Germans to make concessions respecting the taxation of British goods exported to Germany; which will be subjected to practically prohibitive duties under the new German tariff now in course of preparation.

Mr. Henry Fountain, the Principal Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, who was the British negotiator, will return to London to-morrow. Lord d'Abernon, the British Ambassador, will also leave for home to-morrow after seeing Dr. Streseman, the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Squadron-Leader MacLaren arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

PARIS, September 22.—According to a despatch received from Smyrna there are 20 dead, 20 injured and 25 missing as the result of a fire in a cinema.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO THE RUSSIAN TREATY

Mr. Asquith's Condemnation: "Crude Experiments in Nursery Diplomacy"

London, Sept. 18.

Viscount Grey, speaking at Edinburgh to-day, voiced the official Liberal attitude towards the Anglo-Russian Treaty. He denounced it as a fake and a great blot, a great mistake of British foreign policy. The House of Commons should accept no responsibility for the Treaty.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 21.

Mr. Asquith has added his voice to the condemnation of the Russian Treaty, in the course of a letter to a correspondent in which he especially condemns the projected loan as unprecedented in British history, while the Treaty generally settles nothing, but leaves the whole future to a chapter of accidents. Mr. Asquith expresses the opinion that the relations between Britain and Russia cannot be put into business-like lines or secured by adequate safeguards by "crude experiments in nursery diplomacy."

Commander Kenworthy, M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, in a speech in Hull said that Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, had told him that the Russian loan would be of £30,000,000 spread over a period of five years.—Reuter.

Claims for Compensation.

Moscow, Sept. 21.

The Council of the People's Commissaries has appointed MM. Preobrajensky, Goichbarg and Reingold members of the commissions provided for under the Anglo-Soviet Treaty to examine the claims of British nationals for compensation for loss or injury.—Reuter.

Government Disappointed by Mr. Asquith's Expression of Opinion

London, Sept. 22.

Mr. Asquith's letter to a correspondent in which he condemns the Russian Treaty has dashed the hopes of Government circles that the Liberals would tacitly support the existing text of the Anglo-Russian Treaty while seeking to amend unacceptable provisions; but no representative Liberals interviewed to-day, believed that the situation would result in an immediate general election.

The Liberals hope that the Government will revise their elaborate plan of the Russian settlement before the issue reaches a crucial stage in the House of Commons. It is suggested that the Government resume the Anglo-Soviet negotiations as a solution of the *impasse*.—Reuter.

The Bolsheviks' Queer Code of Honour: Cancellation of Debts a Basic Principle

Moscow, Sept. 23.

In an article in the *"Pravda,"* the well-known Russian economist, M. Miliutine, dealing with the Anglo-Russian Treaty, says that cancellation of the debts of former Governments is one of the basic principles of the Soviet social system and any demand for a settlement of them represents an attempt to modify that system amounting to interference in the internal affairs of Russia, which the Treaty specifically forbids.

M. Miliutine contends that the British Government, by guaranteeing a loan only in principle, made no economic compensation for the most important concessions by the Soviet. He concludes that the advantages of the Treaty are problematical, and that the time has come to break off completely all negotiations connected with the claims of British financiers.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES AT KOHAT

Simla, Sept. 18.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. D. de S. Bray, the Foreign secretary, stated that the number of casualties resulting from the disturbances in Kohat on September 9 and 10 totalled 11 Moslems and 20 Hindus killed and 23 Moslems, 86 Hindus and 6 police injured.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SOVIET

The Reds Want Everything and Give Nothing

Moscow, Sept. 20.

The "Izvestia," in an editorial commenting on the preparations of the French Government to settle Franco-Russian relations, declares that the Soviet Government requires unreserved recognition, and the French Government must not expect any sacrifice whatsoever in exchange for recognition. The Russian Government will not agree to preliminary negotiations for the benefit of private creditors.

In conclusion the newspaper warns France that any attempt to exclude Georgia from recognition will be regarded as a hostile act.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 20.

M. Herriot decided to constitute a commission to study modalities for resumption of relations between France and Russia.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

Zaghlul Pasha's Visit to London to Negotiate with Mr. MacDonald

Paris, Sept. 22.

The Egyptian Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, to-day left for London to negotiate with Mr. MacDonald regarding outstanding Anglo-Egyptian questions.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency before departing, Zaghlul Pasha said that he hoped to dissipate the clouds with which the political situation was enshrouded.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 23.

Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, who left Paris to-day for London, said that his two months' stay in Paris had been most agreeable and profitable and expressed gratitude for the attentions paid to him by his French friends.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.

A picturesque demonstration took place at Victoria Station this afternoon on the occasion of the arrival of Zaghlul Pasha to confer with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with a view to negotiations for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question. The station approaches were lined with spectators. The platform was crowded with cheering Egyptians and Indians displaying green and white rosettes and flags, which are the new Egyptian colours.—Reuter.

GRAND DUKE'S CLAIM TO RUSSIAN THRONE

Hope of Support by Russian Army: Intent to Help the Peasant Population

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The Grand Duke Cyril, in a manifesto to the Russian people, assumes the vacant throne of Russia with the title of Tsar.

The *"Coburger Tageblatt"* learns that the Grand Duke does not intend officially to inform the Foreign Powers at present of his assumption of the Russian throne, and that he will continue to reside in Germany.

The manifesto dwells on the sufferings of the people of Russia—formerly the grain-producers of Europe. It declares that hope of foreign help would have been vain owing to the efforts of Communists to bring about a world revolution. He hopes that the Russian Army will speak the decisive word, whereby the people will arise and recall their legitimate ruler. The Grand Duke promises to restore the Church, to pardon those who have gone astray and to give the land to the peasants.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S NAVAL AMBITIONS

Riga, Sept. 23.

A despatch from Moscow states that the Soviet naval programme for the next four years comprises a Baltic Fleet of two light-cruisers, four torpedo-boats, seven submarines and three anti-submarine cutters; a Black Sea Fleet of one cruiser, eight torpedo-boats, 12 armoured cutters and six mine-sweepers; a Pacific Fleet of four gunboats, and an Aretic Fleet of two gunboats.—Reuter.

THE MILITARY RIOT IN HOLLAND

Sensational Reports Without Foundation: Discontent with Camp's Quarters

London, Sept. 24.

In view of the persistence of sensational reports of a mutiny of Dutch troops engaged in autumn exercises in South Holland, Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that it does not appear that anything of importance occurred.

There were some cases of drunkenness and also of discontent owing to the indequate camping arrangements. Many men suffered from rain pouring into their tents but, as a result of complaints, the men were quartered in houses. There was no mutiny, but there was some friction at Ede Camp at Gelderland as a reprisal for alleged highhanded action by the military police in arresting men for trifling deficiencies in regard to dress, etc. A number of the men beat a military policeman and smashed up the furniture of a police hutment, but a couple of the ringleaders were arrested and order was restored. The military police were reprimanded.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON DUTY ABOLISHED

More Money for Mill-owners and Loss of Income to the Government

Simla, Sept. 24.

The Legislative Assembly to-day, after a long discussion, accepted without a division a resolution in favour of the abolition of the cotton excise duty.

Indian members argued that the duty was vicious and had been imposed by the influence of Lancashire.

Sir Charles Innes, in a powerful speech, gave striking figures proving the prosperity of the cotton industry and maintained that no case had been proved for protection. He held that the abolition of the duty would place one and a half crores of rupees in the pockets of mill-owners and cause a loss to the Government. If the duty was removed he reserved the right to refer to the Tariff Board the question whether, in the interest of the consumer, the import duty on piece-goods should be lowered.—Reuter.

U. S. BUDGET AND NAVAL NECESSITIES

Secretary Wilbur's Interview with the President: Denial of Indiscreet Speeches

New York, Sept. 18.

The "New York World," in an editorial, says that if the recall of Secretary Wilbur was not due to the character of his speeches on the Pacific Coast as affirmed at the White House, it should have been.

The paper adds that only meagre reports of the speeches have reached the Atlantic Coast, but these intimate that Secretary Wilbur has been talking for a big navy in the best style of "jingo," all directed, of course, at Japan, without the slightest provocation.

President Coolidge cannot afford to have his administration identified with truculent bluster of this kind but, the paper accepts, he seems be indifferent.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Sept. 20.

Secretary Wilbur to-day visited the white House.

After seeing President Coolidge, Mr. Wilbur announced that the President had suggested the appointment of a special board to investigate the relative importance of air, submarine and surface craft in the Navy with a view to an adjustment of the Budget.

Secretary Wilber denied that his recent speeches on the Pacific coast had been mentioned during the interview with President Coolidge, and declared that his remarks had been misrepresented by the newspapers. He asserted that his remarks were conciliatory towards Japan and that he had not said that they were antagonistic peoples in the Pacific, but only that they were of opposing civilizations.—Reuter's American Service.

LA FOLLETTE'S CAMPAIGN OPINION

Presidential Election Thought to Be Very Open

New York, Sept. 20.

The Progressive candidate for the Presidency, Senator La Follette, was enthusiastically received on the occasion of the opening of his campaign in the East here.

Only half of the 14,000 seats in Madison Square Garden were free; the others were sold at between 55 cents to $2.20. There were only a few empty seats. A crowd of 8,000 outside listened through amplifiers. The speech was also broadcasted.

The result of the presidential election is at present regarded as a very open question.—Reuter's American Service.

THE MOROCCO REVOLT

Spain Resolved to Fight on: Troops Reinforced

Marrid, Sept. 19.

An official *communiqué* reports that an attempt to relieve a post at Gorgues was fiercely resisted by the enemy. Operations will be continued.

To-day a Spanish aeroplane was shot down and caught fire. Both the occupants, a captain and a sergeant, were killed.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 19.

Interviewed by the Madrid correspondent of *"Le Journal,"* a high military authority strongly denied the reports of negotiations between Spain and Abdel Krim on the basis of the terms proposed by the Riffis last year. He declared that the army would not agree to the humiliation of a peace dependent on the evacuation of Tetuan, which would amount to the betrayal of international agreements, and lead to a revolution in Spain.—Reuter.

A Spanish Advance

Madrid, Sept. 24.

Official despatches from Morocco show that the Spanish advance with the object of relieving Sheshuan, where a Spanish garrison of 3,000 is invested, has begun. General Primo de Rivera has reorganized the Expeditionary Force of 40,000 men, which recently reinforced the Army of 80,000 already in Morocco.

Aeroplanes are preceding the troops, distributing manifestoes threatening that rebels will be severely punished and promising that loyal tribes will be rewarded.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT IS TRADE

British Government's Plans to Develop inter-Imperial Communications

London, Sept. 19.

At a luncheon conference at the Transport Institute at Wembley to-day, Mr. H. Gosling, the Minister of Transport, proposing the toast, "Imperial transport," said that the Government had to build up our old Empire often on new methods; and it was important to remember that we could not hope to develop trade unless we first developed transport. The Government were fully alive to the importance of bringing back transport accommodation to the highest point of efficiency. The Government were devoting large sums and were going to devote still larger sums to it. They should provide roads and transport facilities because they were needed, and such schemes would absorb many of the unemployed.—Reuter.

FILENE PEACE PRIZE

Essays on What to Do for Prosperity of Europe

London, Sept. 19.

The names of the winners of the £2,000 in prizes in the British Empire Section of the Filene Peace Award Competition, for the best essays on how to restore peace and prosperity in Europe by international cooperation, are announced.

The first place has been taken by Ireland; while England secures 26 prizes; Scotland, Canada and New Zealand two each and South Africa and Tasmania one each.

Mr. Bolton Waller, of Bray, County Wicklow, who is the winner of the first prize, has been awarded £1,000. Miss Freda White, London, won the second prize of £250; and Mr. Norman Angell the third of £100. The four winners of the £50 awards include Major Gladstone Murray of British Columbia; the ten winners of £25 include Mr. Horace Belshaw, of Timaru, New Zealand, and Professor Condliffe of Christchurch, New Zealand; while the twenty winners of £10 include Mr. William Edgar, of the Labour Department, Ottawa; the Rev. Ramsden, Balmforth, Capetown; and Mr. L. F. Giblin, Hobart, Tasmania.—Reuter.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

A Comparison Between Increase in Price and Cost of Production

London, Sept. 22.

Discussing the rubber restriction, the "Times" contends that the benefit of the higher price following on the improved statistical position, at the present time goes largely to the non-restricting producer. The restricting companies' costs rise as production decreases. The rise in costs in some cases is appreciably greater then the increase in price obtained, while the Dutch Indies and other outside producers have been enabled to sell increasing crops at higher prices at the same time effecting a reduction in costs.

The real issue between the restrictionists and the anti-restrictionists is whether the advantage to the restricting producers will, in the long run, be commensurate with the sacrifices.—Reuter

London, Sept. 22.

Claiming that the rubber export restriction scheme in Malaya and Ceylon has amply justified itself, the "Financial Times" says that the persistent campaign to wreck restriction in the beginning must be regarded with something more than mere suspicion; as certain large American consumers are known to be desirous of acquiring a substantial stake in the rubber production of British Malaya, Ceylon and elsewhere. They are aware that if rubber can be brought well below one shilling large areas will inevitably fall into their hands at practically their own price. This can only be achieved by wrecking restriction, but there is not the ghost of a chance for this childish scheme.—Reuter.

THE MISSING BOOKS OF LIVY

Professor Fusco's Retraction of Previous Statements as to his Discovery

Rome, Sept. 18.

The mystery of the missing books of Livy has finally been cleared up by the report, accompanied by a signed statement of Professor Martino Fusco, presented to the Minister of Education by the Inspector-General of State Archives, who has returned from Naples.

The report says that while examining the State archives at Naples, Professor Martino Fusco found a document dated December 23, 1332, which was already well-known, in which King Robert of Anjou ordered a payment to the scribe Paolino for the transcription of the 10 books of Livy on the Macedonian war. Professor Fusco, not being versed in mediæval documents, thought that the Paolino copy was not restricted to the 10 known books, but referred to a complete text of Livy's works. The Professor continued his researches, in the meantime lightly assuring his friends that he had found all the missing codices and had already begun the transliteration of the second ten.

Professor Fusco's statement admits that he followed a false scent, and formally retracts all his previous statements about the lost books.

The Minister of Education does not doubt the bona fides of the statement, but intends to watch developments with a view, if necessary, to preserving the State rights to the treasure trove.—Reuter.

MORE HINDU-MOHAMMEDAN RELIGIOUS RIOTS

Military Authorities in Control

Simla, Sept. 23.

Three persons were killed and 43 injured in a riot which took place between Hindus and Mohammedans at Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces on the occasion of a Moslem religious procession on Sunday.

The authorities quickly got the situation in hand. A curfew order has been enforced, and gatherings of over five persons forbidden. Mounted police are patrolling the streets.—Reuter.

GUN-RUNNING TO RUSSIA

Accused Released on Bail

London, Sept. 20.

The man Attfield, Sen., who, with his son Captain Cecil Attfield, was charged with exporting arms to Russia, was to-day released from Brixton jail. They had been imprisoned since July 24, having been unable to furnish the £10,000 bail fixed in each case by the Judge in Chambers upon their re-arrest by the Customs authorities after the Police Court charges of gun-running against them had been withdrawn.

Yesterday bail was reduced to £2,000 for Attfield, Sen., but the application of the son was refused.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MI.

37 Villages Destroyed

London, Sept. 20.

Thirty-seven out of forty-nine villages on the banks of the river Arras in the vilayet of Erzerum are reported to have been destroyed as the result of earthquake shocks, which still continue.

Many casualties are reported.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIR SERVICE

Flight from Holland to the East Indies

The Hague, Sept. 22.

The Dutch Air Service has organized a flight from Holland to the East Indies. The flight will start on October 1. A Fokker monoplane with a Rolls-Royce engine will be used. M. Thomassen Van Der Hoop, the pilot, will be accompanied by Lieutenant Poelman. It is intended to make the flight in 20 stages, the shortest of which will be 266 miles and the longest 625. The first stop will be at Prague.—Reuter.

MR. COBHAM'S FLIGHT TO TANGIER

Three Thousand Miles in 55 Hours

London, Sept. 20.

A great flight was made by the British airman, Mr. Alan Cobham, from Croydon to Tangier. He accomplished the distance of 1,300 miles in 14 hours including a half-hour stop at Madrid.—Reuter.

Madrid, Sept. 21.

Some anxiety is felt in connexion with the non-return of the airman, Mr. Alan Cobham, from Tangier. Mr. Cobham flew from Croydon to Tangier and intended to return to London viâ Madrid immediately. The local aviation authorities are in telegraphic communication with Tangier.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 21.

The airman, Mr. Alan Cobham, has returned to London viâ Toulon and Toulouse. He did not call at Madrid owing to fog. He was absent from London for 55 hours, during which time he flew 3,000 miles, including crossing the Pyrenees.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT HOME

London, Sept. 18.

At Camborne to-day the "All Blacks" defeated the Cornwall Rugby Football team by 29 points to 0.—Reuter.

SEA ROUTE TO NORTH SIBERIA REOPENED

A Record Round Trip

London, Sept. 22.

The sea route to North-Siberia discovered by the famous Captain Wiggins in the eighties has been successfully re-opened by three British ships chartered by the Arcos Steamship Company as against for the Soviet Government. One of these ships, the Leonid Krassin, arrived in London from the Yenisei river with a cargo of timber after a record voyage of 47 for the round trip.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE CABLING

German Professor's Claim of Super-Speed Transmission

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Professor Wagner, President of the Berlin Telegraphic Technical Institute, claims that he has discovered a method of trans-oceanic cabling of 1,000 letters per minute, as compared with the present maximum of 200. It is intended to construct cables between Germany and the United States on Professor Wagner's system.—Reuter.

FRENCH DUTY ON GERMAN GOODS

Berlin Much Incensed

Berlin, Sept. 23.

France's imposition of a 26 per cent. levy on all German goods imported direct or through a third country has been received very unfavourably in commercial and Government circles. It is declared that the latter regard it as an unfriendly act which will prejudice the execution of the Dawes Agreement.—Reuter.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF THE RUHR

Proceeding Slowly

Mayence, Sept. 19.

According to the *"Frankfurter Zeitung"* the French troops have evacuated a part of the Dortmund region, and have begun to evacuate the Limburganderlahn district near Wiesbaden.—Reuter.

Cologne, Sept. 20.

There has been little progress in the French evacuation of the Ruhr and of the bridgeheads during the week. The actual occupied area has not diminished though sundry villages have been evacuated and some prohibitions relaxed or withdrawn including the ordinance prohibiting the passage of empty barges to Holland. Rhine shipping is now unrestricted.—Reuter.

BRITISH CHINA FLEET

Full Complement of Submarines

London, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty has decided to complete to the full complement during the current financial year the submarines in reserve on the China station. Additional crews are being sent to Hongkong early in October.—Reuter.

RUBBER FIRM'S FAILUME

New York, Sept. 23.

The Federal Court has appointed receivers for the Hodgeman Rubber Company, one of the oldest rubber manufacturing concerns.—Reuter's American Service.

WEMBLEY NEXT YEAR TOO

London, Sept. 19.

According to a member of the Empire Exhibition Executive, there is now no possible doubt that Wembley will carry on next year.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.

November 1 is fixed for the closing date of the Wembley Exhibition. The question of reopening next year is still open.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA

Syosset, Sept. 22.

The Prince of Wales left for Canada to-day. The entire town bade farewell to the Prince at the station.

His Royal Highness made a statement expressing real regret at leaving the United States, thanking the President and his fellow-citizens for offering him the right hand of good fellowship and hoping that some day he would be able to make an extensive tour of the United States.—Reuter.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Ottawa to-day. The Prince was welcomed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and other representatives of the Government and by an enthusiastic crowd.—Reuter's American Service.

FRENCH TARIFF ON GERMAN GOODS

Paris, Sept. 20.

The Government have decided to impose a 26 per cent. tax from October 1, on all German goods imported direct, or through a third country.—Reuter.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF BULGARIAN KING

London, Sept. 24.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily News" states that, according to a Belgrade newspaper, King Boris of Bulgaria has been assassinated.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 24.

The Bulgarian Legations in London and other capitals deny the report of the assassination of King Boris, who is alive and well at Varna.—Reuter.

SEA-PLANE DISASTER AT FELIXTOWE

London, Sept. 20.

The question of sending a British seaplane to take part in the race for the Schneider Cup at Baltimore may have to be reconsidered in consequence of an accident to the Air Ministry's high-speed research seaplane, built by the Gloucestershire Aircraft Company and fitted with a Napier-Lion engine.

On a preliminary trial at Felixtone, after a promising flight, the seaplane sank in the harbour owing to an apparent failure of the undercarriage. The pilot was rescued.—Reuter.

LOCATELLI FORCED TO LEAVE N. YORK

New York, Sept. 19.

Signor Locatelli sailed to-day for Italy on the liner Guiliocesare owing to threats. He was accompanied to the pier by a score of police, and said his goodbyes on the ship in the stateroom with curtains drawn and surrounded by detectives.—Reuter's American Service.

WRANGEL ISLAND AGAIN RUSSIAN PROPERTY

London, Sept. 18.

The hoisting of the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island does not perturb British diplomatic circles, which point out that, during the negotiations preceding the signature of the Anglo-Russian Treaty, the Russians were told that the Island would again become Russian property.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET

Cairo, Sept. 18.

Replying to a deputation urging Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values, the Minister of Agriculture has promised that the Government will intervene as a purchaser in the spot and futures markets if necessary to the extent of 2,000,000 kantars.—Reuter.

OIL STEAMER ON FIRE

Rangoon, Sept. 19.

An oil tank steamer at Syriam, of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, belonging to the Burmah Oil Company, Ld., was struck by lighting this morning. It contained crude oil, which is still burning.—Reuter.

THE PUNJAB FLOODS

Simla, Sept. 18.

The floods in Bharatpur Province, in the Punjab, are subsiding, but one-third of Bharatpur city had been destroyed. Some loss of life has occurred and heavy losses of cattle. The damage is estimated at over £1,000,000.—Reuter.

TRADE COMMISSION TO VISIT RUSSIA

London, Sept. 24.

The new General Council of the Trade Union Congress at its first meeting in London to-day decided to appoint a special commission to visit Russia and investigate industrial, social and political conditions. The commission includes Mr. Herbert Smith, the President of the Miners' Federation, Mr. John Bromley of the Federation of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P.—Reuter.

COVENT GARDEN STRIKE ALMOST ENDED

London, Sept. 24.

The Executive of the Transport Workers' Union has decided not to extend the Covent Garden strike and to instruct the strikers to resume work forthwith.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH BUDGET

Paris, Sept. 24.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, the Finance Minister announced that the Budget for 1925 would be completely balanced. It would comprise all the permanent expenses of the State, which would be covered solely by taxes and the normal resources of the Budget.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

TURKISH INVASION OF IRAQ

British Government's Protest to League of Nations: Flagrant Breach of Faith

London, Sept. 25.

A serious situation has arisen in connexion with the Anglo-Turkish dispute as regards the sovereignty of the Mosul vilayet in Mesopotamia. This is one of the questions on which no amicable settlement had been reached at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Lausanne, and was reserved for a subsequent negotiation with the provision of ultimate reference to the League of Nations if necessary.

The Turkish Government, in spite of the application of this provision, last week presented a note to Britain complaining of alleged movements of British troops on the Turco-Iraq frontier.

A message from Geneva shows that Lord Parmoor created a sensation to-day by reading the British reply, in which a strong protest was registered against the invasion of armed bodies inside the area administered by the British and also within the old administrative boundary of the Mosul vilayet. Bodies left behind showed that the invaders included Turkish regulars and evidence was available of Turkish disregard of the *status quo* at the time of the signature of the Lausanne Treaty. The police of Iraq and local levies had been forced to retire as recently as September 22 to Amadia.

Lord Parmoor said that the retirement was accompanied by a flight *en masse* of Assyrian Christians and a large number of Iraq tribesmen.

Lord Parmoor emphasized the Government's solemn protest before the League of Nations at the the Treaty. Meanwhile, he stated, the British authorities at Iraq had been authorized to take all necessary action to pre-

vent an invasion or infiltration of Turkish forces of a nature which would entail serious unrest and bloodshed.

Fethi Bey (Turkey), who followed Lord Parmoor, disputed the British view as regards the frontier, declaring that it assumed that the fate of Mosul was already decided in favour of Britain, which Turkey disputed.

Later.

With reference to the Mosul situation, it is officially learned in London that there have been two Turkish raids, in Iraq, one last week and one on September 22. British aeroplanes took part in repelling the invaders.—Reuter.

THE "TIMES'" VIEW OF DISTRACTED CHINA

Weakness of Having Recognized Peking: Need of Appeal to the New Spirit

London, Sept. 26.

Dealing with the question of intervention in "Distracted China," the "Times" says that it is unfortunate that it seemed necessary to maintain "the diplomatic fiction that the provisional Government in Peking is the Government of China." Inert submission to this conventional view, says the journal, is the weakest form of diplomacy. A fresh initiative is necessary.

Britain's best opportunity at the present moment, according to the paper, lies in a non-political appeal to the new spirit in China which is expanding independently of and despite the cruel party-war. Wise co-operation with the Chinese educational movement, such as the proper use of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, would be the most suitable aim for the best British effort, in the opinion of the journal, which says in conclusion that as long as British lives are not endangered, the welter of the tuchuns is not our concern.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Breakdown of Conversations not Regarded as Final: Position Unchanged

London, Sept. 25.

Reuter's Agency learns on good authority in London that the breakdown of the conversations in Berlin is not regarded as final. The conversations were of a preliminary character, to enable the respective representatives to prepare a full report on the possibilities of drawing up a final Anglo-German commercial treaty. Neither side had the authority to pledge its Government to any particular course.

Mr. H. Fountain, the Principal Assistant-Secretary of the Board of Trade, went to Berlin last Saturday merely to assist the British Embassy. The conversations began on Monday, and were not expected to last for more than three days at the outside.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 25.

The German Ministry of Trade resumed negotiations with Mr. Fountain this afternoon, but the position remains unchanged. Mr. Fountain will leave for home tomorrow.—Reuter.

TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Winston Churchill Pleading for Conservative and Liberal Union

London, Sept. 26.

Newspapers are giving prominence to a speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill at a Unionist meeting in Edinburgh yesterday evening, at which the Earl of Balfour presided.

In his speech Mr. Winston Churchill pleaded for Liberal co-operation with the Conservatives against Socialism. He urged the utilization of the machinery of the Safeguarding of Industries Act in order to prevent British industries suffering from the restoration of Germany. The speaker hoped that Irishmen themselves would reach a settlement long before the Boundary Commission reported. In conclusion, he denounced the Russian Treaty as subsidising tyranny.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN LENINGRAD

Serious Damage to Buildings But Little Loss of Life: People Warned in Time

Leningrad, Sept. 25.

Up to the present 19 deaths have occurred as a result of floods from the Neva, the most disastrous since the great floods in 1824. Serious damage has been done to factories, the electricity station, the central aqueduct, the telegraph office, the zoological gardens, the university, the customs house and the theatres.

The death roll is comparatively small owing to the people being warned in time to take refuge in the upper storeys of their houses.

Troops and firemen and the students' corps are participating in the salvage work. The electricity, telephone and telegraph services have been restored and a partial tramway service is running. The railway service is normal. Free food kitchens for children have been opened.—Reuter.

Sept. 26.

The first estimates of the damage to industrial premises due to the floods exceed 10,000,000 roubles. The damage to private property has not yet been estimated.

Martial law was proclaimed yesterday, but raised to-day as normal conditions have been restored.

The Soviet have issued a statement thanking the people for their courage and the help given to the authorities.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY

Test Case in Federal District Court as to Preference to British Ships

New York, Sept. 25.

The Neptune Association, consisting of American deck officers, have filed a suit in the Federal District Court which will be heard on September 30 to test the constitutionality of the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty.

The suit requests the Court to compel the seizure of all liquor on board British ships regardless of the Treaty, which is described as a violation of the 18th Amendment and the Prohibition Act.

The complaint alleges that, in consequence of the fact that Cunard liners are allowed to carry liquor, passengers prefer to travel by these vessels between America and Britain instead of American vessels, where prohibition is enforced, and this makes the operation of American vessels unprofitable.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

French Press Comment on Her Demand for Assurances: a Dangerous Experiment

Paris, Sept. 25.

The papers, commenting on the question of Germany's entry into the League of Nations, state that, very far from giving the guarantees as required by the Covenant, Germany asks for them to be given her and will not apply to Geneva until she has received satisfactory assurances in that respect.

To bend the common law concerning admission into the League in favour of Germany, say the papers, would be a dangerous experiment. They add that the Allies should be firm in the matter.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 26.

The Cabinet has approved the memorandum dealing with the admission of Germany into the League of Nations. A Note is being despatched to the Governments concerned through the respective German diplomats immediately.—Reuter.

AMERICAN GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

New York, Sept. 26.

The Gubernatorial campaign was nominally launched yesterday by the selection of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the son of the ex-President, as Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York.—Reuter's American Service.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

GOVERNORS IN THE COLONIES

The Costs of Vicarious Kingship: Who Will Occupy the Tasmanian Post?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 19.

The refusal of Mr. James O' Gardy, M.P., to accept the Governorship of Tasmania on the ground of inadequate means has attracted widespread attention not merely because of the merits or demerits of this particular incident but because it raises a important question of principle. Hitherto a Dominion or Colonel Governship, except in Crown Colonies, has not carried with it a living wage, given of course the hitherto existing expections of hospitality in the Governor's house. So a post of the kind can be taken only by someone who has money of his own to add to the official salary. That is to say, such posts have, in a sense, been bought by their occupants. For a sum approximately ascertainable beforehand, each of these has bought, subject to Government approval or invitation, the satisfaction of being for a few years the keystone of a social arch, the nearest possible approach for a subject to being the constitutional king of some community overseas. At the same time there have been Colonial Governors who have tried to live upon their income just as there have been Lord Mayors of London who have tried to spend their official salary of £10,000 a year and no more. They have, I believe, accomplished the purpose at which they aimed, but the community has never forgotten it and their term of office has been associated with meanness. Other Governors have gone out thinking they could spend only a relatively small sum in addition to their salaries. They have speedily become disillusionied, and in most cases they have resigned. Australia has had two or three of these Governors within the last 20 years.

Should the System Be Changed?

There are plenty of Labour Members who would like to become Governors. I not know any one of them who would have sufficient money. Mr. W. S. Royce, who was recently offered the Governship of Tasmania, but died suddenly before he could take the position up, possessed large private means, but then he made his money as a railway contractor in South Africa and was not really a Labour Member at all. All the papers agree that the present situation is not a satisfactory one, and that the system must be changed. The difficulty is to know how to change it. The "Manchester Guardian" remarks: "The thing can be adjusted in either of two ways—by increasing the pay of Governors, or by making the standard of their official expenditure, especially on entertainment, more modest—or by a combination of these two expedients. What do the Dominions think?" We should very much like to know what the Dominions do think, but we shall be very much surprised if they have any useful contribution to make towards a solution of the problem. They are not likely to increase salaries and they are equally unlikely to expect less from a Governor than now. In fact, they may suggest that the Mother Country ought to put up the balance of the money needed. As the Governships, whoever fills them, are presumably exercised in the interests of the Mother Country as well the Dominions or Colonies.

Labour Candidates' Disabilities.

If we going to have a Governor at all, we had better have somebody who sets a standard of education and culture, and while, doubtless, there are very able men among the Labour Party I cannot imagine it providing any who would such requirements as I have mentioned. There are a few, of course, but they are not really Labour Members—they are such people as the Buxtons; Mr. Gillett, Mr. Mosley and a few others. All these are educated men, possessed of a considerable amount of culture and able to impress others. If the Mother Country ever provides the balance of the money needed, it may be taken as quite certain that she will exercise an increasing voice in the selection of the Governors. Some of the Colonies will then get a cold shock, because it is one thing to be a successful politician here and quite another to be the head of a State and a representative of the King elsewhere. No doubt there would then be a slump in Military and Naval Officers, who seem to be especially popular at the present moment, and preference would be given to Trades Union Secretaries, most of whom, while well-meaning and affable, are not fitted for any positions other than those they have occupied hitherto.

A Business Man.

The Overseas Territories, therefore, had better in their own interest keep in their hands the control of the choice of Governors. If they pay for them, they naturally select whom they want. If they let others pay for them, then I think they will soon find out that they have sold their birthright. On the other hand, some of them might do worse than look for Governors outside the immediate ranks of politicians in this country. There are plenty of first-class men over here, of good position, good education, broad views and ample means, who would not touch politics with a barge-pole, but who would probably be attracted by a Governorship. A very little inquiry would soon discover a very good type of man untouched at the present time. The time has arrived to give politicians and aged Civil Servants a rest.

LACONIA'S NARROW ESCAPE

Two Anchors Lost: Struggle with Raging Mersey

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The Cunard liner Laconia narrowly escaped going ashore off new Brighton during a strong squall which sprang up last night as she was being anchored in the Mersey.

After losing both her anchors she was able to pull round against the wind and heavy seas and reach the Liverpool landing stage.

The Laconia had disembarked her passengers earlier in the evening, and owing to bad weather conditions found it impossible to reach Huskisson Dock. Orders were consequently given to anchor in the river for the night.

"A 29-feet high tide was running," a member of the crew told me, "and the wind was whistling past at a great speed. We let one anchor go, and found it would not hold. We were carried down towards Seacombe almost broadside on at nearly five knots. Everyone was working desperately to weigh anchor, but the brakes would not act, and the ship was past Seacombe Ferry before we got the anchor in.

"The anchor was dropped again to obtain a fresh grip, but we were still drifting, and narrowly missed one or two boats in the river. Off Egremont Ferry our pin went west, the cable snapping

"The second anchor was dropped immediately, but we had been drifting further down stream all the time, and at 1 o'clock in the morning we were off New Brighton, and too close in to be safe.

"Fortunately the anchor did not break away until we got head-on in the stream, and we made for the Liverpool landing stage right away under our own steam.

"If we had been broadside on when our second anchor went we should have been lying up at New Brighton now, I am afraid."

SIMLA, Sept. 23.—The Legislative Assembly to-day by 71 votes to 40 passed the Bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act enacted in 1908 to suppress anarchical crime in Bengal. Sir Alexander Muddiman, President of the Council of State, opposing, The Bill said that the times were difficult and abnormal. He pointed out that no stage would be left between ordinary law and martial law if the bill was passed.—Reuter.

POISON PERILS

Preventatives That Harm the Body

BY A STUDENT OF MEDICINE.

Millions of pounds are lost every year through the "going bad" of foodstuffs of one sort or another.

This colossal waste adds greatly to the expense of living, since the loss is usually made good from the pockets of the consumer. If we could preserve our food in transport, at the markets, and within our homes, we should benefit to an extent few of us at present realize.

Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that food preservation is one of the supreme necessities of the present age of great cities and crowded populations.

The real battle is not about food preservation at all, but about the kinds and types of preservatives which may properly be used. The difficulty to be overcome lies in the fact that substances which kill the germs of putrefaction are also to some extent poisonous to the human body.

They are what is called "tissue poisons."

Boric Acid.

Thus the eater of chemically preserved foods is absorbing poisonous chemicals in small quantities. These may, or may not, injure him.

During the last week the use of one of these chemicals was condemned in strong terms by the experts now investigating this subject for the Government. They declared, in a published report, that formaldehyde which is used occasionally to preserve meat, is a body poison having a bad effect on the liver and kidneys, as well as on the stomach.

This preservative is not very frequently used. But other chemicals are employed daily in large quantities—notably boric acid.

There is a great deal of argument about the effects on the human system of this substance. The writer, for example, knows a man who becomes violently sick if he eats any food in which boric acid is present. He suffers also greatly from dyspepsia.

Other people appears to be able to take quite large quantities of the chemical without experiencing ill-effects. It is, however, possible that they also sustain damage, and that this damage gradually "adds up" until serious trouble occurs.

Safe Preservatives.

The truth is that we do not know exactly how much or how little damage boric acid is capable of inflicting.

Chemical preservatives of all kinds—and some half-dozen of them are in frequent use—are open to the same objection. We know they are poisonous, but we do not know how poisonous they are.

In the circumstances there is a clear case for getting rid of them, provided we can do this without at the same time leaving our food to the mercy of the destroying germs. Modern science, happily, is now supplying us with safer means of preservation.

These consist of cold storage in its newer applications, and of sterilization by heat.

The objection to both of these methods is that they are far less easy to apply than the chemical methods.

This fact, of course, accounts for the opposition offered by some shopkeepers to attempts to prohibit the use of chemical preservatives. Yet many of the larger and more enlightened firms are whole-heartedly in favour of such prohibition.

Ice Chests.

The food of the public, they believe, should be placed above all possible suspicion. It should be guarded jealously and saved from every form of adulteration.

Doctors are entirely of this opinion. The new knowledge we are gaining about food shows that it is vastly more important to human health than our fathers supposed. Even the very smallest quantities of chemicals contained in it are apt to have far-reaching and serious effects.

Cold storage plants, once installed, are not costly to maintain. Every market and every shop should possess them. Every household should own a domestic ice-chest.

In America these reforms have been carried out—with a very great saving to the nation and a real benefit to health.—"Sunday Chronicle."

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

More Fascinating Carlylean Biography: The Real Spirit of Modern Clanship

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13.

In a second instalment of what bids fair to be one of the standard works of Carlylean biography Mr. David Alec Wilson brings his hero from his marriage to Jane Welsh to a great landmark of his career—the publication of "The French Revolution." Whatever may be objected to in some of its details, the book is a monument of tireless industry. Besides being a biographer, Mr. Wilson is also an interpreter, and he has a philosophy and a faith of his own—strongly Red in tint—that it is most doubtful whether he would have got Carlyle to endorse.

Mr. Wilson emphasizes, what is already well known, that Carlyle did not feel at home in Edinburgh society—it is doubtful whether there was any society on earth he would have found wholly congenial; the Scotish capital left on him "a sad impression of hollowness and dullness." Yet during the years in the 'twenties when he was a resident, Walter Scott was alive; and, besides Jeffrey, Carlyle had Wilson, De Quincey, and other bright spirits as intimates. Looking back on the place a few years later he wrote, "I love and shall always love that old stone town. It is hard, but clear and strong, in spirit as in outward form; built on rocks, looking out upon the everlasting sea. May it flourish, and evil never gain dominion over it." Carlyle's adverse opinions are of course often to be set down to "a bad secretion of bile."

Jane Carlyle's "Weak Points."

On the personal side, while, considering their respective temperaments, Carlyle and his wife were—during this period of their history at least—a most loving and devoted pair, it is curious that those who write about them seem to feel constrained to take up a position of partisanship towards the one or the other. Mr. Wilson is certainly not a partisan of Mrs. Carlyle. He is not, as he says her husband was, "blind to her weak points;" she was not easy to live with, was "never in the wrong," and "had a nasty tongue." Many details are given of the life at Craigenputtock, as sample of which this account of Mrs. Carlyle's activities, as seen through the eyes of the wife of her brother-in-law living in the adjoining farmhouse, may be quoted—"She used to do no work at all but read and write for many days. Then she would suddenly wake up to the fact that the household work was in arrears, and have it all done in a spurt in three or four days, half-killing herself with overwork. Then she would spend two or three days writing about it. She seldom did any hard work, and never needed to do any. Anyone who saw her white soft hands would have laughed at the suggestion of her having used them much."

Freemasons from the East.

At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Earl of Elgin gave a cordial welcome to a number of brethren from overseas. Among the visitors were Harry Parker Gibbs, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and six colleagues from India; Sir Malcolm Watson, District Grand Master of Middle East; Mr. John Watson, District Senior Grand Warden, and Mr. J. E. Watson, District Grand Secretary, North China.

Clanship in Scotland.

The presence among us to-day of the American representatives of the Scottish Clans is a welcome and affecting proof of the durability of the ties which bind the Scottish American to the land of his remote, or immediate, ancestors. Clanship, as a political institution, however, has passed away. We may safely take it that the downfall of the Lordship of the Isles, towards the end of the fifteenth century, signified the final disruption of the Celtic Clan system.

It is true that the Clan survived in many parts of the Highlands and Isles for some considerable time after the title of "Lord of the Isles" had been annexed to the Scottish Throne. But, even before that event took place, it was manifest that Clanship, as it originally obtained in our country, was doomed.

The elective principle, on which true Clanship ever rested, had in many cases gone by the board long before the Lordship of the Isles was abolished. Feudal forms and formularies were everywhere at work, corrupting and destroying the system of aristocratic democracy on which Celtic rule and governance were built up. The wholesale sequestration of the Clan lands, and the accession to power of Chiefs who owed their appointments, not to elections, but to the fact that they were in possession of extensive landed estates, meant, and brought about, the complete ruin of the Clan system.

There was little true Clanship existing in Scotland by the time the Rising of 1745 was set on foot. Nevertheless the old Clan sentiment survived and Clanship, stripped of political power, developed, or rather degenerated, into a purely social institution, retaining, indeed, many of the externals of the original from which it was derived, but meaningless and not a little absurd and trivial so far as the actualities of modern existence are concerned. But, fortunately, that phase of Clanship is tending to pass away; the true social meaning and purpose of this ancient but by no means essentially Celtic institution are slowly but surely gaining recognition on the part of those who are able to penetrate below the surface of things, and to distinguish between the trivialities and theatricalities of modern Clanship and its potential, if not its positive, uses and virtues. For there can be no doubt whatever that Clanship, rightly understood and properly practised, would be of considerable social service to modern society. It was politically insufficient, but socially it is rich in the social appetite and sense, in love of family and home, in regard for service done in behalf of kith and kin. The survival of Clanship in Scotland and its appearance in so vigorous a form in America, prove that there is something in this venerable institution which is congenial to people of Scottish blood; and that widespread sentiment should be availed of in order to draw Scotland and America yet closer to gether.

"As Ithers See Us."

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., who has just returned to the Dominion after a visit to London, has been recording his impressions of our House of Commons. Apparently, he says, they were all Scotsmen when he visited the House, "For all the speakers spoke in quite broad Scotch." It is not quite clear whether he refers to these speakers when he says that the majority of members "would strike one as not having so much education or general knowledge, and are not as good a type of men as the members of the township council in the most outlying parts of Canada."

Vogue of International Sport.

In every sport internationalism would seem to be developing a dominating influence. In golf, cricket, athletics, football, and so on, this is the case; organization has as its motive power the desire for success in the international field. It may appear to be old-fashioned to suggest that this is being overdone. In golf and tennis youth is to have special coaching and facilities for competition in order that we may make a show for the Walker and the Davis Cups. In regard to cricket, every consideration is to be subordinated to the rehabilitation of the Mother Country in opposition to Australia. The Olympic Games of 1928 are to be the goal of all athletic effort during the next four years. It may savour of perversity or iconoclasm to suggest that this concentration may have the effect of reducing the number of active participants. Quality may be encouraged at the expense of quantity, and it is difficult to escape from the feeling that this is an inversion of real requirements. Sport is only a means to an end, and not an end in itself. Its purpose should be the spread of physical fitness and a proper outlook over as wide an area as possible, and it is doubtful if this is attained by specialisation. It may be argued that supreme capacity is a stimulus, but it can also act as a deterrent. Let talent be developed, but let it not be forgotten that international success is after all a secondary affair.

"Perfect Style" In Running.

Style in running is being cracked up by the experts; but surely too much should not be made of this, for our own Olympic Champion, Eric Liddell, seems to defy all the canons, and yet has made history. Possibly his success may upset the theorists and cause them further to examine their position. It may be that abstract raasoning will again be found inadequate, as it was when the late Freddy Tait disproved his father's somewhat abstruse computation as to the length to which a golf ball could be driven by going out next morning and exceeding the Professor's "scientific" distance. Liddell's greatness is unquestionable, and in his case the usual phrase may be reversed—his defects seem to have qualities.

At the moment he is the most popular runner in Great Britain and with admiration is combined a sort of affection, for, as a personality, he appeals to all. If, as is stated, he intends to retire from the track at the end of the season, there will be universal regret, but a general recognition that a man must put first those things which to him are primary. Liddell, unlike many of less repute, sees athletics in their proper perspective to the more serious affairs of life and in this respect his influence has been fine. It is stated with some authority, also, that Liddell will not play Rugby in the ensuing season, and that Edinburgh University and the Scottish Fifteen will lose his services.

ELECTRICITY FROM SEA POWER

Harnessing the Tides on the Essex Coast

The scheme just launched for the continuous generation of cheap electricity for Essex towns by the use of the tidal power in the Mersea waters is the romance of an idea doggedly pursued for 15 years.

The originator, Mr. Leonard Weaver, though not an engineer, was inspired by what he saw of hydro-electric enterprise in America to see the possibilities of the marshlands opposite the northern side of the island of Mersea, where he has lived for the last 20 years.

The Weaver Tidal Power Syndicate, Ld., was formed, and the engineering levels are now being taken for the first portion of the project, which is to generate 4,000,000 units per annum at the low cost of 1½d. per unit. Fingrinhoe and Langenhoe Marshes and Geeton Saltings, near the Byfleet Channel, are the tracts to be exploited for the whole scheme, which it is expected will supply eventually more than 15,000,000 units.

The miles of sea walls protecting these marshes have made the scheme practicable. Sluices let into the walls will at high tide automatically flood one area, and the water will pass through turbines into a dammed creek serving as an empty basin. When the tide is at the ebb the water is to run out of the empty basin through flood-gates so that there will never be less than a 10-foot head of water for the working of the turbines.

The application of this principle to about 5,000 acres of marshland assures a ceaseless supply of electricity at an actual cost to the producers of one-eighth of 1d. per unit. The lowest figure at which a steam plant could generate would be 2d.

The advantage of such cheap power to Colchester and Southend is obvious and should help to develop Mersea.

Once the methods are a working proposition it will doubtless not be long before similar works are in operation on such promising sites as Walton-on-the-Naze, the Medway, Romney Marshes, and other spots round the English coast.

THE British Government has acquired pieces of ground in several parts of Germany in order that the bodies of British soldiers who died and were buried in Germany during the war may be collected into special cemeteries.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—With a view to diminishing the cost of living, the Cabinet has decided to reduce the existing import duties on certain essential foodstuffs, including condensed milk by 66 per cent., butter by 60 per cent., and cheese, barley, rice and preserved vegetables by 50 per cent.—Reuter.

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Emptyness of Paris and Deauville's Hour of Vast Expenditure

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Aug. 8.

In theory, Paris is empty. Everybody who is anybody is away at the seaside, which of course implies Deauville when one has a social reputation to maintain. Shops that sell articles *de luxe* have put up their shutters, or rolled them down as the case may be, and patron and employees are off to the seaside or inland watering place in which their branch premises are established; for, in France, the superior retail trade is a matter of seasons, and the shops follows the clientele. Some jewellers and hotel proprietors invariably carry on their business at Nice in the winter and at Vichy in the summer. Paris houses do most of the trade at the Normandy and Picardy resorts in the summer, and so we find an announcement, usually hand-written on a simple half-sheet of note-paper, stuck on the shutters, to the effect that the premises will reopen in September. The law-courts are deserted, except by tourists. The Bourse, in a technical sense, is inactive, though no one would think so who heard the howls of its professionals between noon and 3 p.m. In the aristocratic districts of Passy and the Plaine Monceau, nearly all the windows are shuttered, and the concierges lead lives of dignified ease. On the doctor's door is a card intimating that his practice has been temporarily taken over by a confrere, who is no doubt impatiently awaiting his return to vanish likewise. The dentist also is away, it being an understood thing that people are not entitled to have toothache in August. It is really not done by the best people.

Yet Still Quite a Crowd.

And yet the tide of wheel traffic seems almost as noisy and rampant as usual, and it is quite easy to come to grief if vigilance be relaxed for a few brief moments when crossing the boulevards. Thousands of British and American tourists have taken the places of the absent Parisians, and Montmartre has not been heard to complain. The cafés and restaurants look as full as usual, and the theatres and music-halls remaining open are doing well. While there is plenty of life in places open to the multitude, the clubs and resorts in favour with the inhabitants are distinctly quieter, and it is largely for this reason that a certain number of hardened Parisians—mostly old bachelors, or men whose wives and families are away—deliberately elect to remain in Paris in August. They say that they get better attention at their familiar haunts, escape bores and social obligations, and, in general, find it possible to live their own lives.

Deauville's Brief Hour.

In the meantime, Deauville is enjoying its brief hour of triumph. Its vogue appears to be as great as ever. M. Cornuché, the clever organizer who raised this little seaside town from obscurity and persuaded the smart world that this was the only possible place to be seen at in August, is said to have lost all real interest in it, though his hand is still on the helm. What pleases him most is the successful overcoming of obstacles. When victory is an established fact, he sighs for new worlds to conquer, and perhaps one of these days we shall hear of some new place to which the leaders are transferring their affections, just as Trouville was deserted for the sake of Deauville across the river. For the time being, however, Deauville's supremacy is unchallenged. It continues to have its own standard of money values: about five times higher than anywhere else in France. In Paris a franc is still accepted as a trip for some small service. In Deauville no one has any use for small change except perhaps to buy a newspaper. No self-respecting servitor designs to look at anything less than a five-franc note, and the hotel and restaurant bills are in proportion. The gaming at the Casino is on the usual colossal scale. A minute suffices for Fortune to make a man or a woman richer or poorer by 50,000 francs or so. No one is really interested by coups of less than a million. Dresses are more gorgeous than ever, and the fancies of fashion run riot. The very latest is pink hair, so called. It is a new weapon in the armoury of the blonde woman. It is a miracle of dyeing in a soft pinkish shade which perhaps started as a golden chestnut. This new shade is much admired and sets off to advantage some graceful heads and handsome profiles. By daylight it is equally effective as seen in wisps of curls beneath the attractive small felt hats which are almost the only wear at Deauville.

Law Case Over Bobbed Hair.

Apropos of hair, a curious legal point has been raised by a prominent French member of Parliament. His daughter, a girl of eighteen, wanted to have her hair bobbed, and asked her father's permission, which he emphatically refused. She decided, with truly feminine astuteness, to confront him with a *fait accompli*, and, while he was engaged on his Parliamentary duties she went to the family hairdresser's and had the operation performed. When her father returned home and discovered what had happened, his wrath knew no bounds, and after exhausting his vocabulary, with very little effect, on his daughter, he marched off, in a state of fury, to the hairdresser and reproached him bitterly, winding up with the intimation that he would be prosecuted. The angry deputy even proceeded to carry out his threat, and lodged a complaint against the hairdresser, arguing that the latter ought not to cut off a girl's hair without the consent of her parents or guardians. This is certainly a new aspect of the paternal right of control. The irate parent will no doubt realise on reflection that even a member of Parliament cannot hope to override the dictates of fashion, and that it is better to be disobeyed than to be ridiculous.

"Every man his own landlord" might be the motto for a private Bill which is backed by numerous members of the Chamber and has been laid on the table of that assembly. The preamble puts forward the startling proposition that it would be quite practicable, by means of a system of loans, to provide every French family with 200 square metres of ground. The idea is to extend the scope of the Ribot Act, which enables responsible persons to obtain money advances at low rates of interest, so as to invest in real estate for purposes of habitation. The authors of the new Bill propose that the State should set aside every year a sum which would begin at Frs. 500,000,000 and would be slightly larger in subsequent years. This, they say, would enable 100,000 families a year to borrow money from the State and become the owners of the houses in which they dwell. It is calculated that in the course of thirty years there would scarcely be a family paying rent. Such a state of affairs would react very strongly against Communism and Bolshevism and other dangerous "isms" and would have consequences of a far-reaching nature. It would certainly tend to make France the most stable and least politically adventurous country in the world; but whether the project is financially sound is another matter.

FACTION fights still continue in France. Last month is was reported that such fights between the youths of Moulins, Lille and Wazemmes, rival quarters of the city of Lille, which were frequent before the war, have been revived. The immediate cause of the latest fight was a young woman of considerable personal charm. To settle the quarrel, battle was joined on the fortifications near the Porte d'Arras. One-hundred and fifty youths were engaged on each side, armed only with nature's weapons. The Moulins Lille party, led by a powerful iron-worker, occupied the summit of the fortifications, from which the youths of Wazemmes, led by a mason, tried to dislodge them. In the course of the battle, 23 pairs of eyes were blackened and as many noses were made copiously to bleed. Before the issue could be decided, however, a party of police cyclists put the belligerents to flight, without giving them the opportunity of recovering their coats and waistcoats, which were lying on the ground.

THE INTRICACIES OF PEACE TREATIES

Summary of Terms of Pact of London: How Germany Is to Make Reparations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 19.

Last Saturday night all the parties concerned, including Germany, reached an understanding with regard to working the Dawes Report, which is the approved method of obtaining reparations from Germany. The document signed is called the Pact of London. There are about 8,000 words of it, and hardly anybody understands it, at all events, in minute detail. The broad lines, however, are fairly well understood, and perhaps they are worth restating for the benefit of those who have never, from the cables, got a very clear grasp of what is proposed. They may be accordingly set out as follows:—

The Franco-Belgian Forces are to evacuate all German Territory not held under the Versailles Treaty within a year from Saturday last, *viz.*, on August 15, 1924. As a sign of goodwill certain towns are to be evacuated at once, and this has already been done. Others are not to be occupied any longer than the Ruhr itself. In the Ruhr the French have promised to make the occupation as "invisible" as possible.

On its part, Germany agrees to take the necessary measures to carry out the Dawes plan, especially in relation to the Bank, Railways and Industrial Debentures, and to make special provision for control of revenues which are named as security for the annual payments.

To do this Germay has to meet her obligations by taxes, railways and industrial bonds. The German taxation must not be less than that of the Allied countries. A sum increasing yearly, which in 1928-29 will reach 1,250,000 gold marks, must be set down in the German budget. The German railways are to be handed over to a limited company, which will create and supply for reparations eleven milliards of first-class mortgage bonds bearing an annual interest of 5 per cent. The whole working of the business will be controlled by a railway commissioner, who will, in all probability, be a Frenchman.

Germany is to enjoy a partial moratorium during the first four years of the operation of the Dawes plan, and to be assisted in the initial stage by an international loan of £40,000,000 (this loan is to be negotiated in October).

After the fourth year Germany is to pay a standard annuity of £125,000,000, which may be modified within certain limits by the working of a prosperity index. This annuity is to be covered by:—

(1) The gross receipts from the Germany railways, transformed into an international company;

(2) The issue of German Industrial Debentures; and

(3) The yield of certain taxes and monopolies on drink, tobacco and sugar.

Under this scheme, the British share of the reparation sums from 1924-5 to 1928-9 would be

1924—5	£11,000,000
1925—6	13,000,000
1926—7	13,200,000
1927—8	19,250,000
1928—9	27,500,000

In all, 5 milliards of gold mark bonds are to be found for Reparations. France, on its part, has also made sure of a supply of coal and coke for a number of years.

The German board of directors of the Reichsbank, which is to receive reparations payments on deposit, is to be supervised by a general council, half of whom will be foreigners who have extended powers for safeguarding the interests of the creditor nations.

The loan of £40,000,000 is not to to be guaranteed by any Government, British, American. French, or other. The money is to be raised on the open market, a half, it is suggested, in the United States, a third in this country, and the rest on the Continent. It is believed that the interest will be 7 per cent.

In the case of default by Germany, an American citizen is to sit on the Reparation Commission when the Commission considers anything arising out of the Dawes plan. Sanctions will not be applied unless flagrant default has been established. In case of sanctions the Allies undertake to safeguard specific securities for the service of the loan. The service of the loan is to have absolute priority as regards any German payments affected to it.

Finally, any dispute arising out of the question of sanctions can be submitted to the World Court.

Security is thus guaranteed by the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine only. The Cologne zone can only be evacuated if Germany has satisfied the obligations of the treaty at the beginning of 1925 and particularly the obligation to disarm.

Matters in Abeyance.

These are the main outlines of the Agreement, which will have to be submitted to the different Parliaments, though there is only some doubt as to what the German Parliament may do. It will be accepted both here and in France. It really takes us back to the Treaty of Versailles, with rather a better guarantee for the payment of reparations by Germany. Consequently, the Agreement has had a good press here, although, even assuming this arrangement works well, there still remain unsettled the following subjects which will call for further conferences:—Inter-Allied debts. Disarmament, Security. The establishment of the League of Nations.

The closing scenes of the Conference were quite dramatic, but it was clear that all parties wanted a settlement, and there was no apparent ill will or animosity. Accordingly, everyone is well-pleased and Mr. MacDonald deserves credit for giving effect to the Dawes Report which was initiated by the Conservative Ministry. We now have to see how the whole scheme works, though it ought to work well, if worked honestly. I am not sure, however, that there is any great keenness here on lending money to Germany, who can if she wants, I think, get all that is necessary in the United States.

The Cabinet in Recess.

The Prime Minister has now retired to Lossiemouth, and the rest of the Cabinet are having a holiday. They may not find it so easy to deal with the Irish Boundary Treaty on which both parties seem rather uncompromising, and which will thus necessitate special legislation. Mr. Baldwin has been in Ulster, attempting to make Sir James Craig a little more reasonable, but so far as we can gather, the results have been negative. For the moment, Mr. Cosgrave has pacified the Irish Legislature by promising action in the British Parliament, but De Valera is again very active publicly, and it is idle to disguise the fact that the Republican movement is making headway, mainly, owing to the weakness of the Free State Government. Sooner or later there may be serious developments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TREASURE QUEST

Historical Statuettes

The House of Commons is engaged in a treasure quest. It is believed that somewhere there are to be found, perhaps on the Continent or in America, if not in this country, three ivory statuettes of the 17th century, which open and display beautifully carved scenes of stirring incidents in our history.

There have already been discovered two of Charles the First and one of Oliver Cromwell, which are now in the possession of the House; but the original set, it is thought, consisted of six. A fourth, in fact, has already been traced. It is a Mary Queen of Scots, the skirt opening back to reveal a carved scene of the death of Rizzio. Though it has been stated that it was bought for £30 in Meran by an American some time ago, there is reason to believe, we are informed, that it is in this country, and that there is a prospect of the House having an opportunity of acquiring it.

Of the subjects of the others of the set there is no very definite information, but so novel is the idea in the carving—the historic scene within the body of the figure—that members of the House who are devoting in their holidays a little time to the quest cannot fail to identify the charming little treasures if by some lucky chance they should come across them.

The first was found some six years ago by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell in a shop at Geneva. It was a Charles the First, standing in full Cavalier costume, with the left hand resting on the belt which holds the sword. The whole of the body of the figure opens in the centre and reveals in three parts what is described on the tablet that rests on the thighs, "Dissolution du Parlament par Oliver Cromwell." The central scene, with its 10 or dozen little figures, depicts the moment when Cromwell is thundering "Take away that Bauble." In the left-hand panel are soldiers entering the House, and in the right hand members being expelled. The head of Charles, like a rock above the climber, overhangs the opened scene.

Another Charles and an Oliver Cromwell with a scene of the battle of Naseby have been presented more recently by Sir William Bull and Mr. W. R. Rea. They have not yet been shown, but will shortly be placed in glass cases with the first Charles in the Library. A curious thing is that the Mary Queen of Scots that is now being traced was actually seen by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell in the same shop at Geneva where he purchased the Charles the First. It did not, however, give him at the time the impression that it was by the same artist; nor did it seem to him then so obviously marked out for the House of Commons as the only possible resting-place as the Charles, "and so," he says to-day, "the opportunity passed and the statuette is apparently now in America"—or, as we have suggested, more probably in this country.—"The Observer."

HOW TO ENJOY AN OYSTER

BY AN OYSTER DEALER.

What annoys an oyster is nothing compared with what annoys an epicure when he pays for first-class oysters and then spoils their flavour in handing.

Although there are upwards of 20 ways of cooking oysters, to the palate of the epicure they are seldom so acceptable as when fresh from their native shell.

To enjoy an oyster, eat it the moment it is opened, with its own liquor in the undershell. Unless actually "alive," its flavour and spirit is lost.

Many people spoil their oysters in opening. This is not very difficult if you hold them with the deep shell downward, and then insert a thin knife at the back and cut through the muscle joining the two shells.

Should you suspect an oyster, open it and remove the fish. In the genuine "native" the interior of the shell will either be a pearly-white or tinged with a bluish or purple colour.

In the foreign-bred oyster, a curious dark crescent-shaped mark —resembling a dark eyebrow—will be seen where the oyster attached itself to the shell.

One may rest assured that a "native" oyster is nearly always to be relied on to be a native. This is because imported oysters relaid on our shores do not cast any "spat," and consequently do not breed here.

To judge the age of an oyster examine the surface *lamellæ* or growth rings on the shell. Oysters are mostly of a size, but their ages differ widely as do the number of their rings.

Oysters of 18 months or two years possess at least two rings, and as many as five. One of three summers has at least two rings, but may have as many as six. A four-year-old oyster has from three to seven and even eight rings.

To keep oysters lay them, bent shell downwards, in a rough basket or earthenware colander. Then twice a day sprinkle with rain or river water from a watering-can.

Above all, keep your oysters cool and yet out of reach of frost. While most of the water runs off, enough will remain for feeding them. In this way oysters can be kept fresh for eight or ten days.

The method of feeding oysters on salt or oatmeal and water is not recommended. The chief drawback to this is that the oatmeal finds its way inside the shell. The fish then tastes "gritty," and the original flavour is destroyed.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

Trade Jargon that Is Mutilating the Language

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 20.

It is August just now, so we are having an animated discussion on "English 'as she is spoke.'" Needless to say it was Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who first ventilated what, with him, is evidently a grievance, as he considers that no public man is able correctly to speak the English language. He must have been listening to some of the Labour Members of Parliament who, in this respect, are not very particular. He has been followed by the Drapers' Conference at Oxford, which has devoted its attention to the slang phraseology of shop assistants. One of the staff experts, who went down to address this Conference, complained of the jargon employed by female assistants, who are apparently addicted to such phrases as "I can do you in green," or "Can I fix you up in stripes?" or, "this comes cheaper." A lady critic of these things suggested that she could not understand why anyone employed the word "come" in these circumstances, and she contended that to ask a potential customer if she would like to be fitted out as if she were a zebra was not particularly flattering.

Apparently, however, shop assistants have their defenders, and an authority, a director of one of the big drapery establishments stated: that it was not slang, but trade language. The girl who comes into the house as a novice shows a new hat to madam and says "I think it's just right for you." After a year or two she thinks in different terms; she then says, "Madam, it is one of the plums of the whole show." Women who attend sales are as expert in the slang or tribal languages of bargain hunters as the girls themselves, and are guilty or saying "What bits and pieces have you?" "Some hot stuff here," says the girl, and she doesn't realize for a moment that it is a special language, like Esperanto or Russian.

"Odds" is supposed to have something to do with betting, but in the shops "odds" may be any little pieces from curtains to fenders.

"Plums" are not fruit, but the special bargains are put on every counter and on every shelf to entice the sharp-eyed shopper to become a Sherlock. It is true that women assistants and customers have a sort of verbal shorthand, and an assistant on hats will suggest "What your face needs is a mitre," as if the customer were a bishop, whereas what she meant was that the customer would look well in a hat the shape of a bishops. Every department has its slang—including the one that invents the names of fruits like "strawberry crush" and "ground tomato" to describe colours.

That Devastating "the Same."

It is not easy to see how you can avoid the debasement of the English language, which there are schools which exist for no other purpose than to teach trade and commercial phraseology. Everybody knows that the worst English is spoken by commercial men, not because it helps their business, but because, as a rule, they do not know any better. Their one favourite word is "same," and they employ it on every possible occasion. I wonder how many times you read a commercial letter with some sort of phrase like this: "I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication and will pay very careful attention to same." Why they cannot say "it" no one knows, but it is most improper to do so, and no self-respecting business man would lower himself so far as to commit such a trade solecism. Trade loves to omit all small words, which really make a sentence read as if it were in good English. A well-known phrase is, of course, "acknowledge receipt of." It would be perfectly easy to "acknowledge the receipt of;" but I suppose people think that if they put in an extra word or two like that it will take up time and compel them to cut the typist's lunch hour down to a half. Of course, the pace at which people carry on is also responsible for the mutilation of the language.

Everybody tells stories of the phraseology and the accent of public servants of the type of omnibus conductors and railway officials; they are not exaggerated. I have myself frequently heard "Picc. Circ." instead of "Piccadilly Circus," and every self-respecting conductor alludes to "—Obun." The newspapers love to tell these Tams, so lots of people will begin to think it is quite the right thing to copy diction of this nature. In America, as you doubtless know, there are men of supposed culture, who are proposing to re-write the Bible and other books on lines of modern slang. Nobody takes much trouble nowadays to employ very accurate English; few newspapers will shed tears over the use of the split infinitive. We do, though enjoy discussions on topics of this nature, since they show our sense of high education.

The Legacy of Cheap Fiction.

One of the briskest controversies we have had for a long time in the papers has been over the point as to whether in certain circumstances you were not compelled to use the split infinitive. One correspondent maintained that you were, and he brought forward instances in support of his point of view, much to the annoyance of literary purists. The truth of the decay in literary expression is mainly due to the mass of pot-boiling fiction which people read. How can you expect to have a high standard of literature in work of this nature? And unconsciously people model their language on what they read. I know this because I once met a Provincial Mayor who modelled all his sayings on Emerson. He was rather a terror in the process, but on the whole, looking back, I am inclined to think that I would prefer listening to him, rather than reading, shall we say, Ethel M. Dell.

EVE AS ADVOCATE

Why She Has Failed at the Bar

Every Law Term when dining in Hall I become more and more conscious of the increasing numbers of women students, writes a London barrister. They sit together at a central table in the old Hall, and draw about them the black sleeveless gowns of which they are so proud. But they do not look particularly happy, at ease, self confident or at home.

And every Law Term, as "call" night comes round, one or more of these women students changes her student's gown for the full sleeve gown and horse-hair wig of a full blown barrister-at-law and becomes in due course a "practising lawyer."

Then she disappears. What becomes of her? She has brains, a fluent tongue, and self-confidence, yet she seldom appears in Court.

Few solicitors will brief the woman barrister. Perhaps they are prejudiced by her sex. Perhaps they regard the briefing of any untried barrister as a risk. English women barristers contend that when they have broken down the barriers of prejudice they will succeed as well as men. But it so happens that they lack certain qualities necessary for success.

First, perhaps, come physical endurance. The successful barrister works some 15 to 18 hours a day. Next comes a large and deep knowledge of life, of human nature, of the wiles of men and of women. These are things the male barrister picks up in his progress about the world.

I have heard one or two women barristers in court. They all struck me in the same way. First they are immensely conscientious, trust to technical argument and are, perhaps, a little impervious to the "feel" of the court.

They have not a flair—so far as I have been able to judge—for brushing aside unimportant technicalities for broad issues. They are technicians.

Yet women have succeeded in America I am answered. Very true. There are women in large practice in the States, eminent and successful lawyers. But—it practice in the States, emminent as solicitors, and not as advocates.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

GIVING A REASON

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday evening, June 22.

Text; "But sanctify in your heart Christ as Lord; being ready always to give answer to every man that asketh you concerning the hope that is in you, yet with meekness and fear."

The great Henry Ward Beecher liked what he called a "fat text." meant one full of matter for teaching , as his texts always were. And this is surely one that we may well spend a half-hour over this warm evening. It is a great word to come from the ex-fisherman, the impetuous, warm-hearted Peter. He was not at all a scholastic person, as we are often told to-day that every preacher of Christ ought to be. I expect that our Lord would be quite willing to-day to exchange all the scholastic preachers that he has serving him for a dozen men with the living catching faith that was in this erstwhile fisherman. China, as well as our own countries, would be the better of a few.

We will begin with the first paragraph of the text, Peter's definition of the people he is addressing. It is intended to be a description of Christian people. It is also intended to indicate our first business. He says, "Sanctify in your hearts Christ as Lord." Dr. Moffatt's rendering of the whole text is, "But reverence Christ as Lord in your own hearts. Always be ready with a reply for anyone who calls you to account for the hope you cherish, but answer gently and with a sense of reverence." To "sanctify Christ as Lord," Dr. Moffatt explains as reverencing Christ as Lord. That is the meaning of all words ending in *fy*. It means to make things or persons all that the word implies. It is explained in the Oxford Dictionary as making, producing. To pacify is to take such action as will produce peace; to frenchify is to create a French atmosphere, to introduce French manners, to make French ways of doing things and of thinking predominant; to magnify is to make anything great, to give it the greatest importance, as when Paul says, he "magnifies his office." His apostleship came first. It was a greater thing to be an apostle of Christ than to be Emperor. Any minister who lets men depreciate his office is not fit to hold it. So then to "sanctify Christ in the heart" is to make Him Lord and Master—Him first, the rest nowhere. That is Christianity. You cannot make too much of Jesus Christ. It is sometimes said that Christians talk too much of Christ, and that it would be well to say less about Him. No; even Dr. Glover, of Cambridge, who cannot be accused of Fundamentalism, says "the fault of the modern Church is that it doesn't make enough of Jesus Christ." The very name of our religion implies this. We are Christians. Christ is first in the Church; he is first to every one of us. If we know that anything is against His will and mind, there ought, to be no question as to what we ought to do with it. His authority is supreme, in our social relations, in our private conduct, in our relation to God. Christ is the meridian of Greenwich to every man who sets out to sail the sea of life and hopes to enter the harbour of eternal life. We measure everything by Him—politics, economics, family life, national and personal life—if we can only find what exactly the will of Christ is, which is not always easy. Still, that is the Gospel. He is central. God has summer up all saying, redeeming influences in Him. Whatever influence towards the divine life in the soul you find in anyone else you can find with vaster fulness in Him, in whom is "the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Nothing less than this is Christianity. He is power, ideal, in fact everything we need. And what a blessing and mercy this is to man! There is a book by Professor Perry called "The Conflict of Ideals." Surely that has been and is the misery of man, that his ideals conflict, that one nation has one ideal and another. That led to the late awful war. Hence the one thing mankind has always been in the most pressing need of has been one ideal for the whole race Then peace and happiness will reign, and not till then. Now this is what the text means. Jesus Christ is the one ideal for man. All things are "summed up" in Him. To put Him in that place is to "sanctify Him in the heart," obeying, loving Him. All other lords and masters step down and take a second place. That was the way with Peter. He had confessed, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God." And now that he is old, he sees the wisdom of it more than ever, as wise and faithful people do. If humanity is ever to fulfil the creative ideal of it, it must have one supreme authority, standard, Saviour. And the Christian claim is that Christ is that. He is supreme over all.

The One Ideal for Man.

Now that was one of the greatest objections that the world in Paul's time had to the Gospel. It objected to this sweeping claim. You will find that again and again in the first antagonists of the Gospel. Why this exclusive claim? They would have been quite willing to acknowledge that Jesus deserved a place *along with* other wise teachers of mankind, such as Plato. But, that a Jewish peasant, who had died a shameful death, should claim to be the Truth itself was past bearing. And I believe that this is the main objection to Christian missions yet. I have heard it repeatedly on this coast: "Why cannot people leave the Chinese alone with their religion.?" Peter saw what a tremendous claim it is and he had found out what a rage it threw men into to be told that "there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we may be saved." It is called overwhelming pretension, and bigotry. And Peter is telling these people that they will have to meet this difficulty.

Reasons, or Excuses.

And that brings us to the next thing he has to say; they have to "be ready always to give answer to every man that asketh you a reason concerning the hope that is in you." He says: You people going out into the world with such a tremendous claim must be prepared to back it with reasons. You have always to be ready. It will bring ridicule on your Lord, if you cannot say why you look up to Him as your Lord and Master. It will be no use saying that the Christian life is a life of faith. It is, but you must show reasons for your faith. It is very likely that these people urged the same difficulty as is still urged, that Peter asks too much, especially too much of ordinary folk. They say, "we are not all learned professors, up in all the ins and outs of the critics." Peter's readers were very ordinary people indeed, yet he sticks to his point, "Be ready to give answer."

Now to show how fair and reasonable the apostle is, I will show how a philosopher of to-day—Professor Perry of Harvard—backs Peter. Professor Perry says in his "Conflict of Ideals" that we always give reasons for everything we do. He says, "In answering the contention which would relegate all philosophies of life to the shadow world, where they would play no real part in the drama of history, I wish to call attention to the fact that human beings do, apparently, *feel the need of offering good reasons for their actions.*" Yes. We do not, as he says, act for any length of time on passion, prejudice, folly or fear. We always manage to give a reason of some kind. It may not be a very satisfactory one, but we produce one. If we are known to be fond of fish, we say it makes brain; if we smoke or drink, there are a hundred reasons given, one or the other "soothes us or stimulates us;" if we vote for Smith and not for Brown at an election, it is because Smith is the best man; if people go to the pantomime at Christmas, it is because the "children do like it, and cannot go alone." Every election is a conflict of reasons, socialism, individualism and so on. We do nothing without a reason. We choose a suit because we like the pattern, or a lady chooses a dress because it suits her complexion. No one can deny this. Nay, so universally do we give reasons, that if we cannot hit on a good and genuine one, we create a bogus one. That is called an excuse. If reproached for not having written a letter we say, We "had'nt time," which is usually untrue. The late war is a clear proof, that Peter is right in requiring all Christian people to be able to give answer to anyone wanting to know why they put Jesus so high. We can all remember how both sides at once began to give reasons for their fighting one another. We had lots of reasons, the "sacredness of treaties," the "defence of a weaker nation." The war "was to end war," and we wound up with the reason that the war was to "make the world safe for democracy." So the Germans fought because they "were attacked." or "going to be attacked," and to "spread the blessings of German culture over the world." The spirit of all the warring nations had to be kept up, and that could only be by giving sounder reasons; and ministers of propaganda were set apart, and the leaflet fell like snow over Europe from aeroplanes, each one crammed full of "reasons." Peter has us all here. As Professor Perry further says, we give reasons for "personal support" in the first place. We are ashamed to admit to ourselves, if we do anything and cannot give a reason. Further we "need social support." We "lose face" with others if we act without reason. Peter is right, and here is the question for all of us. *Can* we all give "a reason for the faith that is in us?" Professor Perry says, further, that we not only find reasons for everthing we do, but we always also try to find *moral* reasons. That is most true. It was the basis of the enormous propaganda of the war. So then, all this must be more abundantly true for Christian people. Peter must be right.

What Is Required.

Now this sounds alarming. It sounds as if every Christian man or woman had to be very learned in all the difficulties raised by unbelievers, as if we had all to be learned theologians. Not at all. That is quite a mistake. Let me try and explain what is required and what not. I do not think I have ever seen it explained, but it is vital to know it. The mistake Christians make is to think Peter means that we have to be able to give such conclusive reasons for our faith as to utterly annihilate the unbeliever, and leave him without a leg to stand on. Oh! No. That is impossible. The thing we have to do is to give our reasons for our faith, modestly and firmly, and leave the inquirer to digest or reject them as he likes. He may not think much of them. Very well. We can do no more. It is said that when Lord Morley and Mr. Gladstone met for almost the last time, Mr. Gladstone asked Lord Morley whether he still remained in his old religious position, that is, of unbelief. Lord Morley said, he did. No more was said. They had had it out countless times, and Mr. Gladstone had done all he could to win Lord Morley to faith. And it is no reproach to Mr. Gladstone's faith that he was unable to win his friend for Christ. Some unbelief is deep set. Mr. Huxley once said to Mr. Gladstone when they were talking of religion, "Perhaps men like me are colour-blind to religion." That was candid. It is often true. There are men who are to spiritual things as couour-blind men are to colour "seeing they see not, till the Holy Spirit opens the eyes of their soul to God and eternal things looked at in this way, we can all" give answer to every man that asketh us. We may have one reason or a hundred. If asked give them. Peter doesn't say, "You must give a reason that knocks your inquirer down." No. Give one that satisfies you yourself. That is all, that is required. It may prove "good seed in good ground" or seed "among thistles" or on "rocky ground." You cannot help that.

Give Your Reason.

There is no time to go into all the possible reasons. If you have found that Christ has savel you, given you a new attitude to God, given you a sense that your sins are forgiven, say so; if you believe because Christ is so tremendous a figure in the world's history, and that He verifies Himself to your conscience as the eternal Truth of God, that somehow, He always approves Himself right, and that you feel that you are nearer God, the nearer you are to Him, explain it as they may, say so; if you are Christian because you want your fathers and mother's God and Saviour to be your's, or that with all its saints your church and its great faith are good enough for you, say so. It is not a bad reason, if you know that your father and mother, and better people than you, have found in Christ eternal life itself.

Give your reasons, but as Peter says, so beautifully, "with meekness and fear" or, as Dr. Moffatt has it, "answer gently with a sense of reverence." That is one of the most beautiful touches in the whole Bible. You are not told to be hard and bitter and dogmatic and overbearing as the huge mistake of some Christians is, but, "with meekness and fear." At the present day, as well as in the past, Christians have thrown their reasons at questioners like throwing half a brick at a man. That does no good. You have to state your case and leave your testimony to God and the inquirer's conscience. The Lord Himself when He was here among men, was quite unable, do what even He might, to convince everybody. We cannot hope to be more successful than He but, whether we are learned or not we can all give the reasons which are satisfactory to our own conscience, and that is all Peter asks us to do.

AMAH TALKS

Scene.—A Peak bedroom brightly lighted with electric light. A gentle breeze is fluttering the white curtains. The little cheerful sounds of a thousand insects in the trees come through the wide open windows mingled with the 'sh-sh-' of water flowing down the nullah among the trees.

An Englishwoman is seated before the mirror and a Chinese amah is brushing her hair. As she brushes she talke. The mistress has just announced that she doesn't understand one quarter of what her new amah has been saying:—

"Missis no savee my talkee? My talkee plentee English words. My come Hongkong side long time! What? (with a sudden lapse into Cantonese) You talk *my language?* Then I can talk to you and say all I want and you will understand. I've never had a Missis to work for who understood Chinese words before!

Missis, you've got very nice hair, the kind we Chinese like best, soft and fine, all same silk. And you don't mind it being white. My other Missis like to put powder and mix with water and make their hair yellow colour or brown colour. You are like Chinese, you don't mind grey hair!

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Yes, the new cook-boy is my cousin. I think he can't have understood what you said to him this evening. He told me you said he was to buy Sunday's food on Saturday and not to go to market on Sunday. I said he hadn't understood what you meant. . . You don't wish him to buy things on Sunday? . . . That is the custom of the Christians. . . That's very strange! I've been in Hongkong 11 years and I never heard that before! Is that the Jesus-way? Yes, I've heard of Him, but I don't know who He is. But if he taught people to do like that and give their cooks a rest on Sunday morning, He must be a very kind Man! . . No, my other Missis didn't go to church on Sunday: she goes to play ball. I don't know what God she worships. Master used to stay in the house and go to sleep. He was a good master. He understands the heart of a Chinese. . . .

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There was another thing my cousin told me to ask you about. You see he is rather shy, he has never been Number One Boy before, always Number Two. He is very good boy, very careful, and he says the Little Brother in the kitchen is too lazy. You don't know what the Little Brother is? He's what the Red Hairs call the *Makee-Learn.* . . . What? You don't like me to call your country people the Red Hairs? Then I wont say it again, Missis: but all the Chinese in Hongkong say it all the time. . . No, I see what you mean. I shouldn't like it if you talked of us Chinese as the Black Hairs. . . Yes, the *Makee Learn* is too cheeky. He says the cook is stingy and the new Missis is stingy, because the cook won't let him help himself to bananas and persimmons out of the market basket as he is coming back up the Peak Road. And the house coolie says the same. The old cook always made more than was needed in the dining room, so he got plenty of ice cream and cakes when he had finished washing up. . . . Yes, there is no doubt my cousin is an excellent and valuable cook and will save you much money. When you've got a good boy like that, it's all right to "eat yourself" (do your own housekeeping) but otherwise it's cheaper as the foreign men do when they share a house, three or four together, to "eat the cook" (let the cook feed you by contract). Of course (thoughtfully) you don't get such nice food then, for the cook is afraid to buy too many of the things you like best, or you eat too much and there isn't enough profit for him. . Oh (with a start) I am talking to you as if you were a Chinese! It's so strange to be talking to a Red Ha—an English lady in my own language that I quite forgot!

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Yes, Missis, Sunday is the day all the amahs go out for a while. The boys laugh at us. They say there is an Amahs Union like the Boys Union. . . Only we haven't got a Club. Haven't you seen us squatting by the road side under the trees, talk talk, talking? What do we talk about? Oh, mostly money, and how we like our work, and what we can make on the soap and starch, er-er-I mean how much soap and starch we need for our washing every week. Some of the amahs are very particular. They say we must protect ourselves. When I worked at King's Place Hotel, I had a young Missis who used to have her breakfast in bed on Sundays and she would ring her bell for me to go up and talk to her, when she felt lonely. And the other amahs were angry with me. They said it wasn't the custom to work on Sunday if you were a wash-amah and I shouldn't go up. . . . Yes, I like talking, so I didn't see why I shouldn't go up when my Missis rang her bell even though it was Sunday! . . . Sometimes when we squat by the roadside talking an amah from Canton comes and talks to us about Shameen and Dr. Sun and tells us all the latest news. All the amahs and boys in Hongkong love Dr. Sun. He always promises to protect our rights and he says he will take care of us. He is the only official who doesn't want any money for himself. He says, "Let my country house fall to ruins. I won't spend a penny on repairing it until the country has peace." He says "Let me be buried in a pauper's coffin when I die. I want nothing for myself." . . . Oh, yes it's quite true. The amah from Canton told us all this the other day. . . But I think Hongkong is the best place to live in. Canton (with a sudden lapse into Pidgin) too bobbery! (Then back into Cantonese.) There are so many things to see in Hongkong. I go to the pictures sometimes, but that is one of the things that puzzles me about the foreigners. Once at the pictures I saw a woman, who had a husband of her own, creep out into the garden to speak to a man, who was not her husband. Then I saw men trying to kill other men, and boys stealing; and once I saw one man push a woman over a precipice—all very bad sins. *Missi, why do the foreigners make pictures of their sins for other nations to look at?*

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There now I've finished at last (lapses again into Pidgin) Ai Ya, plentee talkee! Missis savee my Chinese talkee, my likee talkee too much! B'long velly good Missis. My good amah! All-o missis talkee me-'Amah, you velly good, my likee you'-so fashion. Missis, you wantchee me, makee ring bell two times—I come!"

(She tucks the mosquito net carefully around her mistress and leaves the room closing the door softly behind her. A grateful silence begins, broken only by the chirrup, chirrup of the insects outside in the trees, and the thin sharp note of mosquitoes in the darkened room.)

THE Ministry of Education has announced a new schedule of school holidays. Hereafter the summer vacation will last 40 days, the New Year holidays 15 days and the winter vacation seven days. One day each for the four seasons' holidays, one day for the worshipping of Heaven, the birthday of Confucius and for the National Day, will complete the free days allowed students.

PITY FOR THE POOR CHINESE SOLDIER

Dog Eat Dog, Soldier and Civilian

By T. E. Grafton.

Many expressions of indignation are appearing these days at the conscription of coolies for war service. We read harrowing tales of poor richsa men and even shopkeepers and their clerks being caught and handcuffed or tied together with ropes: being guarded by soldiers with bayonets that are too frequently used as goads for the laggards, and finally, after days of toil being sent back with little or no remuneration. To those who witness these things for the first time they seem to be the essence of barbarism and cruelty but I for one am frankly glad that this sort of thing has been brought right to the gates of Shanghai for exhibition. It will show the foreigner who has rarely left the benign rule of Shanghai, something of what life in the interior always is, for we witness the same thing on a smaller scale a score of times in a single year. Better still it will show the Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai what their own country, which they so soon forget after a stay in Shanghai, is really like.

The soldier has been pretty thoroughly bowled out. But as one whose work for 20 years has brought him into daily contact with, and observation of, both soldier and, coolie, I am glad to present the other side of the picture. It may not be soothing to Chinese, but after long observation of the perpetual struggle between the soldier and every member of the labouring classes of China, fairness compels me to state that it is a case of dog eat dog.

At the outset let it be said that after all cases are taken into account the demands of the Chinese government upon its labouring classes in time of war are really insignificant. By the Chinese Government I mean not only the Central (?) government but provincial or county, or the will of any military official. The army gets a few thousand coolies, who are compelled to push wheelbarrows or carry loads for a few days: a few hundred junks, sampans and houseboats are rounded up and kept to use for a week or two: but the vast body of the population is absolutely untouched and apart from the actual zone of hostilities is not only uninterested in but ignorant of the conflict. Just compare this with our memories of the late war, where every man was subject to the call of the state and for which we are still paying and bid fair to be paying for another generation.

The first need of any war is transportation. In foreign lands we simply take the railroads away from their owners and use them as we please. The army actually stops motorcars on the road and takes possession, giving a receipt which is poor enough comfort. The coolie is China's transport system and it is a wild dreamer who would expect to see him escape.

Let us suppose for a moment that General Ho or Bei Pao-san was in need of immediate transport for 3,000 men. Let us suppose that they called a mass meeting of the citizens of the community and called for volunteers: or let them insert an advertisement in the daily press urging patriots to flock to the aid of their brethren in arms—how many would answer the call? I do not venture to say what would happen in the highly patriotic port of Shanghai, but I know perfectly well that such an appeal would not bring forward a single man of any description in Haichow. Not only would his call be negatived, but every man possessed of a wheelbarrow or boat would scuttle away as fast and as far as he could travel. From a pacifist standpoint the result would be fine, as the army would be left high and dry, but for the generals in charge of a healthy war it would not be so pleasing.

Hated and Detested.

Every Chinese official knows what the port patriot seems not to know—that no Chinese not connected with the army or any civil department for that matter will give any aid whatsoever of his own volition. The people hate the soldiers and the soldiers are forced to prey on the people. Let a company of soldiers approach a village and by the time they appear in sight every stealable (or saleable) article is hidden carefully away. If the soldier offers money for eggs he is told that there is not an egg in the village. Only a short while ago I stopped for a few days in a market town where a company of soldiers was stationed. Not being well supplied with food I sent out my cook to buy some eggs, but he brought back the word that there was not an egg in the whole village. Local friends confirmed the report but I was sceptical, refusing to believe that all the hens in that large district had gone on a strike. I called in one of my acquaintances and assured him that these eggs were for foreign consumption and that if the hens could be persuaded to lay a few for the sake of hospitality I was sure they would be rewarded. He disappeared for a short while but soon smuggled in the desired articles and I was the only man in town that night who had eggs for supper.

Let us consider a hungry soldier: he has had a long tramp all day, and likely as not been in a fight. He has missed one of his precious meals. When he finds a village that he knows to be prosperous, suddenly barren, he naturally make a diligent search and if he finds a handful of eggs after all the members of a shop or household have sworn to their non-existence, will he be expected to thank all the people present with a bow and proffer the full market value of the eggs? Or will he walk off with them and neglect to pay? If in addition he is wet to the skin and no person will lend him a quilt or a mat is he to sit out a wet cold night or take the first shelter he can find? Remember that the soldier is as much an enemy in the ordinary Chinese village as the French soldier in the Ruhr; to be cheated, overcharged, and, if a dark corner makes it feasible, knifed.

The same is true not only for transportation and foodstuffs but for everything that makes up the life of the soldier. Shanghai knows nothing of what the humble coolie can do when he has a chance to wield the whip hand, as competition there is so great and the labour market so inexhaustible. But if one lands at a little station where there are only a half dozen barrowmen, all working in full accord, he is due to learn something right off the bat. No one rushes to receive his baggage but before they move a hand they calmly begin to talk prices and lucky is the traveller who has to pay only double what the job is worth. And after everything is loaded up ways will be found to bedevil the victim and squeeze him for all he is worth. Some days ago a colleague and I were walking through town and met a crowd of disgruntled barrowmen herded along at the point of several very determined bayonets. I confessed to him my great joy at seeing these ruffian coolies getting their merits at the hands of some who were so much rougher, and he likewise rejoiced. We had both suffered much from this same coolie gang and been forced time and again to apply for official protection against their rapacity and actual violence and it was a grim pleasure to see them forced into service. Having been gouged outrageously by them and again I cannot work up a sob at the thought of their getting nothing but their food for a day's work. I repeat that for soldier and coolie it is a case of dog eat dog.

"Student Soldiers."

There is another matter upon which I am glad to give a warm appreciation and testimony. There has been in the last two years a very strong effort made to elevate the tone of the enlisted man. I do not know what is being in other provinces but Marshal Chi and those subordinate to him have made a most commendable effort. Careful examination has been made of all the material in their camps and every man who already has a smattering of education or shows himself intelligent enough or ambitious enough to assimmilate more has been set aside, relieved from most of the onerous camp duties and given a chance to improve himself. They are known as "student soldiers" and from personal association I am glad to say that they are a new species. But how little aid the civilan community gives them! The present-day soldier is a product, a logical product of Chinese life, and I greatly fear that the enlisted man to-day who makes a real effort to be decent and serve his country will receive from that same country only the seven dollars a month that is doled out to him at irregular intervals as a reward for his virtue.

A SAVING GRACE

[The treaty with Russia is the first in the history of this country in which the King is not mentioned.]

There are few decent things
In this treaty we know,
But there's certainly one compensation:
The promoters have been
Very careful to show
Some little respect to the nation.
We most certainly owe them
Our cordial thanks,
For (surely there isn't a doubt of it)
They all saw the wisdom
When playing these pranks
Of leaving his Majesty out of it!

W. H. B. ("Morning Post").

"THE RECORDER" ON WAR, FORCE AND THE POLICEMAN

By the Rev. T. B. Grafton

When a pacifist sets out to decry the use of Force as having no place in a civilized life he is bound sooner or later to make some distinction between military and civil force, between soldier and police. But whatever distinctions he may draw he cannot get rid of the basic idea of Force. Dwellers in the interior of China to-day will have unusual difficulty in appreciating these fine-spun definitions. My friend General Bei Bao-san hears of a band of robbers 500 strong that have crossed over into his territory from Shantung. He meets them in a fight, kills some dozens and loses some of his own men and officers. A week later at the Tuchun's order he marches to the border in another direction and has the same gains and losses. According to the "Recorder" the general was a policeman last week and a soldier to-day. Last week he was exercising his police powers in time of peace. To-day he is a redhanded warrior. Yet he is using the same men, the same weapons and against men of the same stamp. My Chêkiang friends may take offence at classing the heroes of that provincial army with bandits that come across from the north, and if they can assure me that there are no enlisted bandits in the Chêkiang armies I will humbly apologize. And if in the course of the war the Chêkiang soldiers get into Kiangsu territory and fail to carry off everything portable I will make my apology a full-fledged kotow.

Peace and War.

In the July "Recorder's" editorial columns we find the following gem, quoted from another pacifist, making clear the fundamental difference between peace and war:

"Here is child menaced by a brute with a club. Surely as a last resort a policeman would be justified in using force to protect the child. Yes, but that would not be war. To have an illustration that would be parallel to war, it would be necessary to assume something like this: This policeman in seeking to protect the child would not only kill the big brute, but would also kill his wife and children and a dozen of his friends and their children, setting the village on fire and laying waste their fields: and in addition would start a process which would end in the killing of the child's family and a dozen friends and the destruction of their homes. To parallel war it is necessary to assume that in protecting a single child weapons would be used which would destroy a hundred lives, enemies and friends. That is exactly what war does: for every family that it protects it destroys a hundred others."

The "Recorder's" picture might be changed a little if drawn from actual occurrences during the past two weeks in this very province: a score of brutes (instead of the "Recorder's" one) menace a farm village of several tens of families, and a great many children (instead of the "Recorder's" one)—Not getting their demands at once they kill all the adults, loot and burn the village, and divide the plunder among their wives and children. Here is a job for the police but it evidently does not fit in with the "Recorder's" little picture, so we will let it pass and deal with the picture as he himself draws it.

Let us be thankful that the "Recorder" has recognized one cold hard fact—that there are brutes in the world. We are not given a picture of a benevolent old gentleman wearing a false face and armed with a paper club filled with candy that he is going to give the child after a momentary joke, but of a cruel brute bent on braining a helpless child. And the problem before us is how to deal with brutes.

The Policeman.

The "Recorder," rather reluctantly it seems, admits that "as a last resort the policeman would be justified in using force" and we are obliged to ask what the policeman's first resort would be. Would he take the brute over to the Y.M.C.A. and set him up to a cold drink? Or would he advise the brute to have his glands examined in the hope of changing his disposition? Or would we have the policeman duck in and receive the blow himself as so many seem to think is the policeman's duty? The officer of the law might lose some of his teeth or have his skull cracked, but a few weeks in the hospital would bring him round and he would be able to appear in court and see the brute get a five-dollar fine.

For my part, if my child were in danger, I would be glad to have a policeman of good Irish stock, one who would use his last resort first, and if the immediate result were one less brute, so much the better. It is hard to be patient with some very excellent people who select a single passage of Scripture and distort it out of all reason. The same Teacher who said "Love your enemies" said also, "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be cast into the midst of the sea." In speaking of those whose sins towards little ones were only sins of omission. He said "Depart ye into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angles." How easily the pacifist forgets that God's justice is no less a thing than His love and in each are men His agents.

Vox Humana.

Another argument the "Recorder" brings forward is the sad detail about the brute's dear wife and little children. We have a picture of a sweet, gentle woman waiting with an anxious heart for the return of her precious brute: several little children in their white nightgowns are praying for dear daddy"s safe return, little dreaming that some cruel policeman may have run him in. We wonder if these pacifist writers have over known of a marriage between a brute and a woman worthy of the gentlest care. Does the dove mate with the vulture or the lamb with the wolf? But grant for the sake of argument that the brute has such a heavenly household: Shall consideration for his child compel me to sit still and let him murder my own? The "Recorder's" logic (or lack of it) makes such incumbent upon me, for he goes to say that we may "start a process" that will result in the killing of all my other children. Hence I must sit still. Perhaps the brute's appetite for murder will be sated after braining one. But is it not a fundamental law of nature that a brute's appetite for blood is forever on the increase?

It is a fundamental fact of civilization and Christian manhood that every effort, even to the risking of our own lives, must be put forward in defence of the helpless and any father who would calmly see his child murdered rather than "start a process" by which he and all the rest of his family might lose their lives would certainly not deserve to be preserved. It nevers works out that way anyhow, for the only way brutes can be restrained is by the courage of men who are willing to risk all for the sake of one of their little ones.

Man and Brute.

As long as the "Recorder" and other pacifists preach the doctrine of love and peace between man and man they will have the support and sympathy of all forward looking men, but when they try to unite man and brute in a bond of brotherhood they are weakening the cause of real peace.

As a parting word the "Recorder" is reminded what an excellent chance it has to-day to preach that grand old doctrine of the abolition of extraterritoriality. Shanghai is said to be full of refugees with nothing very much to do except to listen to war rumours. If these can be persuaded to return to those "sovereign rights" from which they have departed so precipitately, doubtless a few of those foreigners whose motto seems to be "My country always wrong" will be glad to throw in their lot with them. And if these refugees could be persuaded at the same time to withdraw all their funds from the Shanghai banks and deposit the same in the Chinese banks of Nanking and Shanghai the war would be over in a twinkling and we would see Marhsals Chi and Lu vieing with each other to be first to fall on the "Recorder's" bosom and exclaim "My long lost brother!"

*** A reply to this will be found in to-day's Correspondence.

Uncouth behaviour and rowdyism in the House of Representatives in Peking is to be stamped out by an organization of M.P.'s known as the Order Maintaining Committee. This group has laid down a set of rules which it is hoped the members can be induced to follow. Hereafter, during formal meetings, the members are to respect the chairman and abide by his decisions.

A link with the reign of George III. was severed last month when the death took place of Mrs. Edward Stopford, of Falconers Hill, Daventry, at the age of 105 years and 11 months. She was Julia Maria, daughter of Capt. William Wilbraham, R.N., and was born on September 2, 1818, more than a year before the death of George III. on January 29, 1820. She married, on August 6, 1840, Capt. Edward Stopford, R.N., who was the sixth son of Canon the Hon. R. B. Stopford, a grandson of the second Earl of Courtown, and the brother of Admiral R. T. Stopford and of Mr. W. B. Stopford Sackville. Captain Stopford died on October 14, 1895. Mrs. Stopford leaves one daughter, Edith Louisa, who is the widow of Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, G.C.B. Her elder son, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Stopford, late 36th Regiment, died in December, 1895, and her younger son, Commander Grosvenor Stopford, R.N., died in 1875.

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THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES BY THE WAY

Col. T. E. Lawrence has written an introduction to a new edition of the late Dr. Richard Garnett's book, "The Twilight of the Gods," which will be issued by John Lane during the autumn. The book will contain numerous illustrations and will be published at one guinea. Col. Lawrence worked under Dr. Garnett at the time when the latter was Chief Librarian at the British Museum.

Few living writers can have enjoyed a series of such varied and exciting experiences as Colonel Lawrence. The story of his Eastern adventures would fill a volume; but that volume, unfortunately, still remains to be written. After leaving Oxford, where he had a brilliant academic career, he travelled all over Arabia in Arab garb—unrecognized and unsuspected. His services to the British Government were invaluable. He succeeded in uniting the nomadic tribes of Arabia into an effective fighting force, and helped to free Palestine from the Turks. In revenge, the Turks set a price upon his head. They offered a reward of £17,000 if dead. During this period Col. Lawrence blew up 17 enemy trains. Two years ago he again enlisted in the Army as a private under another name.

Mr. R. L. Mégroz's biographical and critical study of Walter de la Mare, published in Britain by Hodder and Stoughton, is now being published in America by Doran. Mr. Mégroz is at work on a study of sex psychology in poetry which will appear with A. M. Philpot towards the close of the year. The aim of the author in this book will be to present an exhaustive survey of European love poetry and at the same time to offer some impartial criticism of the new science of psycho-analysis.

Messrs. Duckworth make the interesting announcement that just before his death Mr. Conrad wrote a preface to "The Nature of a Crime," a short novel he wrote in collaboration with Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, and also a note on the joint composition of "Romance," an earlier work by the two novelists. Both preface and note will appear in "The Nature of a Crime," which will be ready next month. The final correction of the proofs, state Messrs. Duckworth, must have been one of Mr. Conrad's last literary activities.

The sketches of the Rodeo, which were made by Mr. Charles Simpson during the recent Wembley contests and exhibited in London, will be published in book-form by the Bodley Head, the artist supplying letterpress and Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham an introductory essay.

Flight now boasts a voluminous history, and for the non-expert the pictorial side of it is far from the least interesting. Its early stages are admirably represented in a collection of "Aeronautical Prints and Drawings" (63s.), published by Messrs. Halton and Truscott Smith, to which the text is contributed by Lieut.-Col. W. Lockwood Marsh, while Sir Frederick Sykes supplies a foreword. The 87 plates show how the chief early ascents, beginning in the last quarter of the 18th century, were treated by contemporary artists. The detail of some of these representations, as Colonel Marsh warns us, is not to be relied upon in a historical sense, but they are often very spirited in their conception, and it is interesting to note that the original balloon-builders themselves were often much alive to æsthetic considerations in their architecture. In some cases the car emulates the form of a ship very much as the early motor-car inclined to the traditional pattern of the horse-carriage. The whole collection is most attractive, and will show how the efforts of men like Montgolfier and Lumardi struck the imagination of their own times.

Mrs. Stella Burke May undertook her twelvemonth tour through Latin America with a definite purpose. She set out to study social life and especially the mentality of the women in the countries south of the United States frontier, and "Men, Maidens, and Mantillas" (John Long, 21s.) has been written primarily by way of helping her own countrywomen to appreciate the life and manners of their Southern sisters. The book is well done. Mrs. May commands an easy, pleasant style, and is a shrewd observer, not very profound, perhaps, but thoroughly wideawake. Latin methods of courtships attracted her, and are elaborately explained. We learn, for instance, that in Mexico a young man and his young lady converse by means of a telephone let down from the balcony. Thus the conversation can be kept private, yet the proper distances are preserved. Mrs. May learnt a good deal while she was travelling, and duly hands on her lessons. No one who has read her book will again believe that Latin Americans do not wash. Moreover, Mrs. May's observations are not merely those of a traveller. At Santiago she and her husband took a house, and the story of her housekeeping and her servant and her servant's husband makes what is perhaps the jolliest chapter in the book.

CHINA'S NATIVE CRAFT

CHINESE JUNKS AND OTHER NATIVE CRAFT. By Ivon A. Donnelly. Kelly & Walsh, Ld. $6 net.

In his Prefatory Note to this delightful book Mr. Donnelly says:

> ". . . . . To the average Westerner the term 'junk' conjures up visions of a strange, unseaworthy vessel with big eyes, totally unfit to carry man and his commerce across the high seas, but I hope that the introduction and the brief descriptions of the various types, together with the illustrations given, will dispel this idea which is entirely erroneous."

The volume not only dispels this idea, but affords us a view and a knowledge of Chinese shipping of enthralling interest. This is a "larger and improved edition" of a "small book of sketches of Chinese Junks published some four years ago." Would it were larger still. That ungrateful remark will probably be the sigh of most readers. For there is such a fascination in these 142 pages that one must long for more. In his "Conclusion" the author says:

> "We have travelled up the far reaches of the Hoang-ho; we have tapped the upper tributaries of the Yangtze, and traversed the entire coast of China, but have only seen a very small fraction of the millions of craft that ply on the coast, rivers and lakes of China. We have, however, seen a variety of vessels that for beauty of line, decoration and general utility, have no counterpart in the world."

There are 25 black and white illustrations and six in colour in which the author has brought out these beauties in charming fashion. The illustrations are excellently reproduced and, in fact, the whole book is so extraordinarily well done and finished that it is a matter of amazement that it can be sold for the modest sum of six dollars.

One thing that immediately strikes the reader is the extraordinary fact that this feature of Chinese life and civilization has received so little attention heretofore. Mr. Donnelly opens his "Introductory" by saying:

> "Although much has been written on China and her people, very little has been said about one of her most important industries—shipping. And this, notwithstanding the fact that China has been from the earliest times one of the foremost among seafaring nations. This omission is surprising when one remembers that there are more vessels in China than in all the rest of the world put together."

"Surprising" seems a mild word to use in the connexion. And it is surprising not only on account of the numbers and variety of her ships but also on account of the designs and inventions which were in use in China long before they were re-discovered (or copied?) by Western navigators. This author points out, among many examples, the system of watertight compartments as being in use in Chinese vessels *many centuries before 1687* when it was written of by Father le Comte.

One would like to go on quoting extracts from this "Introductory" and also from the descriptions of the various craft for two or three columns. But enough has probably been said to give an indication of the importance and charm of the work.

J.L.

COURTS OF LOVE

"A KNIGHT'S LIFE IN THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY." By Walter Clifford Meller, M.A., S.C.L. Illustrated. Werner, Lawrie. 30s. net.

REVIEWED BY E. B. OSBORN

As the future grows more dark and menacing, while the civilized world awaits the final offensive of the barbarians from below, the thoughts of kindly and cultured folk seek a sanctuary in the bygone ages, which were sufficient to themselves—when for certain immortal moments the secret of human life seemed to have been read aright, and society was as strongly established in human eyes as a castle on a hill-top in the Southern sunlight. One such "Golden Age" existed in Provence before the bright and happy land, where the poorest peasant had his chicken in the pot and his cup of wine ("the water blushed to see her Lord"), was ravaged and ruined for centuries by the so-called Crusade against the Albigenses. "Kill and let God find out His own" was the slogan of the Papal Legate in that horrible war, which was really the kind of thing we call "big business" in these latter days—for the cash which enabled the brutal warriors of Northern France to undertake the adventure was provided by merchant moneylenders on the understanding that they were repaid (with interest) from the looting of the richest countryside in Europe. *Ecrasez l'Infâme*, cried Voltaire in a later age, but there was no appeal against the triple-crowned Tyrant in the far-off days when a beautiful edifice of civilization was thus wantonly destroyed.

New books on this and that aspect of the Middle Ages are now appearing in which the results of recent researches are presented. The other day we reviewed Professor J. Huizinga's "Waning of the Middle Ages," in which the modern view of the *interim aetas* as a period with its own glorious culmination is enforced, and now comes a sumptuous work, "A Knight's Life in the Days of Chivalry," a long labour of love on the part of its author, in which the social life of the age of "chevalerie," when the feudal fetters were a little loosened, is minutely portrayed. In particular it contains an excellent account of the Courts or Parliaments of Love, of which the pious and pitiful foundress was Eleanor of Guienne, the wife of our Henry II. and a most valiant and beautiful lady—did not Bernard de Ventadour, her favourite troubadour-knight, find the remembrance of her sweeter than sleep after a hard day in the lists, and more thrilling than the song of the nightingale? The Courts set up by this granddaughter of the royal troubadour, William IX., Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine (he loved her so well that he gave her his domains before his death), served a goodly purpose; for the first time, and for the last time, in the history of the Western world they established a system of jurisprudence in affairs of the affections and executed its enactments. While maintaining that ideal of romantic love which is perhaps the one real achievement of mankind since Athens flamed like a meteor and vanished, they sternly put down its excesses. Love has been cynically defined as a mutual illusion, and the chief object of modern writers seems to be the destruction of its immemorial mirage—of that strange and bewildering *aura* which has inspired all the greatest art in the world. There can be no true art, least of all an art of living, if the pivotal illusion of life ceased to glorify our folly by teaching us how to be two fools together. And why, since we are willing to make laws and obey in order to mitigate the horrors of War, should we not follow the example of the romantic Eleanor and set up tribunals to soften the rigours of Love? To-day it is said, and with a good deal of truth, that Honour and Love are incompatible—at any rate, for the average woman. But the Mediæval Courts of Love insisted that women should be chivalrous even in affairs of the heart, and those who would not deal honourably with their lovers were branded as mere courtesans and ruthlessly cast out of the fellowship of gentle souls. Perhaps the bright, young people who have been annoying Puritanical persons by organizing nocturnal treasure hunts in London will turn their attention to the possibility of instituting modern Courts of Love.

Many of the rulings of the fair jurisconsults of Provence (they were almost all married ladies or widows; Jugonne de Sabrar was the only spinster in the Court of Rohanin) have been preserved, and a large number of the more celebrated trials. Here are some of the rulings from André's "Livre de l'Art d'Aimer":

(1) No one can really love two persons at the same time.
(2) Love never stands still; it always increases—or diminishes.
(3) Love is always an exile where avarice holds his dwelling.
(4) A new love affair banishes the old one completely.
(5) The affection of love invariably increase under the influence of jealousy.
(6) A lover can never be surfeited with the consolations which his beloved may offer him.
(7) Nothing prevents one lady being loved by two knights, or one knight by two ladies.

These will perhaps be classed as platitudes—a name we are in the habit of giving to the truths that are overlooked because of their obviousness. A modern Court, no doubt, would present us with a series of more subtle and detailed rulings—for the aphorism *De minimis non curat Lex* is never applicable in affairs of the honourable heart. Yet I believe that the cases which came up before, say, a tribunal would often closely resemble some of the *causes celébres* decided by Queen Eleanor, or Ermengarde of Narbonne, or the lady who rewarded Jaufre Rudel of Blaia for his far-off devotion in the manner described by Swinburne:

Oh, brothers, the gods were good to you,
Sleep, and be glad while the world endures,
Be well content as the years wear through,
Give thanks for life, O brother, and death;
For the last sweet sound of her feet, her breath,
For gifts she gave you gracious and fair,
Tears and kisses—that lady of yours.

Here, in conclusion, are examples of leading decisions. [Queen Eleanor, C.J.] A lover, having vainly entreated a lady for her love and being unable to overcome her reluctance, sent her many presents which were accepted with joy and graciousness. Nevertheless, she still refused him the least sustenance. Judgment was to the effect that a lady determined to be inflexible must not accept gifts, and defendant was ordered to compensate her lover or be classed and cast out as a mere courtesan.

[Before the Court of Ladies of Gascony.] A knight, having been proved guilty of revealing the secrets of his sweet intimacy, was condemned to be disowned in every assemblage of knights and ladies, and it was furthermore decided that any lady who in future accepted his love was to be refused the friendship of all honourable women.

[Before the Countess of Champagne, J.] A lover sued a lady for damages (intellectual, moral, and physical) for pricking him with a pin while she was kissing him. The wound having been proved to exist by a leech called in by the Court, and the defendant's rebutting evidence having been disproved, the sentence was that the lady should kiss the place, when required, until it was well.

Whether or not the modern Court of Love, which will be established as a result of this dissertation, should sit in public, is a matter for careful discussion. If it does not sit *in camerâ*, I should think the proceedings would be fully reported in the Press and that there would be no standing room left at any of its sessions.

THE WEIGHTED WORD

DON QUIXOTE, AND OTHER SONNETS. By the Hon. Grace Tollemache. J. M. Ouseley and Son. 5s. net.

One fears that Wordsworth's influence has been responsible for the sonorous sonnet which, with its overweight of words, is a little frightening. With him it touched perfection, a melody of thoughtfulness, but with lesser stars how easily it droops and slackens. "Don Quixote," with which this volume opens, is an instance. The writer is moved by delight in Cervantes, but her enthusiasm is hardly conveyed to the reader. The sonnet is an exercise of the mind rather than of the heart. Moreover, it is somewhat halting with the unequal line,

> What boon companious as soon could we spare.

Happier is the thought, contrasted with the creations of Cervantes' genius,

> men of flesh and blood
> Are but as shadows and as shadows pass.

The classic example of this type of sonnet, of which Miss Tollemache has many, is the Chapman sonnet. Conceived in the brain of Keats, it yet comes from the heart, full of emotion, musically expressed, something which may be enjoyed apart from any knowledge of Chapman's achievement.

Better are the poems in less difficult forms: "In Kensington Gardens," with its opening verse,

> The sun sets through the old Elm-trees,
> The Round Pound's opal mirror pales,
> And gallantly before the breeze
> The mimmic ships spread out their sails.

or "A Moment," with its philosophic sadness,

> A moment's bliss, and life has little more
> For King or bard or lover!

The sad truth is that a long volume, such as this, reveals how hard a mistress poetry is. Like the moment's bliss, she must be caught in the moment and imprisoned while her loveliness is still fresh. Hard thinking is no substitute for emotion.

Miss Tollemache needs more freedom, more abandon. Her verse lacks the spontaneity that comes with choosing subjects which really mean something to her. It is not sufficient to say, "I will make a poem of this pretty child." There must be some point or aspect which moves the poet to expression, not necessarily irresistible, but with a fire that has a kindling glow.

We may cite "To my God-daughter, aged five months." The poem lacks the concentration derived from a single thought, and does the poet really wish that

> So dark your eyes, your lashes long and sweeping,
> Oh, may they never once have cause for weeping.

ABOUT IT AND ABOUT....

"THE MARRIAGE CRAFT." By D. H. S. Nicholson. (Cobden-Sanderson. 6s.)

It is unfortunate that the publication of Mr. Nicholson's disquisition as fiction should have coincided with the revival of Mr. Bernard Shaw's disquisition as drama on the same subject. For Mr. Nicholson has nothing to add to the wisdom, wit, and folly of Mr. Shaw's "Getting Married," except a few private stupidities of his own which are as unhelpful as Mr. Shaw's, and are, alas! unamusing. His party of strange beings on a barge who agree to devote a week to discussing sex and marriage is a dull party, and the whole argument suffers from the absence of the grocer and the absence of Mrs. George, the two persons in whom Mr. Shaw recognizes the existence and the power of common sense and of ecstasy. Mr. Nicholson, like so many moderns, allows his personages to use the most scientific language, which confuses all issues. For instance, the first day's agenda are as follows:—

> The purpose of sex. Physical reproduction? Mental creation? Spiritual development? Or all three?

The choragus of the party discourages metaphysics, wishing to keep discussion on a practical, scientific, and emotional plane. Yet no one points out to him how large a philosophical question is begged in the first four words. You cannot speak of "purpose" without being metaphysical. Why, in the strict plane of physical science, should sex, or indeed anything else, have any "purpose"?

Mr. Nicholson shows a little skill in his characterisation—Pearce, the commonplace, hearty husband; Ronald, the silly, shocking young modern; Henry, the mystic, celibate priest; and Peter, the buffle-headed sentimentalist, are well drawn in a simple way; but their conversation is too devastatingly like what it actually might be to make an entertaining book.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OUTSTANDING FASHIONS IN STATIONERY

If this season the summer vacationist flings away an old resolution to confine her correspondence to the addressing of a few post cards, and finds a new delight in note writing, it won't be a surprise to the stationers.

They have laid a tempting snare for the feet—no, not the feet, but the ink tracks—of the epistolary enthusiast. That purse-wrecking curiosity which makes a woman wonder just how a letter in her handwriting will look on a certain attractive sheet of paper and on its distinctive envelope is a motive power of which stationery designers have availed themselves, and because of their new offerings letter writing is expected to rise to a high crest.

If the postman is burdened with added baggage that lengthens his long summer days, at least one of his former petty worries is eliminated. The tiny note, that was wont continually to slip out of his pack, but had to be, because it was essential to the personality of any truly "dainty woman," is something which he can afford to smile at now as a memory. The three-by-two pink note of yesterday has slipped out of his pack for good and all Instead there is an eight-by-four gray one that refuses to be lost.

"There," said a saleswoman, holding it up, as she stopped at one of the stationery counters of a large department store, before which she moved as respectfully as if treading the paths of her neighbour's flower garden, "is an envelope of character. It's like the woman of to-day. It means something—and people are bound to notice it."

She was exhibiting one of the most popular envelopes of this season. In size it is long enough to encase a wide sheet of deckle edge paper, which folds tablet wise into three sections; in colour it charms with a dove-tone gray; in quality it shows a smooth and peninviting texture, and in price it is moderate enough to interest almost everyone.

To many shoppers, the large-sized stationery for women is not a new thing. It may, nevertheless, be surprising to some how it has become. This year has shown such a decided turn of general taste in this direction that those who sell writing-paper are no longer describing this style as a fad, but as "something that belongs to the modern woman."

"Letterette" Paper

The long gray envelope is conservation compared to some of the papers now being sold for social use. One of the shops includes in its most exclusive stock, an envelope of formidable dimensions almost undreamed of heretofore, except perhaps for valentines. The envelope is equal in size, approximately, to the cover of the average book of modern fiction, measuring in some instances, 5½ inches in width and 7½ inches in length. The corresponding paper fits into the envelope without folding.

This is a style belonging distinctively to the new season. Known in some shops as the "Letterette" paper, it originated as a substitute for the usual note paper which folds once to fit into a small envelope. It is still used in the note size, but the advantage of writing on paper that one does not have to fold is proving so great in appeal that the style, as we have seen, is carried out in the larger sheets for letters as well as in the note size. While this non-folding style is a specialty chiefly of the shops catering to those who buy expensive papers, it is available at one or two of the department stores, where it is democratically priced.

A rather indefinitely-drawn colour line in stationery is perceptible in the various shops. One of the oldest and most luxurious of the Fifth Avenue establishments, designed as a gallery of beauty for the great majority and the shopping place of the few, discerns among its clientele a falling away of late from colour in writing paper and a conspicuous preference for white. A few of the most delicate tints, the lavender-line paper or the gray-line paper, serve to satisfy this season a waning preference for colour. But white paper, especially that with a dull kid finish, is reported to be the season's fad. This comes in three weights, of which the heaviest is the most fashionable. Here there is no one prevailing size. According to the dimensions of your handwriting, so should your letter paper be, says the expert at this bureau, where there are no ready-made assortments of stationery but instead a system is followed of studying and suiting individual tastes.

Novelty Papers

Colours, however, are holding their own in stationery, as in clothes, in some of the more generally-frequented shops. This is true more of the linings than of the paper itself, however. The French importations have envelope linings of brilliant blue tissue paper, deep violet, and combinations in striped or cross-bar effect that certainly do not suggest an uncompromising swing to the conservative. A new Parisian paper, which during its brief experience in New York shops has given promise of winning favour, is delicate blue with the edges "bleeded" in a much darker shade of blue. This is an effective variation of the coloured border idea, sponsored by all dealers now. It is a style of printing that gives the impression of the borders being roughly washed on, by brush and is attracting attention from those who like novelties.

READY FOR THE WORLD OUTSIDE

Blue and gray are the predominating colour-motifs in monograms. Many shades of blue are combined with silver, none of these being more beautiful, perhaps, than the deep blue, bordering on violet, which is used as a background for silver letters. "Cut-out" monograms, in which the spaces within letters are opened, leaving revealed the paper underneath, are popular with many, because of their rather lacy effect. Square and octagonal monogram plates are much in vogue. The less definite outline of the plate providing for long, thread-like letters are seen, too, and are charming to many women, although not the outstanding choice.

The uniformity so conspicuously lacking in women's stationery is readily noticeable in the new boxes of writing paper for men. Heretofore, dealers say, not much attention has been paid to the tastes of men. Now there are available gift boxes, providing for extensive use, containing six packages of envelopes and a drawer of paper, arranged in the most convenient manner possible, in contrast with the more involved system in gift boxes of women's stationery, with their usual variety of letter size, note size and correspondence card, and the packages of graded envelopes, to draw from.

Interest in distinctive writing paper seems to be gaining ground insistently. Not among the selected few alone, but in the case of almost everybody the fashion is in favour of choosing something that is individual. In conformity with this trend, the shops are showing unprecedented varieties and are striving to introduce into even their plainest lines an outstanding note of "character."—"Christian Science modern woman."

THE "TONY" DESIGN

Materials:—1 lb. 1 oz. Beehive Feather Wool. 1 oz. Beehive Ice Wool. Two No. 2 Knitting Needles. Three Pearl Buttons. Three Pearl Rings.

Work with a loose tension, but otherwise just as with an ordinary Wool- only taking care not to put the needle points through any of the loops.

Back.—Cast on 50 stitches with the Feather Wool.

Work in plain knitting for 13 inches (knitting the first stitch

"TONY" AND HIS KNITTED COAT

throughout the garment). Cast on 20 stitches at each end of the needle for the sleeves. Work on these 90 stitches for 4 inches. Proceed as follows:—K. 41, cast off 8 stitches, K. 41. Work on the last 41 stitches for 1½ inches. Cast on 10 stitches at the neck-edge and work 4 inches on these 51 stitches. Cast off 20 stitches at the sleeve-edge. Work on the remaining stitches for 13 inches. Cast off.

Work the other side to correspond.

Collar.—Cast on 35 stitches.

Work 3½ inches in plain knitting. Cast off.

Cord.—With the Ice Wool make a twisted cord, and finish each end with a large tassel, also made from Ice Wool.

To Make Up the Coat.—With the Ice Wool sew up the side and sleeve seams. Sew the collar to the neck of the Coat. Sew three buttons on the left side and make button-hole loops to correspond on the right side. Sew on one ring at each side seam and one at the centre-back, thread with the cord.

Critical Father

"Is not my bathing-dress becoming, Dad?"

"Well, it may be coming, but is not some of it rather late?"

In Reverse

"How well does Miss Nisbett sing?"

"Well, if you've never heard her, you have got something to look backward to."

"Nor Wants That Little Long"

"Yes, madam, it's an excellent material for a dance dress."

"Well, then, I'll take half a yard of it."

Thoroughly Chaperoned.

Mr. Spoonabit (apprehensively): "When I am in the library with your sister, Donald, do you peep through the keyhole?"

Donald: "Don't get a chance—you see, mother's generally there."

STOLEN FRUIT

From lack of use, delicate things will get so covered with dust that you can never tell what they really look like. In the same way you can seldom tell what are the innermost desires of a maiden lady of 45. Madeline Maxton lived in a tiny cottage in Surrey, where she kept cats and chickens, and looked under the bed every night for a man. Outwardly she was as austere as a pickled onion; she subscribed for flannel knickers for the heathen, and was a pillar of all the church activities. But inwardly this virago, whose flinty face had been known to make a horse bolt, hated flannel, and actually loved "undies"—those soft, pink, alluring things which have gone a long way towards making England what she is to-day.

She seldom gratified her desires—not because she was poor, for she had half a cubic foot of War Loan stuffed into the teapot on the mantelpiece, but she was so mean that even her favourite cat was afraid to stand in a draught, because it was so thin it might have blown away.

One day there knocked at her door a smartly dressed girl who carried a suitcase. Madeline noted that she herself was about a foot taller and much bonier than the visitor, so she was not afraid of being robbed. The girl explained that she was selling material for lingerie, and could she see Madeline's mother? Madeline smiled at this Machiavellian shaft, and demanded to see the material. It proved to be *crêpe de Chine*, of the very heaviest quality, but at a price which astounded her. It was half a crown a yard.

"What's the matter with it?" said Madeline suspiciously. "Did you come by it honestly?"

"If you ask no questions," said the girl, " you won't hear anything that will shock you."

By this time Madeline's mouth was watering so much that she mentally determined to go without her afternoon cup of tea. She could imagine what that *crêpe de Chine* would look like made up. She fingered it lovingly, and at the same time said, "I couldn't dream of it."

"Look here," said the girl. "I'll tell you what I'll do. It's a gift at the money, but I want to get rid of it. If you'll buy the lot, I know a dressmaker in Halbury who owes me a turn. I'll send her out here to you, and she'll make the stuff up into whatever you like, at half the usual prices."

It was too utterly wicked for words. Madeline thrilled like Robin Hood when he picked the steel pocket of his first Norman victim. She hesitated, and was lost. Ten minutes later the smartly dressed girl went away with five one-pound notes and left Madeline in possession of about 15 pounds' worth of sinful frill.

The same night a respectable motherly woman called and said she was the dressmaker in question. Madeline spent a sensual hour debating the designs in the pattern books, and the respectable woman took the stuff away to cut it out and make it up.

Madeline is still waiting for her return. She is going to wait some time. The smartly dressed girl is still hawking that same *crêpe de Chine* in a different part of England, and her mother, the respectable dressmaker, still goes and retrieves it the same night so that they can sell it to somebody else.

Stolen fruit is the sweetest—if you can hold on to it.—Milton Bures in "Suarks Annual."

A SORRY TALE

He was a knight in armor,
She was a beggar chit;
He loved her to distraction—
She didn't care a bit.

He passed her little hovel,
She didn't raise her head,
Though he shone in shining armor
And she had to beg her bread.

Now maids who live in hovels
Seldom refuse their charms
To glorious knights in armor—
They usually leap to their arms.

Then why was *she* so distant,
If such maids seldom are?
Well—he was a movie extra,
And *she* was a movie star.

—B. B. in "Life."

WOMEN OUT-OF-DOORS

Natural Philosophy of Clothes for Feminine Nature Lovers

She stood on the mountain-top, golden curls flying, silk blouse fluttering in the breeze, her sheer stockings scratched by brambles, her tiny slippers cutting sharp heel-prints in the earth." It is true that she wore knicker-bockers, a mannish hat, a gay handkerchief tied about her throat. But, doubtless, a camera clicked steadily from the bushes recording every one of her sportsmanlike gestures.

This, it is to be hoped, is only a screen version. Knickerbockers and a Stetson do not make the outdoor woman. There was a time, not very long ago, when women seemed to think they did—or perhaps, when they thought too little about the whole matter. They wore sports clothes unbecomingly and inappropriately—costumes of a wrong cut, at the wrong time. For, severe coats and knickerbockers, unless well made, can be very trying, and, unless worn with the correct accessories and when the occasion demands them, can be very ludicrous.

"Sports Specialists"

Now, conditions are changing. Manufacturers, patterning their models on the excellent lines of English sports clothes, are making attractive outdoor costumes that are correct for every occasion. And the woman of fashion is learning the true uses of sports wear. She no the golf course or in fancy sweaters on horseback. She is aided in her selection by salespeople in the smart shops who are specialists in this line—who have first-hand knowledge of sports in which women engage and their requirements.

The Englishwoman is a helpful example because, for centuries, she has known how to dress for encounters with field and stream. She enters sports in a workmanlike manner. She considers weather-and-comfort first and appearance afterward. And, in following her lead, it is pleasant to discover that an appropriate costumes—is almost always attractive.

Just as golf clothes would be ridiculous at dinner, so furbelows and pseudo sports costumes are ridiculous in the mountains. There is a time for every costume, and every costume should be worn in its time—and only in its time. Though the moving-picture heroine may totter through craggy valleys on high heels, and the inexperienced sportwoman may appear in knickerbockers when knickerbockers are unnecessary, still the true sportswomen and and the women of fashion have learned what to wear in the outdoor world and when to wear it.—"Vanity Fair."

FIRES

The little fires that Nature lights—
The scilla's lamp, the daffodil—
She quenches, when of stormy nights
Her anger whips the hill.

The fires she lifts against the cloud—
The irised bow, the bearing tree—
She batters down with curses loud,
Nor cares that death should be.

The fires she kindles in the soul—
The poet's mood, the rebel's thought—
She cannot master, for their coal
In other mines is wrought.

—Joseph Campbell in The Nation and the Athenæum.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia Sept. 28
Per M.M.S. Chantilly .....Oct. 1
Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson..... „ 2
Per L.T.S. Persia..... „ 4
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson.. „ 4

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir ....Sept. 30
Per B.F.S. Autolycus ..... „ 30
Per L.T.S. Fiume L.....Oct. 1
Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru .... „ 4

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per P.M.S. Pres. Cleveland ..Sept. 27
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia .. „ 27
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru .. „ 29
Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru .... „ 30
Per P.M.S. Pres. Pierce .....Oct. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 13
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson.. „ 21

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia Sept. 29
Per P. & O. S. Kashmir ..... „ 30
Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru .... „ 30
Per B.F.S. Autolycus ..... „ 30

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 19. From Ningpo. Mr. Niles, Mr. Appleton.

Per str. Kiangteen, September 19. From River Ports. Mr. L. Hoyt, Mr. G. R. Thompson, Mr. Gannon.

Per str. Woosung, September 19. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Batzbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Trevor-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lasell and children, Mrs. Kearton and child, Mrs. S. Morris, Miss C. Gray, Mr. Foster, Mr. Cristee, Mrs. Barraud and child.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, September 20. From Ningpo. Mr. E. A. Boost, Mr. A. G. Hill.

Per str. Shengking, September 20. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayman, Miss Fideer, Mr. and Mrs. Day and two children, Mr. Pearce, Two French Naval Ratings.

Per str. G.L.S. Gleniffer, September 20. From Vladivostok. Mr. Reumkovitch, Mrs V. K. and Miss V. E. Petrenke, Mrs. S. I. Pemous, Miss I. Ivaneva, Mrs. S. D. and Miss Nina Fremberg.

Per str. Kutwo, September 20. From River Ports. Mr. H. Bentten, Mr. B. A. P. Eenployie, Mr. Eenployie, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. R. Damhold, Miss W. Houriham, Captain and Mrs. Bowell, Mr. and Mrs. Jisher, Master Jisher, Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Cousland, Mr. and Mrs. Hrensperger, Mr. W. T. Manley, Mr. G. D. Romsey, Mr. W. Begg, Mr. Conrady, Miss Sayler.

Per B.F.S. Patroclus, September 20. From Europe. Mr. T. Black, Mrs. Black, Miss E. C. Brotherhood, Miss A. Collier, Major and Mrs. S. M. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, Miss A. M. Dudgeon, Miss E. M. Eastes, Mr. R. Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Eagles, Mrs. Fullbrook, Mr. H. J. Gwyther, Mr. J. C. Gill, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hunt, Mr. A. Howe, Mr. W. O. Law, Mr. A. C. Love, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mauchan, Mr. J. A. B. Menzies, Mr. W.R.M.'D. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Rev. and Mrs. W. Robbins, Mr. P. D. Raeburn, Mr. G. Raeburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Stewart, Mr. F. M. Stokes, Mr. A. L. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Turner, Mrs. E. Turner, Miss E. Towner, Mrs. E. Wiesinger, Mr. F. R. Wells-Wheal, Mr. D. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams, Miss K. M. Williams, Master C. B. Williams, Miss M. Wright.

Per str. Kingsing, September 20. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Bandinel and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and child, Madame Bendier, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Papini, Misses Cantorovitch, E. Pearce, Mr. C. C. Langhorne. **From Chefoo.** Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Webster and two children, Mrs. Bunkley and child, Mrs. Millard. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Miss Crowford.

Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru, September 20. From San Francisco. Mr. L. S. P. Cantorovich, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Miss E. Danenberg, Master E. C. Danenberg, Mr. O. Fukase, Mr. A. J. Emery, Mr. E. M. Cargill, Mr. H. B. Gallop, Mrs. K. Irimajiri, Mrs. M. Irimajiri, Mr. T. Irimajiri, Mr. J. Isherwood, Miss A. M. Iske, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klass, Mr. H. Lodi, Mrs. E. La Mountain, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Meade, Mr. L. A. Maillard, Mr. K. Mikijiri, Mr. N. P. Nielsen, Mr. F. C. Penfold, Mr. P. R. Rossman, Mr. H. Sumematsu, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Stacki, Mrs. O. Senn, Miss H. Saint Poi, Mr. T. T. Tan, Rev. and Mrs. P. V. Taylor, Master E. Taylor, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. R. M. Tisinger, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. K. Yamamoto and Mr. E. F. Yenson.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, September 21. From Kobe. Mr. C. H. Blake. **From Nagasaki.** Mr. C. Timmis, Mr. A. McEvan, Mrs. M. Nimmo and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strehler, Miss Strehler, Mrs. L. M. Grundy, Mr. A. Welhaven, Mrs. Welhaven, Misses L. and B. Welhaven, Miss L. Honig, Mr. T. Nimmo.

Per str. Tuckwo, September 21. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. P. Hings and three children, Mrs. Sem and three children, Mrs. E. A. Prince and three children, Mrs. Stromwall and two children, Mrs. K. Campbell and three children, Misses Cates, M. S. Perry, P. Elias, Peeker, B. R. Appleby, C. P. Anderson, Messrs. A. Van Lurwen, P. Keelan, Perry, H. L. Johnson, W. H. Lycch, J. Depardon, A. U. Heeth, Lt.-Comdr. C. M. Hall.

Per str. Hsin Peking. September 21. From Ningpo. Mr. Ham.

Per str. Szechuen. September 21. From Amoy. Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan, Mr. V. Sheenslef, Mr. E. Anthony.

Per str. Wuchang, September 21. From River Ports. Mr. Mackenzie.

Per str. Ningshao, September 22. From River Ports. Mrs. Genceke, Miss E. Genceke, Miss L. M. White, Mrs. L. R. Taylor, Mrs. Trefenhacher.

Per str. Hsinming, September 22. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Mrs. Blunt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and children, Mrs. Rediagton, Mrs. H. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Feahartone, Miss Feahartone, Mrs. V. A. Rossalanur and children, Miss Bates, Messrs. Lee and E. Fowall.

Per str. Poyang, September 22. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Dr. and Mrs. Stuckey, Messrs. May, Bishop, Sas, Bendorf, H. Bushby, T. Chisholm, Lee, W. Kreig, Craddock, G. Trecoy, Chase, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Trobusca, Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. Wildie, Miss Hunt, Miss Ricskers, Dr. Monroe, Dr. Wood.

Per P. & O. S. Morea, September 22. From London. Mr. H. C. Macnaughton, Mr. F. W. Martin, Mr. T. Robinson, Miss E. O'Meara, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose and two children, Miss C. Eason, Miss Byrom, Miss Gliddon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dearn, Mr. D. Bowen, Miss B. Macfarlane, Mrs. G. Goolden and child, Mr. F. E. L. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beckley and child, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Anderson, Mrs. J. Walne, Miss E. Walne, Mr. J. J. McCann, Mr. E. Bartholomew, Mr. H. P. McKay, Mr. S. M. Young, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. J. H. Perry, Mr. H. Mc. L. Buchanan, Mr. C. P. Kershaw. **From Marseilles.** Mr. L. C. Penna, Rev. and Mrs. W. Tyng and five children, Mrs. C. M. Stewart, Mr. L. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kok and four children, Dr. A. G. Melvin, Lt. R. R. Lyle, Eng. Lt. Com. Lambert, Mr. E. A. Wilkinson, Miss N. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. T. Freeman. **From Singapore,** Mr. F. A. Seidler, Mr. J. C. Bright, Mr. J. F. Macgregor, Mrs. H. M. Hodges, Mr. R. L. Thornton, Mr. H. Harkins, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Menchinsky. **From Hongkong,** Mr. F. W. Wakefield, Mr. J. Ramsey, Mr. O. C. Johnston, Mr. E. Cock, Mr. J. M. Ramsay, Miss M. E. Rudd, Mr. Y. F. Ming, Rev. R. F. Edwards, Miss H. M. Moninger.

Per str. Kiangwah, September 22. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Bessel, Miss Bessel, Mr. and Mrs. Reed.

Per str. Soochow, September 23. From Hongkong and Swatow. Messrs. A. V. T. Dean, C. H. Louers.

Per R. D. S. President Van Buren, September 23. From San Francisco, etc., Miss F. Culley, Mrs. F. Gardener, Mr. and Mrs. M. Migeahr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Overholt, Master Overholt, Miss F. Reiman, Miss R. Sewall, Mr. O. G. Steen, Dr. H. Watters, Miss L. M. Wilkinson.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, September 24. From Ningpo. Mr. H. B. Duff.

Per str. Wenchow, September 24, From River Ports. Mr. Barker.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 24. From Ningpo. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Miller, Miss Bares, Rev. Goddard, Mr. Onohundrer, Mr. Testes, Mr. K. Van Gusa.

Per str. Hsinchi, September 24. From Foochow. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Be May and three children, Miss Y. Siemssen, Miss M. Siemssen, Master A. Siemssen, Mr. H. N. Phrochke.

Per str. Luen Ho, September 24. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. Pruitt and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Misses Alderman, Marlowe, Cox, Taylor, Preel, H. MacCurley, Mrs. Bowker and child, Mrs. C. Sim, Mrs. Stockley, Messrs. W. S. King, H. Danniels, Fryer, H. J. Doolittle, W. J. Drummond, Gerthern, Smith.

Per str. Fengtien, September 24. From Tientsin. Mr. Gerngross and children. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. J. E. Lemiere, Mrs. and Miss Reeves, Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Balton. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. R. Brown and children, Mr. A. Cannon, Mr. R. E. S. Gregson, Mrs. R. M. J. Morton and child, Mrs. E. Heyim and children, Miss Bergstiven, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. J. K. Elias, Mr. E. F. Elias, Paymaster Commdr. W. J. S. Brown.

Per str. Luchow, September 25. From Tsingtau. Mr. Fenton, Mr. Graham, Mr. Southerton, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Enticknap, Mr. and Mrs. Maclachlan.

Per str. Luenyi, September 25. From River Ports. Mrs. V. Ginter and child, Mr. Dammlon, Mr. Yerkis, Mr. Lester, Mr. R. C. Wells, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. Tappan and child, Mrs. Nelson, Miss McDonald, Mr. Johnstone.

Per str. Kungwo, September 25. From River Ports. Miss Bonfield, Mr. U. Sternberg, Miss C. Scribner, Dr. J. Lowry, Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, Mr. F. D. Potts, Mr. Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. K. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tomlinson, Miss Rea, Miss Serrlett, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zenan, Mr. and Mrs. Styfberger, Mr. T. R. Bonister, Mrs. Ostweckber, Master Tewsgaler, Miss M. Jones, Mr. Ross, Miss Clark, Mr. D. S. Rogh, Mr. D. A. Pearson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 26. From Ningpo. Mr. Niles, Mr. Oliver, Mr. MacGowan.

Per str. Whangpu, September 26. From River Ports. Madame Tilburn, Miss A. Lawry, Mr. J. H. Ford.

Per str. Kaiping, September 26. From Chinwangtao. Mr. and Mrs. Budgen and child, Mrs. West, Mrs. Nazer, Miss Tottenham, Mrs. Drouen, Master Middleton, Misses Tuxford (2), Mr. Tuxford, Mr. Barham and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little and two children.

Per A.O.L.S. President McKinley, September 26. From Hongkong. Mrs. M. Machado, Miss L. Machado, Mr. T. W. Mok, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ozorio, Master G. Ozorio, Master A. Ozorio, Miss E. Ozorio, Miss B. Ozorio, Mr. A. E. Patterson, Mr. B. Rein, Miss L. Remedios.

Per str. Fausang, September 26. From Tientsin. Mrs. Stellingwerff, Mrs. Miller, Master Stellingwerff. **From Chefoo.** Mr. Houry, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Carlson and child. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. J. T. Ford and two children and Governess.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Ngankin, September 19.—For River Ports.—Mr. Easley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Young and child.

Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru, September 20.—For Hongkong.—Miss M. Thomas, Mr. J. L. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pocklam.—**For Singapore.**—Father Smet, Mr. C. R. Tichenor, Mrs. N. Kuwabata and two children.—**For London.**—Mr. J. M. Roberton, Mrs. M. Gumsbley, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hulings and two children.

Per str. Liangchow, September 20.—For Swatow.—Mrs. P. C. Worley, Mrs. Portway and child.

Per str. Chinkiang, September 20.—For Antung.—Rev. Father Cleary, Rev. Father J. A. Sweeney.

Per str. Luchow. September 20.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacLachlan, Miss D. Lyons, Mr. H. Kingman.

Per str. Linan, September 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. Clements, Dr. Bolton, Mr. Wiley, Master Skuse, Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch. Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer, Mr. and Mrs. Noore, Miss Castle.

Per str. Nanchang. September 22.—For Tientsin.— Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark.

Per str. Shuntien. September 22.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Lazarides, Miss A. Lazarides, Miss D. Pellet, Miss E. Lazarides, Mr. C. S. Coulton, Captain Connway, Mr. Cordes, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bruce, Miss C. Goldmaher, Miss P. Goldmaher, Mr. A. R. Shuman, Mr. L. Kahn, Mrs. Yura and child, Brig-Couzene, Brig. Thomas, Sergt. Figaro, Sergt. Ott. **For Chefoo.**—Mr. E. Mortimer Reid.—**For Chefoo and Tientsin.**—Comm. Gudger.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 22.—For Ningpo. Mr. G. Miller, Mr. J. B. Omohunders.

Per str. Shengking, September 22.—For River Ports. Miss Eastes. Mr. J. S. Emens, Miss Castle, Comm. J. F. Barrett.

Per str. Sunning, September 23.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Gerrard, Mr. Carlin, Mr. May, Mr. A. E. dos Santos. **For Swatow.** Mr. Saydah.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, September 23.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Grimp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanop and three children. **For Kobe,** Mr. H. Mitnizki, Mr. Cuirllier, Miss G. Adams, Miss G. Macloy, Mr. E. R. Duckitt.

Per str. Tungchow, September 23.—For Tientsin.—Mr. J. A. B. Menzies, Miss Eason, Mr. F. E. L. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Williams, Mr. Chandanyun, Mrs. Williams' Nurse and two children. Mr. Dean. **For Weihaiwei.**—Eng. Lt. C. W. Lambert, Lt. R. Lyle, Lt. G. Roberts, Lt. A. H. Harkin, One Naval Rating.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Matson and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking. September 24.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Jestard, Mr. Dunod, Mr. A. W. L. Oliver, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mr. J. B. Omahundro, Mr. Day.

Per str. Poyang, September 24.—For River Ports.—Dr. J. Verbrugge, Mr. A. Boerter, Mr. Bisson, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and child, Miss F. Sayles, Miss Culley, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Mrs. G. E. Stewart, Mrs. Cheetham, Miss Cheetham, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Theoprile.

Per str. Szechuen, September 25.—For Amoy.—Mrs. Woltemade. Dr. Brucher.

Per str. Nanning, September 25.—For Hongkong.—Major and Mrs. Penny.

Per str. Chekiang, September 25.—For Newchwang.—Mr. R. H. Chapman, Mr. A. L. Struthers.

Per P.M.S. President Pierce. September 25.—For Manila and Hongkong.—Captain S. Bookwalter, Mr. B. F. Jinks, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Chapin, Master Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mitchell, Mr. H. Luat, Mrs. N. R. Goldberg, Miss J. Goldberg, Mrs. L. W. Redington, Miss M. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hee, Mr. J. Cooley, Mr. W. J. Israel, Mrs. H. Bleecker, Mr. B. W. Jackson, Mr. A. F. Rosemond, Mr. W. O. Hageman, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Moorman and child, Dr. P. Monroe, Col. A. C. Gillem, Mr. M. J. Herbschleb, Mrs. V. K. Bayless, Miss H. Lyons, Mr. Sutro, Mr. W. H. Burtt, Mr. C. G. Osborne, Mrs. N. G. Beale, Mr. S. N. Lee, Miss A. Harding, Miss V. Williams, Miss L. Gomes, Miss A. Law, Mrs. C. H. Jernigan, Mrs. W. A. LaMontain, Miss H. Eckart, Mrs. A. S. Fay, Master Fay, Major and Mrs. A. W. Bloor, Miss G. Eagle, Mr. W. A. Mollier, Mr. M. S. Lawton, Mr. A. G. H. Masseurs, Mr. A. Woodruff, Mr. A. Erdman, Dr. and Mrs. I. A. Dubinsky, Master Dubinsky, Paymaster Commander W. J. A. Brown, Mr. G. A. Repho, Captain R. J. Mackay, Captain A. J. H. Bourke, Mr. D. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. Welhaven, Miss B. Welhaven, Miss L. Welhaven, Miss L. Honig, Mr. E. C. Holbrook, Mr. H. Goode, Miss M. Hand, Mr. K. Haijjo, Mrs. A. S. Brown, Mr. R. R. McDermid, Mr. H. Ellis.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, September 25.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Resillot, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barnet, Mr. and Mrs. Duffard and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kolin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zowadyki and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miszcak and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duchemin, Mrs. R. Bandinel and two children, Mrs. Bandinel, Mrs. Wilden, Mrs. K. Maculewiez, Misses Holden, E. R. Moron, Messrs. J. Got, F. C. McGinty, E. Samsonovich, M. F. Merrant, N. Raikhel, L. Renoult, E. Gallo, Potiron, P. Bigat, E. Palmacq, R. Cochois, H. Loridon, B. Setti, I. Plumcoq, M. Thuillier, E. Thuems, Rutih, C. Duchenet, A. Debard, H. Boyarski, L. Leréverénd, E. Audureau, F. Mangue, C. Garette, M. Gruson, C. Hoil, M. Pilette, G. Veletz, G. Lacroise, A. Minant, Disreus, A. Lascallec, D. Everard, P. Monnet, E. Besson, R. Richereau, A. Chalroly, L. Bertrand, A. Maxime, L. Caillelet, L. Herbert, P. Mercier, R. Péllisson, M. Fabre, A. Carlier, R. Mamel, G. Carre, A. Deppoitté, P. Bonzoms, R. Caillegue, D. Frency, H. Rouse, G. Reversat. **For Colombo.** Miss E. Angus. **For Saigon.**—Mr. B. T. Trien. **For Port Said.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Georgis and two children. **For Hongkong.**—Mrs. A. G. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fischer, Misses Addis, C. P. Anderson, B. R. Appleby, E. Anderson, Kern, Messrs. C. S. Gurbay, Kron.

Per R.D.S. President Van Buren, September 26.—For Southern Ports, Europe and New York.—Miss E. C. Pease, Miss E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Arnold, Miss E. Arnold, Master P. Arnold, Master J. Arnold, Miss E. Cornell, Mr. G. F. Gardner, Mr. H. B. Van Brunt, Mrs. E. Teall, Mr. G. S. Forman, Mr. E. Hilton, Mr. R. T. Boffa, Miss F. Steele, Miss F. Blanchefield, Miss A. Claypole, Captain and Mrs. B. Bowering, Mrs. A. G. Henderson, Master Henderson, Rev. F. B. Fisher, Miss L. D. Gates, Mr. B. B. Wilcox, Mr. H. Bushy, Mr. T. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Hvalkoff, Mrs. M. K. Gruengut and three children, Mrs. G. Betrucci and five children, Mr. D. G. Brown, Mr. C. Marmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irons, Miss I. Holden, Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, September 26.—For Japan.—Mr. H. M. Reah, Mr. C. Stanbleford.

Per P. & O. S. Soudan, September 26.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Bessell, Miss Bessell, Mr. J. E. Bingham, Mrs. R. Fenton, Miss P. Fenton, Mrs. A. M. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Stuckey, Miss Stuckey, Mrs. Truscott.

Per A.O.L.S. President McKinley, September 27.—For Seattle.—Miss K. Brasher, Mr. C. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hopson, Miss P. Hopson, Miss J. Hopson, Mrs. G. Chalaire, Mr. J. R. Garner, Captain J. Horr, Mr. F. E. Chamberlain, Mr. C. E. Sparke.

Per N.Y.K.S. Yamashiro Maru, September 27.—For Japan.—Mr. H. J. Eddo.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Sept. 19	30.17	74.7	E	1	76.1	64.6	84.6	63.8	C.
„ 20	29.96	75.7	S	2	77.4	72.3	82.4	67.5	O.
„ 21	30.06	73.8	W N W	2	70.4	66.4	82.4	63.1	C.
„ 22	30.14	73.6	N W	1	71.8	66.2	81.4	62.6	O.
„ 23	30.18	73.4	N N W	1	73.4	66.2	82.4	61.5	B. C.
„ 24	30.24	72.6	E S E	0	74.1	66.2	85.5	58.8	B.
„ 25	30.26	72.5	E	1	73.4	66.4	84.2	59.0	O.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Sept. 19	69.8	71.4	82.4	86.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 20	69.8	73.2	82.0	78.0	0.10	0.11
„ 21	65.5	62.8	82.4	78.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 22	67.0	64.8	80.0	78.2	Nil.	Nil.
„ 23	66.2	68.8	81.8	82.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 24	64.2	71.0	83.0	76.0	Nil.	0.06
„ 25	65.0	70.0	81.0	79.0	Nil.	Nil.

BIRTHS

BLOOMFIELD.—On September 14, 1924, at Harbin, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bloomfield, a daughter.

CARR.—On September 23, 1924, at 11 Ferry Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Carr, a son.

HAY.—On September 20, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hay, a son

JACOBS.—On September 19, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobs, a daughter.

JAMES.—On September 26, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. R. James, a son.

NEPRUD.—On September 4, 1924, at Suifenho, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Neprud, a daughter, Anne Caroline.

MARRIAGES

DRUMMOND — HOUGHTON.—On September 20, 1924, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, John Sydney, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Drummond, of Edinburgh, to Beatrice, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, of Vancouver. Straits papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON — PARKER.—On September 20, 1924, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Jacquinot, S.J., William, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth Hutchinson, to Mabel Lilian Parker, daughter of the late W. L. Parker and Mrs. Aline Parker.

DEATHS

MORGAN.—At Kuling, Frances, beloved wife of Claude Morgan and daughter of Mrs. Duncan and the late Dr. Moir Duncan.

PERKINS.—On September 26, 1924, at 99 Rue Massenet, Shanghai, Maude, the dearly beloved wife of C. B. Perkins, aged 40 years.

WATTS.—On September 23, 1924, at Tientsin, Nora, the beloved wife of T. E. Watts, of Tientsin, and daughter of Osborne Middleton, formerly of Shanghai. Aged 34. (By telegram).

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